Attachment 8

Emergency Response Plan

WIND TURBINE FACILITY "WKN CHOPIN LLC."

Emergency Plan – Summary Table of Contents

Date Revised: December 2010

Summary Contents

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Windkraft Nord

Wind Turbine Facility " WKN CHOPIN LLC. Emergency Response Procedures

Date Revised: December 2010

APPROVAL DOCUMENT		
Windkraft Nord Emergency Plan Approval:	(approval name & title)	
	(approval signature)	(date)
Site/Facility Plan Approval:	(approval name & title)	
	(approval signature)	(date)
Original Effective Date:	February 12, 2	010
Revised Emergency Plan Effective Date:		
Plan Review:	These wind turbine facility Emergency shall be reviewed and updated at an imonths, but at least once each calend major revisions to the plan occur, the Managers/Supervisors shall re-approximately	nterval not to exceed 15 dar year. Also, when appropriate
Purpose:	This Emergency Response Plan outline methods Windkraft Nord will utilize in for operators or contractors while attermaintenance or operational needs.	providing a safe place
Applies To:	This Plan applies to the wind turbine t LLC. in Umatilla County Oregon.	facility "WKN CHOPIN

Wind Turbine Facility Fact Sheet

Date Revised: December 15-2010

FACT SHEET

Basic Description:	Windkraft Nord project "WKN CHOPIN LLC." is a 33 turbine facility located in Umatilla County Oregon. The system consists of thirty three (33) "84 meter" tall towers each topped by a VESTAS V112-3.0 MW 60Hz output generation system. These wind turbines are fitted with a three (3) blade 112 meter blade sweep system. The system is located in the rolling landscape consistent with adaptation to a wind environment that facilitates optimum use of local topography. The localized wind features are suitable for consistent and reasonable use of the local environment to enhance the local communities need for additional GREEN POWER. A plus is the enhancement to the localized tax base and providing an additional income stream to the communities affected by the facilities output as well as local employment during and after the initial construction phase. The projects over all effect will be a needed addition to enhancing both local and regional GREEN ENERGY needs.	
Jurisdictional:	Local Agency, State of Oregon, Federal Public Utilities Commission	
Type of Turbines:	VESTAS V112-3.0-MW 60 Hz	
# Facility Turbines:	33 Turbines	
Size of Turbines:	Tower 84 Meters / Blades with 112 meter rotor sweep	
Turbine Manufacturer:		
Turbine Type:	3 Bladed pitch regulated upwind turbine with active yaw	
Turbine Facility		
Operator/Owner:		
Power Output:	3.00 MW per unit	
Facility ID #:		
Normal Operating Output:		
Max. Operating Potential/Output:		
Method Determined:		
Emergency Shutdown System:	Braking, Short Circuit Protections, Over speed Protection, Lightning Protections, Earthling, Corrosion Protection	
Over Output Protection:	See Above	
Facility Start Up Date:		

WINDKRAFT NORD WIND TURBINE FACILITY "WKN CHOPIN LLC." Emergency Response Procedures

Date Revised: DECEMBER 2010

Introduction and Scope

Scope of Manual:

The purpose of this manual is to provide procedures to be followed by wind turbine facility operators/personnel in any emergency involving the wind turbine facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC.". These procedures are written to assure the welfare and safety of the public and all emergency response personnel. Property is to be protected, but only after it is ascertained that the public is adequately protected from any consequences of the failure or accident. This plan is designed to facilitate the operator and local emergency responders in achieving the best and safest outcome should an emergency occur.

Description wind turbine facility

See attached "Fact Sheet."

Wind Turbine Facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC." Emergency Response Procedures

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Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. This group

is best known for developing TLV's for occupational chemical exposures.

AHM Acutely hazardous material (CH & SC Sec. 25532 et seq.)

ANSI
APWA
APWA
ASME
ASTM
AMERICAN National Standards Institute
American Public Works Association
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Society for Testing and Materials

BLEVE Boiling-liquid expanding-vapor explosion. The possible result of a

Complex sequence of event involving the impingement of flame on the

exterior of a container of liquefied gas.

CAS Chemical Abstract Service

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability

Act of 1980

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS Chemical Hazards Response Information System

CMA Chemical Manufacturers Association

CWA Clean Water Act

DOHS Department of Health Services ().

DOT Department of Transportation (federal agency)

DEQ Department of Environmental Quality

EHS Extremely hazardous substance (SARA Title III). Any of 406 chemicals

identified by EPA as toxic and listed under SARA Title III, 40 CFR 355,

Appendix A. The list is subject to periodic revision.

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986. A.k.a.

SARA Title III (42 U.S.C. Sec. 9601 et seq.)

ERPG Emergency Response Planning Guide

ESD Emergency Shutdown

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

HAZMAT Hazardous Materials

HAZWOPER Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response 29 CFR

1910.120.

HCS Hazard Communication Standard (HAZCOM)

ICS Incident Command System. The organizational arrangement by which

One person, normally the Fire Chief of the impacted district, is in charge of both an integrated, comprehensive emergency response organization

and the emergency incident site and is backed by an Emergency Operations Center staff with resources, informational, and advice.

IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee

Wind Turbine Facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC." Emergency Response Procedures

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LEL Lower explosive limit or lower flammable limit (LFL). By percentage,

The lowest concentration of a substance in air, which will ignite.

LFL See LEL.(Lower Flammable Limit)

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet

NACE National Association of Corrosion Engineers

NCRIC National Chemical Response and Information Center

NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NIMS National Incident Management System

NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NRC National Response Center.
NRT National Response Team

ODEQ Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

ODF Oregon Department of Forestry

OERS Oregon Emergency Response System

OSP Oregon State Police

OSFM Oregon State Fire Marshal

OSHA Occupational Safety & Health Administration (federal).
OWQ-GWPP Oregon Water Quality- Ground Water Protection Plan

PPb Parts per billion Ppm Parts per million

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SPCC Spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan (from CWA).

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value

TPQ Threshold planning quality (from EPCRA). A quantity designated for

Each chemical on the list of extremely hazardous substances that triggers Notification by facilities to a State Emergency Response Commission that such facilities are subject to emergency planning requirements under

SARA Title III.

TWA Time-Weighted Average

UEL Upper explosive limit or upper flammable limit (**UFL**). The maximum

Percentage of substance in air which will ignite. (See also LEL).

UFC Uniform Fire Code.
UFL Upper Flammable Limit

ULCC Utility Location and Coordination Council

USCG U.S. Coast Guard

U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency.

U.S.F.S. United States Forest Service

Date: December 2010

PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

This Emergency Response Plan shall be reviewed and updated at least once per calendar year not to exceed 15 months. In addition to updating the Plan, several additional activities shall be completed before responding to emergencies. Below is a summary list of these activities followed by a detailed description of these items.

Summary of Potential Pre-Emergency Activities

- □ Review and update emergency plan.
- Emergency drills and training.
- □ Liaison with public officials.
- Public education program.
- □ HAZWOPER training [29 CFR 1910.120]
- □ High Angle Rescue
- ☐ Emergency Utilization Rotary Wing Aircraft
- □ Roadway Maintenance-Annual Fire Prevention
- □ Facility Safety Zones
- Post Emergency Activities

Emergency Drills and Training

Periodically, a simulated emergency shall be conducted to test the Emergency Plan, train personnel, and test their competency in implementing the plan. These drills shall be as realistic as possible without endangering any lives or property or reducing services to any party at the wind turbine facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC.". These drills may be field exercises, table top drill, or class room training, or a combination of these methods. Note that an actual emergency may be used as a drill or training method if the actual emergency is reviewed and documented as required.

Appropriate emergency response groups and agencies may be invited to partake in the drill when appropriate. These groups may include local fire departments, county emergency response agencies, State Police or Highway Patrol, U.S. Coast Guard, and local police departments. All aspects of the Emergency Plan shall be tested including inter-agency cooperation.

Facility Supervisors will verify that employee training is effective by administering a written exam, oral interviews, or table top drills. After verification is completed, a record of each person's training shall be placed in the facilities files.

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PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING (cont.)

Liaison With Public Officials & Other Emergency Response Agencies

The Company will establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police and other emergency response agencies to enhance response communications as well as agency response capabilities. Face to face meetings with representatives from these agencies is the preferred method. The purpose of the meeting includes the following purposes:

- Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a wind turbine facility emergency.
- Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a wind turbine facility emergency.
- Identify the types of emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials.
- Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize the hazards to life or property.

The Company will provide the agencies with a copy of this Emergency Plan or an abbreviated version applicable to emergency response personnel.

Public Education Program

The Company will conduct a limited/informational continuing education program for the general public residing within the surrounding communities should one be required.

- Description of facts and information about the wind turbine facility
- Explanation on how to recognize and report a facility emergency.
- How to contact Windkraftnord using the 24 hour number (report an emergency or discovery of a possible facility problem.
- Importance of reporting any signs of a facility problem no matter how slight.

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PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING (cont.)

HAZWOPER Training (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response)

Company contracted personnel who may be called upon to respond to emergencies involving releases of hazardous materials must comply with OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910.120. Company employees, who would be called upon to respond to emergencies involving a hazardous materials release, or substantial threat of release, will be suitably trained under the requirements of the HAZWOPER regulations. First Responder Awareness (FRA) a minimum.

HAZWOPER requirements also apply to contractors and sub-contractor personnel. Company personnel will ensure contract personnel have received proper HAZWOPER training appropriate for the job being performed.

PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING (cont.)

HAZWOPER Training Levels

Company or contracted response employees shall never work beyond their level of training or capabilities during an emergency. Below is a summary of the expected training levels for each job title for the Company employees who may be expected to respond to a facility emergency situation. See federal regulations, 29 CFR 1910.120 for details.

Job Title	Hazwoper Training Level	Initial Training Required	Annual Refresher Training Required
General Manager or Contracted Responder Incident Commander	Incident Commander (IC)	24 hr	Whatever it takes to cover appropriate topics (See duties below)
Facility Supervisor or Maintenance Supervisor or Operations Supervisor or Contracted Responder	Incident Commander (IC)	24 hr	Whatever it takes to cover appropriate topics (See duties below)
Regulatory Compliance Advisor	Incident Commander (IC)	24 hr	Whatever it takes to cover appropriate topics (See duties below)
Facility Operator or Contracted Responder	1 st Responder Awareness (FRO)	8 hr	Whatever it takes to cover appropriate topics (See duties below)
Facility Technician	1 st Responder Awareness (FRA)	8 hr	Whatever it takes to cover appropriate topics (See duties below)

			Date: December 2010
Mechanic	1 st Responder Awareness (FRA)	8 hr	Whatever it takes to cover appropriate topics (See duties below)
Maintenance Worker	1 st Responder Awareness (FRA)	8 hr	Whatever it takes to cover appropriate topics (See duties below)

PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING (cont.)

HAZWOPER: FRA First Responder Awareness

CBT Training for awareness level only:

Identify Isolate

Notify

HAZWOPER: FRO Description of Training Required

The First Responder needs to be trained in the following areas:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
 - □ Know how to select and use proper PPE provided to the first responder operational level.
 - An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
 - □ Know how to perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations and rescue injured or contaminated persons within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available with their unit.
 - □ Know how to implement basic equipment, victim, and rescue personnel decontamination procedures.

HAZWOPER: IC Description of Training Required

The Incident Commander needs to be trained in the following areas:

- Know and be able to implement the employer's incident command system.
- □ Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- □ Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- □ Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
- Compared the importance of decontamination procedures.

HAZWOPER: Refresher Training

- □ Annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.
- A statement shall be made of the training or competency; and if a statement of competency is made, the employer shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency.

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 Classroom or Computer Based Training Modules will be utilized to insure facility employees retain the annual Hazwoper Refresher (First Responder Operational) FRO for the faculties emergency response needs.

PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING (cont.)

Verification of Approved Contractors

The Company shall verify and approve emergency contractors before contractors are called upon at the scene of an emergency. Approved contractors shall meet the following compliance criteria:

- ****Drug Plan and testing *If required by local, state or federal regulation.
- Operator Qualification *See Hazwoper Training Levels (Page 3)
- HAZWOPER Certifications [29 CFR 1910.120]

High Angle Rescue @ Project"WKN CHOPIN LLC."

The turbines at project "WKN CHOPIN LLC." due to their height may require the utilization of the rescue services that are termed "High Angle Rescue". The nearest Fire Department will respond in the event of an emergency providing the required basic life support (BLS) the basic EMT or advanced life support (ALS) Paramedic EMT-P. High Angle Rescue may be performed by internal means or contracted personnel as well.

It has been determined the nearest certified "High Angle Rescue" availability would be dispatched from the Portland Oregon City Fire Department. The Portland City Fire Department timeframes would be determined by method of transport. The rotary wing aircraft has been determined to being the most viable means of expediting the transportation of qualified response personnel. Additionally "WKN CHOPIN LLC". reserves the right to contract said services.

Upon arrival of the first Emergency Medical Services (EMS) units which include local fire service personnel the on-scene fire service commander in conjunction with the facility operator shall make the determination for requesting these specialized services. Means of rescue will be determined at the time and based upon severity as assessed by rescuers. (A stokes rescue basket will be in storage in one of every five tower bases), possibly utilized by means of the on-board tool hoist mechanism installed in the tower nacelle.

Basic training will be provided to local responders on the climbing and hoist mechanisms as they apply to the facility. No facility operations will occur in the nacelle without two (2) persons in attendance in the nacelle and one (1) person on the ground for communications and monitoring of the personnel in the nacelle for safe work practices and the communication of an emergency should one occur.

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Emergency Utilization of Rotary Wing Aircraft

Emergency air resources may be requested for facility use based upon the determination by local responding fire or EMS services determining the severity of an injury and level of care facility required should an injury of significance occur at the facility. Landing and departure locations will be determined based upon safe inbound and outbound flight paths as determined at the time of rescue need.

Ground support services may be required to move an injured patient to the nearest and safest location for rotary wing aircraft should an incident call for such actions. Pre-planning of these locations should be undertaken to insure the safest means for patient transport by aircraft is insured and adapted to expediting patient care.

Roadway Maintenance-Annual Fire Prevention

The facility service roads will be maintained and kept in serviceable condition throughout the facility on an annual basis to insure safe access and egress during maintenance of equipment as needed. The roadways shall be maintained in such a manner as to negate pollution from loose soils, and may be treated for reduction of air born particulate as prescribed by Umatilla County Air Board restrictions should they be applicable. A minimal environmental foot-print will be maintained during all phases of the "project".

The private access roads established and controlled by the Wind Power Facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC." will be gated to protect the facility and the landowners from illegal trespass, illegal dumping and illegal hunting. A Knox Box system shall be in place for emergency responders as well as operators for the facility as well as appropriate landowners being provided secure access as well.

All resources will be protected to the highest practicable standard, not to exclude vegetation, water resources, air resources, wildlife habitat, and other elements deemed significant natural resources as applicable to the roadways. The roadways shall also be deemed as significant fuel or fire breaks to the project location. To be inspected and reported upon semi-annually by operator personnel. Not to exceed 15 months for both. (See attachment A).

Facility Safety Zones

At the request of local fire agencies a minimum of two (2) crane pads (approximately 300' feet by 300' feet) centrally located to the turbine rows will be retained after initial construction has occurred as facility fire safety zones or high ground assembly points for firefighting crews insuring a fire safe zone in the event of dangerous or unusual fire behavior. An on-site water retention tank not to exceed 4,000 gallons shall be maintained upon one if not both of the safety zones for firefighter safety. The East Umatilla Rural Fire Protection District has agreed in principle to the filling the tanks prior to fire season and draining in the off fire season of the water retention tanks.

During facility maintenance all on-site maintenance vehicles shall have a fire extinguisher and shovel(s) for firefighting in operable condition. No cutting of metals or welding shall occur unless

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a fire safe location is determined by the lead facility operator at the time of the maintenance procedure requiring such action. During periods of peak fire season all local and regional fire prevention laws will be obeyed. It will be the responsibility of the facility operator or lead maintenance personnel to insure of those determinations. No exceptions.

POST EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

Once the emergency has been stabilized and the hazards have been eliminated or controlled, the post emergency response phase begins. Below is a summary list of these activities followed by a detailed description of how to perform these items.

Summary of Potential Post Emergency Activities

- Reporting safety related condition
- □ Emergency response critique and report
- □ Updating and revising emergency procedures
- □ Training & verification of appropriate personnel
- Drug testing
- □ Facility Haz-Mat equipment
- □ Contractor Cleanup, disposal, and restoration

Reporting Safety Related Conditions

It is the obligation of all Company personnel or contracted personnel who are aware of an unsafe or potentially unsafe condition to immediately report the matter to the attention of the employee's supervisor. Please note that an emergency may or <u>may not</u> result in a safety related condition report. (See attachment B)

POST EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES (cont.)

Emergency Response Critique and Report

All major emergencies are to be critiqued by the key supervisors involved as soon as possible after the emergency is concluded. All aspects of the emergency shall be reviewed to determine if changes shall be made. A report shall be prepared which outlines the procedure followed in solving the emergency and forwarded to the general Manager for distribution to the appropriate employees should the Incident require this action.

Measures shall be employed to analyze the accident or failure and to determine the cause. In some instances, especially in the case of material failure, laboratory analysis may be required. Review "Failure Investigation" procedures as a guideline for reviewing the incident. Refer to the Company Operations and Maintenance Manuals for details on a failure investigation.

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In addition, after each emergency, the Company will conduct a post accident review of employee activities to determine whether the emergency response procedures were effective. If deficiencies are found in the emergency response plan or in the actions taken by employees, the Company will take appropriate action.

This review should be undertaken within the first twenty four (24) hours Post-Incident to insure accurate, timely information is obtained concerning the Incident and those actions undertaken to mitigate or manage the Incident.

Actions taken by other response groups shall be included in the post accident critique. Critique results should be discussed with these groups so they will be aware of any possible deficiencies or actions taken in their response affecting the outcome of the event.

The review shall be approved by the General Manager as soon as possible after the end of the emergency, the follow-up Investigation or applicable local state or federal requirements or laws should they apply.

Updating and Revising Emergency Procedures

After completion of the emergency response critique, emergency procedures shall be updated and revised as appropriate. Emergency response agencies and contractors shall be informed of any procedural changes that affect how they would respond to a facility event.

Training & Verification on Revised Emergency Plan

After completion of the emergency response critique, the appropriate Company personnel will be trained to assure they are knowledgeable of the possible changed emergency procedures. Facility Managers or any applicable local, state or federal agency requirements may require verification that the employee training is effective by requesting the administration of a written exam and/or oral review.

POST EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES (cont.)

Drug and Alcohol Testing

In the event of an accident the facility operators may request the testing of employees for the presence of prohibited drugs after an accident. (Post-accident testing.) An operator shall make the determination to drug test each employee whose performance either contributed to the accident or cannot be completely discounted as a factor to the accident.

These drug tests shall be administered as soon as possible, but no later than 32 hours after an accident. An operator may decide not to test, but such a decision must be based on the best information available after the accident. This information must indicate that the employee's performance could not have contributed to the accident or, because of the time between that performance and the accident, a drug test would not be effective in determining whether that performance was affected by drug use.

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Cleanup, Disposal, and Restoration

Following any emergency involving a release of hazardous fluid (facility stored materials) from a turbine or transformer, the Company will clean up any damaged or polluted areas, dispose of any residual hazardous liquid, and restore the affected area to its pre-emergency condition. The amount of cleanup involved will depend largely on the properties of the released fluid, the quantity of fluid released, and the characteristics of the area in which the release occurred.

In general, low volatility liquids will cause the most soil and water pollution since they will not evaporate rapidly. Limited to no water impact is anticipated in the event of a release at the facility.

Much of the released liquid may be recovered directly by use of sorbent materials, boom materials or engineered retention facilities. However, these techniques are seldom 100% effective. Sorbent materials will be used on small releases and as a secondary liquid recovery technique. Any recovered liquid and materials contaminated with the liquid will be disposed of properly. It may be necessary to take contaminated soil, water, or absorbent materials to a licensed hazardous materials recovery or disposal facility.

Activities associated with emergency response, cleanup, and facility repair may alter the local soil contours, waterways, and vegetation. Following all cleanup and repair activities and effort shall be made to restore as much as practicable the affected area and its pre-emergency condition.

Facility Hazmat Equipment

Absorbent boom materials
Absorbent pads for oil based products
Diatomaceous Earth-absorbing materials (4) 25 lb bags
(2) 55-gallon over-pack haz-mat barrels
(2) Flat scoop shovels
(2) Oil resistant push brooms
PPE appropriate for level (D) clean up
Half Face or Full Face Respirator if required

Hazardous Materials Response & Clean up

County Haz-Mat Response
Umatilla County Fire Department-911

Safety Kleen Corp 814 East Ainsworth ST. Pasco, Washington 99301-5826 1-509-544-6111

WINDKRAFT NORD Emergency Response Record Keeping Procedures

Date: DECEMBER 2010

Record Keeping

General

The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance when meeting the requirements of record keeping for Windkraftnord Wind Turbine Facility. Maps, drawings, procedures and records shall be readily available to any person requiring these documents to perform the facilities duties. Additionally these records validate an on-going means of confirmation for regulatory review should the facility need to call up these items.

Process:

The appropriate person, as defined in the maintenance call up system, will generate the record for work performed. All records for reports, operations, maintenance, construction, repairs, and operator needs will be routed through the General Manager facilities Supervisor or Facility Advisor for review and signature. These records will then be placed into the Windkraft Nord filing system as directed by the Facility Supervisor or General Manager or Facility Advisor. Only files directed by the General Manager "Windkraftnord will be allowed to be shipped to long term storage or destroyed.

Record Retention:

Each record will be retained for the time noted on the file index. Generally, routine operations, maintenance, and operator records will be kept for a <u>minimum of five years</u>. Construction, repair, and corrosion records will be kept for the life of the wind turbine facility

Records Location:

Generally, routine operations and maintenance records for project "WKN CHOPIN LLC." will be kept in a wind turbine facility system binder by calendar year.

Records that require retention for life of the facility will be kept in the appropriate file location as noted in the Facility File Index. New construction, repairs, and other large projects should be combined into a project binder or file for placement into the project "WKN CHOPIN LLC." filing system.

WINDKRAFT NORD Emergency Response Record Keeping Procedures

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Misc. Reports & Documents: Project "CHOPIN"

	Freq.	Record Retention	Record Location
Safety Related Condition	NA	Life of FACILITY	
Incident Report (telephone)	NA	Life of FACILITY	
Incident Report (written)	NA	Life of FACILITY	
Annual Report	*Annual	5 years	
Emergency Response Critique	*After incident	5 years	
Updates and Revisions to the nergency Plan	*Annual Review, updates as needed	5 years	
Emergency Response Training	*Annual	5 years	
Operator Records	*Before and after task is preformed	5 years	
Drug Testing-if required post accident	Random	30 years	SI MANAGE OF THE STATE OF THE S
	Incident Report (telephone) Incident Report (written) Annual Report Emergency Response Critique Updates and Revisions to the nergency Plan Emergency Response Training Operator Records	Incident Report (telephone) Incident Report (written) Annual Report Emergency Response Critique Updates and Revisions to the nergency Plan Pergency Plan Review, updates as needed Emergency Response Training *Annual Operator Records *Before and after task is preformed	Incident Report (telephone) Incident Report (written) Incident Syears

^{*} Recommended frequency

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Overview:

Regardless of the nature and /or severity of an incident, there are general tasks to be performed by the first company employee on the scene. These tasks are listed below and included in the "First On Scene Checklist", Form #EM-2.

No two accidents or emergencies are identical. Therefore, it is not possible to write a checklist or procedure of responses for all emergency incidents, or even to a particular event. Appropriate action to be taken when an emergency situation occurs will be dictated by the conditions existing at the place and time of the incident. However, certain responses will be common to all emergencies. This section discusses only those responses that should be considered by the First Responder.

First Responder Responsibilities:

Scope and Assessment:

- Identify the type, form, nature, quantity and hazards involved in the incident.
- Protection of the public, responders, and company personnel are 1st Priority

Notifications:

- Call 911 for any emergency, if not done already
- Call supervisor and appropriate company personnel

Mitigation

- Develop a proper course of action (evacuating, prevention of accidental ignition, etc.)
- Determine action needed to stop the incident (an emergency shutdown of all or part of the turbine, transformer, or on-site equipment, etc.)

First Responder Checklist:

"First On Scene Checklist", Form #EM-2, is located at the end of this section or in the FORMS section of this Emergency Response manual.

	Date: DECEMBER 2010
Scope and Assessment	
Scope and Assessment Overview:	Upon arriving at the emergency scene, the First Responder should quickly assess the situation. This assessment would include the status of the emergency, an estimation of how the incident might progress, and an evaluation of the manpower, equipment, and materials needed to adequately cope with the situation.
	The assessment must be based on the physical evidence, the behavior of the possible released fluid, and the results of the hazards analysis. The following questions illustrate the types of information you should be able to determine on-site.
Information Gathering:	 Is the fluid being released as a liquid, an aerosol, or a gas? Is there a visible release, fire, smoke, odor? Has a liquid pool started to form? How large is the visible liquid pool? Is the liquid pool likely to spread and enter a body of water? Is the power shut down? If already ignited, how large is the fire? Is the situation immediately dangerous to persons or property? Is the situation likely to get worse? What can be done to reduce the risk to persons and property?
	□ Are there ignition sources that need to be removed?

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Mitigation

Mitigation Overview:

Mitigation can be loosely defined as any procedure, practice, or act that decreases the likelihood of an accident causing injuries to persons or damage to property. There are several mitigation methods that may be of use during a release emergency, injury accident or fire. Training on possible mitigation methods will be conducted with all personnel who may be called upon to respond. This should be done before, not during, the emergency.

Evacuate or Shelter-in-Place

It is also possible to reduce risk to persons by removing them from a potentially hazardous area, or by shielding them from the effects of a particular hazard. When considering how best to protect people from a hazardous material release, a possible wild land fire at the facility, or a transformer or turbine based fire/emergency. One of the methods commonly suggested is evacuation. However, there are some disadvantages to evacuation.

Evacuation may take time and personnel. In some cases, such as release of flammable, non-toxic or toxic gas from a transformer, or within the Turbine Nacelle the time period of greatest danger is the first few minutes of the fire or release. After emergency shutdown and isolation, the vapor cloud, or smoke hazard zone should begin to decrease in volume. It is doubtful if evacuation can be accomplished quickly and safely enough to be of much help in this type of situation however. The number of persons needed to carry out the evacuation will rarely be available quickly enough.

Evacuation can expose people to the very hazard you are trying to protect them from. Due to the time required to begin an evacuation, the hazardous condition (fire, flammable vapor cloud, or toxic vapor cloud, energized equipment) may already pose a danger to persons who are either within the Nacelle or outdoors and have not sought shelter. In some cases, it is better to recommend shelter-in-place. With the shelter-in-place method, people are requested to remain indoors, and should not go outside unless absolutely necessary. A facility building fire safeguarded should one be available at the facility can provide a significant degree of protection from the heat effects of fires and even from the effects of toxic vapor clouds. The choice between evacuation and sheltering-in-place should be based on the results of a hazards analysis and the specific situation.

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Mitigation (cont.)

Ignition Source Control:

A flammable, non-toxic vapor cloud may pose a danger to a large area. If ignited, the cloud might explode, or may simply burn back to the source of the flammable vapor. The explosion or burning cloud can injure exposed persons and cause a degree of property damage. If unignited, the vapor cloud will eventually be diluted below the lower flammable limit and dissipate harmlessly. The potential danger of a flammable, non-toxic vapor cloud is realized only if it is ignited.

Similarly, a release of flammable liquid that results in a liquid pool may cause some localized environmental damage, but will cause fire-related damage only if ignited. In many situations, it will be beneficial to prevent ignition of the released fluid.

To prevent ignition, it will be necessary to remove all potential ignition sources in or near the flammable vapor cloud or liquid pool, and prevent other potential ignition sources from entering the hazardous area. Potential ignition sources include automobiles, matches, cigarette lighters, internal combustion engines, electric motors, electric switches, static electricity, etc. Under some circumstances, it will be difficult to exclude all ignition sources from the hazardous area. Actually, it may be impossible under any set of circumstances since you cannot control all sources of static electricity. However, you should attempt to reduce the number of potential ignition sources to a minimum.

Be particularly careful when first responding to the scene so your vehicles or equipment do not ignite the release. The same precaution holds true for response personnel involved in hazard mitigation activities. Some of these activities, such as using vacuum trucks to collect spilled liquid, will introduce potential ignition sources to the area. Whenever possible, use intrinsically safe equipment or explosion-proof equipment during mitigation and cleanup activities. Intrinsically safe walkie-talkies and air powered tools are recommended.

If an emergency occurs near a road or highway, control of traffic may be desirable to prevent ignition.

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Mitigation (cont.)

Emergency Shutdown And Isolation: One method for reducing the area threatened by the release of a hazardous fluid is the prompt shutdown of pumps or compressors maintaining pressure in the turbine or transformer systems, and closing selected valves to isolate the release point. An emergency shutdown of pumps will cause the pressure at the release point to decrease, decreasing the release rate. Closing of valves will reduce the total quantity of fluid released. In some cases, it may not be possible to initiate emergency shutdown from the emergency scene. However, you should be able to contact the operations personnel and initiate the shutdown.

Emergency Response Procedures Agency Notifications and Reporting Form # EM-3

		Date: September 201
Name of company person making Title of company person making ca		
Agency Notifications:		
Local Emergency Service: Fire or Medical Emergency	911, 24 hours/day EURFPD Milton-Freew	1-(541)-566-2311 ater-1-(541)-938-7146
Persons Contacted:		1 /
Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
Report #:		
Reporting Criteria: • Any facility emergency	Comments:	
Oregon State Police:	(541)-278-4090 24 hours/day	<i>i</i> - 911
Agency Person Contacted:		
Agency Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
NRC report #:		
Reporting Criteria: State related Incident-Aircraft down-Act of terrorism- Theft	Comments:	
East Umatilla County Health District	911-Emergency	1-(541)-566-3813
Agency Person Contacted:		
Agency Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
Report #:		
Reporting Criteria: • Medical Emergency	Comments:	
Name of company person making of Title of company person making ca		

Emergency Response Procedures Agency Notifications and Reporting Form # EM-3

	Date: September 2010
Agency Notifications:	
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality:	1-(503)-229-5696, 24 hours/day 1-(800)-452-4011
Person Contacted:	
Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
Reporting Criteria:	Comments:
Actual or threatened	
release of any hazardous	
material that poses threat to	
public or the environment.	
Release of hazardous	
substance to state waters	
 Spills or leakage of oil or 	
liquid pollutant on state lands or	
waters	
 Release of hazardous 	
material or waste upon any	
highway. [Vehicle Code]	
OERS	1-(800) 452-0311 (oil spill hot line)
Person Contacted:	
Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
Reporting Criteria:	Comments:
Discharge or threatened	
discharge of oil/condensate	
greater than one barrel into	
marine waters.	
Name of company person making of	ealls:

Emergency Response Procedures Agency Notifications and Reporting Form # EM-3

calls:

1-(503)-378-3573 or 1-(503)-378-3272 1-(800)-922-2689
Comments:
1-(503)-378-6634
Comments:
Comments:
Comments:

Emergency Response Procedures Agency Notifications and Reporting Form # EM-3

	Date: September 2010
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Agency Notifications:	
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Person Contacted:	
Person Title:	
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Agency Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
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Emergency Response Procedures Agency Notifications and Reporting

Date: September 2010

Scope:

This procedure covers the release reporting requirements for a release of natural a reportable quantity of oil based liquids. Multiple federal, state, and local authorities may require notification depending on the location and severity of the event. Agencies that may require notification include:

Federal:

- National Response Center 1-(800)-424-8802
- OSHA [29 CFR 1904.39]
- National Response Center per USCG [33 CFR 153.203 & 40 CFR 110.10]

State:

- OERS (ORS) 401 [CALL WILL SATISFY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS IN RELEASE EVENT-ADVISE OERS OF SERC/LEPC NOTIFICATION]1-800-452-0311 OR 1-503-378-6377
- OSP [ORS 466.635](State Police)
- Administering agency for hazardous material releases[SERC/ILEPC] advise duty officer of application
- Mail Report within 30 days to: c/o CR2K
 4760 Portland RD NE, Salem Oregon 97305-1760

Local 911 for any emergency

Reporting Procedures:

After the necessary emergency steps are taken to stop, contain, and control the release to protect public safety, environmental resources, and minimize damage:

- Determine whether there is a reporting requirement. Review the reporting criteria listed on the "Agency Notification and Reporting" form. (Form #Em-3)
- Notify the appropriate agencies and document using the following "Agency Notification and Reporting" form. (Form #Em-3)
- Conduct repairs and clean up measures as appropriate and document.
- 4. Submit follow up reports as appropriate.

Record Keeping:

All reportable releases shall be documented using the attached "Agency Notification and Reporting" form. Completed forms shall be forwarded to the Windkraftnord Compliance Supervisor for filing into the WKN record keeping system and appropriate Agency.

Date: DECEMBER 2010

General Emergency Response

General Information & Procedures

Purpose and Scope:

The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance and information to company employees involved in emergency situations resulting from the wind turbine facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC.".

Although the types of emergencies that might occur in a wind generating system are widely varied, there are certain <u>common actions</u>, which can be taken regardless of the type of emergency. This Plan of Action for Emergencies specifies those actions deemed essential on various emergencies. The company will <u>make safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.</u>

This plan is not intended to be an all-encompassing plan of action for emergencies, because certain types of emergencies may occur which would make it impractical to follow the guidelines established in this Plan. The necessary preparatory planning, procurement of certain equipment and supplies and training shall be completed. <u>Each supervisor who may have duties and responsibilities in emergency situations should be furnished a copy of this Plan.</u> Employees shall be trained in their areas of responsibility, and familiar with the total Plan. Employees shall attend annual review sessions, emergency drills, table top drills, or classroom training as noted in the pre-emergency planning section.

Types of Emergencies:

Five types of natural emergencies are defined and a plan for each type of emergency is established. The responsibility for declaring an emergency is defined. The liaison between the Company and public officials is outlined and guidelines for educating public officials and the general public are provided.

The company will provide prompt response to each of the following types of emergencies:

- Fire or medical emergency at the facility
- abnormal operating conditions
- fire or explosion
- natural disaster (including earthquakes, etc.)
- civil disturbance.

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Lead Facility Operator / Contractor Responsibilities:

The lead facility operator or facility contractor is responsible for the training and equipping of personnel in the general response to facility emergencies. The facility operator or on-site contractor has the primary responsibility for identifying each of the potential emergency situations, and when necessary, declaring an emergency. The facility operator or contractor also has the responsibility to ensure <u>availability of personnel</u>, <u>equipment</u>, <u>instruments</u>, <u>tools</u>, <u>and material required at the scene of an emergency</u>. When an emergency condition arises that could seriously affect the normal, safe operation of the facilities operating system, it is essential that a predetermined course of action be implemented to ensure protection to the public, Company employees, and protection of public and Company property. In an emergency, <u>protection of people first and property second</u> must receive paramount consideration.

The ability to adequately respond to potential emergency situations will be determined by the familiarity of the employees with emergency plans and the extent of preplanning. The facility operator or contractor is responsible to see that all employees in the Company are able to recognize what constitutes an on-site emergency, what information shall be obtained, and how, depending on the emergency conditions, the employee(s) shall report the situation.

The facility operator or management will ensure the <u>failure/accident investigation is conducted</u> as soon as is practicable. The company will follow general failure investigation procedures in the facilities general operating policies or direction given by local, state or federal regulatory over-site.

Facility Operator / Contractor Responsibilities:

The facility operator or contractor shall upon notification of a potential emergency, dispatch appropriate facility personnel to the scene to identify the extent of the emergency and to take those steps immediately necessary to protect people and property upon determination of an incident. The operator / contractor shall, when conditions warrant, notify the local police, fire, civil officials, and the company General Manager or his/her immediate supervisor.

Emergency Plan:

The Company will ensure it has sufficient copies of Emergency plan information and updated plans to use in solving the various types of emergencies outlined in this plan. Emergency information is contained in the specific sections at the end of this Plan and the appropriate employees shall have a thorough working knowledge of this information. For the purpose of emergencies, the system will include an Identification number of the affected turbine(s) or facility location.

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Receiving Information General

Leaks, fires, explosions, or other emergencies may be reported by the public 24 hours per day, seven days per week, by calling () which is listed on signs at the facility gate or fence, and facility equipment. A written record shall be maintained of all calls received and actions taken. The facility operating headquarters is responsible for maintaining the written log, reviewing all calls received and actions taken to ensure that no hazardous conditions exist at the close of each working day.

All personnel receiving complaints are trained in asking appropriate questions to determine the location and potential hazard of each event. Reports received might contain much of the information needed. However, in most instances, this information may not be volunteered; therefore, emergency calls shall be received by, or referred to, a person knowledgeable in reacting to such situations. This person shall attempt to obtain and record the following information:

Information to Obtain during Initial Notification (see Form #Em-1)

- 1. The address where the emergency has occurred. If the address is given as a rural route, box number of general area, obtain additional information to further identify the location.
- 2. The name of the caller.
- 3. The telephone number of the caller and location of the telephone
- 4. Personal estimate of the information from the caller as to the severity of the situation.
- 5. What is happening?
- 6. Types of structures or area are involved; i.e. wind turbine, facility building etc.
- 7. Action that has already been taken by persons at the emergency site.
- 8. An estimate of how long the problem has existed.
- 9. Any other information that might be helpful.
- 10. Time of the call and the date.

Determine the event:

Fire

Explosion

Natural Disaster

Civil Disorder

Sources of Emergency Calls:

After obtaining the above information, the appropriate personnel shall be notified so that emergency action will be taken immediately. Reports of emergencies or potential emergencies may be received from many sources. Some examples of these are as follows:

- 1. Public
- 2. Employees
- 3. Contractors

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4. Police/ Sherriff

5. Other Utilities

6.Fire Department

Advice to Caller:

Emergency reports from company personnel originate primarily from the On-site operator. The person receiving the call shall advise the caller, if the situation warrants, to:

Insure Life Safety is the first priority.

Take measures to protect facility property if the situation allows.

Insure appropriate calls have been made to local response agencies.

Classification of Emergency:

The person/manager receiving the initial call shall <u>identify and classify the potential emergency including events which require immediate response by the company</u>. There is the possibility of a situation that could be classified under more than one type of emergency. Thus, personnel must be sufficiently familiar with the Emergency Plans to be able to combine the relevant requirements of the appropriate plans.

Minor Emergency: If the call appears to be "minor" (one that is not reportable), the facility
operator should dispatch personnel to investigate the emergency call and report the
findings. If the facility operator determines that the condition found could be remedied
without assistance from other personnel, the facility operator or contractor will handle and
document as required.

If additional personnel or assistance is required, the facility operator will notify the General Manager. The facility operator or contractor shall give all pertinent information so the General Manager may notify other personnel if applicable.

2. <u>Major Emergency</u>: A major emergency would be a reportable incident or any other incident in the judgment of the facility operator or contractor that required <u>immediate response by the company</u> and additional notification. If the facility operator or contractor has been notified of a call that appears to be "major" in nature, the information will be immediately relayed to Corporate management and the General Manager or designated employees will be dispatched to the scene. A supervisor will also be dispatched to take charge and evaluate the situation.

Notification of Local Emergency Units

Depending on the nature of the emergency, assistance may be requested of the Fire Department and/or Emergency Rescue, the Police/Sheriff Department, State Police, an Ambulance Unit, or Civil Defense; all of these can be reached by dialing 911. The type of emergency involved will dictate the type of assistance to be requested. We have informed

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these organizations of our abilities in responding to emergencies, identified the type of emergencies of which we will notify these organizations, and discussed how these organizations can assist us in minimizing hazards to life or property. These organizations have been informed of our planned responses and actual responses during an emergency.

Notification of Other Company Personnel and Contracted Personnel

In the event that additional information is needed on company facilities, the facility operator will furnish system information if requested. The use of contracted personnel in responding to or assisting in a facility event may be required. Refer to the telephone numbers listed in this Plan.

Emergency Communications

The facility operator shall designate one person at the emergency scene as an "Incident Commander" (IC). The IC will coordinate all of the field activities. The IC shall communicate with the Fire Department and other public officials to keep them informed about all work or specific actions to be taken or planned for. Refer to the Incident Command section of this Plan for more details.

When possible, a supervisor shall be designated, as Public Information Officer (PIO) to receive and transmit needed information to the corporate office and key personnel not on the scene. All contacts with persons on the scene shall be made through the PIO. In the absence of a person designated PIO, the IC will act as the public relations representative. The PIO shall make reports of activities at the emergency.

The IC shall ensure that communications are maintained until the emergency is past. All company personnel will avoid unnecessary radio traffic during an emergency condition. In the event radio communications are not available cellular telephones shall be used.

Log of Events

Depending on the scope of the emergency, a log of events shall be maintained as designated by the IC. Use Form #EM-5, Emergency Log of Miscellaneous Activities.

The IC shall be responsible for making certain that the all appropriate agencies are properly notified of reportable accidents, leaks or incidents. See the facility O&M Manual for specific procedures. The IC shall be responsible for reporting in writing, a summary of each accident or incident to the General Manager. The report shall be submitted as soon as practicable, but not more than 30 days after the incident. Facility personnel involved in an Incident and other employees as directed will complete a report. The immediate supervisor of each employee involved will assure that this report is submitted.

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Description of Assignments during an Emergency

- Telephone Contact Person: All emergency complaints called in by the public on the listed telephone number during normal hours originate with this section. The contact center is responsible for receiving and recording correct and adequate information from the caller. These personnel are trained to recognize an emergency and to relay the information as quickly as possible to the facility manager / operator.
- 2. Facility Operator or Contractor: When the facility operator or contractor receives or views an emergency condition while at the facility an immediate report to appropriate personnel should be undertaken. All emergency complaints received will be investigated. If an emergency exists, the facility operator or contractor will proceed to the area immediately or director another operator to proceed to the area. After determining the type and scope of the emergency, the facility operator or contractor will notify supervisory and back-up personnel according to established or prescribed direction or practice.

The facility operator or contractor shall dispatch Fire, Police, and EMS to the scene if they are required. They may call for additional equipment, if the situation warrants. The facility operator or contractor monitors the emergency constantly. They work closely with the General Manager for any major event. The On-site operator or contractor monitors the emergency until order is restored.

The facility operator or contractor will do everything possible to **protect life and property** while help is arriving. He or she will advise the responders on-scene as to the appropriate safety measures to take, depending upon the nature of the emergency. The facility operator or contractor will work with agency emergency personnel until order is restored. On-site personnel will advise the General Manager of conditions as they progress.

- Approved Contractors (Construction Persons): Contracted Construction Persons are equipped and staffed to provide support as needed. These persons along with supervisory personnel are available and will be used in an emergency and coordinated into the operation as needed.
- 4. <u>Safety and Environmental Compliance Coordinator</u>: Assist the On-Duty Person and/or IC and must understand the requirements of the regulations and procedures in this Plan.

Receiving Information and Notification. While these employees are in route to the emergency, they shall be given all available information about the emergency by cellular phone or radio so they can begin assessment of the danger involved as soon as they arrive at the job site. The Job-site Supervisor shall, when arriving at the job site, report to the Fire Department officials or other civil authorities that might be on the scene and become appraised of the situation. After this is accomplished, determination shall be made of the area affected by the uncontrolled conditions should they exist. The evaluation of the situation shall include the following:

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- a. The first employees on the site shall determine the extent of the emergency and those actions most likely required to mitigate the emergency.
- b. To the extent that on-site personnel can determine a call for specific contracted personnel, and equipment most likely to assist in managing the conditions at the time of the Incident should be undertaken.
- c. Unification of Command should be sought with the responding agencies to facilitate command and control of an Incident should one require multiple agencies and responders for emergency mitigation measures at the facility.
- d. Communication with the General Manager shall be utilized within the scope of events and timely updates or direction shall be sought to insure all necessary steps are undertaken to insure safe and effective operations for personnel the facility and local response agencies.
- 2. During an investigation, reports of conditions found and precautions taken will be communicated to the General Manager. Company personnel at the facility will describe the, probable hazards involved, determine the backup needed, such as welders, equipment operators and fire or police. The facility operator or contractor by contacting the General Manager will likely notify additional supervisory, Claims, and Public Relations personnel if the seriousness of the Incident warrants or when injury or personal property damage results.

If the Incident occurs after regular working hours, Windkraftnord's designated on-call manager will notify the on call site supervisor who shall contact the on-call overtime personnel in accordance with standard practice. Upon arrival, all personnel will be briefed by the supervisor on the situation and proceed with mitagative measures as applied to the specific emergency.

- a. The On-scene operator or responder shall determine the expected consequences of actions required to the Incident occurring. Before a decision is made to isolate a section of the system, an analysis will be made of the system maps or schematics to determine which turbine or transformer switching must be closed if that is a required action of the response. The facility operator or contracted operator will normally plan this.
- b. Should a determination be made to take specifics action the General Manager shall be notified as soon as it is practical to do so.
- c. After the decision is made as to how the Incident will be controlled, the "Supervisor in Charge" will request any additional personnel, equipment, and materials needed for the mitagative steps undertaken.
- d. Upon the shut down or other mitagative measures are undertaken all safety measures shall be utilized. No exceptions.
- e. Upon completion of repairs, notification will be made to the "General Manager" the system may be restored to the affected area. In addition all previously notified public agencies, company personnel, and insurance representatives will be informed that emergency conditions have been corrected.

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Emergency Response for Major Fires and Explosions [192.615(a)(3)]

Emergency precautions must be taken after explosions and during major fires to protect system facilities and to ensure that the presence of energized systems should they be affected, will not create additional problems for fire-fighting and damage control personnel.

- 1. When responding to a report of a major fire or explosion, the primary consideration shall be the safety of the public and employees. A fire or explosion resulting from equipment malfunctioning requires immediate and urgent attention by all the company personnel involved. A supervisor will be dispatched to the area immediately. The following actions and procedures shall be considered:
 - a. Immediately upon arrival, establish contact with any fire and police personnel on the scene. If company personnel precede fire and police arrival, verify with the supervisor or contractor on scene that proper notice has been given these agencies. The supervisor will describe the nature and scope of the emergency to the General Manager by cellular phone or radio and request emergency back-up crews and equipment to handle the emergency. The General Manager or designated manager will dispatch the requested personnel and equipment to the area and notify other supervisory, emergency, and interested personnel in accordance with standard practice.
 - b. It must be determined immediately as to the general nature of the fire or explosion. It is required to ensure the protection of the public and the affected facilities as well as protecting the responders from energized equipment..
 - c. If a determination cannot be made, request the Fire/Police Department's assistance in the evaluation efforts if needed. The general Manager, or his supervisor at the scene, will do what is necessary to eliminate any remaining hazard to persons or other exposures in the vicinity. Take every reasonable measure for safety if there is danger of additional fire or explosion or until the danger has cleared. Coordination and cooperation with the Fire and Police Departments by company personnel is imperative.
 - d. The supervisor at the scene of the emergency shall immediately attempt to locate the source of the fire or explosion if it is safe to do so. This should be done with the consent and co-operation of the local responders or agencies.
- 2. After initial action has been completed to assure the safety of the public, and to prevent damage to property, there are certain investigative actions that shall be considered by the supervisor in charge of the investigation.
 - Record all information concerning actions taken, so that necessary reports might be prepared. Refer to Checklist for Supervisors -- (Form EM-5).
 - b. Ensure that all persons necessary to conduct a completed investigation have been notified.
 - c. See that no action is taken that might disturb evidence necessary to conduct a completed investigation. Evidence shall be recorded with notes, photographs, and videotape, if possible. At times certain components may be taken under custodial order by local, state or federal Investigators

WINDKRAFT NORD Wind Turbine Facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC." General Emergency Response Procedures

Date: DECEMBER 2010

d. Review maintenance work and all relevant records as they apply to a specific piece of equipment. Determine if there has been recent construction work or activity in the area by the company or others, which may have contributed to the emergency.

Emergency Response for Abnormal Conditions

Any condition that is found to be outside of normal operating conditions should be acted upon as soon as possible to insure the safety of operating personnel as well as preventing damage that may be preventable. The site supervisor should be notified upon discovery and actions undertaken to mitigate the condition(s) if safe to do so.

An emergency response should be considered upon discovery to insure employee safety if equipment is found to be malfunctioning and outside of normal operating parameters. Notification to management should occur as an immediate follow-up to these conditions.

Emergency Response for Natural Disasters

Disasters such as floods, tornadoes, **earthquake**, and extreme high winds might cause various operating problems within the system. Emergency procedures must be employed to survey the system and eliminate conditions that might endanger life or property.

1. Immediately upon learning of such an occurrence, the appropriate Supervisor shall assess the severity of the situation and decide whether it is necessary to initiate action. When a disaster does occur, civil authorities may declare a state of emergency. Under a state of emergency the civil authorities have control over the actions of all persons and equipment in the area. After the immediate hazardous conditions have been corrected, essential services shall be restored on the priorities established by the public officials.

Notification shall be given to the appropriate personnel to report for work and equip their vehicles with emergency tools and stand by for further instructions. It is most important to utilize radio-equipped vehicles and make maximum usage of portable radios or telephones.

- Action shall be taken upon arrival at the scene of the emergency.
 - a. Communications shall be established with all rescue squads, police and fire departments, and the National Guard. Full advantage shall be taken of the services that these organizations can render.
 - b. One radio-equipped vehicle <u>if available</u> shall be staffed and located in a conspicuous and convenient location in the emergency area. The Supervisor will appoint an employee at the scene to locate the person or persons in charge of each emergency agency that is present, and establish communications with them. The Supervisor will inform them of the location of the radio-equipped vehicle and will request each agency to notify its members to report any facility problems to the employee at that location. The employee at this vehicle then will relay all information to the Supervisor and/or General Manager.
- 3. A survey shall be conducted as soon as possible to assess damage to our facilities.

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- a During this survey, inspect wind turbines for damages, paying particular attention to the base bolting for deformities, buckled materials, tower alignment or any cracking to tower or turbine blades
- b In certain instances, it will be advisable to station someone at a primary location to insure facility continuity or operations.
- c Survey crews shall be utilized to check the areas involved. After an estimate of the severity of the situation is ascertained, a decision must be made as to facility operability shutting them off completely, or leaving on the system. Refer to Procedures for Emergency Shutdown, if necessary.
- c Consideration shall be given as to whether additional personnel and/or equipment will be needed. If in doubt, it is preferable to have extra crews standing by on the scene even though they may not be needed. This will allow more flexibility for unexpected requirements and also will be an aid in putting the system back on line if needed.

Emergency Response for Civil Disturbance

Civil Disturbance is an unlawful act of a group of people whereby life and property are endangered or may be endangered and company facilities may be sabotaged.

- The company facilities and work crews will require physical protection in areas of civil disorder. Persons may attempt to disrupt company operations and sabotage company equipment. The facility Operations Person shall:
 - a. Establish communications with appropriate civil authorities.
 - b. Determine the extent of the area affected and prepare to isolate the section.
 - c. Monitor the operation of the system at a safe location. Watch for signs of major changes that would indicate problems with system operations
 - d. Report all incidents of sabotage to civil authorities.
- 2. The facility Operations Person shall request police protection for any personnel dispatched into the affected area. Company personnel shall not physically resist potential saboteurs or unruly persons. Company personnel threatened by such persons shall secure if possible the facilities and withdraw from the area. Under no circumstances shall company personnel carry firearms. The facility Operations Person shall make all arrangements for security guards. The facility Operations Person shall consider the following actions to prevent disruption of service:
 - a Install locking devices on all fenced enclosures and buildings.
 - b. Provide 24 hour guard service if available for facility security.
 - c. Provide local law enforcement assistance by access to video feed if available to assist in apprehension or Identification of persons involved in civil disturbance.

WINDKRAFT NORD Wind Turbine Facility "WKN CHOPIN LLC." General Emergency Response Procedures

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Public Communications

One person shall be designated as the company spokesperson. The following are dos and don'ts for the designated spokesperson when talking with reporters.

Dos	Don'ts
Be Calm	Don't speculate on cause of crisis or accident
Be Truthful	Don't estimate damages
Identify yourself as the designated company spokesperson	Don't discuss identities or medical conditions of injured or missing
Speak only for the company, not contractors or clients	Don't guess about number of victims
Give a brief list of facts	Don't allow reporters or "sightseers" to wander around the scene
End interviews promptly after giving brief facts	Don't say anything you don't consider media material
Advise other employees to refer all inquiries to you	Remember that nothing is off the record
Set up a safe secure area where reporters can be briefed	

Emergency Response Procedures Incident Command and Emergency Response

Date: December 2010

Incident Command Description

The Incident Command System (ICS) is an organization system widely used for emergency management by federal, state, and local emergency response organizations. The Company Windkraft Nord has adopted ICS as the base organizational system for responding to facility emergencies.

ICS Flexibility

ICS allows the base organization structure to be adapted for different situations depending on the type and complexity of the incident. Two situations may occur that rely upon this flexibility when determining needed ICS positions.

The first situation involves "first responders." A fundamental premise of ICS is that positions are initially filled based upon available personnel. Position replacements occur as more experienced, trained, and qualified personnel become available. The replacement transition requires briefings and exchange of incident status information.

The second situation that relies upon the flexibility of ICS occurs when more than one legal entity has responsibility for managing the incident. This often occurs in most situations but can occur in other emergency situations such as a fire that impacts public areas. ICS accommodates these situations through implementation of a Unified Command. The Unified Command can include various agency and regulatory groups in addition to Windkraftnord personnel.

ICS Responsibilities

At each emergency, a company staff employee will be responsible for directing and coordinating the overall emergency response, referred to as Incident Commander. For emergencies that do not involve a fire or explosion, the ranking employee at the scene will be designated the Incident Commander. If a fire, explosion, or major event is involved, this position is usually assigned to the local fire department.

Incident Command Authority

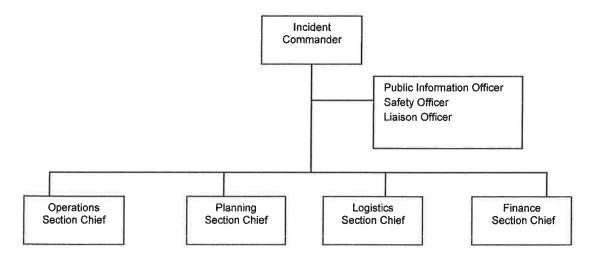
During a declared emergency, the company staff employee acting as the Incident Commander or contracted responder with I/C authorities will have the authority to take required immediate actions to protect the public and the environment. As soon as more personnel arrive at the scene, Incident Commanders duties can be shifted to more qualified personnel.

Emergency Response Procedures

Incident Command and Emergency Response

Date: December 2010

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)



The following Position Descriptions and Task Checklists for the ICS provide general guidance to fulfill organizational roles:

Included are:

- General Role Definitions
- Listing of Suggested Candidates
- Critical Task Checklist

Position Descriptions for:

- Incident Commander (IC)
- Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Safety Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Operations Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance Section Chief

Emergency Response ProceduresIncident Command and Emergency Response

	Date : December 2010
	Incident Commander
IC Role:	The Incident Commander is responsible for overall incident response and control of all activities. The IC establishes the "Command Post" at the incident location or other appropriate location. Authorization of action plans and resources are key activities of the IC.
IC Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Manager Facility Operator Maintenance persons OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist
IC Checklist:	 Identify and isolate incident area; establish perimeters and control points. Establish a command post and staging areas. Notify and request assistance from corporate management, immediate facility supervisor, or appropriate higher ranking company officials. Initiate incident command system and coordinate scene activities. Appoint command staff – safety liaison and information officers-and begin operations. Implement standard operating procedures or emergency response plan; develop and release incident action plan; revise and disseminate operational plans. Provide policy, direction, and control for emergency operations; set priorities and establish response strategies. Implement site safety plan; revise and disseminate plan. Establish site perimeter and control points. Reroute traffic and control access to site Establish work zones Exclusion zone (hot zone) Contamination reduction zone (decontamination- zone) Support zone Conduct operations; eliminate potential for airborne dispersion, terminate release of hazardous materials, reduce exposure of personnel and equipment. Monitor and sample site Determine type of evacuation if required: immediate,

Emergency Response Procedures Incident Command and Emergency Response

	Date : December 2010	
	Public Information Officer	
Information Officer Role:	The Public Information Officer is responsible for providing on-site contact with news media and furnishing the media with Windkraft Nord approved news release information.	
Information Officer Position Candidate Examples:	 Company Public Affairs Manager Public Affairs Consultant Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist 	
Information Officer Checklist:	 Obtain briefing from incident commander. Contact the jurisdictional agency to coordinate public information activities. Establish single-incident information center whenever possible. Arrange for necessary work space, material, telephones, and staffing. Prepare initial information summary as soon as possible after arrival. Obtain approval for release from incident commander. Release information to news media. Post information in command post and other appropriate locations. Attend meetings to update information releases. Arrange for meetings between media and incident personnel. Provide escort service to the media and VIP's Respond to special request for information. Maintain log. 	

FN: WKN ICS #13 12-10 Page 4 of 10

Emergency Response Procedures Incident Command and Emergency Response

	Date : December 2010
Information Officer Hints:	Specifically, the Information Officer should address the following: Name, title, and what the Info Officer function is. What has happened in simple terms. Injuries (no names unless family has been notified). Major concerns (Safety of people and protection of environment) Watch for Red Flag questions: What is the cause? Who is at fault? How much will it cost? How much was released? Do not speculate. Stick to the known facts.
	Safety Officer
Safety Officer Role:	The Safety Officer is responsible for providing a "Site Safety Plan" and assessing activities for hazardous and/or unsafe situations and developing means for assuring the safety of response personnel.
Safety Officer Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist EHS Consultant
Safety Officer Checklist:	 Obtain briefing from incident commander. Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident Identify control measures(engineering/Administrative/PPE). Initiate evacuation procedures. Develop decontamination procedures. Conduct safety meetings. Participate in planning meetings. Review incident action plan. Review and approve medical plan Investigate accidents that have occurred within incident areas. Maintain a log.

Emergency Response Procedures Incident Command and Emergency Response

	Date : December 2010
	Note: Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
	Liaison Officer
Liaison Officer Role:	The Liaison Officer is responsible for conducting initial regulatory contacts and coordinating required government reports and inquires. Ensure that The Company is tracking regulatory agency response and potential for incidents of non-compliance.
Liaison Officer Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist EHS Consultant
Liaison Officer Checklist:	 Obtain briefing from incident commander. Provide a point of contact for agency representatives. Identify agency representative from each agency. Establish communications link and location. Provide inter-organizational contacts for incident personnel. Monitor incident operations for inter-organizational problems. Maintain log.

Emergency Response ProceduresIncident Command and Emergency Response

Date : December 2010

Operations Section Chief

Operations Section Chief Role:

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for directing tactical emergency response, incident control actions, and recovery/clean-up operations. Also, request needed resources and prepares operational plans if needed.

Operations Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Operations Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Develop operations portion of Incident Action Plan.
- □ Brief and assign operations personnel in accordance with Incident Action Plan.
- Supervise Operations.
- Determine need and request additional resources.
- Review suggested list of resources to be released and initiate recommendation for release of resources.
- □ Assemble and disassemble strike teams assigned to operations section.
- Report information about special activities, events, and occurrences to incident commander.

Emergency Response ProceduresIncident Command and Emergency Response

Date : December 2010

Planning Section Chief

Planning Section Chief Role:

The Planning Section Chief is responsible for development of "Incident Action Plans" and management of incident status reports. Role includes assessing the situation, predicting outcomes and resource status, and initiating planning meetings.

Planning Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Planning Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Activate planning section units.
- Reassign initial attack personnel to incident positions as appropriate.
- Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for all ICS organizational elements for use in preparing the incident action plan.
- □ Establish a weather data collection system when necessary.
- □ Supervise preparation of incident action plan.
- Assemble information on alternative strategies.
- Assemble and disassemble strike teams not assigned to operations.
- □ Identify need for use of specialized resources.
- Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.
- Compile and display incident status summary information.
- Advise general staff of any significant changes in incident status.
- Provide incident traffic plan.
- Supervise planning section units.
- Prepare and distribute incident commander's orders.
- Insure that normal agency information collection and reporting requirements are being met.
- Prepare recommendations for release of resources for submission to the incident commander.

Emergency Response Procedures Incident Command and Emergency Response

	Date : December 2010
6	
***************************************	Logistics Section Chief
Logistics Section Chief Role:	The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for identifying needed resources and supplies and on-scene delivery and management of supply facilities, services, and materials.
Logistics Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist EHS Consultant
Logistics Section Chief Checklist:	 Obtain briefing from incident commander. Plan organization of logistics section. Assign work locations and preliminary work tasks to section personnel. Participate in preparation of Incident Action Plan. Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations. Provide input to and review communications plan, medical plan, and traffic plan. Coordinate and process request for additional resources. Review incident action plan and estimate section needs for next operational period. Insure incident communications plan is prepared. Advise on current service and support capabilities. Prepare service and support elements of the incident action plan. Estimate future service and support requirements. Receive demobilization plan from planning section. Recommend release of unit resources in conformity with demobilization plan. Insure general welfare and safety of logistics section personnel.

Emergency Response Procedures Incident Command and Emergency Response

	Date : December 2010	
Finance Section Chief		
Finance Section Chief Role:	The Finance Section Chief is responsible for management of cost control and critical manpower planning.	
Finance Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist EHS Consultant 	
Finance Section Chief Checklist:	 Obtain briefing from incident commander. Attend briefing with responsible agency to gather information. Attend planning meeting to gather information. Identify needs, order supplies, and support needs for finance section. Develop an operating plan for finance function on incident. Prepare work objectives for staff. Determine need for commissary operation. Inform command staff and general staff when section is fully operational. Meet with agency representatives as required. Provide input in all planning sessions on financial and cost analysis matters. Maintain daily contact with agency(s) administrative headquarters on finance matters. Insure that all personnel time records are transmitted to appropriate locations. Participate in all demobilization planning. Insure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed. Brief agencies on all incident related business management issues needing attention and follow-up prior to leaving incident. 	

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

	Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010
	Incident Commander
IC Role:	The Incident Commander is responsible for overall incident response and control of all activities. The IC establishes the "Command Post" at the incident location or other appropriate location. Authorization of action plans and resources are key activities of the IC.
IC Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist
IC Checklist:	 Identify and isolate incident area; establish perimeters and control points. Establish a command post and staging areas. Notify and request assistance from dispatch, immediate supervisor, or appropriate higher ranking officials. Initiate incident command system and coordinate scene activities. Appoint command staff – safety liaison and information officersand begin operations. Implement standard operating procedures or emergency response plan; develop and release incident action plan; revise and disseminate operational plans. Provide policy, direction, and control for emergency operations; set priorities and establish response strategies. Implement site safety plan; revise and disseminate plan. Establish site perimeter and control points. Reroute traffic and control access to site Establish work zones Exclusion zone (hot zone) Contamination reduction zone (decontamination zone) Support zone Conduct operations; eliminate potential for airborne dispersion, terminate release of hazardous materials, reduce exposure of personnel and equipment. Monitor and sample site Determine type of evacuation: immediate, precautionary, and scheduled.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

	Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 201
	Public Information Officer
Information Officer Role:	The Public Information Officer is responsible for providing on-site contac with news media and furnishing the media with Company approved news release information.
Information Officer Position Candidate Examples:	 Public Affairs Manager Public Affairs Consultant Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist
Information Officer Checklist:	 Obtain briefing from Incident Commander. Contact the jurisdictional agency to coordinate public information activities. Establish single-incident information center whenever possible. Arrange for necessary work space, material, telephones, and staffing. Prepare initial information summary as soon as possible after arrival. Obtain approval for release from incident commander. Release information to news media. Post information in command post and other appropriate locations. Attend meetings to update information releases. Arrange for meetings between media and incident personnel. Provide escort service to the media and VIP's Respond to special request for information. Maintain log.
Information Officer Hints:	Specifically, the Information Officer should address the following: Name, title, and what the Info Officer function is. What has happened in simple terms. Injuries (no names unless family has been notified). Major concerns (Safety of people and protection of environment) Watch for Red Flag questions: What is the cause? Who is at fault? How much will it cost? How much was released? Do not speculate. Stick to the known facts.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010 **Safety Officer Safety Officer** The Safety Officer is responsible for providing a "Site Safety Plan" and Role: assessing activities for hazardous and/or unsafe situations and developing means for assuring the safety of response personnel. **Safety Officer** Initial Responder **Position Candidate Facility Operations Manager** Examples: General Manager Maintenance Foreman **OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist EHS Consultant Safety Officer** Obtain briefing from incident commander. Checklist: Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident Identify control measures: (engineering administrative/PPE). Initiate evacuation procedures. Develop decontamination procedures. Conduct safety meetings. Participate in planning meetings. Review incident action plan. □ Review and approve medical plan Investigate accidents that have occurred within incident areas. Maintain a log.

Note: Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Liaison Officer

Liaison Officer Role:

The Liaison Officer is responsible for conducting initial regulatory contacts and coordinating required government reports and inquires. Ensure that the Company is tracking regulatory agency response and potential for incidents of non-compliance.

Liaison Officer Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Liaison Officer Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Provide a point of contact for agency representatives.
- Identify agency representative from each agency.
- Establish communications link and location.
- Provide inter-organizational contacts for incident personnel.
- Monitor incident operations for inter-organizational
- problems.
- Maintain log.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Operations Section Chief

Operations Section Chief Role:

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for directing tactical emergency response, incident control actions, and recovery/clean-up operations. Also, request needed resources and prepares operational plans if needed.

Operations Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Operations Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Develop operations portion of Incident Action Plan.
- Brief and assign operations personnel in accordance with Incident Action Plan.
- Supervise Operations.
- Determine need and request additional resources.
- Review suggested list of resources to be released and initiate recommendation for release of resources.
- Assemble and disassemble strike teams assigned to operations section.
- Report information about special activities, events, and occurrences to incident commander.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Planning Section Chief

Planning Section Chief Role: The Planning Section Chief is responsible for development of "Incident Action Plans" and management of incident status reports. Role includes assessing the situation, predicting outcomes and resource status, and initiating planning meetings.

Planning Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Planning Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Activate planning section units.
- Reassign initial attack personnel to incident positions as appropriate.
- Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for all ICS organizational elements for use in preparing the incident action plan.
- Establish a weather data collection system when necessary.
- Supervise preparation of incident action plan.
- Assemble information on alternative strategies.
- □ Assemble and disassemble strike teams not assigned to operations.
- Identify need for use of specialized resources.
- Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.
- Compile and display incident status summary information.
- Advise general staff of any significant changes in incident status.
- Provide incident traffic plan.
- Supervise planning section units.
- Prepare and distribute incident commander's orders.
- Insure that normal agency information collection and reporting requirements are being met.
- Prepare recommendations for release of resources for submission to the incident commander.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Logistics Section Chief

Logistics Section Chief Role:

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for identifying needed resources and supplies and on-scene delivery and management of supply facilities, services, and materials.

Logistics Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Logistics Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Plan organization of logistics section.
- Assign work locations and preliminary work tasks to section personnel.
- Participate in preparation of Incident Action Plan.
- Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations.
- Provide input to and review communications plan, medical plan, and traffic plan.
- Coordinate and process request for additional resources.
- Review incident action plan and estimate section needs for next operational period.
- Insure incident communications plan is prepared.
- Advise on current service and support capabilities.
- Prepare service and support elements of the incident action plan.
- □ Estimate future service and support requirements.
- Receive demobilization plan from planning section.
- Recommend release of unit resources in conformity with demobilization plan.

Insure general welfare and safety of logistics section personnel.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Finance Section Chief		
The Finance Section Chief is responsible for management of cost control and critical manpower planning.		
 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist EHS Consultant 		
 Obtain briefing from incident commander. Attend briefing with responsible agency to gather information. Attend planning meeting to gather information. Identify needs, order supplies, and support needs for finance section. Develop an operating plan for finance function on incident. Prepare work objectives for staff. Determine need for commissary operation. Inform command staff and general staff when section is fully operational. Meet with agency representatives as required. Provide input in all planning sessions on financial and cost analysis matters. Maintain daily contact with agency(s) administrative headquarters on finance matters. Insure that all personnel time records are transmitted to appropriate locations. Participate in all demobilization planning. Insure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed. 		

to leaving incident.

Brief agencies on all incident related business

management issues needing attention and follow-up prior

Emergency Response Procedures Wind Turbine Facility Emergency Equipment List

Date: December 2010

Item:

Cell phones, pagers, radios
Fire extinguishing equipment
Em. Breathing units and/or respirator

Safety harness and lines

Emergency Communications Equipment Barricades, rope, signs, for mark Hot Zone

Rescue rope Potable water Shovels and rakes

Hand tools

Portable welding equipment

Portable pumps Sorbent materials

Earth moving equipment

Vacuum truck Lighting Back-hoe Shoring Compressor Generator Blowers

Portable Generator Emergency Lighting

Location:

Each Company or em. Contractor vehicle Each Company or em. Contractor vehicle Each Company or em. Contractor vehicle Each Company or em Contractor vehicle

Emergency Contractor Emergency Contractor

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 requires most private sector employers to prepare and maintain records of work related injuries and illnesses. These records include the OSHA Form No. 200, Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and the OSHA Form No. 101, Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Employers Required to Keep Records

All employers with 11 or more employees in the following industries, as determined by their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), must keep injury and illness records:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (SIC's 01-02 and 07-09)
- Oil and Gas Extraction (SIC 13)
- Construction (SIC's 15-17)
- Manufacturing (SIC's 20-39)
- Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (SIC's 41-42 and 44-49)
- Wholesale Trade (SIC's 50-51)
- Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply and Mobile Home Dealers (SIC 52)
- General Merchandise Stores (SIC 53)
- Food Stores (SIC 54)
- Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places (SIC 70)
- Repair Services (SIC's 75 and 76)
- Amusement and Recreation Services (SIC 79)
- Health Services (SIC 80)

Employers Normally Exempt, but Periodically Required to Keep Records

The following employers are normally exempt from these recordkeeping requirements unless notified in advance by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) that they have been selected to participate in the mandatory Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses:

- 1. Employers who had no more than ten employees (full- and part-time) at any time during the previous calendar year; or
- 2. Employers who conduct business primarily in one of the following SIC's, regardless of the number of employees:

Retail Trade

- 55 Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations
- 56 Apparel and Accessory Stores
- 57 Furniture, Home Furnishings and Equipment Stores
- 58 Eating and Drinking Places
- 59 Miscellaneous Retail

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

- 60 Bankina
- 61 Credit Agencies other than Banks

- 62 Security and Commodity Brokers, and Services
- 63 Insurance
- 64 Insurance Agents, Brokers and Services
- 65 Real Estate
- 67 Holding and other Investment Offices

Services

- 72 Personal Services
- 73 Business Services
- 78 Motion Pictures
- 81 Legal Services
- 82 Educational Services
- 83 Social Services
- 84 Museums, Botanical and Zoological Gardens
- 86 Membership Organizations
- 87 Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services
- 88 Private Households
- 89 Miscellaneous Services

These exemptions do *not* excuse any employer from coverage by OSHA or from compliance with all applicable safety and health standards (which may include other types of recordkeeping requirements).

The recordkeeping exemptions apply to all eligible workplaces under the jurisdiction of Federal OSHA. However, 25 states and territories operate their own OSHAs. Employers in the following areas should contact the state agency to determine if it has or intends to adopt the exemptions: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Virgin Islands, Washington, and Wyoming. Connecticut and New York cover state and local government employees only.

Records That Must Be Kept

OSHA requires the use of OSHA Form No. 200, the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries, or an equivalent form. On the OSHA Log, employers provide some brief descriptive information and then use a simple check-off procedure to maintain a running total of occupational injuries and illnesses for the year. Authorized Federal and State government officials, employees, and their representatives are guaranteed access, upon request, to the injury and illness log for the establishment.

Employers are required to post an annual summary of occupational injuries and illnesses for the previous calendar year. The summary must be posted no later than February 1 and must remain in place until March 1.

OSHA Form No. 101 is used to supply supplementary information regarding each injury and illness entered on the log. This form names the person and describes the circumstances on his or her injury or illness. Substitute forms (such as workers' compensation reports) may be used if they contain all the specified information. Authorized government officials shall be provided access to these records also.

Injury and illness records shall be maintained at each workplace. In the absence of a regular workplace, records shall be maintained at some central location. The records shall be retained and updated for five years following the calendar year they cover.

Each workplace, regardless of the number of employees or type of business, must:

- Display either an OSHA or State poster containing information for employees, and
- Report to the nearest OSHA office within 8 hours all accidents which result in a work-related fatality or the hospitalization of three or more employees.

The BLS Survey

Each year BLS selects about 280,000 firms to take part in a survey used to calculate the job injury and illness rates for various industries nationwide. All employers selected for the survey are required by law to participate. As noted previously, employers that are normally exempt from OSHA recordkeeping are notified of their selection for the survey prior to the calendar year to which the survey relates.

The survey is used to monitor OSHA's progress and to assist the agency in setting standards, evaluating existing standards, scheduling inspections, and evaluating the performance of states and territories which operate their own OSHA-approved safety and health programs.

For More Information

For official instructions on recording occupational injuries and illnesses please refer to the *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1986*. You may obtain copies of the Guidelines and OSHA forms by calling the OSHA Area Office or the State OSHA Office in your jurisdiction.

Intro to 29 CFR Part 1904, Reporting of Fatality or Multiple Hospitalization Incidents

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Part 1904

[Docket No. R-01]

Reporting of Fatality or Multiple Hospitalization Incidents

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Department of Labor.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises regulation on Reporting of Fatality or Multiple Hospitalization Accidents. Along with numerous clarifications and several minor modifications, this revision makes three major changes to the former reporting requirements: First, whereas the former regulation applied to employment accidents which resulted in one or more fatalities or hospitalizations of five or more employees, the regulation is expanded to require the reporting of work related incidents resulting in the death of an employee or the hospitalization of three or more employees. Second, the regulation requires the employer to verbally report such incidents within 8 hours after the employer learns of it, instead of 48 hours by either written or verbal communication. Third, whether or not an incident is immediately reportable, if it results in the death of an employee or the in-patient hospitalization of 3 or more employees within 30 days of the incident, OSHA requires that the employer report the fatality/multiple hospitalization within 8 hours after learning of it.

The materials upon which OSHA has relied in drafting this final rule are available for review and copying in the OSHA Docket Office.

DATES: The new regulation will become effective on May 2, 1994.

ADDRESSES: In compliance with 28 U.S.C. 2112(a), the Agency designates for receipt of petitions for review of the regulation, the Associate Solicitor for Occupational Safety and Health, Office of the Solicitor, room S4004, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Mr. James F. Foster, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Office of Information and Consumer Affairs, room N-3647, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210, phone (202) 219-8148.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In this preamble, OSHA identifies sources of information submitted to the record by an exhibit number (Ex. 2). When applicable, comment numbers follow the exhibit in which they are contained (Ex. 2: 1). If more than one comment within an exhibit is cited, the comment numbers are separated by commas (Ex. 2: 1, 2, 3). For quoted material, page numbers are cited if other than page one (p. 2).

[59 FR 15594, April 1, 1994; 59 FR 16895, April 8, 1994]

		Date: September 201
Name of company person making Title of company person making c)810 313 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Agency Notifications:		
Local Emergency Service: Fire or Medical Emergency	911, 24 hours/day EURFPE	0 1-(541)-566-2311 vater-1-(541)-938-7146
Persons Contacted:		
Person Title:	,	
Date and Time:		
Report #:		
Reporting Criteria: • Any facility emergency	Comments:	
Oregon State Police:	(541)-278-4090 24 hours/da	y - 911
Agency Person Contacted:		
Agency Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
NRC report #:		
Reporting Criteria: State related Incident-Aircraft down-Act of terrorism- Theft	Comments;	
East Umatilla County Health District	911-Emergency	1-(541)-566-3813
Agency Person Contacted:		
Agency Person Title:		
Date and Time:		2-21-1-1-1-1-21-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Report #:		
Reporting Criteria: • Medical Emergency	Comments:	
Name of company person making of Title of company person making ca		

	Date: September 2010
Agency Notifications:	
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality:	1-(503)-229-5696, 24 hours/day 1-(800)-452-4011
Person Contacted:	
Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
Reporting Criteria: Actual or threatened release of any hazardous material that poses threat to public or the environment. Release of hazardous substance to state waters Spills or leakage of oil or liquid pollutant on state lands or waters Release of hazardous material or waste upon any highway. [Vehicle Code]	Comments:
OERS	1-(800) 452-0311 (oil spill hot line)
Person Contacted:	
Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
Reporting Criteria: Discharge or threatened discharge of oil/condensate greater than one barrel into marine waters.	Comments:
Name of company person making o	calls:

	Date: September 2010
Title of company person making	calls:
7,	
Agency Notifications:	
OSHA: (OREGON)	1-(503)-378-3573 or 1-(503)-378-3272 1-(800)-922-2689
Person Contacted:	
Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
Reporting Criteria: • Catastrophes, Fatality or over-night hospitalization accidents.	Comments:
Oregon Public Utilities Commission	1-(503)-378-6634
Agency Person Contacted:	
Agency Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
	Comments:
Agency Contacted:	
Agency Person Contacted:	
Agency Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
	Comments:
Agency Contacted:	
Agency Person Contacted:	
Agency Person Title:	
Date and Time:	
Report #:	
	Comments:
Name of company person making	calls:

		Date: September 2010
Title of company person makin	a calls:	
The or company percent main.		
Agency Notifications:	160	
Agency Contacted:		
Person Contacted:		
Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
Report #:		
	Comments:	
Agency Contacted:		
Agency Person Contacted:		
Agency Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
Report #:		
	Comments:	
Agency Contacted:		TO 10 - 7 - 1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1
Agency Person Contacted:		
Agency Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
Report #:	1	3-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31
	Comments:	
Agency Contrated		
Agency Contacted:		
Agency Person Contacted:		
Agency Person Title:		
Date and Time:		
Report #:		
	Comments:	

Emergency Response Procedures COMPANY NOTIFICATIONS

Form # EM-4

			D	ate: Decemberr 2010
Company Person Contacted:	Company Person Who Placed Call:	Date:	Time:	Time Arrived at Scene or Command Post:
tree to asing a facilities				
C-000-018-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0				

Emergency Response Procedures Emergency Drill Documentation Form # EM-8

	Date: December 2010
Date: Em. Drill Sta Em. Drill Fir Location of	nish Time:
DESCRIPT	TION OF EMERGENCY DRILL:
	Evaluator Checklist:
	Evaluator Checklist.
0	Company Notification Em. Contractor Notification Gas company notifications
Ongoing Actio	ons: (Actions, Knowledge, Documentation, Available Tools/Info)
	On scene command or ICS
0	On scene air monitoring
	On scene leak isolation
	Company staff mobilization Em. Contractor mobilization
_	Agency notifications and reports
Overall Evalu	ation of Emergency Systems and Knowledge:
	Efficient, accurate, and updated Info (phone list, checklist, forms, etc.)
	Accurate procedures
	Em Resources readily available (equipment, contractors, Co. employees, etc.)
<u> </u>	Communication Systems
	Public protection Employee protection and PPE
	Roles and Responsibilities understood
_	Training (Hazwoper, Em. Manual, PPE, ICS, etc.)
_	Knowledge of wind turbine facility & equipment
ū	Documentation
	ICS (Incident command, planning, operations, logistics, finance)

WINDKRAFT NORD Emergency Response Procedures FORMS INDEX

FORMS INDEX

Date: December 2010

Form Number	Form Title/Description:	Em. Plan	Form To Be Used By:
EM-1	Initial Notification Document	Tab #: 6	First person to receive emergency notification.
EM-2	First Responder On Scene Checklist	6	First company pipeline person capable of performing First Responder function.
EM-3	Agency Notification Log	6-8	Company On-duty supervisor or designated company employee
EM-4	Company Notification Log	6	Company On-duty supervisor or designated company employee
EM-5	Emergency Log of Miscellaneous Activities	6	Any person performing emergency response activities
EM-6	Incident Command System Checklist by ICS Job Title	6-14	Any person performing Incident Command response activities
EM-7	Post Incident Response Critique Checklist	6	Company supervisor performing emergency response critique review
EM-8	Emergency Drill Documentation	6	Company supervisor performing emergency response drill review
	Emergency Plan Notification Record		
	Telephone Report of Incidents	8-EM#3	Facility Supervisor or Facility Compliance Supervisor reporting incidents to the appropriate agency
	Safety Related Condition Report	(TBD)	Facility Supervisor or Facility Compliance Supervisor reporting safety related condition to the appropriate agency.
	Follow Up Written Incident Report	(TBD)	Facility Supervisor or Facility Compliance Supervisor reporting incidents to the appropriate agency.
	Annual Report	CES LLC.	Facility Supervisor with Condor Energy Services LLC. completing the annual report.
	Windkraft Nord required documentation	(WKN)	Facility Directives, Safety Management Directives
	Training Documentation	(WKN)	Facility Supervisor or Facility Compliance Supervisor / Contractor performing emergency response training.

(TBD) To be determined

Emergency Response Procedures LOG OF MISCELLANOUS ACTIVITIES Form #EM-5

	Date: September 2010
Date: Title: Signatur	
Time:	Action:
at	

Emergency Response Procedures LOG OF MISCELLANOUS ACTIVITIES

Form #EM-5

Date: Title: Signature: Time: Action:		Date: September 2010
	Title:	
	Time:	Action:

Emergency Response Procedures First on Scene Checklist

Form # EM-2

	Date: December 2010
1 st Priority:	Protect the public, responders, company personnel.
Responsibilities:	 Scope, Assessment, and Mitigation: Identify the type, form, nature, quantity and hazards involved in the incident. Develop a proper course of action (prevention of accidental ignition, runaway turbine rpm's,etc.)
Checklist:	Assessment: Is a fluid being released? Is there a visible vapor cloud? Has a liquid pool started to form? How large is the visible cloud or pool? Is the liquid pool likely to spread and enter a body or water? Is a vapor condition likely to enter nearby buildings? If already ignited, how large is the fire? Is the situation immediately dangerous to persons or property? Is the situation likely to get worse? What can be done to reduce the risk to persons and property? Are there ignition sources that need to be removed? Mitigation: Evacuate or shelter in place. Ignition source control. Emergency shutdown or isolation. Other Activities To Consider: Interact with other response agencies. Start documentation with emergency log of misc. activities (form #EM-5) Notify local emergency response agencies (911). Notify other agencies (federal, state, other local agencies) Notify appropriate personnel within the pipeline Company: Manager, and/or Duty supervisor Facility operator General Manager WKN Environmental and Safety Coordinator Other personnel needed to respond to the scene (repair crew, operators, supervisors, etc.)

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists Form #EM-6

	Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 201
	Incident Commander
IC Role:	The Incident Commander is responsible for overall incident response and control of all activities. The IC establishes the "Command Post" at the incident location or other appropriate location. Authorization of action plans and resources are key activities of the IC.
IC Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist
IC Checklist:	 Identify and isolate incident area; establish perimeters and control points. Establish a command post and staging areas. Notify and request assistance from dispatch, immediate supervisor, or appropriate higher ranking officials. Initiate incident command system and coordinate scene activities. Appoint command staff – safety liaison and information officersand begin operations. Implement standard operating procedures or emergency response plan; develop and release incident action plan; revise and disseminate operational plans. Provide policy, direction, and control for emergency operations; set priorities and establish response strategies. Implement site safety plan; revise and disseminate plan. Establish site perimeter and control points. Reroute traffic and control access to site Establish work zones Exclusion zone (hot zone) Contamination reduction zone (decontamination zone) Support zone Conduct operations; eliminate potential for airborne dispersion, terminate release of hazardous materials, reduce exposure of personnel and equipment. Monitor and sample site Determine type of evacuation: immediate, precautionary, and scheduled.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010 **Public Information Officer** Information The Public Information Officer is responsible for providing on-site contact Officer with news media and furnishing the media with Company approved Role: news release information. Information Officer Public Affairs Manager **Position Candidate Public Affairs Consultant** Examples: **Facility Operations Manager** General Manager Maintenance Foreman **OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist** Information Officer Obtain briefing from Incident Commander. Checklist: Contact the jurisdictional agency to coordinate public information activities. Establish single-incident information center whenever possible. Arrange for necessary work space, material, telephones, and Prepare initial information summary as soon as possible after arrival. Obtain approval for release from incident commander. Release information to news media. Post information in command post and other appropriate locations. Attend meetings to update information releases. Arrange for meetings between media and incident personnel. Provide escort service to the media and VIP's Respond to special request for information. Maintain log. Information Officer Specifically, the Information Officer should address the following: Hints: Name, title, and what the Info Officer function is. What has happened in simple terms. Injuries (no names unless family has been notified). Major concerns (Safety of people and protection of environment) Watch for Red Flag questions: □ What is the cause? Who is at fault? □ How much will it cost? How much was released? Do not speculate. Stick to the known facts.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Safety Officer

Safety Officer Role:

The Safety Officer is responsible for providing a "Site Safety Plan" and assessing activities for hazardous and/or unsafe situations and developing means for assuring the safety of response personnel.

Safety Officer Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Safety Officer Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident
- □ Identify control measures: (engineering administrative/PPE).
- Initiate evacuation procedures.
- Develop decontamination procedures.
- Conduct safety meetings.
- Participate in planning meetings.
- □ Review incident action plan.
- Review and approve medical plan
- □ Investigate accidents that have occurred within incident areas.
- Maintain a log.

Note: Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #FM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Liaison Officer

Liaison Officer Role:

The Liaison Officer is responsible for conducting initial regulatory contacts and coordinating required government reports and inquires. Ensure that the Company is tracking regulatory agency response and potential for incidents of non-compliance.

Liaison Officer Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Liaison Officer Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Provide a point of contact for agency representatives.
- Identify agency representative from each agency.
- □ Establish communications link and location.
- Provide inter-organizational contacts for incident personnel.
- Monitor incident operations for inter-organizational
- problems.
- Maintain log.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Operations Section Chief

Operations Section Chief Role:

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for directing tactical emergency response, incident control actions, and recovery/clean-up operations. Also, request needed resources and prepares operational plans if needed.

Operations Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Operations Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Develop operations portion of Incident Action Plan.
- □ Brief and assign operations personnel in accordance with Incident Action Plan.
- Supervise Operations.
- Determine need and request additional resources.
- Review suggested list of resources to be released and initiate recommendation for release of resources.
- Assemble and disassemble strike teams assigned to operations section.
- Report information about special activities, events, and occurrences to incident commander.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Planning Section Chief

Planning Section Chief Role: The Planning Section Chief is responsible for development of "Incident Action Plans" and management of incident status reports. Role includes assessing the situation, predicting outcomes and resource status, and initiating planning meetings.

Planning Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Planning Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Activate planning section units.
- Reassign initial attack personnel to incident positions as appropriate.
- Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for all ICS organizational elements for use in preparing the incident action plan.
- Establish a weather data collection system when necessary.
- Supervise preparation of incident action plan.
- Assemble information on alternative strategies.
- Assemble and disassemble strike teams not assigned to operations.
- Identify need for use of specialized resources.
- Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.
- Compile and display incident status summary information.
- Advise general staff of any significant changes in incident status.
- Provide incident traffic plan.
- Supervise planning section units.
- Prepare and distribute incident commander's orders.
- Insure that normal agency information collection and reporting requirements are being met.
- Prepare recommendations for release of resources for submission to the incident commander.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

Logistics Section Chief

Logistics Section Chief Role:

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for identifying needed resources and supplies and on-scene delivery and management of supply facilities, services, and materials.

Logistics Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:

- Initial Responder
- Facility Operations Manager
- General Manager
- Maintenance Foreman
- OPUC Compliance Supervisor
- EHS Specialist
- EHS Consultant

Logistics Section Chief Checklist:

- Obtain briefing from incident commander.
- Plan organization of logistics section.
- Assign work locations and preliminary work tasks to section personnel.
- Participate in preparation of Incident Action Plan.
- Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations.
- □ Provide input to and review communications plan, medical plan, and traffic plan.
- Coordinate and process request for additional resources.
- Review incident action plan and estimate section needs for next operational period.
- Insure incident communications plan is prepared.
- Advise on current service and support capabilities.
- Prepare service and support elements of the incident action plan.
- Estimate future service and support requirements.
- Receive demobilization plan from planning section.
- Recommend release of unit resources in conformity with demobilization plan.

Insure general welfare and safety of logistics section personnel.

Emergency Response Procedures ICS Checklists

Form #EM-6

Date Revised: SEPTEMBER 2010

	Finance Section Chief
Finance Section Chief Role:	The Finance Section Chief is responsible for management of cost control and critical manpower planning.
Finance Section Chief Position Candidate Examples:	 Initial Responder Facility Operations Manager General Manager Maintenance Foreman OPUC Compliance Supervisor EHS Specialist EHS Consultant
Finance Section Chief Checklist:	 Obtain briefing from incident commander. Attend briefing with responsible agency to gather information. Attend planning meeting to gather information. Identify needs, order supplies, and support needs for finance section. Develop an operating plan for finance function on incident. Prepare work objectives for staff. Determine need for commissary operation. Inform command staff and general staff when section is fully operational. Meet with agency representatives as required. Provide input in all planning sessions on financial and cost analysis matters. Maintain daily contact with agency(s) administrative headquarters on finance matters. Insure that all personnel time records are transmitted to appropriate locations. Participate in all demobilization planning. Insure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed. Brief agencies on all incident related business management issues needing attention and follow-up prior to leaving incident.

Emergency Response Procedures Initial Notification Document

Form # EM-1

			Date: September 2010
Caller	1) Date:		
Information:	2) Time:		
	3) Name of Caller:		
	4) Telephone # of Caller:		<u> </u>
Emergency Information:	5) Emergency Location (include directions if needed)		
	6) Status of the Event: Check all that apply explain in comments section		
	□ Fire?□ Explosion?□ Natural disaster?□ Civil disorder?□ Visible damage?		Special considerations? (RR, sewer, waterway, electrical power lines, other)
	7) Emergency action already taken by civilians or public officials (fire, police, Hwy patrol, etc.)?		
Comments And Other Pertinent			
Information:	***************************************		
		-2,-	
Call			
Receiver Information:	Print Name of Person Receiving Call:		
	Signature:		
	Signature.		

Emergency Response Procedures POST-INCIDENT RESPONSE CRITIQUE Form #EM-7

		Date: December 2010
Date of Critique; _ Title: _ Signature: _		
Issue:	Response Actions:	Recommendations For Improvement: (Consider procedures, forms, training)
Initial Action And Deployment:	 □ Was initial information handled accurately, quickly, and completely? □ Did the On-Duty Person receive notification in a timely manner? □ Did the first person on-scene arrive in a timely manner? □ Did the First Responder take the correct action? (scope, assessment, evacuation, etc.) 	
Initial On-Scene Activities:	□ Were isolation zones setup if appropriate? □ Was ICS setup properly and in a timely manner? □ Did ICS function properly? □ Was mitigation handled properly? □ Was containment handled properly? □ Were emergency events and actions documented? □	
Reporting And Notifications:	 □ Were all agency notifications made in a timely manner? □ Were Company personnel notified? □ Were emergency contractors notified? □ Were gas supply companies notified? 	

Emergency Response Procedures POST-INCIDENT RESPONSE CRITIQUE Form #EM-7

		Date: December 2010
Issue:	Response Actions:	Recommendations For Improvement: (Consider procedures, forms, training)
Communications:	□ ICS roles clearly communicated? □ Proper communication between all appropriate response personnel (radios, cell phones, etc.) □ Messages clear and concise.	
Media And Public Affairs:	 □ Public information released? □ Did IC approve released info? □ Was interface with public satisfactory? 	
Site Safety:	□ Was a site safety plan developed?□ PPE used?□ Was hazard info available?	
Logistics And Planning:	Was emergency equipment readily available?Was emergency equipment appropriate?	
Finance:	Were monetary funds available when needed?	
Other:	☐ Were there any problem areas not previously discussed?	
		Facility Mgr Signature:
		Date:

"WKN CHOPIN LLC." ATTACHMENT B

SAFETY RELATED CONDITION REPORT

INCIDENT REPORT – WIND TURBINE / FACILTY INCIDENT DATA

Report Date	
EMPLOYEE	

INSTRUCTIONS	
requested and provide specific examples	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	☐ Original Report ☐ Supplemental Report ☐ Final Report
a. Operator's Number (when known) b. If Operator does not own the FACILITY enter Owner's Identific. Name of Operator d. Operator street address e. Operator address City, County or Parrish, State and Zip Coor 2. Time and date of the incident	fication / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ / _ /
d. TOWER Station #	FACILITY loss \$ Operator damage \$
e. No. OF TOWERS_ f. Latitude: Longitude:	Reason for Evacuation: O Emergency worker or public official ordered, precautionary O Threat to the public O Company policy 6. Elapsed time until area was made safe: //// hr. //// min. 7. Telephone Report //// NRC Report Number month day year
O Rupture: O Circumferential – Separation	8. a. Estimated time of incident:
O Longitudinal — Tear/Crack, length (inches) _ — Propagation Length, total, both sides (feet) O N/A O Other:	BACTUAL
PART B – PREPARER AND AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	Transfer and an arrange and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a
FART D - FREFARER AND AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	Area Code and Telephone Number
(type or print) Preparer's Name and Title	
Preparer's E-mail Address	Area Code and Facsimile Number Date Area Code and Telephone Number
Authorized Signature (type or print) Name	

PART C - ORIGIN OF THE INC	CIDENT				
Incident occurred on O Tower System O Generation System O Transmission Line of Di Failure occurred on O Body of tower O Nacelle O Component O Other:	Blades	4.	Plastic failure was O Material other that Part of system involve O Tower O Generation Station	is: an plastic or red in incide con	all items that apply in a-c) uctile b.brittle c.joint failure or steel: ent C Regulator/Metering System O Other: which failed was installed: /_///
PART D - MATERIAL SPECIF	ICATION (if applicable)		PART E - ENVIRON	MENT	T
Nominal damage size in feet Specification Generator type		<u>/_/</u>	Area of incident O Under pavemed Under ground Other: Lepth of cover:	ent i	O In open ditch O Above ground O Inside/under tower inches
System type SYSTEM manufactured by					in year /
PART F - APPARENT CAUSE	Important: There cause of the incide cause you indicate	re are 25 numbere dent. Check one d te.	ed causes in this sect circle in each of the su	upplementa	k the box to the left of the primary al items to the right of or below the
1. External Corrosion 2. Internal Corrosion	Component be Coating O Bare O Coated d. Was corroded part of to O No O Yes, e. Was TURBINE previous	b. Visual Examina O Localized P O General Co O Other: turbine system co Year Protection S pusly damaged in t	ation Pitting prrosion possidered to be under Started: /// the area of interest/co	c. Ca O O O O O o cathodic pr /// prrosion?	d, complete all subparts a – e. ause of Corrosion Galvanic O Stray Current Improper Cathodic Protection Microbiological Stress Corrosion Cracking Other: protection prior to discovering incident?
TO NATURAL FORCES	U NO U 165,	How long prior to	incident: / / /	! years	months
4. Lightning	·	O Subsidence			
5. Heavy Rains/Floods:	_	O Flotation	O Mudslide O	Scouring	O Other:
7. High Winds F3 - EXCAVATION			O Frozen componer	nts	O Other:
	Damage (including their cont	tractors) / Not Thir	rd Party		
a. Excavator group O General Publi b. Type: O Road W O Other: c. Did operator get pr O No O Yes: Notific d. Was location mark O No O Yes (/ i. Ten ii. Pei	If Yes, check applicable item mporary markings: O Flags rmanent markings: O Yes arks were (check one) O ere marks made within require	activity? mo. / / / Done Call System ms i – iv) ps O Stakes O No	day / / / yr. O Excavator O S O Paint ot Accurate		· O Landowner
			0	O Natura	.1
THE STATE OF THE S	party cause of failure \Rightarrow 🗜	TEAL ANIOGIOU COP	.co. () Man made		 -
	nary cause of failure ⇒ F hicle not relating to excavatio			O Natura	11

F5 - MATERIAL AND WE	LDS					
Material						
14. D Body of Tower	\Rightarrow	O Dent	O Gouge	O Wrinkle Bend	O Arc Burn	O Other:
15. Component	\Rightarrow	O Valve	O Fitting	O Vessel	O Extruded Outlet	O Other:
16. D Joint	\Rightarrow	O Gasket	O O-Ring	O Threads		O Other:
Weld						
17. D Butt	\Rightarrow	O Pipe	O Fabrication			O Other:
18. Fillet	⇒	O Branch	O Hot Tap	O Fitting	O Repair Sleeve	O Other:
Complete a-g if you i	ndica	ite any cause i	n part F5.			
a. Type of failure:		•	,			
☐ Construc	tion De	əfect ⇒ (O Poor Workmans	ship O Proce	dure not followed O	Poor Construction Procedures
☐ Material I	Defect					
b. Was failure due	to dai	mage sustained in	transportation to th	he construction or fal	orication site?	Yes O No
c. Was defective p				Yes, complete d O	No	
d. Date of test:		<u>//</u> mo. <u>//</u>	<u>/</u> day <u>//</u>	<u>/</u> yr.		
e. Test medium:	0 1	NDT O X-RAY	O Other:			
F6 – EQUIPMENT AND O			_	_	F)	
20. Malfunction of Cor			⇒ O SWITCHIN	G O Instrumentati	ion O Power Regulat	torO Other:
21. Threads Stripped,	Prior to	o Coupling =	⇒ O Nipples O	Valve Threads O	Mechanical Couplings	O Other:
22. 🔲 Ruptured or Leakir	ıg Sea	I/Pump Packing of	f Hydraulic system			
				b		O
F7 - OTHER						
24. Miscellaneous, des	cribe:					
25. Unknown						
O Investigation (Comple	ete O Still Und	ler Investigation (รเ	ubmit a supplementa	l report when investigati	ion is complete)
DART C. NARRATIVE DE	CODIC	TION OF FACTO	DO CONTRIBUTIO	IO TO THE EVELIX	Tax :	
PART G - NARRATIVE DE	SCRIP	TION OF FACTO	RS CONTRIBUTION	IG TO THE EVENT	(Attach additional sh	eets as necessary)

ATTACHMENT (A) FIRE BREAK / ROAD MAINTENANCE

Inspectors comme	nts;		
	me tei ame		
DATE-Initialed	WEED CLEARANCE & ABATEMENT DONE	DATE- Initialed	ROAD GRADE / PAD CLEARENCE DONE
y-			
IEW / DEDODEADLE	TEACH ITM CONDITIONS		
IEW / REPURTABLE	FACILITY CONDITIONS:		
	The Astronomy - Welliam III in the second		

Attachment (A) is to be utilized to report semi-annually on "WKN CHOPIN LLC." facility conditions, as relating to fire prevention through abatement of overgrowth and over-all facility fire prevention measures. A copy of this report taken on a semi- annual basis is to be retained as a facility document to be reviewed and signed off by the Facility Manager. Not to exceed (15) months on semi- annual Inspections.

The Management: "WKN CHOPIN LLC."

"WKN CHOPIN LLC." Emergency Response – Record of Revisions

Date Revised: DEC 2010

1. Initial plan developed for emergency operation of WINDKRAFT NORD "WKN PROCHOPIN LLC."	JECT