

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan is intended to provide an overview of Liberty Utilities' methods of emergency management and Liberty Utilities' Emergency Response Organization. It also highlights some potential hazards specific to the construction of the 650 Line Rebuild Project.

The purpose of this Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan is to provide clear procedures and information that will enable Liberty Utilities' project team contractors and Liberty Utilities Environmental Field Inspector(s) to prepare for and effectively respond to emergency situations. Additionally, this information will be available to the regulatory agencies governing the permits for this project for their review and awareness in the event of an emergency.

The primary objective of this plan is to prevent potential adverse impacts to human health and safety, property, and the environment that could potentially result from construction, operation, and maintenance of the project.

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

Health and safety guidelines related to high-voltage transmission lines are provided in a number of sources, including the National Electric Safety Code, American National Standards Institute, American Medical Association Council on Scientific Affairs, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, various state regulations, and other organizations. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) also provide regulations for construction activities.

LIBERTY UTILITIES' EMERGENCY RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS

Liberty Utilities is responsible for the effective response to any emergency situation or event related to the construction, operation, and maintenance of this project. In the event of an emergency, Liberty Utilities' Prime Construction Contractor, Environmental

Inspector(s), Liberty Utilities' construction inspectors and maintenance crews, agency monitors, or other project personnel will contact the Liberty Utilities Project Manager or Construction Manager as soon as possible.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATIONS AND KEY RESPONSE CRITERIA

Construction of the project poses a myriad of potential hazards or threats on both a local and regional scale. The most effective response to any situation is awareness of the hazards, its potential effects and consequences, and a good understanding of the resources and actions necessary to respond. Responses to different events may vary as the event evolves, but response methods and responsibilities described in this plan are essentially unchanged.

Effective emergency response training is based on plausible scenarios...What if?...and then developing the understanding, elements, and actions necessary to respond.

Liberty Utilities requires training for highly visible scenarios, such as injury and rescue situations, severe weather, and hazardous materials response on all its major projects. There are several scenarios that can develop as a result of the construction and operation of a project of this scope. The following are examples of scenarios that will be utilized in emergency response training and take into account the Project APMs addressing emergencies such as forest fires, or utility interruptions from a dig-ins.

Earthquake

Hazard: The project will be constructed in the western Sierra Mountains, an area classified as Seismic Risk Zone 4 of the Uniform Building Code, which indicates that major damage could occur during an earthquake. There are multiple possible fault crossings identified in existing geologic mapping of the area.

Severity: Earthquakes occur frequently in California and have the potential to result in structural damage.

Assumptions: In the project area, the United States Geological Survey Seismic Mapping Hazards estimates that potential peak ground acceleration of between 20 to 30 percent of gravity has a 10 percent probability of being exceeded in the next 50 years.

Consequences: Assume severe shaking with effect to high profile equipment, such as cranes, backhoes, etc. Injury would be minor to life threatening. The greatest hazard areas are structure erection areas and travel in landslide areas. Environmental, biological hazards and hazardous material spills.

Key Response:

Immediate:

- Look-Duck-Cover-Hold, immediate personal safety.
- Immediate area hazard identification, remove hazards, and establish safe zones:
- Aftershock awareness, potential consequences of second and third aftershocks.
- Rescue victims, co-workers.
- Activate Emergency Response Organization, as necessary.
- Assist local and regional emergency response agencies.

Secondary:

- Damage assessment – local structural (buildings, safety zones).
- Damage assessment – project-wide for injury and mortality.
- Damage assessment – equipment and materials
- Provide vital services and establish infrastructure recovery activities

Intermediate to Long-Term:

- Recovery planning and impact analysis.

Forest Fire

Further guidance is provided in the Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan.

- Hazard:** The project will be constructed in the western Sierra Mountains where fire potential and hazards are higher than normal because of lack of precipitation and drought conditions. This is extremely true in the Tahoe Basin which is under drought conditions. Fire season for this region runs from May to October, but may extend earlier or later due to the drought.
- Severity:** Assume fire season similar to the past eight years; fuels will be heavy and burning index will be high. Fire danger as part of the construction process will be very dependent on weather and fuels in the construction area. There are multiple ignition sources that may or may not be related to the project construction. Fire behavior over the past few years has become extreme, with rapid rate of fire spreading, making it difficult to control fires. Potential for fire hazard is very high, and potential for injury and entrapment of crews is also of extreme concern.
- Assumptions:** Advanced planning and the Prime Construction Contractor's Fire Marshall will target fire safety, communication, coordination, and response by all project personnel. Fire danger and warnings, fuels, burning index, weather and other indices will be monitored and communicated during the fire season. Fire prevention, fire safety, and fire suppression training will be implemented before and during the fire season.
- Consequences:** Life Safety and injury concerns.
Property loss and damage.
Environmental and ecological concerns.
- Key Response:**
- Immediate:**
- Life safety measures and evacuation of area.
 - Contact fire agencies and project management.
 - Immediate fire suppression activities as appropriate.
 - Lookouts, communication, escape routes, and safety zones.

- Initial and ongoing coordination with fire agencies and fire command.
- Activate Emergency Response Organizations, as necessary.

Secondary:

- Assist suppression efforts with available resources.
- Assist local and regional emergency response agencies.
- Minimize health and environmental hazards.
- Damage assessment both locally and project wide.

Intermediate to Long Term:

- Recovery planning and impact analysis.

Utility Dig-In

The project's transmission line parallels and crosses multiple utilities. The utilities include gas, phone and cable facilities. This specific response addresses **APM UTL-01**.

Severity: The potential for disruption of utilities due to dig-ins during line construction is low as long as proper pre-dig verification procedures are followed. In the event of a dig in, the disruption could range from cable or phone outage to customers, to a gas dig in which could result in explosion with potential risk to human health and life.

Assumptions: All earth moving work will require a "call before you dig" marking of all buried utilities. This will be completed at least 24 hours prior to all digging activities, coordinated by the Prime Contractor.

Consequences: Potential of injuries and fatalities.
Potential for communication disruption
Logistical response difficulties.

Key Response: **Immediate:**

- Notify local law enforcement and Emergency Medical Services as required.

- Engage impacted utility.
- Engage immediate repair.
- Activate Mutual Assistance if necessary (e.g., contact nearest utility to clear utility related safety hazard).
- Immediate area hazard identification, remove hazards, and establish safe zones.
- Activate Emergency Response Organization, as necessary.

Secondary:

- Assess service related damage, local structural, equipment, and materials.
- Coordinate with un-impacted secondary or Joint Trench utilities.
- Vital services and infrastructure recovery activities.

Traffic Corridor Disruption

Further guidance is provided in the Traffic Control Plan. The following details comply with **APMs TRAN-1 and UTL-1**.

Hazard: The project's transmission line parallels one road. The road will also be used for transportation of project crews, equipment, and materials.

Severity: The potential for disruption of the transportation corridor during line construction or during normal travel is low.

Assumptions: Road crossings or closures are pre-planned to mitigate traffic disruptions. Permits are obtained from the appropriate highway and law enforcement authorities. They participate in the planning of traffic corridor crossings and are notified prior to starting construction activities within their areas of control. The transportation of equipment and materials will follow federal, state, county, and project safety requirements.

Consequences: Potential of injuries and fatalities.
Logistical response difficulties.
Corporate/public perception and confidence.

Key Response:

Immediate:

- Notify local law enforcement and Emergency Medical Services as required.
- Engage highway authorities.
- Activate Mutual Assistance if necessary (e.g., contact nearest utility to clear utility related safety hazard).
- Immediate area hazard identification, remove hazards, and establish safe zones.
- Activate Emergency Response Organization, as necessary.
- Assist local and regional emergency response agencies.

Secondary:

- Assess damage, local structural, equipment, and materials.
- Coordinate with local and regional agencies.
- Vital services and infrastructure recovery activities.

Intermediate to Long-Term:

- Recovery planning and impact analysis.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

In case of emergency, call 911 first. Emergency contacts are listed in the Project Contact list found in the Construction Operating Plan Binder. Contacts on this list will be called as appropriate depending on the situation (e.g., fire, injury, etc.) and will be continually updated as needed throughout construction of the project. Further guidance on emergency response, notification, and reporting protocols is provided in the Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan, the Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention Plan and the Blasting Plan.