

Coaldale Renewable Energy Project

Emergency Response Plan

Prepared By:

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1.0 General Information

This report serves the purpose to provide a preliminary Emergency Response Plan (“ERP”) in the case of an on-site emergency during the construction and operation of the Coaldale Renewable Energy Project. Appropriate emergency response procedures will be discussed, information will be given of nearby emergency facilities and on-site personnel with emergency response training, background information on different classes of emergencies will be highlighted, as well as recommended measures that can be taken on site to mitigate hazards or lower their risk. The final site-specific ERP will be updated prior to project delivery by the general contractor responsible for construction. Once under operation the ERP will again be updated by the Operations and Maintenance contractor.

1.1 Project Description

Coaldale Renewables GP Inc. (“CRGP”) is proposing to construct and operate a hybrid wind and solar energy generation facility called the Coaldale Renewable Energy Project (the “Project”) which will connect directly to the McCain Foods Coaldale Plant. The Project will have an approximate electricity generation capacity of 40 megawatts (“MW”) alternating current (“AC”) and is located near the hamlet of Chin, Alberta.

The Project is located on five quarter sections and will encompass an area of approximately 800 acres. The Project will consist of five wind turbines supported by concrete foundations, 5MWac of ground mounted solar, a collection system, cabling and other related electrical and control equipment, and low impact internal access roads.

The turbines hub height will be up to 125m tall and have a rotor diameter of up to 175m. The solar panels will be on fixed tilt racking and will be approximately 3.5m in total height. The collector lines will be underground and will feed into a switching station owned and operated by McCain Foods Ltd.

1.2 Project Team

See Table 1: CRGP Project Contacts below for a list of current project contacts. Prior to construction, CRGP will hire an Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contractor (the “Contractor”) to manage project construction. The list of project contacts will be updated prior to construction to include details for the onsite construction management team, and onsite safety and medical personnel. Once construction is complete the ERP will be updated to include operations and maintenance personnel contact information.

Table 1: CRGP Project Contacts

Coaldale Renewables Project Team Contact Information			
Development Manager	Liam Wolfe	403.700.3976	lwolfe@elementalenergy.ca
Director of Project Development	Dan Eaton	604.347.7720	deaton@elementalenergy.ca
Project Director	Ryan Hanson	604.655.1516	rhanson@elementalenergy.ca
Operations Manager	Jake Jones	403.793.9991	jjones@elementalenergy.ca
McCain Foods Representative	Katrina Sexton	403.394.8291	katrina.sexton@mccain.ca

1.3 Site Plan

See Appendix A – Site Layout for a complete site plan. Muster safety points will be established by the Contractor in the final site-specific ERP, 30 days before construction commencement. Temporary structures will be erected during construction which are not shown on the site plan. This will be monitored and updated by the Contractor.

2.0 Emergency Response Services and Personnel

Emergency services are located in both Taber and Coaldale. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure all employees are qualified and trained on all safety procedures prior to starting work, and it is expected that a sufficient training program is provided by the Contractor. Table 2: Emergency Service and Project Contacts is a list of local emergency services.

In the event that a local resident or someone passing through the area has questions or concerns regarding construction, they will be able to contact the Contractor on site, or the Coaldale Renewables Project Team. The Contractor's contact information will be posted at different points along the project perimeter, and Coaldale Renewables Project Team's contact information has been given to all local residents within 1500 meters of the Project boundary in accordance with AUC Rule 007. CRGP and the Contractor will work together to ensure questions and concerns regarding safety are addressed.

The care, custody, and control of the project will be transferred from the Contractor to the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) provider upon substantial completion of the project. This team will consist of an CRGP project contact, a site technician, as well as a maintenance technician. During operations there will be a point of contact available 24/7.

Table 2: Emergency Service and Project Contacts

Local Emergency Services		
Taber Health Centre	4326 50 Ave, Taber	Non-emergency: 403.223.7211 Emergency: 911
Coaldale RCMP	705 19a Ave, Coaldale	Non-emergency: 403.345.5552 Emergency: 911
Coaldale Fire Department	1507 20 th Ave, Coaldale	Non-emergency: 403.345.1330 Emergency: 911
MD of Taber Regional Fire Services Station No. 4	5814 64 th Ave, Taber	Non-emergency: 403.223.3541 Emergency: 911
Other Care Services		
Alberta Poison Centre	1.800.332.1414	
Health Link	811	
Alberta Health Services	403.501.3232	
Alberta Environment and Parks	403.381.5322	
OHS Alberta	780.415.8690 Toll Free: 1.866.415.8690	
Utility Company		
Fortis Alberta	320 – 17 th Ave SW, Calgary	Non-emergency: 1.866.717.3113 Emergency: 911 or 310.9473

Construction Project Contacts		
Project Director	Ryan Hanson	604.655.1516
Construction Manager	TBD	
Safety Supervisor	TBD	
First Aid Contact #1	TBD	
First Aid Contact #2	TBD	
First Aid Contact #3	TBD	
Operations Project Contacts		
Operations Manager	Jake Jones	403.793.9991
O&M Provider	TBD	
Site Technician	TBD	
Maintenance Technician	TBD	

2.1 Communication and Training Procedures

All contractors and subcontractors will receive safety training before starting work. This training will include what the Contractor deems necessary as they will be fully educated on the hazards present on site. It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure all on site personnel receive this training including workers, subcontractors, and visitors.

Before the start of construction, CRGP and the Contractor will organize a pre-construction meeting and site visit with local emergency response personnel. The meeting will include a discussion on emergency response coordination, roles and responsibilities, naming convention for the turbine locations (ie. Pad 1, Pad 2) along with a map. Contact information for the Contractor and CRGP's site manager will be shared, and information can be provided regarding the construction activities and schedule.

Upon completion of the project construction, another site visit will be arranged with CRGP, the O&M team and local emergency response personnel. This would allow the fire department to have a better understanding of final site layout and access points in the event of an emergency. Emergency response exercises and simulations will be conducted to validate the plan and familiarize stakeholders with their roles and responsibilities.

2.2 Violence and Harassment Policy

CRGP has a zero-tolerance policy for violence and harassment in the workplace. During construction, any person can reach out to any project point of contact to report an incident, whether they experienced the incident themselves or witnessed it happen to a colleague. All incidents of workplace violence or harassment will be addressed with utmost importance. The Contractor will have a company policy on violence and harassment in the workplace which will be reviewed 30 days before the start of construction.

2.3 Site Emergencies

At any time during construction, there will be at least two on-site first aiders. The two individuals will be fully trained in emergency first aid response. The contact information for the first aiders on site, local emergency services, the Construction Manager and Safety Supervisor will be given to each Contractor employee, subcontractors, visitors, and anyone else that may be present on-site. This information will be updated daily in the morning tailgate meeting.

In the event of a medical emergency or serious accident, the following procedure should be followed:

- Stop all work near the individual. Ensure the individual is in a safe area removed from active construction and equipment.
- Dial 911 and contact one of the first aiders on site. Local authorities have been notified of the project area, and the address of the site will be provided to each employee upon training so they can accurately direct emergency services to the site.
- Stay with the individual until help arrives. The Construction Manager and Safety Supervisor should follow up to ensure emergency services have been dispatched.
- In the event of a medical emergency, do not move the individual unless they are in immediate danger. In the case of a spinal injury, this could cause more harm than good.

In such a case that on site personnel are hurt but can be driven to the hospital without medical treatment, it is acceptable to drive them and refrain from calling an ambulance. Injuries as such may include minor cuts, bruises, and burns, injuries that are not causing excessive bleeding, and injuries such as sprains. Any other injury requires an ambulance to be present so that First Aid can be performed as soon as possible. The directions to the Taber Health Center are provided in Appendix B – Directions to Hospital from Project.

The Contractor will have a site-specific ERP that will outline a more detailed procedure to follow in the event of a medical emergency or serious accident. Safety personnel on site should be given a company truck to ensure quick arrival to the scene of an emergency. The location and number of first aid kits, eye wash stations, AEDs, and other safety equipment will be decided in the Contractor's ERP.

3.0 Fire Prevention Plan

The purpose of the Fire Prevention Plan ("FPP") is to:

- Identify and eliminate the hazards that may cause a fire
- Prevent damage to property, serious injury, and loss of life due to fire
- Educate employees so they are prepared in the rare case of a fire
- Outline a procedure for employees to follow in the rare case of a fire
- Identify personnel to enforce the guidelines

It is the responsibility of everyone to establish a safe work environment on site. All employees must complete a training program organized by the Contractor to be able to identify the fire risks specific to the site, know the protocol in the event of a fire, and report fire hazards to the on-site Safety Personnel. Fire prevention on site will be managed by the Contractor through an approved and finalized FPP. This document will act as a guide to provide background information and suggestions for the finalized protocol. Professional firefighters from the surrounding counties and municipalities will be consulted to ensure the FPP is appropriate and useful in the event of a fire on site or near the project location.

3.1 Fires and Explosions

In the event of a fire or explosion at the Project site it is important to follow the procedure to minimize possibility of injury:

- 1) **Alert others:** Notify others in the area and all fires shall be immediately reported to the site supervisor.
- 2) **Assess the fire:** Employees should attempt to extinguish a fire, if upon assessment it is small and manageable, but never at risk to their personal safety or the safety of fellow employees. Each site vehicle shall be equipped with an ABC rated fire extinguisher.

- 3) **Evacuate the area:** If the fire is too big to extinguish call emergency services at 911 immediately evacuate the area immediately and move to a safe distance away from the wind turbines. Go immediately to the muster point in the most efficient way.
- 4) **Stay informed:** Once you have evacuated the area, listen for updates on local conditions and follow any instructions from local authorities or emergency services.
- 5) **Do not approach the fire:** Wind turbines are not designed to withstand fires and may pose a risk of collapse or other hazards. Do not approach the fire or attempt to rescue equipment.

In the event of an electrical fire, ensure the power supply is turned off if water is needed to fight the fire.

3.2 Photovoltaic Solar Array Fire Hazards

Photovoltaic ("PV") solar arrays present unique fire hazards that result in challenges to firefighters. PV solar arrays do not have a single point of disconnect which results in an increased hazard in dealing with energized lines while the solar panels are illuminated. This not limited to light provided by the sun. Artificial light, moonlight and light generated from the fire itself can produce electric power which creates electrical hazards. In the event of a fire within the PV solar area, evacuate the area and alert emergency services.

3.3 Vegetation Fire

Vegetation on site will be managed during and after construction to minimize the hazard of a vegetation fire. Minimizing the amount of available fuel when compared to the local grasslands or farmland can reduce the intensity and the rate at which the fire propagates. Vegetation will be actively managed within the PV solar area, at base of turbines, and surrounding ancillary project buildings to reduce the amount of fuel available to the fire. In the event of a vegetation fire, the area should be evacuated and allow the fire to burn out if does not pose an immediate threat to the public, on-site safety or to equipment. All vegetation fires should be reported to the emergency services and the site supervisor.

3.4 Fire Department Access

As the Project is located on multiple quarter sections, there will be multiple built and maintained access roads to service the turbines. A general map from the closest Fire Department to the Project has been provided in Appendix C – Directions to Project from Fire Department.

The fire department and other emergency response personnel will have access to any internal access roads and will receive priority to site access in the event of a fire. There will be no gates or fences at any turbine access road, but there will be a lock gate for access to the PV solar area. A company representative will be on call 24/7 if to support emergency personnel as required. The construction manager and safety officer should inform the fire department of any known high-risk hazards upon their arrival, as well as provide them with any important site information.

3.5 Welding, Open Flame, and Hot Work

Welding and hot work will occur in accordance with the Contractor's standards. Cutting and welding will be performed only by authorized personnel, all Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE") must be worn while performing work. A fire prevention safety plan will be created for each task, and all equipment must be inspected regularly and in accordance with industry standards.

3.6 Combustibles

3.6.1 Class A Combustibles

Class A Combustibles consist of flammable common materials such as wood, cloth, rubber, and plastic. To prevent fires due to Class A combustible the following measures, in addition to others, can be taken:

- Dispose of waste frequently and safely
- Use trash receptacles with covers
- Practice good housekeeping and throw debris away promptly into respective containers

Water, multipurpose dry chemical (ABC), and Halon fire extinguishers are approved agents for Class A combustibles.

3.6.2 Class B Combustibles

Class B combustibles include flammable and combustible liquids, flammable gases, and flammable aerosols. To handle Class B combustibles safely and prevent fire, the following measures can be taken, but are not limited to:

- Using only approved and examined pumps to dispense liquids from tanks, drums, or similar containers
- Storing, handling, and using Class B combustibles in approved areas that are well ventilated to avoid the vapors reaching a source of ignition
- Do not weld, grind, or cut near Class B combustibles

Water should not be used to extinguish Class B combustible fires, but rather approved fire extinguishers including Carbon Dioxide and ABC, Halon 1301, and Halon 1211.

3.6.3 Class C Combustibles

Class C fires involve fires that are caused by electrical equipment. In the event of a Class C fire, always de-energize the circuit and use a non-conductive extinguishing agent such as Carbon Dioxide, Halon 1211, or ABC. Do not use foam or water to extinguish the fire. Agents to suppress Class C fires will be kept on site.

3.7 Electrical Fire Hazard

Electrical equipment can be a source of workplace fires if not properly used, maintained, and inspected. They may result from loose ground connections, overloaded fuses, circuits, wind turbines, or outlets. To prevent electrical fires, the following measures can be taken:

- Ensure wiring is intact and there is no damage to connections
- Ensure all electrical equipment is insulated and grounded properly
- Use only appropriate fuses as per the manufacturer's specifications
- Inspect construction equipment daily
- Ensure site has proper vegetation management

3.8 Employee Training

All Contractor employees will receive site-specific training outlined by the Contractor prior to completing any work on the project. This could include, but is not limited to:

- Employee roles and responsibilities

- Recognition of potential fire hazards
- Emergency response and shutdown procedures
- Access to the finalized FPP
- Alarm systems, evacuation routes, and muster points
- Location and operation of emergency response equipment (fire extinguishers, etc.)
- Information regarding dangerous materials used on site
- A review of OHS requirements
- Fire-prevention housekeeping standards and equipment maintenance

Written documentation of the training for each employee should be maintained for reference in the event of an incident.

4.0 Severe Weather

4.1 High Winds and Tornadoes

During the construction phase, cranes are used to erect towers, blades, or other materials. Load dimensions, location, ground conditions, weather, and wind speed influence safe crane operation. If it is determined that wind speeds exceed safe crane operating conditions, then all crane booms should be lowered and secured to the ground.

In the event of a tornado, all work on site should be stopped and all personnel should seek shelter until the weather has passed. The construction manager and safety supervisor should monitor the weather daily. In the event of extreme weather, it may be appropriate to send the employees home before the day is complete if it is safe to do so.

4.2 Thunderstorms

In the event of a severe thunderstorm warning issued by Environment Canada, precautions must be taken to avoid injury due to lightning strikes.

Weather should be monitored using a credible government source: [Taber, AB - 7 Day Forecast - Environment Canada \(weather.gc.ca\)](http://taber.ab-7dayforecast-environmentcanada.weather.gc.ca). Additionally, the Alberta Emergency Alert app should be downloaded by the construction manager, safety supervisor, O&M manager, and the first aiders on site. This will send emergency alerts related to natural disasters and severe weather in the area.

Notification systems should be available in construction project trailers. It is the responsibility of either the construction manager or safety personnel to monitor the weather through any means necessary (phone, radio, etc.), and notify all on site personnel in the event of a severe weather warning.

Upon hearing thunder, all employees on site are at risk of being struck by lightning. In order to mitigate this risk, all work must be stopped, and all personnel must seek shelter. In addition:

- All equipment must be safely stored and turned off
- Workers must retreat to ground level unless inside of a building, and seek shelter (vehicles are acceptable)
- If a worker finds themselves stuck outside, they must find a low spot away from trees, fences, and poles, and squat down to make yourself the smallest target possible while minimizing your contact with the ground

Specific locations and methods for storing equipment, as well as muster points will be provided in the Contractor's site-specific ERP.

It is important to note wind turbines are designed to withstand lightning strikes in two different ways:

- **Grounding:** Wind turbines have a grounding system that directs the electrical charge from a lightning strike into the ground, minimizing the risk of damage to the turbine or surrounding equipment. This grounding system includes grounding rods, conductive cables, and other components.
- **Surge protection:** Wind turbines have surge protection devices that absorb or redirect electrical surges caused by lightning strikes. These devices can include surge suppressors, lightning arresters, and other components.

4.3 Floods

Canada has seen an increasing number of floods within the past few years. It is important to note that many flood fatalities are vehicle related deaths; so, in the event of a flash flood, abandon the vehicle. Do not try and access roadways if they are under water.

Flood conditions should be monitored in accordance with the weather. If large amounts of rain are expected, employees should keep an eye out for changing flood conditions. Ensure that drainage areas are clear of debris, and good housekeeping is maintained to avoid back-ups of water through narrow channels.

Flood water can contain hazardous materials, so it is important that if in contact with flood water, individuals seek medical examination as soon as safe to do so.

Flood terminology:

- **Flood Watch:** Flooding possible, stay tuned for more information.
- **Flash Flood Watch:** Flash flooding is possible, be prepared to move to higher ground if notified to do so.
- **Flood Warning:** Flooding is occurring or will occur soon. Listen to further instructions and if told to do so, evacuate immediately.
- **Flash Flood Warning:** Flash flooding is occurring or will occur soon. Evacuate immediately and seek higher ground.

The site-specific ERP finalized by the Contractor will identify a muster point located on higher ground in the case of a flood evacuation. Floods can damage equipment, so work should not resume until a full site inspection has been performed and all equipment passes quality checks.

4.4 Extreme Temperatures

Construction is expected to take approximately one year resulting in work being performed during extreme cold and hot temperatures. It is expected that the Contractor is to implement a protocol for working in sub-zero temperatures where frostbite is a severe hazard. Additionally, the humidex for temperatures above 30 degrees Celsius should be analyzed daily during summer months and compared to government recommended heavy work temperatures to ensure heat exhaustion is not a hazard.

In the winter months, heated shelter should be available to allow workers to take frequent breaks from the cold. In the summer months, water coolers and shaded areas should be implemented to minimize the risk

of heat exhaustion. Additionally, the Contractor will limit work after sunset and before sunrise, unless a detailed health and safety plan is implemented. It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure these mitigation measures are taken and the health and safety of every worker is always the top priority.

4.5 Severe Icing Conditions

During severe icing conditions at a wind farm, the safest thing to do is to follow the outlined bellow safety protocols:

- **Shutting down turbines:** Wind turbines may be shut down during severe icing conditions to prevent ice accumulation on the blades and other components. This will help prevent damage to the turbines and reduce the risk of accidents.
- **Limiting access to turbines:** All access to turbines will be restricted during severe icing conditions to prevent workers or other personnel from being exposed to falling ice or other hazards.
- **Monitoring weather conditions:** Weather conditions will be monitored closely during severe icing events to determine if additional safety measures are necessary. This may include monitoring wind speeds, temperature, and other factors that can affect ice accumulation.

5.0 Hazardous Materials

5.1 Hazardous Materials on Site

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure the following:

- All workers on site are educated on the hazardous materials present and how they may affect them.
- All hazardous materials are disposed of in proper containers in accordance with provincial and federal law and removed from site in a timely manner by a company licensed to do so.
- The MSDS of all materials on site are accessible to workers and are reviewed before the material is used.
- Good housekeeping is maintained.
- Containers and equipment to handle hazardous materials are maintained and up to industry standards.
- A spill response plan (SRP) is developed, and all employees are informed of the protocol and where to find it.
- All hazardous materials are marked properly.

5.2 Spill Response

Detailed procedure for responding to and managing spill is included in the Environmental Protection Plan for the Project. It is not expected that the project will require the use of many hazardous materials.

6.0 Other Hazards

6.1 Heavy Equipment

Working near heavy equipment is a critical task on any job site. Each year, a large amount of construction accidents is caused by improper operation of heavy machinery, or a lack of knowledge on how to work near them.

The Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that all heavy machinery operators are properly trained on their piece of equipment. All workers should be trained on working near heavy machinery. Making eye contact with the machine operator and showing them where you are going is a good practice. Waiting for them to turn the machine off and remove their hands from the controls eliminates the risk of the machine accidentally moving while the pedestrian is nearby. All workers must wear a high-visibility vest and machine operators must know where all nearby workers are.

6.2 Electrical Shock

When solar panels are illuminated, even under low light conditions, the system will become energized and present a shock hazard. This is not a high-risk hazard during construction, but it becomes prominent once the system is assembled and connected to the electrical grid. This means that collector lines and any exposed wiring near the turbines or solar area must be treated with extreme caution and proper training.

During construction, authorized individuals should ensure the electrical system is undamaged and connected properly to prevent water intrusion to the system. The system will be analyzed periodically post construction to identify any damage. Technicians will be on call at all hours of the day in the event of damage to the turbines or electrical system.

6.3 Wildlife Encounters

Wildlife encounters are possible during construction. There have not been any reports of hostile animals in the area as per the environmental surveys, but animals such as coyotes have the potential to wander close to site borders. Although coyotes are timid animals, one should demonstrate caution and stop work until the animal has moved away from the Project.

In the event of a bird siting, the bird should be identified. Upon identification, the AEP guidelines should be followed in order to avoid the bird. Refer to the directive for specifics. This will be included in employee training.

6.4 Vehicle Safety

Select individuals will be allowed to bring their vehicles onto site. They must always park in designated areas and off the main roadways. Trucks and SUVs with a high enough clearance and four-wheel drive are permitted to drive on site. The following safety measures will be put in place:

- Speed limits will be posted around the project area. They must be obeyed in all situations.
- Obey traffic control. It is easy to place yourself in the blind spot of a piece of heavy equipment.
- Obey traffic signs such as stop, yield, and directional signs. There may be roads on site that are one way.

In the event of a collision, all work will stop in the area and the construction manager, site supervisor, and O&M manager will be notified. All vehicles on site will be insured and inspected regularly.

6.5 Bomb Threats and Suspicious Packages

In the event of a bomb threat at the Project, it is important to take immediate action to ensure the safety of workers and other personnel. The following steps should be taken:

- **Take the threat seriously:** Any bomb threat should be taken seriously, even if it is believed to be a hoax. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately, such as the Police Department at 911.

- **Do not touch any suspicious objects:** If you come across any suspicious objects, do not touch them or attempt to move them. Alert the authorities immediately and follow their instructions.
- **Evacuate the area:** If instructed to do so by the authorities, evacuate the Project area immediately. Move to a safe location that is far enough away from the Project to avoid any potential blast or debris, and stay there until further instructions are given.

If the threat is made by telephone, gather as much information as possible about the bomb and its location, such as:

- a) Exact location of the bomb
- b) When is the bomb going to explode?
- c) What kind of bomb is it?
- d) Why was it placed?
- e) Who is speaking?

Appendix A – Site Layout

Project Area

McCain Lands

Turbines

McCain Switching Station

Temporary Construction Areas

Solar Area

Collector Lines

Access Roads

Municipal Boundaries

Coaldale Renewable Energy Project

Project Layout

Coordinate System: WGS 84 UTM Zone 12N
Scale: 1:13,000
Prepared by: SABR Energy Consulting Inc.
Source: AltaLis, Abadata, OpenStreetMap, FortisAlberta, MD of Taber, Lethbridge County, SPIN II

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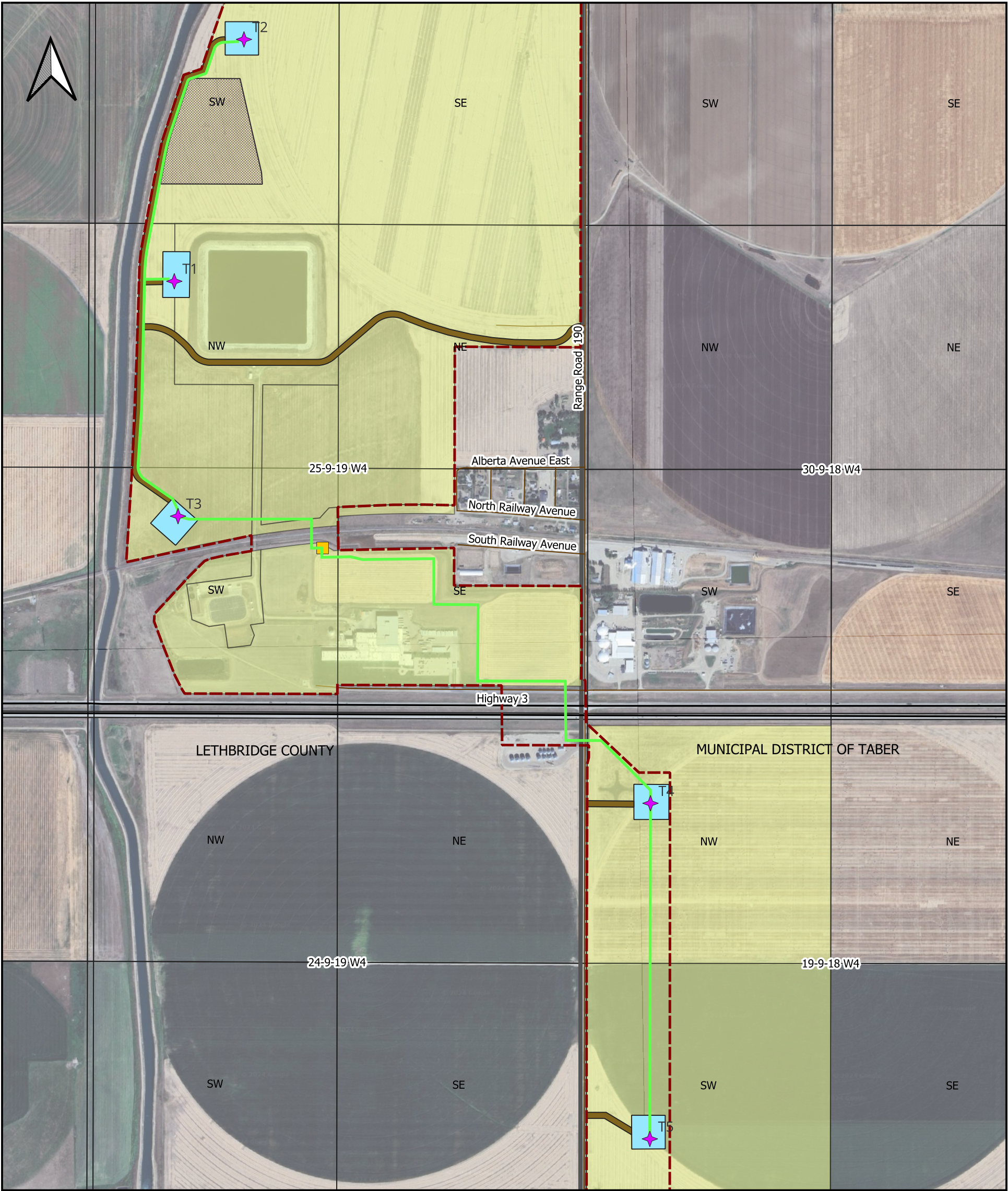
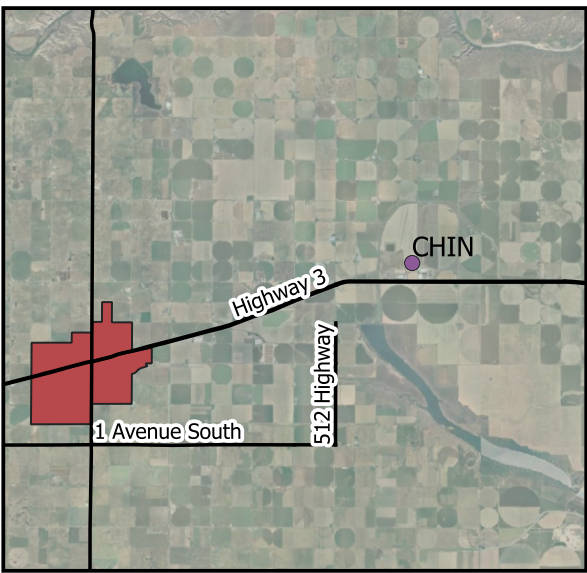
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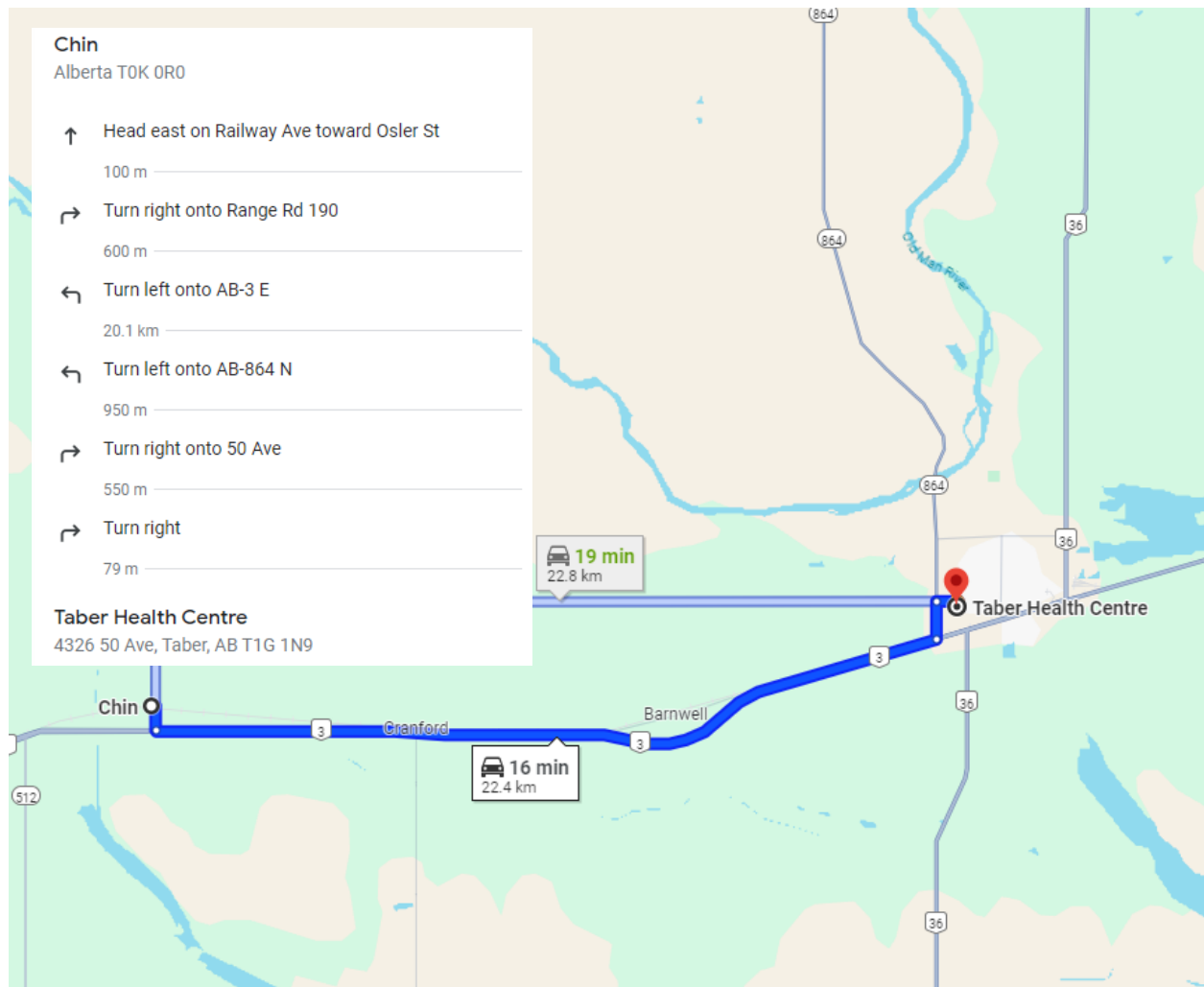
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Date: September 3, 2024



Appendix B – Directions to Hospital from Project



Appendix C – Directions to Project from Fire Department

