



Borea Construction

Bornish Wind Project



Emergency Response Plan

Bornish Wind Project

**Kerwood Rd and Bornish Dr.
Parkhill, ON**



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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

This emergency response plan has been prepared for use in event response during the construction of the Bornish Wind Project.

It is intended to be a guideline for prompt event response and shall not supersede, replace or otherwise conflict with the contractor's responsibilities to its employees or its own company policies.



1.0 EMERGENCY INFORMATION

NOTE: .When calling 911, it is important that the caller be specific as to the location of the emergency. **Specifically state “Bornish Wind Project”**, if it is obvious that an Air Transport is needed; state this to the dispatch person.

1.1 Emergency Telephone Numbers:

1.2 Site address is: Kerwood Rd and Bornish Dr, Parkhill, ON.

Site Coordinates: 43.110907, -81.726243

Emergency Response:	Dial 911	
Fire: 911	Strathroy-Caradoc Fire Department (Emergency) 23 Zimmerman Street North Strathroy, ON N7G 2G8 PHONE 911	Ailsa Craig Fire Station 159 William Street Ailsa Craig, Ontario N0M 1A0 519-494-6001 EMS is ~8 minutes from Site
Police: 911	Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) 28444 Centre Road, RR 5 Strathroy, ON N7G 3H6 - General Inquiries PHONE (519) 245-2323 EMERGENCY DIAL 911	
Ambulance: 911	Ambulance (Emergency) 61 Albert Street Strathroy, ON N7G 1V4 PHONE 911	
Flight for Life: 911	Dial 911 Site Coordinates: 43.110907, -81.726243	
Medical Care & Work Injuries	Strathroy Middlesex General Hospital (Automated Attendant) 395 Carrie Street, Box 5001 PHONE (519) 245-5295 Strathroy, ON N7G 3J4	Strathroy Medical Clinic, 376 Carrie Street PHONE (519) 245-0430 Strathroy, ON N7G 3E3



2. Emergency Notification Procedure

All site personnel will immediately report any observed fires or other emergencies. A responsible person will handle emergency response monitoring and notification. If you are at the scene of a fire or other emergency or with an injured or ill person, the following emergency notification procedure will be used:

1. Immediately contact any supervisor via cell phone
2. State the NATURE OF EMERGENCY or INJURY
3. State if Ambulance Service is needed.

It is essential to report the level of injuries so that the proper mode of handling and transportation is used. Because location Bornish Wind Project is in a remote area, "Special handling" is required for the prompt and safe evacuation of injured employees.

4. State the location of the fire or emergency (Re: Turbine Location/nearest cross road)
5. The person receiving information will then make necessary call(s) to the required Emergency response facilities listed above. The procedure for calling emergency response includes following information:
 - Victim's personal information
 - Type of Injury
 - Location of injured Person (Tower Number/Nearest Intersection)
 - Name of person in charge
6. The person that made the call will then coordinate with site personnel to assist at the location of the emergency/injury, as well as assign an employee to meet the Fire Department or ambulance in order to escort them to the location of the emergency. In all emergencies, it is imperative that **Management** personnel be informed as soon as possible of the incident at the numbers shown.
7. If an air ambulance is necessary the person in charge will coordinate a landing point and transportation of the injured person to the landing point.

3. FIRST AID

3.1 HOW TO HANDLE AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

KEEP CALM. Remaining calm while helping the victim will help him/her to keep calm and cooperate. If the victim becomes anxious or excited the extent of the damage from the injury could be increased.

PLAN QUICKLY WHAT YOU NEED TO DO. Learn basic procedures, or have your first aid manual available, so you can care for the victim.

SEND FOR PROFESSIONAL HELP. Reaching help quickly could save a life. Know your local emergency telephone numbers.

BE AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE INJURED PERSON. Let the victim know that help is on the way and try to make them as comfortable as possible. Showing care and concern for the victim can give them hope during their circumstances.



3.2 SPIDERS - /BROWN RECLUSE

1. Know where spiders are and avoid blindly stepping on, reaching for, crawling into or putting something that might be hiding a spider. The use of a long stick can be effective in probing hidden areas.
2. Spiders are insects and therefore they seek warm places when it is cool, engine compartments, controllers' and transformers' compartments, beneath vehicles, rocks, and obvious sunning areas.
3. Spiders seek cool places when it is hot, again, underneath vehicles, controllers' and transformers' compartments, in shady spots, such as underneath or inside nacelles, blades, and towers.
4. Spray an insects killing spray in the compartments ahead of commencing the work.
5. Do not attempt to pick up, play with, or handle a spider

3.3 TREATMENT FOR A SPIDER BITE:

1. Check that the area is clear of spiders.
2. Keep the victim calm and quiet. He may experience anxiety, which is a common reaction to a bite, both physically and mentally.
3. Apply ice to the wound, if available
4. Be sure the victim's airway stays clear.
5. Immobilize the affected area if possible, including use of a splint. Make sure that you keep the wound at or below the level of the heart.
6. If possible carry the victim to help. If you cannot carry the victim and the victim is capable of walking, slowly walk the victim to a vehicle. Make sure that you keep physical or strenuous activity to a minimum, delaying the spread of the venom. Seek medical attention as soon as possible.
7. Brown recluse bites may require antibiotics.

3.4 SNAKE BITES

1. Make sure that the responsible snake or snakes have been appropriately and safely contained, and are out of danger of inflicting any additional bites.
2. Immediately call for transportation
3. Keep the victim calm and reassured. Allow him or her to lie flat and avoid as much movement as possible. If possible, allow the bitten limb to rest at a level lower than the victim's heart.
4. Immediately wrap a large constricting band snugly about the bitten limb at a level just above the bite site, ie. Between the bite site and the heart. The constricting band should be as tight as one might bind a sprained ankle, but not so tight as to constrict blood flow

DO NOT cut or incise the bite site.

DO NOT apply ice to the bite site.

4. BLEEDING

4.1 EXTERNAL BLEEDING:

1. Apply direct pressure. Place a clean, folded cloth over the injured area and firmly apply pressure. If blood soaks through, do not remove it. Instead, cover that cloth with another one and continue to apply pressure to the wound for 7-10 minutes. If the bleeding is from the ear, place a clean bandage over the ear, lay the victim on his side, and allow the blood to drain out through the bandage.
2. Elevate the injury. Position the wounded part of the body above the level of the heart if possible while you apply direct pressure.
3. Know the pressure points. If direct pressure and elevation do not sufficiently slow the blood flow, find a pressure point. Large arteries found close to the skin's surface supply blood to the head and to each arm and leg. The most common pressure points used during first aid are located in the upper arms and in the creases above the upper legs. Apply pressure to the



closest pressure point to the wound so that the artery is pressed between your fingers and the bone directly behind the artery. If using the pressure point on a leg, you may need to use the heel of your hand instead of your finger.

4. Resort to a tourniquet. On very rare occasions everything listed above may fail. To prevent the victim from dying, you should apply a tourniquet. Once a tourniquet is applied, it should not be loosened or removed until the victim has reached medical help. Use a tourniquet ONLY if everything listed above has failed. If you use a tourniquet, write down somewhere on the victim the time it was applied, so medical personnel will know how long it has been in place.

4.2 INTERNAL BLEEDING:

Internal bleeding results when blood vessels rupture allowing blood to leak into body cavities. It could be a result of a direct blow to the body, a fracture, a sprain, or a bleeding ulcer. If a victim receives an injury to the chest or abdomen, internal bleeding should be suspected. He will probably feel pain and tenderness in the affected area.

Other symptoms to watch for:

1. Cold, clammy skin
2. Pale face and lips
3. Weakness or fainting
4. Dizziness
5. Nausea
6. Thirstiness
7. Rapid, weak, irregular pulse
8. Shortness of breath
9. Dilated pupils
10. Swelling or bruising at the site of injury

The more symptoms that are experienced, the more extensive the internal bleeding is.

4.3 WHAT TO DO FOR THE VICTIM:

1. Check for an open airway and begin rescue breathing if necessary.
2. Call for medical help as soon as possible and keep the victim comfortable until help arrives.
3. The victim may rinse his mouth with water, but DO NOT give a victim of internal bleeding anything to drink.

5. FRACTURES

5.1 A SIMPLE FRACTURE

Does not pierce through the skin. If it is not cared for properly, it could become a compound fracture.

If a fracture is suspected...

1. Check for swelling around the affected area
2. There may be discoloration of the skin

If the victim complains of tenderness and pain in the area or says that he felt or heard a bone snap, see a doctor immediately.

5.2 A COMPOUND FRACTURE

Pierces through the skin. Serious bleeding may occur with this kind of wound. **Do not** apply pressure to a compound fracture to stop the bleeding.

What to do for a compound fracture:

1. Cover the injured part with a sterile pad
2. Apply a splint to keep the bone from causing further injury to the surrounding tissues
3. Wait for medical help
4. Avoid moving the victim, but keep him warm, comfortable, and reassured.



6. ASPHYXIATION

Asphyxiation is a loss of consciousness due to the presence of too little oxygen or too much carbon dioxide in the blood. The victim may stop breathing for a number of reasons (i.e. drowning, electric shock, heart failure, poisoning, or suffocation). The flow of oxygen throughout the body stops within a matter of minutes if a person's respiratory system fails. Heart failure, brain damage, and eventual death will result if the victim's breathing cannot be restarted.

6.1 RESCUE BREATHING

RESPIRATORY RESTORATION

A person suffering from asphyxiation should be given rescue breathing. Before you begin rescue breathing, be certain that the victim has actually stopped breathing.

1. Kneel beside the victim, place your ear near his nose and mouth, and watch his chest carefully. You should feel and hear the breaths and see his chest rise and fall if he is breathing.

IF THEY ARE NOT BREATHING...

2. Provide an open airway. Carefully place the victim on his back and open his mouth. If any material is blocking the airway, it must be cleared out.
3. Tilt the victim's head back by placing the heel of one hand on his forehead and the other hand under the bony part of his chin to lift it slightly.
4. Straddle his thighs, placing one palm slightly above the navel but well below the breastbone. Cover this hand with the other and interlace the fingers.
5. Without bending your elbows, press sharply on the victim's abdomen 6-10 times.
6. Turn the victim's head to one side and sweep out any contents in his mouth with your fingers.
7. If the victim's breathing is not restored after removing the object, reposition his head in the head-tilt/chin-lift position and continue breathing for him as long as is necessary or until help arrives.
8. If there are no signs of breathing, pinch the victim's nostrils closed. Seal your mouth over the victim's mouth and blow two full breaths. A rising chest indicates that air is reaching the lungs. If the stomach is expanding instead, the victim's neck and jaw are positioned improperly. Gently push on the victim's abdomen with the palm of your hand until the air is expelled, because the extra air in the stomach may cause vomiting.
9. Look, listen, and feel again for signs of breathing. If the victim is still not breathing on his own, continue blowing into his mouth one breath every five seconds until help arrives.

7. HEAT ILLNESS

Heat Illness consists of the following disorders, in order of severity:

7.1 Heat Cramps

Heat Cramps are brief intermittent muscle cramps that usually occur when a person takes a break from strenuous activity, such as climbing towers. To alleviate the symptoms, the following treatment may help:

- Gently stretch the affected area and try to move to a cooler location. Massaging the muscle, however, may make the symptoms worse.
- Drink liquids with electrolytic fluids, such as Gatorade or All-Sport, or cool water mixed with no more than ½ teaspoon salt per quart of water.

7.2 Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion, if left untreated, can be a life-threatening disorder. Symptoms of heat exhaustion are temperature normal or near normal (as distinguished from heat stroke, following), weakness or fatigue, headache, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, thirst, skin sweating (again, as distinguished from heat stroke), and impaired judgment. This is especially critical given the



dangerous nature of the work being performed, which could result in more serious injury or even death. Treat heat exhaustion as follows:

- Heat exhaustion can result in fainting. Check the ABC's of the victim, airway, breathing, and cardiovascular. If required, perform CPR or artificial respiration.
- Move the victim to a cool place and immerse, if possible into cool water (swimming pool, lake, bathtub). Move the victim to a shady place or shade the victim if moving him is not possible. If you cannot move the individual to an air-conditioned trailer (back of a station wagon, SUV, etc.), fan the victim as much as possible.
- To alleviate the possibility of the victim going into shock, lay the victim flat on his back and elevate the legs.
- Clothes may be binding the victim and retaining heat. Loosen the clothes.
- Give the victim liquids with electrolytic fluids, such as Gatorade or All-Sport, or cool water mixed with no more than ½ teaspoon salt per quart of water.

7.3 Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is very life threatening. Symptoms of heat stroke include hot, usually dry skin (as opposed to sweating in heat exhaustion), high body temperature, delirium or quite often unconscious or comatose, hallucinations, confusion (dementia) and seizures or convulsions. Treat heat stroke as follows:

- Check the ABC's of the victim, airway, breathing, and cardiovascular. If required, perform CPR or artificial respiration.
- It is imperative that you cool the victim as quickly as possible. Move the victim out of the sun or hot environment (inside of a tower) and immediately spray or sponge with water or immerse in water if available, making sure that the victim doesn't drown. Fan the victim or move him to an air-conditioned area. If ice is available, place ice on the victims neck, groin area, and armpits. This will help to cool the victim's blood down more quickly, thereby reducing the victim's body temperature.

The best treatment for heat illness is prevention. Drink plenty of liquids prior to and during the activity and make sure that you have an adequate amount of salt in your daily diet. If working in the sun, wear a hat (hard hat), cover your neck and wear loose fitting and light colored clothing. Use liberal amounts of sunscreen when working outdoors.

CAUTION: MEDICATIONS, PARTICULARLY ANTIHISTAMINES (ALLERGY PILLS) CAN REDUCE THE BODY'S ABILITY TO SWEAT OR REACT TO HEAT. CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR IF YOU ARE TAKING MEDICATION.

8. ELECTRIC SHOCK

- Either turns off the master switch to disconnect the power, or use a nonmetal, dry object such as a stick to pull the wire or electrical source away from the victim's body. Make sure that you remove the victim from the source of electricity before you touch him or you could end up becoming a victim.
- If he is not breathing, begin rescue breathing immediately; a victim whose heart has stopped beating needs CPR.
- If the person is unconscious, but is breathing and has a heartbeat, you should place him in the recovery position and monitor his breathing and heart rate until medical help arrives.



Bornish Wind Project Site Evacuation Plan

I. PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to establish procedures for warning, evacuating, sheltering persons on the Bornish Wind Project who would be endangered in the event of emergencies such as fires, tornadoes, or serious thunderstorms. The plan is designed to accomplish these functions with minimum confusion and maximum speed

I. SCOPE:

- A. This plan is regional and specific in application and pertains to a possible emergency event that could occur while work is being performed on the Bornish Wind Project. With the Bornish Wind Project being located in an isolated area, the plan will describe the actions necessary to evacuate the site using the routes described in the plan.
- B. The plan has been developed within the authority and guidance contained in policies and procedures by the owner and contractor. The concepts, practices, and procedures contained in this plan apply to sudden or advance warning type events that trigger the possibility of persons becoming in danger of possible injury or death.
 - i.
 - 1. Establish warning procedures
 - 2. Outline Evacuation Procedures
 - 3. Identify evacuation routes to be used
 - 4. Identify reception centers and shelters to be activated for the care of evacuees
 - 5. Identify procedures for the security of the perimeter and the interior of the project site during and after evacuation.
 - 6. Assign specific functions and responsibilities to site and local emergency response teams and agencies.
- C. The plan has been developed to also emphasize procedures and processes on how to eliminate the event of possible equipment or material damage on the site. Specifically, the following list will explain the types of equipment that may be within the boundaries of the site.
 - 1. Wind Turbine Components and Parts
 - 2. Office and storage trailers
 - 3. Heavy Equipment
 - 4. Crane or heavy lift equipment
- D. The plan has been developed to prepare and plan for an event of endangerment, serious injury or death in a wind turbine structure. The plan will describe the procedures and methods used to evacuate or rescue a person(s) from a structure 260 feet above ground.

III. SITUATION:

The Bornish Wind Project is not located in a remote area where the possibility exists for large and uncontrollable fires. The Bornish Wind Project is located in a region of Ontario where weather and storms can develop very rapidly. The storms in the region are known to produce large amounts of rain, thunder, hail, lightning and potentially tornadoes.

The Bornish Wind Project is a being constructed for NEXT ERA ENERGY. The project exhibits the type of work installing roadways.



Construction projects often exhibit equipment, fuels, lubricants and chemicals that cause hazards or hazardous conditions. The site will not have large quantities of chemicals, but it will have large quantities of fuels and lubricants. The plan will address emergency procedures and methods in the event that a large spill may occur.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATION:

To assure appropriate and prompt response to an emergency situation on the project, Borea construction has classified the situations and conditions according to the relative urgency as follows:

Type 1: A slowly developing situation or condition

Type 2: A rapidly developing situation or condition

Type 3: A situation where persons must be extracted from a wind Turbine

The site safety manager or designated representative will, in the event of any emergency, take immediate action necessary to prevent failure and to prevent or minimize injury, loss of life and property. He/She will initiate emergency notification procedures based on conditions as follows:

In a **Type 1 slowly developing condition**, the site safety coordinator will notify the owner representatives, Borea supervisors, and all subcontract supervisors on site. The site safety manager will then coordinate with local weather or emergency experts to determine and update themselves on the developing condition. The site safety manager will then determine what actions to take at that time or within a specific time period.

In a **Type 2 rapidly developing situation or condition**, the site safety coordinator will immediately notify all site supervisors and local authorities to implement the evacuation plan. The site safety manager will act to ensure that all personnel are evacuated from the site according to the plan and procedure.

In a **Type 3 extraction from a wind turbine**, the site safety coordinator will deploy the trained rescue response supervisor to the Turbine where the trapped or injured person(s) may be. The site safety manager will then notify the local fire department and ambulance service to ensure proper and immediate support.

V. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS – WARNING AND EVACUATION

General

Local warning and evacuation operations will be conducted by Borea Construction and will be carried out in accordance with procedures established in this plan. The following guidelines apply to the site evacuation operations or emergency situation:

In a Type 1 Slowly developing condition, the situation will be closely monitored by the site safety coordinator. The site safety coordinator will contact the following companies and their supervisors to warn them of a developing situation:

**Borea Construction -
NEXTERA ENERGY –**

Evacuation may be recommended or ordered by the site safety coordinator as a precautionary measure if the situation continues to deteriorate. If evacuation is necessary the gathering point will be the lay down Yard.

If conditions or reports from the local weather service indicate imminent danger, evacuation should be ordered immediately for affected areas. At this point, the site safety coordinator will move into a Type 2 rapidly developing condition.

In a Type 2 rapidly developing condition, warning and immediate evacuation will be passed to the representatives listed above. Local and State Emergency authorities will be fully activated at this time.



Due to the extremely limited time available for dissemination of warning under these conditions, the first indication of an emergency may either be smoke in the area or thunderstorms with lightning.

In a Type 3, extraction from a wind turbine, the site safety coordinator will notify the trained rescue individual's onsite. A call will then be placed to the local fire and ambulance authorities.

VI. Types of Emergencies

Tornados

In the event of an approaching tornado the site safety will notify supervisors on site to stop work and evacuate to the parking area/lay down yard,

In the event of a fast approaching tornado where access to the parking area is blocked, employees will be instructed to lie down in the lowest area available, guarding their head against flying debris.

After the tornado has passed the site safety will notify supervisors on site by giving an all clear over the radio.

The site safety will then initiate a roll call. One at a time each supervisor should reply with "all accounted for" or "_____ employees not accounted for"

If an employee ends up with someone else's group they should immediately notify that supervisor with their name and normal work group

A thorough search of the area will be conducted until all employees are accounted for.

The Site Manager or designated person will be responsible for a head count of all employees of the evacuation.

Severe Storms

In the event of an approaching severe storm the site safety will notify supervisors on site to stop work and evacuate to the parking lot/lay down yard or take cover immediately.

If the storm is producing hail, employees should attempt to get inside the nearest available shelter, vehicle, etc...

After the storm has passed the site safety will notify supervisors on site by giving an all clear over the radio.

The site safety will then initiate a roll call. One at a time each supervisor should reply with "all accounted for" or "_____ employees not accounted for"

If an employee ends up with someone else's group they should immediately notify that supervisor with their name and normal work group.

A thorough search of the area will be conducted until all employees are accounted for.

The Site Manager or designated person will be responsible for a head count of all employees of the evacuation.

Blizzards

In the event of an impending blizzard the site manager will notify supervisors on site to stop work and evacuate to the parking lot/lay down yard. A decision will be made regarding sending employees home.

Trade Superintendents will then initiate a roll call for their employees. One at a time each Foreman should reply with "all accounted for" or "_____ employees not accounted for"

If an employee ends up with someone else's group they should immediately notify that supervisor with their name and normal work group.

A thorough search of the area will be conducted until all employees are accounted for.

The Site Manager or designated person will be responsible for a head count of all employees of the evacuation.

Lightning

In the event of cloud to ground lightning strikes the site safety coordinator will notify supervisors to shut down operations until the lightning subsides.

Employees will be instructed to exit equipment and to seek shelter, avoiding high areas, trees, and metal objects.

Personnel operating cranes should immediately bring their booms down to avoid potential lightning strikes.

NOAA recommends the 30/30 rule. Each 5 seconds after a lightning bolt is seen before thunder is heard represents one mile.



Fire

In the event of an approaching fire, supervisors will inform their employees to abandon their work area and evacuate to the parking area/lay down yard.

Emergency evacuation procedures are as follows: Evacuate area through Bornish Wind Project if feasible. If evacuation is not possible, proceed to the nearest cleared area or turbine row

Proceed to meet upwind of the fire, if feasible, have a designated collection point for a head count, which will be determined by each contractor. If you are unable to evacuate, call your manager via radio or cellular telephone and give your position and condition.

The site safety will initiate a roll call. One at a time each supervisor should reply with "all accounted for" or " _____ employees not accounted for"

Reporting a fire or other emergency is done primarily by telephone. If all telephones are out of order, then mobile telephones and/or radio communications will be used.

The Site Manager is the contact person that can answer questions involving the explanations of duties under this plan.

COMMUNICATION DEVICES

Two-way communication is an essential element of the evacuation plan. In case of weather conditions, such as severe thunderstorms or tornados, it is necessary to alert all personnel of the approaching danger. In case of medical emergencies that may occur on the site, rapid communication is needed to contact local emergency services personnel.

Land Line Telephones – land-line telephones are not available on this site

Cell Phones – call 911 in case of emergency.

Site Radios – due to the limited size of this site, cell phones will be the main source of communication.

Ontario Provincial Police OPP – 911

The Fire Department – 911

In the event of an emergency, radio channel 1 has been specified as the emergency management communications channel. Supervisors will be directed to switch to channel 1 for any further communications. All other communication on channel 1 will cease.

In the event of an emergency evacuation the site safety will conduct a roll call of the foremen. The foremen will respond with "All employees accounted for" or _____ employees not accounted for.

All others on site should perform a similar roll call for their respective organizations.

The site safety coordinator will act as incident commander. All roll call information should be communicated to him as soon as possible.

In the event of an emergency, Borea's management personnel will direct emergency services personnel to the site of the emergency.

