EXHIBIT K

DEVELOPER'S CLAUSE

DEVELOPER'S CLAUSE

THIS DEVELOPER'S CLAUSE dated as of March 28, 2025 (the "**Effective Date**") is made by **NSF Kirkwood Site 1, LLC; NSF Kirkwood Site 2, LLC; NSF Kirkwood Site 3, LLC; and Quilty Hill Road, LLC** (collectively, "**Norbut Solar Farms**" or the "**Developer-Applicant**").

On behalf of the **Developer-Applicant** we hereby certify and agree that the submitted plans meet all the requirements and specifications described in Section 502 (Site Plan Review), and any other applicable sections of the Town of Kirkwood. Notwithstanding any notes, provisions or specifications in the plans, we agree on behalf of the Developer-Applicant that Town of Kirkwood specifications shall take precedence over any such notes, provisions or specifications which may be inconsistent with and/or not in conformance with the Town of Kirkwood Code specifications. We further agree that in the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity between the notes, provisions or specifications on the final plans and the Town of Kirkwood Code, that in all cases the Town of Kirkwood Code specifications shall be controlling with respect to the work, materials or other requirements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, have duly executed this document as of the date first written above.

DEVELOPER: Norbut Solar Farms

By: _____
Name: Steve Saunders
Title: Developer and Associate Counsel

DEVELOPER'S ENGINEER: Tectonic Engineering

By: _____
Name: J. Mark Privette, P.E.
Title: Manager of Engineering

EXHIBIT L

EMERGENCY RESPPONSE PLAN

NORBUT SOLAR FARMS
1241 University Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607

NSF KIRKWOOD
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Emergency Response Plan is to establish responsibility and guidelines for taking action in the event of an emergency occurring at NSF Kirkwood Site 1, LLC; NSF Kirkwood Site 2, LLC; and NSF Kirkwood Site 3, LLC; ("Project Site") during operation of the Project.

The Emergency Response Plan emphasizes Norbut Solar Farms' dedication to providing a safe and healthy work environment. Norbut Solar Farms employees and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) staff working at the Project Site shall familiarize themselves with the content of this Emergency Response Plan so they can understand and comply with instructions and procedures outlined herein.

1.0 General Responsibilities

Norbut Solar Farms is accountable for the safety of employees working under their supervision and are required to enforce the instructions and procedures outlined herein. All on-site personnel must take an active part in protecting themselves, fellow workers, and the general public. They are further required to participate in safety meetings and notify supervisors of any unsafe conditions that may exist at the Project Site.

The following is a list of the general responsibilities of on-site personnel.

Operations and Safety Managers

More than any other employee, Superintendents and Supervisors carry the greatest burden of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the Emergency Response Plan at the Project Site. Their responsibilities include:

- Ensure job specific emergency and evacuation procedures are provided at the Project Site.
- Evaluate workers qualifications and abilities.
- Ensure that workers have proper clothing and personal protective equipment.
- Provide all personnel and Norbut Solar Farms vehicles with equipment necessary to respond to first aid, health and safety issues, fire or other emergency needs including equipping Norbut Solar Farms vehicles with fire extinguishers, first aid kits and AED equipment.
- Provide first aid and ensure employees have access to medical treatment.
- Conduct safety meetings that emphasize the importance of safety and address specific jobsite safety issues.
- Plan and anticipate potential hazards of upcoming work.
- Conduct workplace safety inspections and be alert for possible accident producing conditions.

- Follow-up to ensure compliance with safety recommendations made by Norbut Solar Farms,
- Wayne County, the Local Fire Marshal, the Police Department, and regulatory agencies.
- Provide training to Local first responders that provides a solar facility functional overview (location, ingress/egress, equipment, site operation), evaluates operation activities and best practices in responding to emergencies at the facility, and reviews operation emergency response plans.

Worker Responsibilities

Each and every worker is responsible for the safety of themselves and their fellow workers. In addition to observing safe practices and exercising common sense, worker responsibilities include:

- Adhere to all instructions and procedures contained herein and established by Supervisors.
- Be constantly vigilant for unsafe activities or conditions around work activities and make the needed corrections.
- Set a good example for fellow workers.
- Consistently deliver work of high quality.
- Cooperate with Supervisors in preventing accidents.
- Make safety suggestions and/or report safety concerns to Supervisors.

Jobsite Visitors

On occasion, Norbut Solar Farms will receive requests from Municipal staff, emergency services, project sponsors, public organizations, or others to visit the Project Site.

Jobsite visitors shall undergo site safety orientation prior to entering the Project Site.

1.1 General Guidelines

On-site personnel will have to take actions as their judgment dictates based upon the conditions that arise for each emergency.

These guidelines are intended to assist them in making timely decisions and taking appropriate actions.

On-site personnel shall call for assistance, based on the significance of the emergency. All work-related injuries/illnesses MUST be reported IMMEDIATELY to Norbut Solar Farms.

- If the emergency requires external emergency responders to arrive on the Project Site, the initial responder must coordinate the response. For emergencies of a significant nature, such as fire or ambulance for major medical emergency, the initial responder shall call 911, and then use the Calling Tree.
- Subcontractor Management are responsible for getting injured parties to the hospital and emergency treatment

at the nearest heath care facilities in the most efficient manner possible based on perceived injuries, using ambulance, paramedic units, or Air Evacuation as needed.

- For all first aid medical incidents, use the Calling Tree to notify Site Response Personnel to help provide support. For non-emergency situations like a minor injury, the initial responder shall use the Calling Tree.
- Subcontractor Safety Personnel shall accompany the injured party and use the local occupational medical clinic or hospital nearest the Project Site.
- Subcontractors must establish their own First Aid stations. They shall be made available to their workforce and provided in each trailer and in all trucks on the Project Site.

Alarm Descriptions

Emergency	Description
Medical	1 air horn blast with simultaneous cell phone notification
Fire	2 air horn blasts with simultaneous cell phone notification
Evacuation	3 air horn blasts with simultaneous cell phone notification
Seek Shelter	4 air horn blasts with simultaneous cell phone notification

2.0 MEDICAL EMERGENCY

2.1 Serious Injury

The following procedures apply for serious medical injuries such as loss of consciousness, heart attack, bone fractures, neck trauma, or severe burns.

1. One (1) air horn blast with simultaneous cell phone notification.
2. Broadcast “May-Day, May-Day” on radio.
3. Notify Operations and/or Safety Managers.
4. If life threatening, call 9-1-1.
5. Provide name, exact location, number of injured persons, and brief description of incident
6. On-site personnel to meet EMS responders at site entrance and direct them to location of incident.
7. Do not leave or move the injured unless directed to by Safety Managers or EMS responders.

8. Administer first aid if necessary.

9. Document incident and keep on file.

2.2 Minor Injury

The following procedures apply for minor medical injuries.

1. One (1) air horn blast with simultaneous cell phone notification.

2. Initiate first aid if necessary.

3. Notify Operations and/or Safety Managers.

4. Call 9-1-1 if necessary.

5. Arrange for visit to medical facility as needed.

2.3 Attending an Incident

When attending an incident, the following procedures apply:

1. Clear a path to the injured person for Operations and/or Safety Managers and assign personnel to assist with signaling EMS responders to the location of the incident.

2. Identify location of Project Site entrance nearest to the incident and notify EMS responders.

3. Operations and/or Safety Managers shall meet EMS responders at site entrance.

4. Direct and accompany EMS responders to location of incident.

5. Follow all directions of EMS responders

6. Contact management staff of Norbut Solar Farms and/or subcontractors.

7. Document incident and keep on file.

2.4 Medical Facilities

The nearest medical facilities to the Project Site are:

UHS Binghamton General Hospital (10 miles)
10-42 Mitchell Ave
Binghamton, NY 13903
Phone: (607) 762-2200

Directions

Head South on Quilty Hill Rd. toward Foley Rd.	0.8 mi
Turn left onto Foley Rd.	0.3 mi
Turn right to merge onto I-86 W/NY-17 W toward I-81	0.1 mi
Merge onto I-86 W/NY-17 W	5.6 mi
Take Exit 4A for NY-7 toward Port Dickinson	0.2 mi
Keep left at the fork and merge onto NY-7 S	0.5 mi
Keep left to continue on NY-363 S/N Shore Dr.	1.6 mi
Merge onto NY-434 W/State St. via the ramp to Vestal	0.2 mi
Merge onto NY-434 W/State St.	0.4 mi
Turn right onto S Washington St.	407 ft
Turn right onto Vestal Ave.	226 ft
Turn left onto Mitchell Ave	0.2 mi
Turn right into the facility Parking lot	43 ft

Guthrie Lourdes Hospital (10.4 miles)
169 Riverside Drive
Binghamton, NY 13905
Phone: (607) 798-5111

Directions

Head South on Quilty Hill Rd. toward Foley Rd.	0.8 mi
Turn left onto Foley Rd.	0.3 mi
Turn right to merge onto I-86 W/NY-17 W toward I-81	0.1 mi
Merge onto I-86 W/NY-17 W	5.6 mi
Take Exit 4A for NY-7 towards Port Dickinson	0.2 mi
Keep left at the fork and merge onto NY-7S	0.5 mi
Keep left to continue on NY-363 S/N Shore Dr.	1.6 mi
Continue onto N Shore Dr.	0.2 mi
Continue onto Memorial Bridge	0.1 mi
Continue onto Riverside Dr.	1.0 mi
Turn left onto Lourdes Hospital Dr.	0.1 mi
Destination will be on the left	

3.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL

The hazardous materials that may be on the Project Site during operations include those usually associated with the operation and maintenance of vehicles and machinery, including diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic fluid, brake fluid, antifreeze, and lubricants. Other materials considered hazardous are chemicals used in portable toilets and the associated human waste.

In the unlikely event of a hazardous materials spill into a Resource Protection Area (RPA), wetland, or stream, Local EMS and the Zoning Department shall be notified immediately.

3.1 Spill Prevention

The best defense against hazardous material spills is prevention. The following measures shall be implemented at the Project Site for spill prevention:

- All on-site personnel shall be trained to maintain and inspect their vehicles and equipment.
- All machinery found to be a potential source of a future spill shall be removed from the Project Site and repaired. Vehicles with chronic or continuous leaks must be removed from the Project Site and repaired before returning to operations. No leaking of any material from equipment or vehicles will be tolerated on the Project Site.

- On-site personnel shall make every effort to ensure compliance prior to an incident. On- site personnel are solely responsible for any spills of hazardous materials and the subsequent cleanup, disposal of waste, and restoration of any contaminated areas.
- Restrictions will be placed on all equipment refueling, servicing, and maintenance supplies and activities. All maintenance materials, oils, grease, lubricants, antifreeze, etc. shall be stored off-site. If they are required during field operations, they shall be placed in a designated area away from site activities and in an approved storage container.
- No refueling, storage, servicing, or maintenance of equipment shall take place within 100 feet of a drainage or sensitive environmental resources to reduce the potential of contamination by spills.
- No refueling or servicing shall be done without absorbent material or drip pans properly placed to contain spilled fuel.
- Any fluids drained from the machinery during servicing shall be collected in leak-proof containers and taken to an appropriate disposal or recycling facility. If these activities result in damage or accumulation of product on the soil, it must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Under no circumstances shall contaminated soil be added to a spoils pile and transported to a regular disposal site.
- During operations, all vehicles and equipment required on-site shall be parked or stored at least 100 feet away from rivers, streams, wetlands, known archaeological sites, and any other sensitive resource areas. All wash down activities must be accomplished away from sensitive environmental resources.

3.2 Spill Containment Equipment

The following equipment shall be at the Project Site with each construction crew in the event a spill occurs.

1. Emergency Spill Kit that includes at a minimum:
   a. Sorbent socks
   b. Disposal bags and ties
   c. Safety glasses
   d. Rubber gloves
   e. Sorbent drip pillow
   f. Sorbent pads, 18” x 18”
   g. Sorbent spill pillows, 24” x 18”
   h. Hazardous labels
   i. Bag of Lite-Dri Absorbent (or equal)
   j. Shovel and broom

2. Absorbent Pads - These pads (18" x 18") are 100% polypropylene fabrics that absorb 11 times their weight in liquids. Pads absorb 10 gallons of liquid per bale of 100 pads.

3. Absorbent Skimmers Booms - Skimmers will float indefinitely before or after saturation with oils. Skimmers are made of 100% meltdown polypropylene fill that repels water. They absorb ten times their weight and can be used in lakes, streams, or on the ground. Each skimmer has a harness kit attached that is made of yellow polypropylene rope with grommets that are used to connect skimmers. Each boom is 8-feet x 10-feet.

4. 55-gallon clean drums, lined with polypropylene material (over pack). The drum can be used to store spill response materials until needed. When a spill occurs, all soiled pads, pillows, skimmers, contaminated soil, etc. shall be placed in the drum for disposal after the cleanup is accomplished. It is the Norbut Solar Farms responsibility to make sure these materials are on-site at all times and personnel are trained in their use and

disposal prior to spill response.

3.3 Spill Response Procedures

A formal notification process shall be initiated when a spill or potential spill is first observed. Immediate actions are necessary. The first individual who discovers a spill (spill observer) will be responsible for initiating notification and response procedures.

All personnel responsible for responding to spills must have completed training in recognition and response to spills of hazardous materials. Norbut Solar Farms is responsible for providing spill recognition and response training for all Norbut Solar Farms project personnel.

Spill Observer

The first person to witness the spill shall follow these procedures:

1. Make an assessment of the incident as observed.
2. If the incident can be safely controlled, take steps to do so (e.g., turn off source of spill).
3. Notify Norbut Solar Farms Management Team and provide as much information as possible.
4. Begin to fill out Spill Notification Checklist Norbut Solar Farms Operations and/or Safety Management

Operations and/or Safety Managers shall follow these procedures in the event of a spill:

1. Notify Supervisors
2. Make sure all personnel are removed from the spill area.
3. Take immediate actions to minimize any threat to public safety (verify the spill area has been cordoned off).
4. Secure the source of the spill, if safely possible to do so.
5. Maintain close observation of the spill.

3.4 Vehicle and Machinery Spills

Incidents of loss of a petroleum product from equipment or vehicles shall be considered a spill.

After the spill has been flagged to warn people to stay away, the volume and extent of the spill estimated, and initial notification procedures accomplished, the spill must be confined.

Do not handle materials without wearing protective clothing.

Generally, follow the procedures listed below:

1. When the spill is discovered begin making notations on the Spill Notification Checklist.
2. Determine if the Spill Team Response is needed to complete cleanup.
   a. If the answer is NO, submit incident reports to Operations and/or Safety Managers

b. If the answer is YES, go to step 3.

3. Activate the local spill response team.

4. Determine if additional cleanup contractors are necessary for a major incident.
   a. If the answer is NO and the incident is determined to be a minor spill, conduct internal cleanup, review and evaluate the cleanup, determine if the cleanup is beyond the local response team ability or equipment; if the answer is NO, complete the cleanup, restore the damaged areas, properly dispose of all waste, and submit incident reports to Operations and/or Safety Managers.

      If during cleanup, the incident is determined to be beyond the abilities of the local response team, hire additional contractors to help with the cleanup.
   b. If the answer is YES, hire additional contractors to help with the cleanup.

5. Arrange for proper testing and disposal of all waste if substance is unknown.

6. Closely monitor all cleanup activities.

7. Ensure proper disposal of absorbent materials, containers, and soils, as required.

8. Complete the cleanup and restore damaged areas.

9. Submit incident reports to Operations and/or Safety Managers.

Cleanup may range from very simple removal of minor spills to installation of skimmers around large spills or between sensitive areas and spills for longer, prolonged cleanups. Cleanups can be on pavement or on soil surfaces. On-site personnel shall be trained in the proper use of the cleanup materials. All spills on pavement shall be thoroughly removed with absorbent socks, pillows, or pads and Lite-Dri (or equal) granules. After absorption, the granules shall also be removed.

All materials used in cleanup, shall then become hazardous waste. Place all materials in a 55-gallon lined drum, seal it, and label the contents. The drum must then be sent to a designated disposal site. A chain of custody form must accompany the drum (provided by Disposal Company). It is strongly recommended that all contractors determine a disposal site in advance of a spill incident. All spills on soil require the same treatment as on pavement, with the exception that contaminated soil is also part of the generated hazardous waste and must be handled as such and removed from the site.

3.5 Chemical Toilet Spill

Chemical toilets are self-contained and pose little threat to the construction site. Chemicals used in portable toilets are biodegradable and generally non-toxic to humans. However, they can pose a danger to wildlife and sensitive habitats by virtue of heavy concentration of chemical and human waste. They shall be pumped out at least one time per week.

Toilets shall never be placed in or near an environmentally sensitive area. In the unlikely event that a portable toilet spills during transport or relocation, the same procedures for other hazardous material spills shall be used.

Disposal of absorbent materials shall be handled the same as other spills, with proper disposal by the toilet supply company.

3.6 Reporting of Major Spills

Upon recognition of a major spill, notification is critical to immediate response. The first notification shall be given to the nearest Operations and/or Safety Managers so that appropriate spill response can begin immediately. After initial spill response has begun, notification and reporting to agency personnel shall occur.

The following procedures should be followed when reporting major spills:

1. Never include information that has not been verified.
2. Never speculate as to the cause of the incident or make any acknowledgment of liability.
3. Do not delay reporting because of incomplete information.
4. Notify persons/agencies and document notification and the content of the message.
5. For spills of federal reportable quantities, in conformance with the requirements in 40 CFR parts 110,119, and 302, O&M staff shall notify the National Response Center at (800) 424- 8802.
6. Complete the Spill Notification Checklist as information is confirmed.

Other agencies which may need to be consulted include, but are not limited to, the Local Fire Department, Public Works Department, Highway Patrol, Local Police Department, Department of Toxic Substances, OSHA, RWQCB, DEQ, and or DGIF.

3.7 Disposal of Waste

Following the cleanup of a spill, the waste, absorbent materials, protective clothing, and any soil that has been contaminated must be removed to a designated hazardous waste disposal area. All contaminated materials shall be sealed in 55-gallon drums and labeled with the contents. If the contaminant is unknown, a sample of the material must be collected and analyzed before disposal. A permit or approval in writing must be obtained prior to disposal of the drum.

A copy of the permit and a chain-of-custody form (obtained from the disposal contractor or testing laboratory) must accompany the material and copies must be attached to the Spill Notification Checklist submitted to Operations and/or Safety Managers.

It is advisable for contractors to establish a relationship with a disposal facility before an incident occurs. Local landfills may be able to receive some petroleum products. However, it is up to the contractor to perform sampling, testing, and coordination with landfills or a disposal company. Transporting hazardous waste is regulated by federal and state agencies under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and other statutes. The contractor is responsible for the proper disposal of all waste and understanding the responsibilities under federal and state statutes.

3.8 Final Reporting

Spill incidents that require cleanup must be reported on the Spill Notification Checklist. Notification must begin as soon as the incident occurs. The checklist shall be submitted to Operations and/or Safety Managers as soon as

it is complete. Forms must be submitted no longer than five days after an incident is closed. A copy of the permit or disposal approval and the chain- of custody for the disposal must be attached to the Spill Notification Checklist. The forms shall be reviewed and filed in the contractor's file. No exceptions will be tolerated.

If a situation arises involving an unknown hazardous material, the Spill Notification Checklist can be used to report the incident. This incident may require a very different approach to removing the hazard and the contractor may be required to remove the material. The incident must still be reported by the contractor.

3.9 Follow-Up Investigation

A critique following a spill response is beneficial to evaluate the actions taken or omitted. Recommendations and suggested modifications will be made to prepare for the possibility of future spills.

3.10 Spill Notification Checklist

Spill Notification Checklists shall be provided at all construction trailers.

At a minimum, the Spill Notification Checklists shall require the following information:

- Date
- Time
- Location
- Description of Spill (color, length, width, type)
- Type of Product
- Estimated Quantity
- Source of Spill (vehicle, machine, etc.)
- Describe initial containment procedures
- Weather conditions
- Note if spill reached any body of water
- Individuals notified of spill (include name, company, date, time, and response)

4.0 NATURAL DISASTERS

The Operations and/or Safety Managers will be monitoring weather daily via met stations located at the Project Site.

4.1 Flooding and Flash Floods

Flash flooding is a result of heavy localized rainfall such as that from slow moving, intense thunderstorms. Flash floods often result from small creeks and streams overflowing during heavy rainfall. These floods often become raging torrents of water which rip through riverbeds, or canyons, sweeping everything with them.

Flash flooding can occur within 30-minutes and within six hours of a heavy rain event. In hilly terrain, flash floods can strike with little or no advance warning. Distant rain may be channeled into gullies and ravines causing flash flooding in minutes.

In the event of a flash flood, the following procedures shall apply.

1. During periods of thunderstorms, always remain alert to heavy rains in your immediate area or upstream from your location. It does not have to be raining at your location for flash flooding to occur.

2. Do not drive through flooded areas. Even if it looks shallow enough to cross.

3. Do not cross flowing streams on foot where water is above your ankles.

4. Be especially cautious at night. It is harder to recognize water danger then.

5. Do not attempt to outrace a flood on foot. If you see or hear it coming, move to higher ground immediately.

6. Be familiar with the land features where you work. It may be in a low area, near a drainage ditch, or small stream.

7. Stay tuned to weather forecasts and updates for the latest statements, watches, and warnings concerning heavy rain and flash flooding in the Project Area.

8. Waiting 15 to 30 minutes, or until high water recedes, is a simple safety measure.

4.2 Tornado

Upon the issuance of a tornado warning, O&M staff will evacuate the Project Site and report to the predesignated shelter area, to be determined prior to O&M staff arrival. In the event O&M staff are outside and unable to evacuate to the shelter, the following procedure will be followed:

Lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression, covering the head with the hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding

1. O&M staff are safest in a low, flat location and will be instructed to not get under an overpass or bridge.

2. O&M staff will be instructed to never try to outrun a tornado in congested areas in a vehicle. It is safest to leave the vehicle for safe shelter.

3. O&M Staff are instructed to beware of flying debris.

Following tornado or high wind events, the site facility will be evaluated by O&M personnel for damage. All repairs will be performed under standard operational procedures.

4.3 High Wind Event

In the event of a high wind advisory, all land clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation and burning activities shall cease during periods when:

- Winds are greater than 25 mph (averaged over one hour);
- Disturbed material is easily windblown; or
- Dust plumes of greater than 20% or greater opacity impact public roads, occupied structures, or neighboring properties.

Refer to the following table for procedures during varying wind speeds:

Wind Speed (averaged over one hour)	Action
0 – 15 mph	Normal Work
> 15 mph	Warning
25 mph	1. Civil/Mechanical work causing dust at property lines is stopped 2. Increase dust control measures 3. Increase personal protection equipment (e.g., goggles instead of standard safety glasses)
30 mph	1. Panel installation is stopped 2. Aerial lift activities are stopped
35 mph	1. All construction and maintenance activities are stopped 2. Crews evacuate from the Project Site
40 mph	1. Operational solar panels will automatically stow into the wind. Solar panels are controlled by on-site controllers and wind sensors, and Norbut Solar Farms.

4.4 Lighting Storm

In the event a lightning storm is within 10-30 miles and approaching the Project Site, the following procedures shall apply.

1. Notify Operations and/or Safety Manager, and all on-site employees.

2. Stop work safely and head to staging and laydown yards in vehicles.

3. Remain at staging and laydown yards, get update on weather conditions.

4. If storm/lighting is still approaching the Project Site, get in and stay in company or personal vehicles that have rubber tires only.

5. If safe enough to do so, take cover in on-site designated shelters.

6. Once storm passes, remain in cars/trucks for at least 30 minutes depending on passing storm severity, and wait for an "OK" from Construction Supervisors or Safety Managers in charge of monitoring the storm.

5.0 FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

5.1 Purpose and Need of Fire Prevention Plan

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

- Eliminate the potential risks and/or causes of fires
- Prevent loss of life and property by fire
- Educate employees to promote a safe environment
- Be prepared should a fire occur

- Outline a procedure to follow for the safety of the individuals at the Project Site at the time of the occurrence
- Identify risk factors and hazards
- Set up proper storage procedures, training, and identification of personnel responsible for maintaining and servicing the equipment and systems at the Project Site that are used to prevent and/or control a fire.

5.2 Responsibilities and Procedures

Safety is everyone's responsibility at the Project Site. All O&M staff working at the Project Site are to be trained and should know how to prevent and respond to a fire emergency.

All on-site staff shall:

- Complete an on-site training program identifying the fire risks at the Project Site
- Understand the protocol and follow emergency procedures should an event occur
- Review and report potential fire hazards to the Operations and/or Safety Managers

5.3 Conditions Associated with PV Solar Arrays

While the PV panels that will be installed for the Project are not flammable, PV solar arrays present a unique challenge for fire fighters. Unlike a typical electrical or gas utility, a PV array does not have a single point of disconnect. Whereas there are disconnects that will de-energize select parts of the system.

As long as the PV panels are illuminated, the individual strings of PV panels are energized and capable of producing up to 1,500 volts. This is not just limited to PV panels being illuminated by the sun; illumination by artificial light sources, such as fire department lights, or the light for the fire itself are capable of producing electrical power sufficient to cause a lock-on hazard.

Below is a summary of hazards associated with firefighting activities in PV solar arrays:

- Shock hazard due to the presence of water and PV power during suppression activities
  - Outdoor related electrical enclosures may not resist water intrusion from the high-pressure stream of a fire hose
  - PV panels damaged in the fire may not resist water intrusion
  - Damaged conductors may not resist water intrusion
- Shock hazard due to direct contact with energized components
  - No means of complete electrical disconnect

Due to the hazards described above, it is not typical to practice fire suppression by means of water inundation within PV solar arrays.

5.4 Types of Fires and Procedures

In the event of a fire at the Project Site, the general procedure is as follows:

- Person discovering the fire shall immediately dispatch to the Operations and/or Safety Managers.
- Attempt to extinguish the fire if safe and possible to do so.
- DO NOT attempt to extinguish fire near electrical equipment (e.g., PV solar arrays or inverters) with water or other chemicals as an electric shock or arc could occur.
- Call 9-1-1 and report the following:
  - "I am reporting a fire at the NSF Kirkwood solar site."
  - Provide address and exact Project Site entrance.
  - Provide location (ex: The fire is at Block H1)
  - Injuries if any and need for ambulance.
- A designated O&M employee shall meet fire fighters at the Project Site entrance and direct them to the location of the fire.
- Prepare a summary of the incident as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours after the incident.

5.4.1 Small Stage Fires

Fires that are in the beginning stage and can be controlled with a fire extinguisher. An example would be a small trash can fire.

In the event of a small stage fire at the Project Site:

- The person discovering the fire should immediately dispatch to the Operations and/or Safety Managers and O&M staff.
- Call 9-1-1 and report the following:
  - "I am reporting a fire at the NSF Kirkwood solar site."
  - Provide address and exact Project Site entrance.
  - Provide location (ex: The fire is at Block H1)
  - Injuries if any and need for ambulance.
- All non-essential personnel should be removed from the hazard area.
- All on-site vehicles are required to carry fire extinguishers.
- Fire extinguishment with a fire extinguisher or other means should be attempted if the person has been trained in the use of fire extinguishers and can do so without placing themselves in danger.
- The Operations and/or Safety Managers shall respond to the scene and determine if external resources or an evacuation is necessary. In the event of an evacuation, Operations and/or Safety Managers will recruit/dispatch employees to assist with the evacuation and, have the Operations and/or Safety Managers issue the following statement over the radio: "Attention, there is a fire emergency at (location name). Please evacuate (the affected area) and report to (designated meeting area)."
- At this point, O&M staff in the affected area will stop work immediately, take steps to safely shut down equipment, exit the evacuation area, and report to the designated meeting area.
- The Operations and/or Safety Managers will then take steps to ensure that no employee re- enters the

evacuated area until the Fire Department arrives and assumes command.

- The Operations and/or Safety Managers will issue an "All Clear" only when the Fire Department informs them that it is safe to do so.

5.4.2 Large Stage Fires

In the event of a large stage fire at the Project Site:

- The person discovering the fire should immediately contact the Operations and/or Safety Managers. The Safety Manager shall call 9-1-1 to report the fire.
- Call 9-1-1 and report the following:
  - "I am reporting a fire at the NSF Kirkwood solar site."
  - Provide address and exact Project Site entrance.
  - Provide location (ex: The fire is at Block H1)
  - Injuries if any and need for ambulance.
- O&M staff should be removed from the immediate danger area in anticipation of an evacuation.
- The Operations and/or Safety Managers shall respond to the scene and ensure that the fire department has been dispatched. Local Fire, Rescue and Emergency Management will be responding to 9-1-1 calls during operations.

  They will then determine evacuation needs, recruit/dispatch employees to assist with the evacuation and, have the Operations and/or Safety Managers issue the following statement over the radio:
  "Attention, there is a fire emergency at (location name). Please evacuate (the affected area) and report to (designated meeting area).
- At this point, O&M staff in the affected area shall stop work immediately, take steps to safely shut down equipment, exit the evacuation area, and report to the designated meeting area.
- In this scenario, fire extinguishers are to be used for escape purposes only.
- The Operations and/or Safety Managers will take the necessary steps to ensure that no O&M staff re- enters the evacuated area until the Fire Department arrives and assumes command.
- No employee is required or permitted to place themselves in harm's way in order to facilitate extinguishment, evacuation, or rescue. All rescue operations will be performed by trained professionals upon their arrival.
- The Operations and/or Safety Managers will issue an "All Clear" only when the Fire Department informs them that it is safe to do so.

5.4.3 Vegetation Fires

Most likely to be caused by a spark from a nearby piece of equipment or flying ember from off- site.

While combustible materials (e.g., mulch and low-lying vegetation) will be managed at the Project Site by Norbut Solar Farms O&M staff, ignition of the ground cover could result in a fast moving, but lower intensity fire that

burns in a patchy manner beneath the PV solar arrays.

Vegetation fires would be relatively short in duration as vegetative fuels are consumed rapidly. There would not be a sustained source of heat and or flame as there would be with surrounding wildfires.

In the event of a vegetation fire near the PV solar arrays, the following procedures apply:

- Person discovering the fire shall immediately dispatch to the Operations and/or Safety Managers.
- DO NOT attempt to extinguish fire near electrical equipment with water or other chemicals as an electric shock or arc could occur.
- If possible, safely attempt to shut down power at the inverter using the DC disconnect.
- Let the fire burn vegetation and self-extinguish.
- If the fire continues away from the PV solar arrays or inverters, attempt to extinguish flames.
- Call 9-1-1 and report the following:
  - "I am reporting a fire at the NSF Kirkwood solar site."
  - Provide address and exact Project Site entrance.
  - Provide location (ex: The fire is at Block H1)
  - Injuries if any and need for ambulance.
- A designated O&M employee shall meet fire fighters at the Project Site entrance and direct them to the location of the fire.

5.4.4 Inverter Fires

In the event of an inverter fire at the Project Site:

- Person discovering the fire shall immediately dispatch to the Operations and/or Safety Managers.
- Immediately contact Norbut Solar Farms to notify them of the fire and instruct them to open the circuit with the inverter in it to isolate it from the grid.
- DO NOT attempt to extinguish fire near electrical equipment with water or other chemicals as an electric shock or arc could occur.
- Call 9-1-1 and report the following:
  - "I am reporting a fire at the NSF Kirkwood solar site."
  - Provide address and exact Project Site entrance.
  - Provide location (ex: The fire is at Block H1)
  - Injuries if any and need for ambulance.
- A designated O&M employee shall meet fire fighters at the Project Site entrance and direct them to the location of the fire.
- If possible, O&M staff shall safely attempt to shut down power at the inverter using the DC disconnect.
- O&M staff protect surrounding areas from flying embers with fire extinguishers.
- Provide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the skid if needed.

5.5 Fire Department Access

Access for Local Fire, Rescue, and Emergency Management will be provided at all Project Site entrances punch code key boxes.

If a fire occurs while Norbut Solar Farms O&M staff are present at the Project Site, the O&M staff shall provide emergency dispatchers with the exact address and location of the nearest site access point and meet fire fighters at the entrance to escort them to the fire.

These access roads will provide direct access to each of the Project's inverters and transformers.

Access to all areas of the Project Site are provided via access aisles. Access aisles are the cleared areas located between individual rows of the PV solar arrays. Access aisles consists of unimproved native material and are not suitable for all emergency services vehicles.

However, access aisles do provide emergency responders with access routes to all areas of the Project Site via walking from a nearby access road or by use of 4x4 vehicles.

5.6 Minimizing Fire Risks

Norbut Solar Farms O&M staff shall be responsible for implementing the following preventative measures for Class A, B, and C combustibles:

Class A Combustibles – Consist of common material (wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and plastic) that can act as fuel and are found on most work sites.

- Dispose of waste daily.
- Use trash receptacles with covers.
- Keep work areas clean and free of combustible materials.
- Store materials in the proper storage containers.
- Conduct periodic checks of the Project Site to make sure combustibles are being handled correctly.
- Water and multi-purpose dry chemicals (ABC) are approved fire extinguishing agents for Class A Combustibles.

Class B Combustibles – Consist of flammable and combustible liquids (oil, grease, tar, oil- based paints and lacquers), flammable gases, and flammable aerosols.

- Only use approved pumps (with suction from the top) to dispense liquids from tanks, drums, barrels, or similar containers (or use approved self-closing valves or faucets).
- Do not dispense Class B flammable liquids into a container unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected by contact or bonding wire. Either the tank or container must be grounded.
- Store, handle, and use Class B combustibles only in approved locations where vapors are prevented from

reaching ignition sources such as heating or electric equipment, open flames, or mechanical or electric sparks.

- Do not use a flammable liquid as a cleaning agent inside a building (the only exception is in a closed machine approved for cleaning with flammable liquids).
- Do not use, handle, or store Class B combustibles near exits, stairs, or any other areas normally used as exits.
- Do not weld, cut, grind, or use unsafe electrical appliances or equipment near Class B combustibles.
- Do not generate heat, allow an open flame, or smoke near Class B combustibles.
- Know the location of and how to use the nearest portable fire extinguisher rated for Class B fire.
- Water should not be used to extinguish Class B fires caused by flammable liquids, as it can cause the burning liquid to spread, making the fire worse. To extinguish a fire caused by flammable liquids, exclude the air around the burning liquid.
- Carbon dioxide and multi-purpose dry chemicals (ABC) are approved fire extinguishing agents for Class B Combustibles.

Class C Combustibles – Consist of energized electrical equipment.

- ALWAYS de-energize the circuit supplying the fire, and then use a non- conductive extinguishing agent such as carbon dioxide or multi-purpose dry chemicals (ABC).
- DO NOT use water, form, or other conductive agents when fighting Class C Combustibles.
- Once the electricity is shut down to the equipment involved, the fire generally becomes a standard combustible fire.
- Use only appropriately rated fuses per manufacture's specifications.
- Check all electrical equipment to ensure it is properly grounded and insulated.
- Ensure adequate spacing while performing maintenance.
- Check wiring to ensure no damage to cables or connections.

5.7 Employee Training and Education

Fire procedures are to be posted at the Project Site on a bulletin board along with the OSHA compliance postings, first aid, and site-specific project information. The bulletin board is to be located at the O&M Building located on-site.

O&M staff shall be trained in the practices of the FPP relevant to their duties. O&M staff shall be trained and equipped to extinguish small fires to prevent them from growing into more serious threats.

Confirm all O&M staff understand the function and elements of the FPP, including potential emergencies, reporting procedures, evacuation plans, and shutdown procedures.

Review any special hazards that might occur at the Project Site, such as flammable materials, fuel storage, toxic

chemicals, and water reactive substances.

Fire safety training will occur during the site safety training.

O&M staff are required to undergo training prior to starting work.

Training shall include:

- Employee roles and responsibilities.
- Recognition of potential fire hazards.
- Alarm system and evacuation routes.
- Location and operation of manually operated equipment (fire extinguishers).
- Emergency response procedures.
- Emergency shutdown procedures.
- Information regarding specific materials to which employees may be exposed.
- Review OSHA requirements contained in 29 CFR 19010.38, Emergency Action Plans.
- Review OSHA requirements contained in 29 CFR 1910.39, Fire Prevention Plans.
- The location of the company FPP and how it can be accessed.
- Good fire-prevention housekeeping practices and equipment maintenance.

The Operations and/or Safety Managers are responsible for fire safety training. Written documentation of the training received by each employee must be maintained.

5.8 Site Maintenance and Housekeeping

- Fire extinguishers shall be inspected monthly.
- Fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed and should be in conspicuous locations.
- Combustible material shall not be stored in mechanical rooms, electrical equipment rooms, or the SCADA buildings.
- Outside dumpsters shall be kept at least five (5) feet away from combustible materials and the lid should be kept closed.
- Storage is not allowed in electrical equipment rooms, or near electrical panels.
- Electrical panel openings must be covered.
- Power strips must be plugged directly into an outlet and not daisy-chained and should be for temporary use only.
- Extension cords and flexible cords should not be substituted for permanent.

5.9 Equipment Fire Safety

- All internal combustion engines, both stationary and mobile, shall be equipped with spark arresters. Spark arresters shall be in good working order.
- Light trucks and cars with factory-installed (type) mufflers shall be used only on roads where the roadway is cleared of vegetation. These vehicle types shall maintain their factory-installed (type) mufflers in good condition.
- Equipment parking areas and small stationary engine sites shall be cleared of all extraneous flammable materials.
- The project proponent shall make an effort to restrict the use of chainsaws, chippers, vegetation masticators, grinders, drill rigs, tractors, torches, and explosives to periods outside of the official fire season. When the above tools are used, water tanks equipped with hoses, fire rakes, and axes shall be easily accessible to personnel.

6.0 HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN

These procedures provide steps applicable to most outdoor work settings and are essential to reducing the incidence of heat related illnesses. In working environments with a higher risk for heat illness (e.g., during a heat wave, hot summer months exceeding 95 degrees Fahrenheit, or other severe working or environmental conditions), it is Norbut Solar Farms duty to exercise greater caution and ensure these procedures are implemented, including additional protective measures beyond what is listed in this document, as needed to protect employees affected by high heat conditions.

When the temperature exceeds 95 degrees, high heat procedures begin, the Operations and/or Safety Managers will hold short tailgate meetings to review the weather report, reinforce heat illness prevention with all workers and provide reminders to drink water frequently, to be on the lookout for signs and symptoms of heat illness, and inform them that shade can be made available upon request.

6.1 Definitions

"Acclimatization" means temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat that occurs gradually when a person is exposed to it. Acclimatization peaks in most people within four to fourteen days of regular work for at least two hours per day in the heat.

"Heat Illness" means a serious medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat stroke.

"Environmental risk factors for heat illness" means working conditions that create the possibility that heat illness could occur, including air temperature, relative humidity, radiant heat from the sun and other sources, conductive heat sources such as the ground, air movement, workload severity and duration, protective clothing and personal protective equipment worn by employees.

"Personal risk factors for heat illness" means factors such as an individual's age, degree of acclimatization, health, water consumption, alcohol consumption, caffeine consumption, and use of prescription medications that affect the body's water retention or other physiological responses to heat.

"Shade" means blockage of direct sunlight. One indicator that blockage is sufficient is when objects do not cast a

shadow in the area of blocked sunlight. Shade is not adequate when heat in the area of shade defeats the purpose of shade, which is to allow the body to cool. For example, a car sitting in the sun does not provide acceptable shade to a person inside it, unless the car is running with air conditioning. Shade may be provided by any natural or artificial means that does not expose employees to unsafe or unhealthy conditions, and that does not deter or discourage access or use.

"Temperature" means the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit obtainable by using a thermometer to measure the outdoor temperature in an area where there is no shade. While the temperature measurement must be taken in an area with full sunlight, the thermometer should be shielded while taking the measurement, e.g., with the hand or some other object, from direct contact by sunlight.

"Provision of water" Employees shall have access to potable drinking water. The water will be fresh, pure, suitably cool, and provided to employees free of charge. The water shall be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working. Where drinking water is not plumbed or otherwise continuously supplied, it shall be provided in sufficient quantity at the beginning of the work shift to provide one quart per employee per hour for drinking for the entire shift.

Employers may begin the shift with smaller quantities of water if they have effective procedures for replenishment during the shift as needed to allow employees to drink one quart or more per hour. The frequent drinking of water shall be encouraged.

6.2 Provisions of Water (Water Distribution Plan)

Bottled water is provided for all on-site personnel. All Norbut Solar Farms sub-contractors are required to provide a written Heat Illness and Water Distribution Plan, as well as the required potable water and ice for their personnel on site daily.

Means and Methods for Providing Drinking Water to All Employees:

1. The on-site manager will ensure that there is a minimum of two quarts per employee per hour in the work area at all times during the shift. This can be achieved by having bottled water chilled in coolers or using 5 to 10-gallon jugs.
2. If water jugs or bottled water is unavailable, all employees will be furnished a camelback for drinking water purposes prior to going to work.
3. When the temperature exceeds 90 degrees the employees will ensure an ample supply of water is readily available.
4. The on-site manager must ensure that the drinking water moves as the work does.
5. The on-site manager is responsible for properly cleaning water jugs at a minimum every shift. Cleaning must be in accordance with the water jug cleaning procedure. If camelbacks are in use, the employee is responsible for care and cleaning.
6. The on-site manager will announce all drinking water locations in the daily toolbox meeting. When the temperature is expected to be over 90 degrees the supervisor will discuss signs and symptoms, hydration, and other pertinent heat illness topics.
7. When the temperature is 95 degrees or more, the on-site manager or designee will increase the number of

mandatory water-drinking breaks.

8. During the site-specific safety orientation, the importance of frequently drinking water will be stressed.

6.3 Accessing Shade

1. The on-site manager will be given enough shade tents to cover 75 percent of their employees at the same time.
2. The on-site manager will also be given picnic tables, chairs, or benches so the employees will have a place to sit under the shade tent.
3. The interior of a vehicle may only be considered a shaded area if the air conditioning is both on and works properly.
4. The on-site manager will make the employees aware of the shaded locations in the daily toolbox meeting. They will also make sure that the shade areas move with the workforce.

6.4 Handling a Heat Wave

During a heat wave or heat spike (increase in afternoon temperature of more than 10 degrees) the Project Site will be closed, and the work will need to be rescheduled or done at different hours. If the work can't be completed at a different time, the on-site manager will hold an emergency tailgate meeting to inform all employees of the heat conditions, emergency response procedures, and mitigation techniques.

6.4.1 High Heat Procedures

1. The on-site manager will ensure effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees can contact a supervisor when necessary.
2. Employees will monitor other employees for alertness and signs and symptoms of heat illness.
3. Fellow employees will police each other to ensure their co-workers are drinking water frequently throughout the shift. New employee will be assigned a "buddy" or experienced coworker for the first 14 days of the employment.

6.4.2 Acclimatization

Acclimatization is the temporary and gradual physiological change in the body that occurs when the environmentally induced heat load to which the body is accustomed is significantly and suddenly exceeded by sudden environmental changes.

In more common terms, the body needs time to adapt when temperatures rise suddenly, and an employee risks heat illness by not taking it easy when a heat wave strikes or when starting a new job that exposes the employee to heat to which the employee's body hasn't yet adjusted.

Inadequate acclimatization can imperil anyone exposed to conditions of heat and physical stress significantly more intense than what they are used to.

Employers are responsible for the working conditions of their employees, and they must act effectively when conditions result in sudden exposure to heat their employees are not used to.

1. Norbut Solar Farms Team will monitor the weather and in particular be on the lookout for sudden heat wave(s)

or increases in temperatures to which employees haven't been exposed to for several weeks or longer.

2. During the hot summer months, the work shift will start at first light.

3. For new employees, on-site managers will try to find ways to lessen the intensity of the employees work during a two-week break-in period (such as scheduling slower paced, less physically demanding work during the hot parts of the day and the heaviest work activities during the cooler parts of the day (early-morning or evening).

   Steps taken to lessen the intensity of the workload for new employees will be documented.

4. New employees will remain vigilant and alert for the presence of heat related symptoms.

5. New employees will be assigned a "buddy" or experienced coworker to watch each other closely for discomfort or symptoms of heat illness.

6. O&M teams will observe closely (or maintain frequent communication via phone or radio) and be on the lookout for possible symptoms of heat illness.

7. Norbut Solar Farms site orientation for employees and supervisors will include the importance of acclimatization, how it is developed and how these company procedures address it.

6.4.3 Alternative High Heat Work Schedule

When ambient temperatures remain at and exceed 95 degrees the Operations and/or Safety Managers shall discuss revisions to the work schedule (start time, end-of-shift time, multiple shifts with varying start times).

When the alternate high heat schedule is in effect, personnel will meet each morning to go over the following items:

Heat Index 1 Heavy physical work with acclimated worker	RESPONSE	**Heat Index 2** Moderate or lite physical work with unacclimated worker
89 – 95°F	• Supply water to workers on an "as needed basis"	77 – 84°F
96 – 102°F	• Post Heat Stress Alert Notice • Encourage workers to drink extra water • Start recording hourly temperature and relative humidity	85 – 93°F
103 – 108°F	• High Heat Procedures in effect notice • Notify workers to consume more water • Ensure workers are trained to recognize symptoms	94 – 99°F

109 – 111°F	• Provide 15 minutes relief per hour • Provide adequate cool water (50 -59°F) • At least 1 cup (240 ml) water every 20 minutes • Workers with symptoms should seek medical attention	100 – 102°F
112 – 115°F	• Provide 30 minutes relief per hour in addition to the provisions listed previously.	103 – 108°F
116 – 120°F	• If feasible, provide 45 minutes relief per hour in addition to the provisions listed previously • If a 75% relief period is not feasible then stop work until the Heat Index is 107°F or less	109 – 111°F
121°F+	• Stop work until the Heat Index is 107°F or less	112°F+

6.4.4 Handling a Sick Employee

1. When an employee displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness, the Norbut Solar Farms Operations Manager will be notified.

   An employee trained in first aid will check the sick employee and determine whether resting in the shade and drinking cool water will suffice or if emergency service providers will need to be called.
2. Do not leave a sick worker alone in the shade, as he or she can take a turn for the worse!

3. Call emergency service providers immediately if an employee displays signs or symptoms of heat illness (loss of consciousness, incoherent speech, convulsions, red and hot face), does not look OK or does not get better after drinking cool water and resting in the shade.

4. While the ambulance is in route, initiate first aid (cool the worker: place in the shade, remove excess layers of clothing, place ice pack in the armpits and join area and fan the victim).

5. Do not let a sick worker leave the site, as they can get lost or die (when not being transported by ambulance and treatment has not been started by paramedics) before reaching a hospital.

6. If an employee does not look OK and displays signs or symptoms of severe heat illness (loss of consciousness, incoherent speech, convulsions, red and hot face), and the worksite is located more than 20 min away from a hospital, call emergency service providers, communicate the signs and symptoms of the victim and request Air Ambulance.

6.4.5 Procedures for Employee and Supervisory Training

1. Norbut Solar Farms will ensure that all supervisors are trained prior to being assigned to supervise other workers. Training will include this company's written procedures and what steps supervisors will follow when employees' exhibit symptoms consistent with heat illness.

2. Norbut Solar Farms will ensure that all employees and supervisors are trained prior to working outside. Training will include the site-specific orientations, lunch and learns, and toolbox topics.

3. Norbut Solar Farms Safety Manager will train employees on the steps that will be followed for contacting emergency medical services, including how they are to proceed when there are non-English speaking workers, how clear and precise directions to the site will be provided as well as stress the need to make visual contact with emergency responders at the nearest road or landmark to direct them to the worksite.

6.4.6 Procedures for Emergency Response

1. Prior to assigning a crew to a particular worksite, the Operations Manager will ensure that a qualified, appropriately trained and equipped person will be available at the Project Site to render first aid if necessary.

2. All on-site personnel will carry cell phones or other means of communication, to ensure that emergency medical services can be called and check that these are functional at the worksite prior to each shift.

3. When an employee is showing symptoms of possible heat illness, the supervisor will take immediate steps to keep the stricken employee cool and comfortable once emergency service responders have been called (to reduce the progression to more serious illness).

4. During a heat wave or hot temperatures, workers will be reminded and encouraged to immediately report to their supervisor any signs or symptoms they are experiencing.

Norbut Solar Farms site specific orientation for employees and supervisors will include every detail of these written emergency procedures.

Appendix A

Emergency Contact Information

The following table lists the Local Fire and Rescue Stations that are nearest to the Project Site.

Local Fire and Rescue Station	Address	Phone Number	Distance from Project Site
West Windsor Volunteer Fire Department	9 Karla Drive, Windsor, NY 13865	(607) 775-4430	2.6 miles

The following table lists the Medical Facilities that are nearest to the Project Site.

Medical Facility	Address	Phone Number	Distance from Project Site
UHS Binghamton General Hospital	10-42 Mitchell Avenue, Binghamton, NY 13903	(607) 762-2200	10.0 mi.
Guthrie Lourdes Hospital	169 Riverside Drive, Binghamton, NY 13905	(607) 798-5231	10.3 mi.

The following table lists the local Police Departments and Animal Control Facilities contacts for the Project.

Local Police and Sheriff Station	Address	Phone Number	Distance from Project Site
Johnson City Police Department	31 Avenue C, Johnson City, NY 13790	(607) 729-9321	10.8 mi.
Binghamton Police Bureau	38 Hawley Street, Binghamton, NY 13901	(607) 723-5321	7.8 mi.
New York State Police	84 Crescent Drive, Kirkwood, NY 13795	(607) 775-1241	3.4 miles

The following table lists the Norbut Solar Farms contacts for the Project.

Description	Name	Phone Number
Norbut Solar Farms Safety Manager	TBD	TBD
Norbut Solar Farms Operations and Maintenance	TBD	TBD
Norbut Solar Farms Operations Manager	TBD	TBD
Norbut Solar Farms 24-Hour Control Room	TBD	TBD

[1] *TBD contacts will be provided prior to construction.*

EXHIBIT M

NOISE ASSESSMENT

Tectonic
PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS. EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE.

Norbut Solar Farms, LLC
1242 University Ave
Rochester, NY 14607
ATTN: Mr. Victor Ciaccia

March 21, 2025

RE: NOISE LETTER
PROPOSED SOLAR FARM FACILITY
NORBUT SOLAR FARMS, LLC
149 QUILTY HILL ROAD & 165 FOLEY ROAD, TOWN OF KIRKWOOD, BROOME COUNTY, NY 13795
TECTONIC W.O. 12097.006

Dear Mr. Ciaccia:

Tectonic Engineering was asked to provide a noise analysis/comparison letter for the proposed Norbut Solar Farms, LLC Solar Farm project referenced above. Aside from the solar panels which emit no noise whatsoever, the project includes the installation of ground mounted electrical equipment consisting of inverters, a switchgear and disconnect, and a transformer. The switchgear and disconnect do not emit any noise. The inverters and transformer do emit a faint humming noise, however the actual decibel level is so low that it is inaudible at distances of 20 feet or more.

Using this information we can deduce the following noise levels that one would anticipate when the equipment is in use:

- The nearest property line to the equipment is located approximately 54.15-feet away to the west; the anticipated noise level at this point would be approximately 0 dBA.
- The nearest adjoining residence to the equipment is located approximately 254.31-feet away to the north east; the anticipated noise level at this point would be approximately 0 dBA.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (518) 783-1630.

Sincerely,
Tectonic Engineering Consultants, Geologists & Land Surveyors, D.P.C.

Steven M. Matthews, PE
Director of Engineering