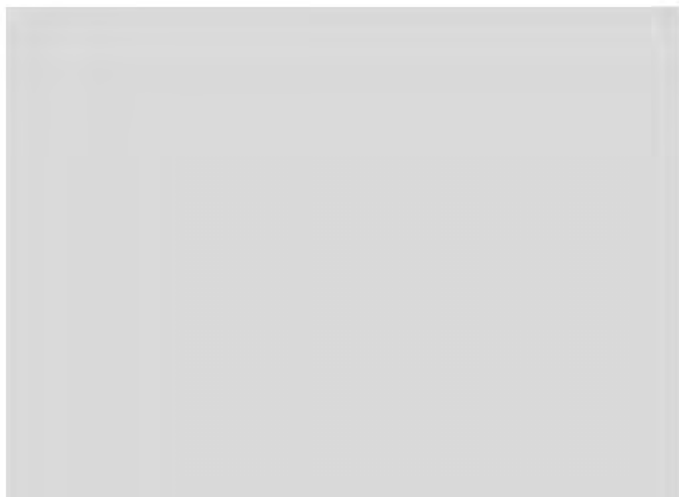




# Appendix I. Draft Emergency Response Plan

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# Draft Emergency Response Plan

Cascade Renewable Transmission

*North Bonneville and Stevenson, Skamania County,  
Washington*  
June 12, 2025





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## Appendices

Appendix A. Site Location Map

Appendix B. Emergency Contact Information

# 1 Introduction: Purpose, Need, and General Information

This Draft Emergency Response Plan (ERP) conveys emergency response procedures for potential emergencies that could occur at the Cascade Renewable Transmission (Project). In addition, this ERP evaluates potential emergencies, outlines responsibilities for Project employees, contractors, vendors, and emergency service providers, and details response protocols. This ERP intends to meet requirements of an Emergency Action Plan in 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1926.24 and a Fire Prevention Plan in 29 CFR 1926.24. Before Project construction, a final ERP will be developed in accordance with these requirements. The final plan will contain the contact information for key on-site safety personnel, egress routes to be taken in an emergency, as well as the location of specific safety equipment to be used in the case of an emergency.

Cascade Renewable Transmission, LLC (CRT) will coordinate with emergency response service providers to maintain adequate resources and communication throughout the Project's lifecycle. This draft ERP has been developed based on preliminary information and will be modified and updated prior to construction to account for changes in the Project's final construction plans.

## 1.1 Facility Description

CRT proposes to construct and operate a high-voltage direct current (HVDC) (320 or 400-kilovolt [kV]), 1,100-megawatt (MW) electric transmission facility. The facility would interconnect the existing Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Big Eddy 500-kV alternating current (AC) substation, located near The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon (Eastern Interconnection), and the existing Portland General Electric (PGE) Harborton 230-kV AC substation, located in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon (Western Interconnection). The Project would be constructed in both Oregon and Washington.

The transmission facility would be located near The Dalles, Oregon, in the bed of the Columbia River (Oregon and Washington), in Stevenson and North Bonneville, Skamania County, Washington, and in Portland and under the Willamette River, Multnomah County, Oregon. A Site Location Map shows the overall site layout and site location (see Attachment A).

Land-based components of the Project would be situated in paved areas, gravel roads and road shoulders, and upland areas previously cleared, presenting little to no inherent risk of fire or explosion.

## 1.2 Emergency Contact Information and Response Jurisdictions

Emergency contact information for the site is provided in Attachment B; this list will be updated as construction contractors are selected for the Project and the final Project team is more fully identified (to be provided in the final ERP). In the event of an emergency, 911 services would also be used to reach the emergency services in Stevenson or North Bonneville, Washington. The Project is also located within the jurisdictional boundaries of Skamania County Fire Department.

## 1.3 Emergency Services Authority

The Project's Project Site Manager will be responsible for overseeing emergency services compliance. Duties of the Project Site Manager include ensuring compliance with this plan, that government agencies and appropriate stakeholders (including but not limited to emergency response units, transmission utility, and project owner) are properly notified in the event notification is required, and that all required plans and reports are prepared and submitted in a timely manner. Contact information for the Project Site Manager is included in Attachment B.

## 1.4 Communication and Training Procedures

All employees and subcontractors will receive safety training before they begin work at the Project and on a routine basis during Project construction and operation. This training will include pertinent information regarding general safety protocols, hazardous material management and fire prevention. The Project Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all personnel receive this training.

# 2 Emergency Management

The following describes the procedures that would be followed by Project personnel in the case of an emergency.

## 2.1 Emergency Notification Procedure

The following describes the procedures that would be followed by Project personnel in the case of an emergency.

### 2.1.1 Call 911 Immediately

In case of an emergency, staff will call 911 immediately. Staff will provide 911 operators with a clear description of the nature of the emergency, provide the location of the emergency, and describe any injuries, illnesses, or pertinent hazards/conditions at the Project.

### 2.1.2 Notify a Supervisor

Staff will contact the Project Site Manager, and then their own direct supervisor to report emergencies (after calling 911 if appropriate). For non-urgent medical attention (e.g., emergencies where 911 or ambulances are not required), the supervisor should arrange for site transport to take the injured to the hospital.

### 2.1.3 Coordinate Emergency Services

Supervisors will direct one or more employees to the anticipated ingress routes of emergency personnel (e.g., police, fire, ambulances) to meet and escort the emergency personnel to the location of the emergency. If air evacuation services (e.g., helicopters) are required, personnel will direct the emergency responders to a designated helicopter landing area. This area will be identified prior to construction, and a map and coordinates will be included in the final ERP. A supervisor will accompany injured personnel to the hospital.

## 2.2 Site Evacuation Procedure

A designated evacuation route and meeting site will be identified in the final ERP. When instructed, staff will evacuate the site via the nearest access point to the designated evacuation route and assemble at the designated muster area.

The Project Site Manager (or designated person) will arrange a count of all evacuated staff. Supervisors from each contractor will be responsible for maintaining an accurate record of which personnel are on site each day, in order to identify which personnel are missing in the case of an emergency evacuation. Each supervisor will notify the Project Site Manager of missing or injured employees. The Project Site Manager will also consult the employee roster as well as visitor log to check for missing employees or visitors.

## 2.3 Medical Emergency, Injury, and Illness Procedure

Upon finding a medical emergency, staff will survey the scene to check for hazards and make sure the area is safe to enter. They will immediately call 911 to request support from emergency services and then report the incident to the Project Site Manager and direct supervisor (as discussed above). Staff will also request help from employees trained in first aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Staff will not move a person experiencing a medical emergency unless it is unsafe to remain in the location. Staff will assess the nature of the medical emergency, injury or illness and provide information to emergency services. If the injured/ill person is responsive, request permission to administer first aid. If the person is not responsive, check the person's breathing and circulation. People trained in first aid and CPR should administer first aid and CPR, as necessary.

## 2.4 Shelter-in-Place Procedure

The Project Site Manager will direct employees to shelter-in-place during certain types of emergencies and when appropriate.

## 2.5 Natural Disaster and Severe Weather

In the event of a natural disaster or severe weather, the Project Site Manager will monitor weather sources for updated emergency instructions and broadcast warnings if issued by weather services via radio or loudspeaker. The Project Site Manager or designated person will direct personnel to appropriate shelters, and to shelter-in-place (as described above).

## 2.6 Airborne Contamination/Dangerous Chemical Release Procedure

The Project Site Manager will direct staff to shelter in place (as described above) during certain airborne contamination and chemical release emergencies .

## 2.7 Acts of Sabotage or Terrorism Procedure

In the event of acts of sabotage or terrorism, the Project Site Manager will implement the emergency notification procedure noted above. If necessary, the Project Site Manager will employ the shelter-in-place procedure, or airborne contamination procedure as well, and coordinate with emergency services, as needed.

## 2.8 Bomb Threat Procedure

In the event of a bomb threat, the Project Site Manager or person who receives the threat will implement the emergency notification procedure and evacuation procedure. If the threat is received by phone, the recipient will attempt to keep the caller on the line for as long as possible and garner information about the bomb threat.

## 2.9 Spill Procedure

In a case of an inadvertent spill of chemicals, the Project Site Manager will implement the measures outlined in a separate Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan.

# 3 Fire Prevention

## 3.1 Purpose and Need for Fire Prevention Plan

The purpose of the Fire Prevention Plan is to:

- Protect employee health and safety by reducing fire-related risk, injury, and damage.
- Identify fire risk factors and hazards
- Outline a procedure to follow in the event of a fire.
- Identify fire prevention and suppression systems, and equipment on site.
- Identify personnel responsible for maintaining and servicing the systems and equipment.

## 3.2 Training Responsibilities and Procedures

All employees will be trained to prevent and respond to a fire emergency. All employees must:

- Complete an on-site training program identifying the fire risks.
- Know and follow designated emergency procedures.
- Report potential fire hazards to the Project Site Manager.

### 3.2.1 Small Stage Fires

Small stage fires can be controlled with a fire extinguisher. In the event of a small stage fire at the Project, the Project Site Manager (or responding staff) will implement the following procedures:

- The person discovering the fire should immediately sound an alarm and begin the notification procedure.
- Remove all non-essential personnel from the hazard area.
- If it is safe to do so, use a fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire.
- The Project Site Manager (or responding staff) will determine if emergency services or an evacuation is necessary. In the event of a fire evacuation, the Project Site Manager or designated person will initiate the evacuation procedure and issue the following statement over the radio or loud speaker: *“Attention, there is a fire emergency at (location name). Please evacuate (the affected area) and report to (designated muster area).”*

- All employees in the affected area will stop work immediately, take steps to safely shut down equipment, evacuate, and report to the designated muster area.
- The Project Site Manager will ensure that no staff re-enters the evacuated area until the fire department arrives to extinguish the fire and the scene is determined to be safe by the fire department.

### 3.2.2 Large Stage Fires

A large stage fire may not be controlled by a fire extinguisher. In the event of a large stage fire at the Project, the Project Site Manager (or responding staff) will implement the following procedures:

- The person discovering the fire should immediately sound an alarm and initiate the emergency notification procedure. If the fire cannot be readily extinguished, they will evacuate the area.
- Remove all personnel from the immediate danger area in anticipation of an evacuation.
- The Project Site Manager will ensure that the fire department has been dispatched and determine additional Project evacuation needs. The Project Site Manager will assign staff to assist with the evacuation and initiate the evacuation procedure. The Project Site Manager will 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 muster area).”*
- At this point, all 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 muster area.
- In this scenario, fire extinguishers are to be used for escape purposes only.
- The Project Site Manager and applicable supervisors will take the necessary steps to ensure that no employee re-enters the evacuated area until the fire department arrives and assumes command.
- No staff are 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 Project Site Manager will issue an “all clear” only when the fire department informs them that it is safe to do so.

## 3.3 Vegetation Fire Risk and Procedures

Vegetation at the Project will be controlled and maintained to reduce fire risk in compliance with the Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan. In the event that a vegetation fire does occur, the Project Site Manager (or responding staff) will implement the following procedures:

- Attempt to extinguish the flames only if they are confined to a very small area.
- In all cases, initiate emergency notification procedures and evacuate if necessary.

## 3.4 Fire Department Access

### 3.4.1 Site Access

The Project Site Manager will coordinate site access with the Skamania County Fire Department and other fires and first responders (e.g., police) to ensure adequate access to the Project for emergency vehicles.

## 3.5 Controlling Hazards and Prevention Practices

To ensure the efficacy of the Fire Prevention Plan, staff will be educated on fire hazards associated with the Project and instructed on the prevention and control of fire hazards. As discussed above, this document identifies the steps that will be taken when identifying a fire risk, as well as training requirements that all staff must undergo.

## 3.6 Welding/Hot Work

Welding, grinding, cutting, and open flame work (i.e., hot work) presents fire hazards. Welding processes may use oxy-acetylene gas, electrical current, and heat from fuel gas. The following measures will be implemented to minimize the risk of fires from hot work.

- Cutting and welding will be done by authorized personnel only.
- Torches, regulators, pressure-reducing valves, and manifolds will be inspected regularly.
- Welders will wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including eye protection and protective clothing.
- Establish a fire watch when required.

## 3.7 Class A Combustibles

Class A Combustibles consist of common materials (e.g., wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and plastic) that can act as fuel and are found on most work sites. To reduce fire risk from Class A Combustibles, the following measures will be implemented and followed by all Project staff:

- Dispose of waste daily and use trash receptacles with covers.
- Keep work areas clean and free of combustible materials.
- Store materials in the proper storage containers.

## 3.8 Class B Combustibles

Class B Combustibles include flammable and combustible liquids (e.g., oil, grease, tar, oil-based paints, and lacquers) flammable gases, and flammable aerosols. To reduce fire risk from Class B Combustibles, the following measures will be implemented and followed by all Project staff:

- Do not dispense Class B flammable liquids into a container unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected by contact or bonding wire. The tank or container must be grounded.

- Handle, use, and store Class B combustibles only in approved locations where vapors are protected from ignition sources such as heat sources, electric equipment, open flames, or electric sparks.
- Do not use, handle, or store Class B combustibles near exits or stairs.
- Do not perform hot work or use electrical equipment that may spark 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 Class B fire extinguisher.
- Do not use water 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. The following fire extinguishing agents are approved for Class B combustibles: carbon dioxide, multi-purpose dry chemical (ABC).

### 3.9 Class C Fires

Class C fires are fires that involve energized electrical equipment. In the event of a Class C fire, the following measures will be implemented and followed by all Project staff:

- Always de-energize the circuit supplying the fire and then use a non-conductive extinguishing agent such as carbon dioxide or Halon. A multi-purpose dry chemical (ABC) extinguisher can also be used on Class C fires.
- Do not use water, foam, or other electrically conductive agents when fighting electrical fires.

### 3.10 Electrical Fire Hazards

Electrical equipment is a major cause of workplace fires. To reduce the risk of electrical fires, the following measures will be implemented and followed by all Project staff:

- Check all electrical equipment to ensure it is properly grounded and insulated.
- Check wiring to ensure no damage to cables or connections.

### 3.11 Staff Training and Education

Project staff will be trained in fire safety plan practices relevant to their duties. The Project Site Manager will confirm that all employees understand the function and elements of the fire safety plan, including types of potential emergencies, reporting procedures, and evacuation plans. Fire safety training will occur during the site safety training. Every staff member will be required to take this training before being allowed to work at the Project. Training will include:

- Employee roles and responsibilities;
- Recognition of potential fire hazards;
- Alarm system and evacuation routes;
- Location and operation of manually operated equipment (e.g., fire extinguishers);
- Emergency response procedures;

- Emergency shutdown procedures;
- Information regarding specific materials to which employees may be exposed;
- Review Occupation Safety and Health Administration (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 Fire Prevention Plan and how it can be accessed; and
- Good fire-prevention housekeeping practices and equipment maintenance.

### 3.12 Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers

The following will be implemented for fire extinguishers:

- All construction vehicles will be equipped with fire extinguishers.
- Fire extinguishers will be inspected monthly.
- Fire extinguishers will not be obstructed and should be located in conspicuous locations.

### 3.13 Site Maintenance and Housekeeping

The following will be implemented with regard to site maintenance and general housekeeping during construction:

- Employees will keep vehicles on roads and off dry grassland, when feasible, during the dry months of the year, unless such activities are required for emergency purposes, in which case fire precautions will be observed.

### 3.14 Equipment Fire Safety

The following measures will be implemented with regard to equipment safety:

- All internal combustion engines, both stationary and mobile, will be equipped with spark arresters. Spark arresters will be kept in good working order.
- Light trucks and cars with factory-installed (type) mufflers will be used only on roads where the roadway is cleared of vegetation. These vehicle types will maintain their factory-installed (type) mufflers in good condition.
- Equipment parking areas and small stationary engine sites will be cleared of all extraneous flammable materials.
- The use of drill rigs and other construction equipment will be restricted to periods outside of the official fire season to the extent practical. When the above tools are used, water tanks equipped with hoses, fire rakes, and axes will be easily accessible to personnel.

### 3.15 Emergency Response

The Project Site Manager will meet with local emergency response service providers to review the Fire Prevention Plan, discuss the type of work taking place, duration of Project schedule and

emergency procedures. The following actions will be implemented to maintain an effective response in the case of an emergency:

- Evacuation procedures and assembly will be contained in the Evacuation Plan, which will be posted in all office trailers.
- Staff will notify proper emergency services for assistance in the case of an emergency (e.g., dial 911 or direct-dial emergency contact numbers if possible). Emergency numbers shall be posted at each office trailer.
- Staff will notify Project Site Manager and all affected personnel at the site through use of site radio or other communication devices.
- Once emergency personnel have been notified, a staff member will then be designated to meet the emergency personnel at the ingress route and then guide them to incident location.
- Only after the emergency is declared over by the first responders can all other radio communication resume.
- The Project Site Manager will prepare a summary of the incident as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours after the incident.

## 4 Hazardous Materials

### 4.1 Container Management

The following requirements will ensure safe container management:

- All hazardous substance containers must be in good condition and compatible with the materials stored within.
- All hazardous substance containers must be accessible and spacing between containers must provide sufficient access to perform periodic inspections and respond to releases.
- Empty hazardous substance containers must have all markers and labels removed and the container marked with the word “empty.”
- Any spills must be contained and cleaned according to applicable regulation immediately,
- Flammable materials stored or dispensed from drums or totes must be grounded to prevent static sparks.
- Drums will not be overfilled, leaving space to allow for expansion.

### 4.2 Good Housekeeping

There would be no substantial quantities of lubricating oils, hydraulic fluid for construction equipment, or other hazardous materials maintained on site during construction. Construction sites will be maintained and follow good housekeeping procedures. Lubricating oil or hydraulic fluids for construction equipment will be brought on site on an as-needed basis for equipment maintenance by a licensed contractor using a specialized vehicle, and waste oils removed by the same maintenance contractor. During the HDD to transition the cables from land to water, drill cuttings and HDD drilling

mud solids would be contained within a confined area within the temporary work area and shipped to an appropriate waste site.

In the unlikely event of an accidental hazardous material release, any spill or release would be contained, cleaned up, and the contaminated soil or other material disposed of and treated according to applicable regulations. Spill kits containing items such as absorbent pads would be located on equipment and on-site during construction to respond to accidental spills, if any were to occur.

# Appendix A. Site Location Map

**LOCATION MAP**

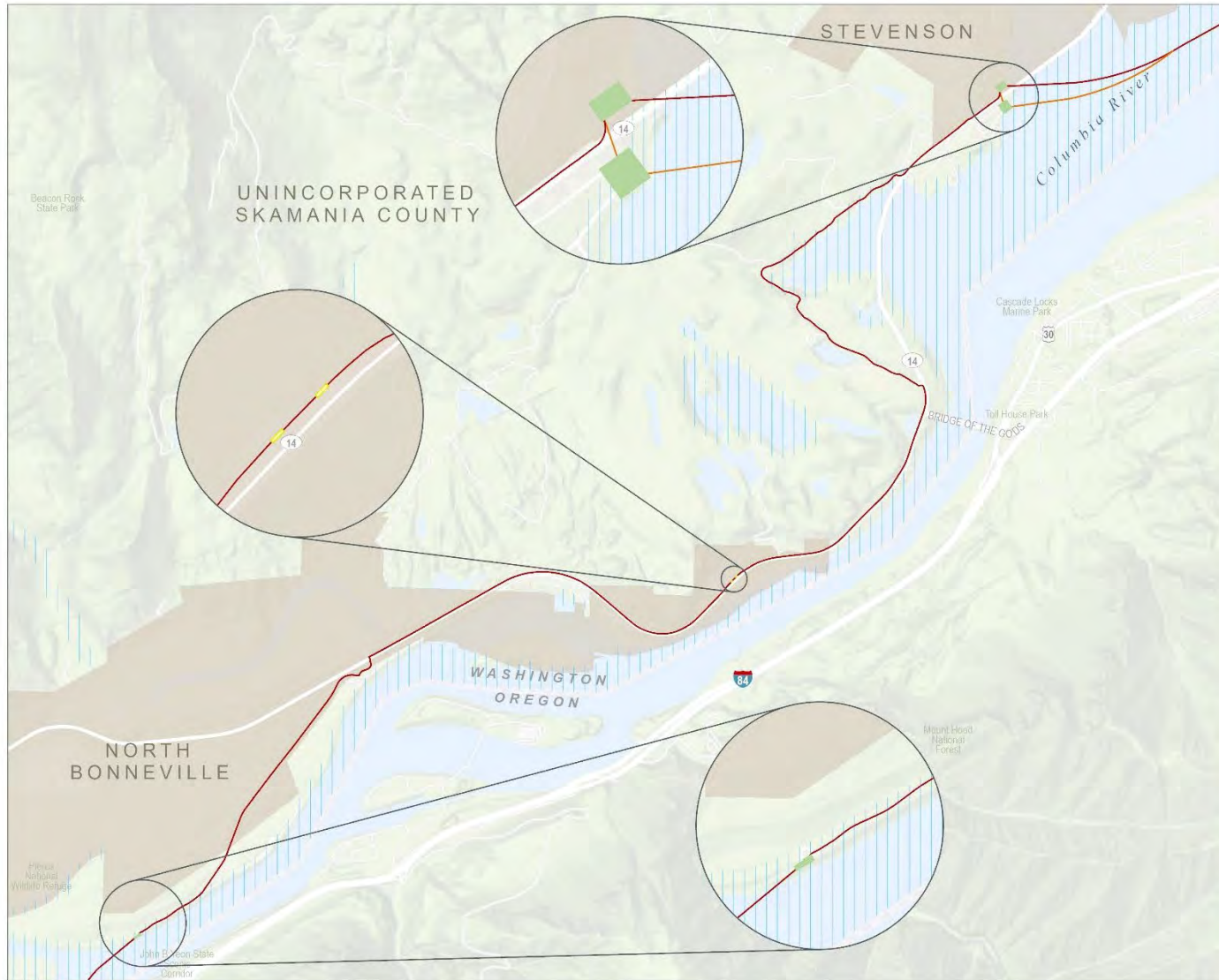
FOR INFORMATION ONLY - CONCEPT DRAWING

- PROPOSED ALIGNMENT
- ALTERNATIVES
- TEMPORARY HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILLING (HDD) AREA
- TEMPORARY HORIZONTAL AUGER BORE (HAB)
- CITY/COUNTY BOUNDARY
- SHORELINE JURISDICTION

**CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION**



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6/2/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.



# Appendix B. Emergency Contact Information



Following is the primary contact information for Cascade Renewable Transmission:

Ernie Griggs  
Project Manager, PowerBridge  
[egriggs@powerbridge.us](mailto:egriggs@powerbridge.us)  
(203) 673-9811