

Coolidge Generating Station Integrated Contingency Plan & Emergency Response Plan

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SECTION I: Integrated Contingency Plan

1.0 CERTIFICATION AND PROVISION FOR ANNUAL REVIEW

I certify that the information provided herein is accurate and complete, and that the provisions exist to annually update the Coolidge Generating Station Emergency Response Plan and demonstrate the capability to execute the plan on the request of the Commission (ARS 49-127 D).

Annual Review Completed: September 2026

Facility Representative: Jace Kerby

Title of Facility Representative: Director


Facility Representative Signature


Date Signed

2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Integrated Contingency Plan and Emergency Response Plan is to establish a consistent framework for recognizing, communicating, evaluating, and responding to incidents and emergencies at Coolidge Generating Station. This plan defines emergency roles and responsibilities, provides information necessary to support plant personnel and external emergency responders, and establishes actions necessary to protect personnel, the public, the environment, and facility assets during an emergency.

3.0 SCOPE

This plan applies to Coolidge Generating Station personnel, contractors, and visitors and addresses incidents and emergencies occurring on or affecting the facility. It provides facility and hazardous material information, emergency contact information, roles and responsibilities, the Emergency Command Process, evacuation and external-response requirements, and scenario-specific guidance for credible plant emergencies.

The Emergency Command Process established in Section 8 provides the common response framework for all emergencies. Section 9 supplements the Emergency Command Process by identifying actions and considerations unique to specific emergency scenarios. The Emergency Coordinator and Scene Incident Commander may adjust the response based on actual incident conditions.

4.0 FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION

4.1 FACILITY LOCATION

859 E Randolph Road
Coolidge, AZ 85128

32°55'19.4" N, 111°30'7.4" W

Coolidge Generating Station is in Pinal County south of the City of Coolidge, on Randolph Road, ¾-mile east of Highway 87/287.

4.2 KEY CONTACTS

4.2.1 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

- Fire/Police/Medical: 9-1-1
- SRP Security: (602) 236-3911
- Pinal County Emergency Notification System (PENS): (520) 866-6095

4.2.2 NON-EMERGENCY FIRST RESPONDER CONTACTS

- Coolidge Police Department: (520) 723-5311
- Coolidge Fire Department: (520) 723-5311
- Casa Grande Fire Department: (520) 421-8777
- SRP Security: (602) 236-5305

4.2.3 FUEL GAS SUPPLY CONTACTS

- Kinder-Morgan: (800) 334-8047 *Coolidge Generating Station referred to as "Snowbird" by Kinder-Morgan*
- TransWestern: (866) 999-8975

4.2.4 PLANT CONTACTS

- Control Room: (602) 236-7245
- Operations Cell Phone: (602) 469-6823
- Guard Shack: (602) 540-6032
- Plant Director: Jace Kerby
 - Office: (602) 236-6320
 - Cell Phone: (602) 501-9630
- O&M Senior Manager: Jeremy Finch
 - Office: (602) 236-3585
 - Cell Phone: (602) 236-6320
- Environmental Scientist: Daniel Vandenberg
 - Cell Phone: (480) 262-7311

4.2.5 SRP CORPORATE CONTACTS

- AGC: (602) 236-3893
- PDO: (602) 236-3883

- Security Services: Jay Spradling
 - Office: (602) 236-2676
 - Cell Phone: (602) 828-4658
- Media Relations: 24/7 availability
 - (602) 236-2500

4.3 STAFF

Coolidge Generating Station is staffed year-round 24 hours a day.

Coolidge personnel have received training on OSHA 1910.120 Hazard Communications, First Aid/CPR, and trained to use powered air purifying respirators.

Coolidge personnel have access to the SDS library (Cority) via the SRP Safety Services website. An electronic copy and a hard copy of the Safety Data Sheets are also available.

Operations and Maintenance personnel are familiar with hazards associated with natural gas distribution, generating unit operation and high voltage found at the facility.

The facility Environmental Scientist is familiar with the hazards and properties of chemicals and hazardous materials used on site and is available to support first responders. In particular, the Environmental Scientist is OSHA 1910.120 trained (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response) as required for individuals managing hazardous waste under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act.

4.4 FACILITY AND PROCESS OVERVIEW

Coolidge Generating Station is an electric generating facility fully owned and operated by SRP. Eighteen simple-cycle, natural gas-fired combustion turbine-generators, designated as units 1 through 18 (U1 through U18), produce a total gross output of 864 MW. The plant serves the SRP electric system as a peaking facility.

Each of the eighteen generating units at Coolidge Generating Station includes a General Electric LM6000PC Sprint aero-derivative combustion turbine, with inlet air evaporative cooling, coupled to a Brush BDAX 7-290ERJT brushless generator. Each unit has a gross output of approximately 48 MW.

Fuel gas is supplied by two external sources, Kinder-Morgan and Transwestern, entering through the northwest quadrant of the plant site. Six fuel gas compressors are on-site to boost pressure, if needed.

Emissions are controlled by deionized water injection at the engine along with a carbon monoxide catalyst and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) catalyst, post-combustion. Two aqueous ammonia tanks and associated distribution system feeds ammonia to each generating unit, which is then vaporized and injected upstream of the SCR catalyst.

The site has facilities to withdraw, store, treat, and discharge water. Six deep well pumps provide water into two raw water/fire water tanks. Tank capacities are 2.2-million-gallon and 2.8 million gallons respectively. The water is processed by a water treatment facility

incorporating multi-media (sand) filtration, a reverse osmosis system, and ion-exchange (mixed-bed) vessels. Product waters, for evaporative cooling and deionized water injection (described earlier), are stored in their respective tanks. Wastewater is sent to one of four lined evaporation ponds, two ponds are located on the northwest side of the facility, two additional ponds are located on the southeast side of the facility.

The plant electrical distribution system includes cables, switchgear, panels, and other electrical equipment energized at 110/220V, 480V, 4.16kV, 13.8kV, 15 kV, 230kV, and 500kV (nominal) levels.

The generating units are organized as five blocks (Block A: Units 1-4, Block B: Units 5-8, Block C: Units 9-12, Block D: Units 13-16 and Block E: Units 17 and 18). Each block is comprised of two generator step-up (GSU) transformers, each fed by two generating units. Plant output is at 230 kV (downstream of the GSUs), and feeds directly to Randolph Substation, located adjacent to the southwest corner of the plant.

4.5 FIRE PROTECTION

Coolidge Generating Station utilizes several types of fire protection systems, based on the areas and equipment being protected.

The site has 2 raw water tanks, located east of units 1-12 and west of units 13-18, with a minimum storage volume of 240,000 gallons per tank dedicated to fire protection. This provides 120 minutes of supply at 2,000 GPM. Each raw water tank supplies fire protection water to 1 of the 2 fire water protection systems. Each system consists of a jockey pump, an electric pump, and a diesel pump.

Fire protection water pressure is maintained by an electric jockey pump between 110 PSIG and 125 PSIG. The electric fire pump will automatically activate at below 100 PSIG, followed by a diesel fire pump below 90 PSI. The diesel fire pump is a full backup of the electric pump.

Each of the turbine and generator enclosures is protected by a carbon dioxide system which displaces oxygen in the event of discharge.

The Server Room in the Administrative Building utilizes FK 5-1-12 for fire suppression.

The site also has various classifications of portable fire extinguishers throughout.

Table 3.1 below provides a summary of the fire protection systems.

Table 3.1 Fire Protection Systems

Area	Type	Activation
Outdoor, Plant Fire Loops	Hydrants	Water pressure
Warehouse	Wet pipe sprinkler system	Heat
Administration Building	Wet pipe sprinkler system	Heat
Server Room	FK 5-1-12	Smoke/Heat
Control Room and Communication Room	Dry pipe, pre-action sprinkler system	Heat
Water Treatment Buildings 1 and 2	Wet pipe sprinkler system	Heat
Water Treatment Building 1 PLC/Electrical Room	Dry pipe, pre-action sprinkler system	Heat
Turbine and Generator Enclosures	Carbon dioxide	Heat, combustible gas, optical, manual pull

4.6 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Coolidge Generating Station stores and uses the following Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) above Threshold Planning Quantities, as defined by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

4.6.1 AQUEOUS AMMONIA (19%)

Stored in two 32,000 gallon above ground stainless steel tanks with secondary containments, located directly south of Water Treatment Building 1. Forwarding pumps and underground piping distribute the ammonia to each of the eighteen generating units. Each unit has a maximum ammonia consumption rate of 0.28 gpm, online at full load.

4.6.2 SULFURIC ACID

Incorporated into gel-type battery banks, located in each of the Electrical Equipment Enclosure (EEE) buildings for Block A, Block B, and Block C. Additionally, there are battery banks located in the warehouse battery closet, the PDC buildings for Units 1-12, the PDC buildings for Units 13-18, and the High Side Control House.

4.6.3 CAUSTIC

Stored in a 300-gallon poly tank with secondary containment, located inside the Water Treatment Building 1, north end, and in a 275-gallon tote inside the Water Treatment Building 2. Metering pumps and distribution piping are contained within the building.

5.0 EPCRA TIER II EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (EHS)

5.1 DETERMINING RELEASE OF AN EPCRA TIER II EHS

For aqueous ammonia (ammonium hydroxide), a release would be detected visually or by odor during routine inspections. Personnel on site familiar with onsite storage and ancillary equipment would field verify the leak and notify the Environmental Scientist immediately. The Environmental Scientist will determine how to proceed.

Sulfuric acid would also be detected visually or by odor. Sulfuric acid is found in the lead acid batteries throughout the site as described above. The EEE and PDC buildings in which the batteries are located are elevated above grade by approximately five feet. Any releases beyond a PDC or EEE building would be visually detected.

A release of caustic material would be detected visually during routine inspections as the material is odorless. Onsite personnel would verify the leak and notify the Environmental Scientist immediately and proceed as directed.

5.2 IDENTIFICATION OF AFFECTED AREA

Given the volume and location of lead acid batteries on site, no release of sulfuric acid beyond a small radius is possible. Site topography and drainage controls will fully contain any release to land surface of sulfuric acid and/or liquids generated as part of spill response.

The aqueous ammonia storage tanks are within a secondary containment basin having liquid capacity more than three times the storage tank volume. Water supply is readily available to provide misting to eliminate ammonia vapors beyond facility boundaries that would present a health or safety hazard to surrounding properties.

The caustic storage area is within the Water Treatment Building 1 and 2. A release beyond those boundaries is not possible due to grading within the building. Onsite spill kits and absorbent materials can be utilized to contain any release.

5.3 TRANSPORTATION OF EHS

Aqueous Ammonia and Caustic are transported to the facility via state highway 87 and Randolph Road, then south along the plant entrance road to the facility's front gate.

Lead acid batteries are stationary and are not transported in bulk. They are Valve Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) type Gel Cell batteries that require no handling of electrolyte.

5.4 CHEMICAL DETECTION EQUIPMENT FOR EHS

Detection equipment on site for detection and monitoring of EHS release consists of portable air monitors. Additionally, the facility has a sophisticated control system capable of detecting sudden loss of natural gas line pressures, pressure relief valves and control and block valves.

5.5 SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Spill kits are placed in marked cabinets or drums located throughout the facility. Each spill kit is supplied with items based on the expected need.

In addition, the facility is equipped with safety eyewash and shower stations throughout the facility.

Section II: Emergency Response Plan

6.0 DEFINITIONS

6.1 EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER

The location where the Emergency Coordinator will direct and communicate emergency response activities. Typically, the Emergency Command Center will be the Control Room.

6.2 EMERGENCY COMMAND PROCESS

The framework by which plant personnel will follow when confronting plant emergencies.

6.3 INCIDENT COMMAND POST

The location by which the Scene Incident Commander will direct and communicate emergency response activities.

6.4 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

The on-shift Control Room Operator.

6.5 EVACUATION COORDINATOR

Employee designated by the Emergency Coordinator to coordinate and assist during a plant evacuation.

6.6 SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER

External emergency response supervisor, such as the fire or police chief.

6.7 UTILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Employee designated by the Emergency Coordinator or Leadership to function as a liaison between the Incident Command Post and the Emergency Command Center.

6.8 IDLH

Immediate Danger to Life or Health). An atmospheric condition that threatens life or can cause irreversible harm or can prevent safe escape.

6.9 WMD

Weapons of Mass Destruction

6.10 PENS (Pinal Emergency Notification System)

An emergency notification tool used by Pinal County to inform residents of emergency situations that are potentially dangerous to them or may require action such as evacuations or shelter in place. Typically, the notifications are reserved for serious situations that are a threat to property or health. Alerts can be received by phone calls, texts, emails, or county social media channels.

7.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

- Gather information
- Determine response
- Initiate plant evacuation
- Assign Evacuation Coordinator
- Assign Utility Representative
- Notify and coordinate with emergency responders
- Notify Security Services
- Notify plant leadership
- Notify and coordinate with AGC
- Provide all-is well notification

7.2 EVACUATION COORDINATOR

- Retrieve first aid backpack
- Assist evacuating personnel
- Take attendance to account for all personnel
- Communicate with Emergency Coordinator

7.3 UTILITY REPRESENTATIVE

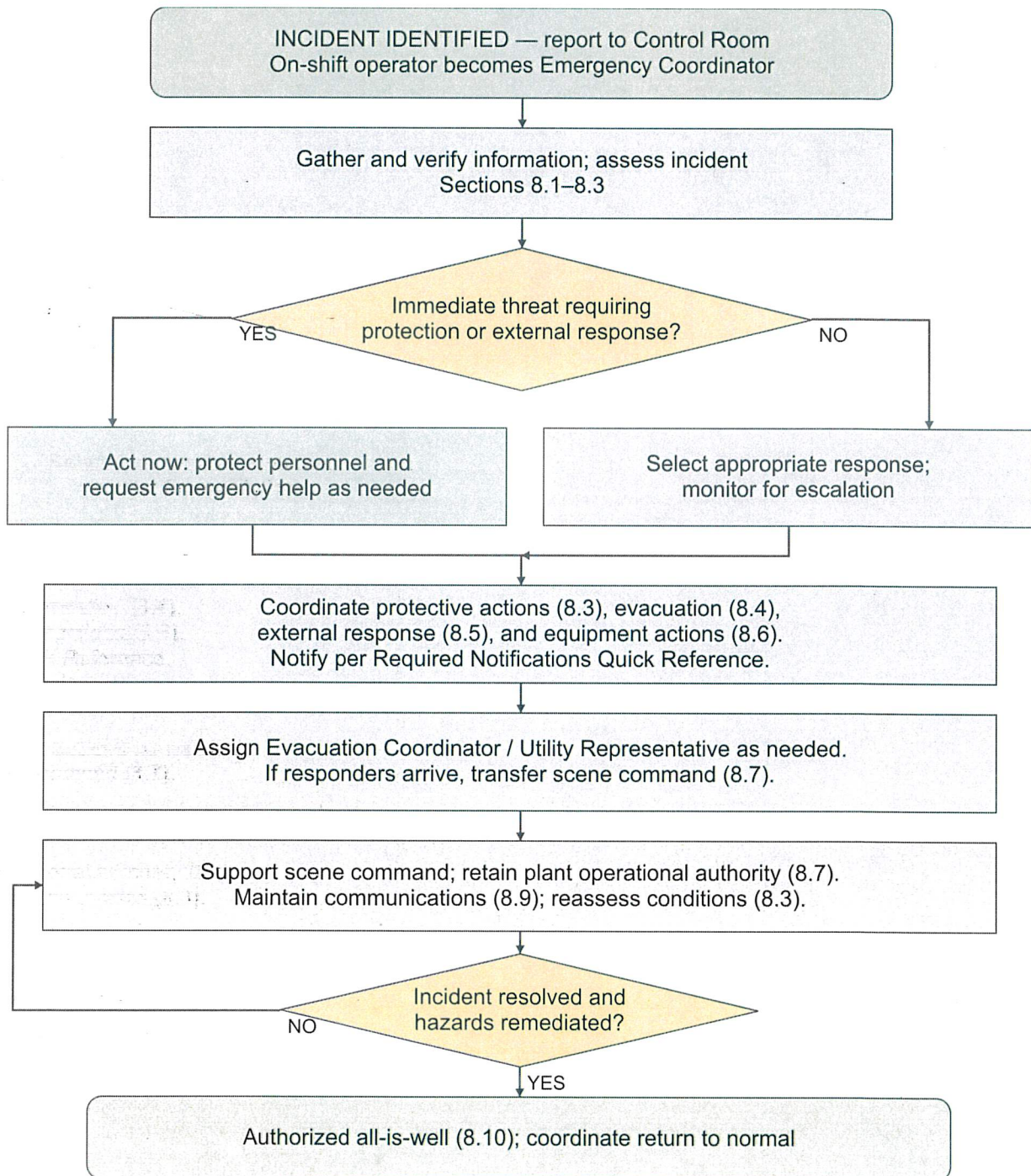
- Direct emergency responders to incident location
- Communication between Incident Command Post and Emergency Command Center

7.4 SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER

- Determine, implement, and direct emergency response actions

8.0 EMERGENCY COMMAND PROCESS

Use this process for all incidents. Actions may occur concurrently as conditions require. Do not delay immediate life-safety actions or emergency calls to complete assessment or administrative notifications.



Required Notifications Quick Reference

Notification matrix for Section 8.1. The Emergency Coordinator shall make or delegate applicable notifications. Contact numbers are maintained in Section 4.2. Emergency calls take priority and may occur concurrently with protective actions.

Incident condition	Required or applicable notification
Immediate life-safety emergency	911 and SOC Emergency
Fire beyond incipient stage	911 and SOC Emergency
Active shooter or violent threat	911 and SOC Emergency when safe
Bomb threat or WMD	911 and SOC Emergency
Serious medical emergency	911 and SOC Emergency
Non-emergency security or police matter	SOC Non-Emergency / Coolidge Police non-emergency, as appropriate
Generation affected or expected to be affected	AGC/PDO
Environmental or hazardous-material incident	Environmental Scientist; 911 / SOC Emergency when emergency response is required
Significant plant emergency	O&M Manager / plant leadership
Fuel-gas system or supply affected	Applicable fuel-gas supplier
Media inquiry	Media Relations; notify supervisor

8.1 INITIAL INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

All personnel who encounter an incident shall notify the Control Room via plant radio, telephone, or in-person. A fire alarm also serves as an initial incident notification.

When the Control Room receives an incident notification, the Control Room Operator becomes the Emergency Coordinator. Leadership may designate an alternative Emergency Coordinator if necessary.

8.2 GATHER INFORMATION

The Emergency Coordinator shall gather the following information:

- Name of the person reporting incident
- Nature of the incident
- Location of the incident
- Chemical name if applicable
- Department of Transportation identification if applicable

8.3 DETERMINING THE RESPONSE

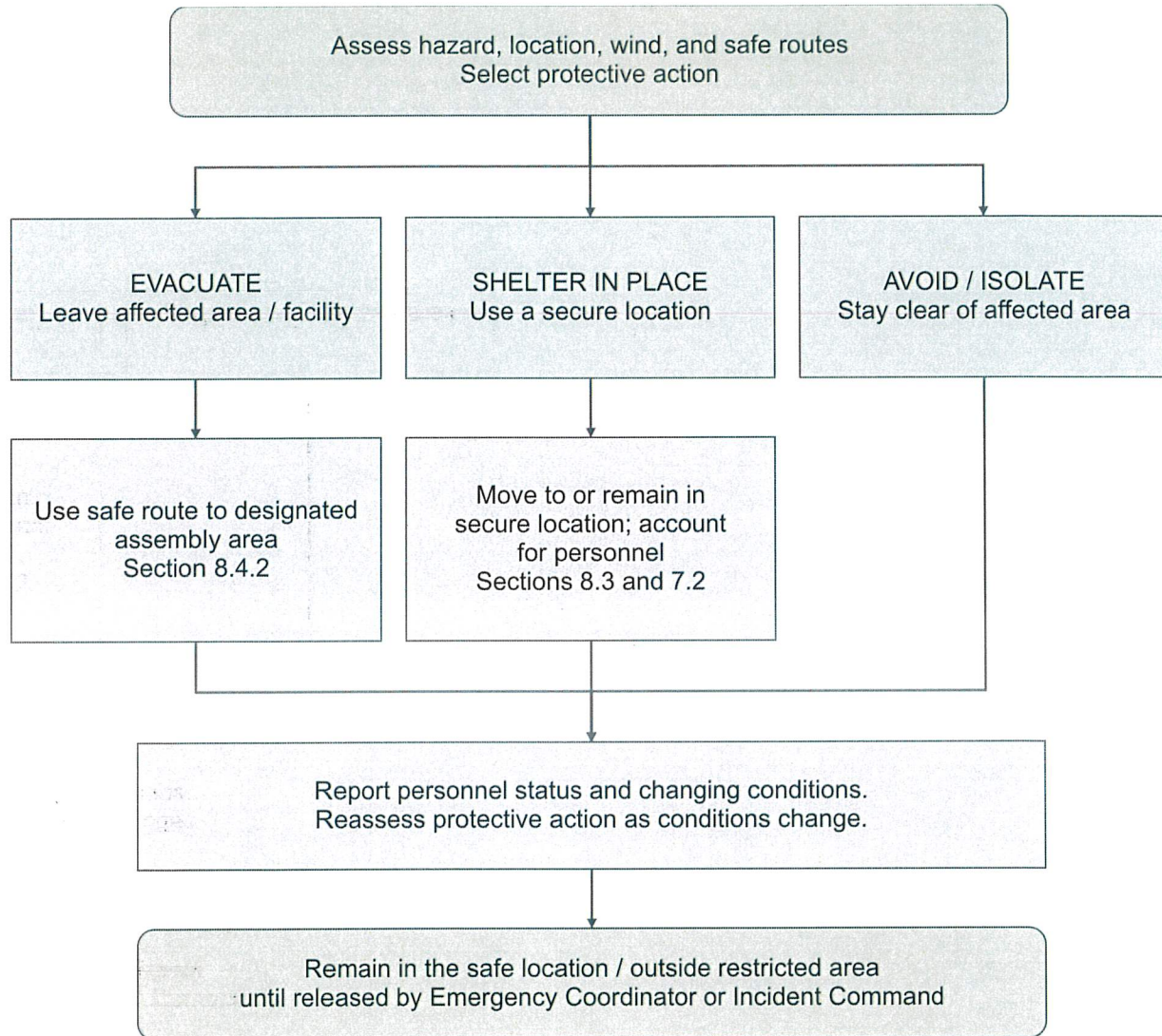
The Emergency Coordinator shall evaluate available information and determine the appropriate level of response. The response may include personnel protective actions, external emergency response, equipment shutdown, or a combination thereof.

Consider, as applicable:

- Immediate threat to personnel or the public.
- Nature, magnitude, and location of the incident.
- Fire, explosion, chemical, electrical, or other hazards.
- Materials involved, toxicological properties, and potential health effects.
- Potential for the incident to spread or escalate.
- Wind direction and environmental conditions.
- Potential environmental impacts, including groundwater and air.
- Impact to safe plant operation or equipment.
- Direction received from external emergency responders or PENS.

Use an immediate-threat assessment for general emergencies and an emergency-medical-assistance decision for medical incidents. Evaluate IDLH or potentially IDLH conditions for hazardous-material or atmospheric hazards under Section 9.5.

Based on the nature and location of the emergency, the Emergency Coordinator or Scene Incident Commander shall determine the appropriate protective action for plant personnel. Select and communicate safe routes, locations, or restricted areas based on actual conditions



8.4 EVACUATION

If a plant evacuation is necessary, the Emergency Coordinator will initiate the evacuation and assign an Evacuation Coordinator (typically the outside operator) to assist. The Evacuation Coordinator will retrieve the red first aid backpack in the lobby of the Plant Administration Building, perform a head count to ensure all personnel are at the evacuation assembly area and maintain contact with the Emergency Coordinator. Personnel will remain at the evacuation area until further directed by the Emergency Coordinator or the Scene Incident Commander.

8.4.1 PLANT EVACUATION ANNOUNCEMENT

Depending on the situation, the Emergency Coordinator or designee shall take the following steps when announcing a plant evacuation.

NO IMMEDIATE RISK OF LIFE OR HEALTH TO EMERGENCY COORDINATOR BY REMAINING IN CONTROL ROOM

1. Activate plant siren for 20 seconds
2. De-activate siren and make radio announcement to notify employees to evacuate to the determined evacuation assembly area
3. Repeat steps 1 & 2 for two cycles

IMMEDIATE RISK OF LIFE OR HEALTH TO EMERGENCY COORDINATOR BY REMAINING IN CONTROL ROOM

1. Make 2 radio announcements to notify employees to evacuate to the determined evacuation assembly area
2. Activate plant siren
3. Retrieve plant cell phone and radio
4. Evacuate to determined evacuation assembly area
5. Continue adhering to the Emergency Command Process per this Emergency Response Plan

8.4.2 EVACUATION ASSEMBLY AREAS

- **Primary Evacuation Assembly Area** – Main entrance gate next to guard shack
- **Secondary Evacuation Assembly Area** – Gate on the west perimeter fence, west of the fuel gas yard and evaporative ponds
- **Additional Evacuation Assembly Areas** – As directed by emergency responders at the scene or through a PENS notification

8.5 EXTERNAL RESPONSE

The Emergency Coordinator or delegate will notify the appropriate external parties for response.

The Emergency Coordinator will give external responders clear directions on how to find the facility. The Emergency Coordinator will assign a Utility Representative to facilitate site entry upon arrival of external responders, and to direct them to the exact location of the emergency. If a Utility Representative cannot be assigned due to staffing at the time, the Emergency Coordinator will facilitate entry of emergency responders.

8.6 EQUIPMENT SHUTDOWN

As part of an emergency response, the Emergency Coordinator may need to de-energize equipment or shut down the unit(s). The Emergency Coordinator, using the best operational knowledge and judgement, will work with first responders as needed to determine if equipment needs to be brought to a lower energy state. Human life and safety take priority.

Shutting down or de-energizing equipment may require AGC/PDO notification and/or coordination.

8.7 SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER

If external emergency response personnel are needed to assist, the external emergency response supervisor will become the Scene Incident Commander upon arrival at the site. The Scene Incident Commander will typically be a fire chief or other outside emergency response supervisor. The Scene Incident Commander will assess the incident and work with the Emergency Command Center, in conjunction with the Utility Representative, in establishing the level of response required and resources needed.

8.8 EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER LOCATION

The Control Room is the primary Emergency Command Center. However, if necessary, the Emergency Coordinator or Scene Incident Commander can determine a different location for the Emergency Command Center.

8.9 COMMUNICATION TRAFFIC

The Emergency Coordinator may need to take steps to limit communication traffic to essential communications only, so that the task of emergency response can ensue without distraction.

This can include moving emergency communications to an alternative radio channel.

The Emergency Coordinator will clearly announce any changes in the radio channel prior to doing so.

8.10 ALL-IS-WELL-NOTIFICATION

The Emergency Coordinator will provide an all-is-well notification to personnel once all hazards have been remediated.

8.11 MEDIA INTERACTION

SRP Media Relations serve as the single point of contact for the news media.

Depending on the situation, members of the news media may be present. If approached by a member of the media:

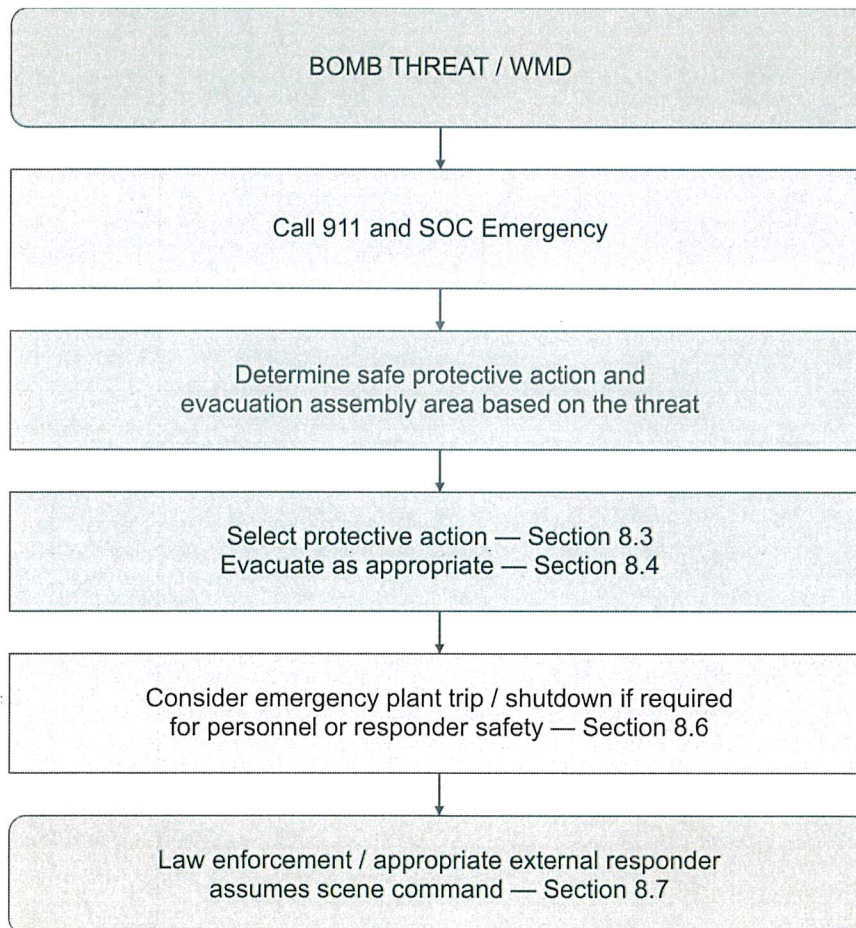
- Direct the individual to contact the Media Relations Team, which can be reached at media@srpnet.com or by phone 24/7 at **(602) 236-2500**
- Notify your supervisor and Media Relations
- The Media Relations team will respond to and manage the request

9.0 SCENARIO SPECIFIC RESPONSE ACTIONS

The Emergency Command Process in Section 8 applies to all incidents and emergencies. The following sections identify additional actions, considerations, or protective measures unique to specific emergency scenarios. Unless otherwise specified, notification, evacuation, external-response, Incident Command, equipment shutdown, and all-is-well requirements shall be performed in accordance with Section 8.

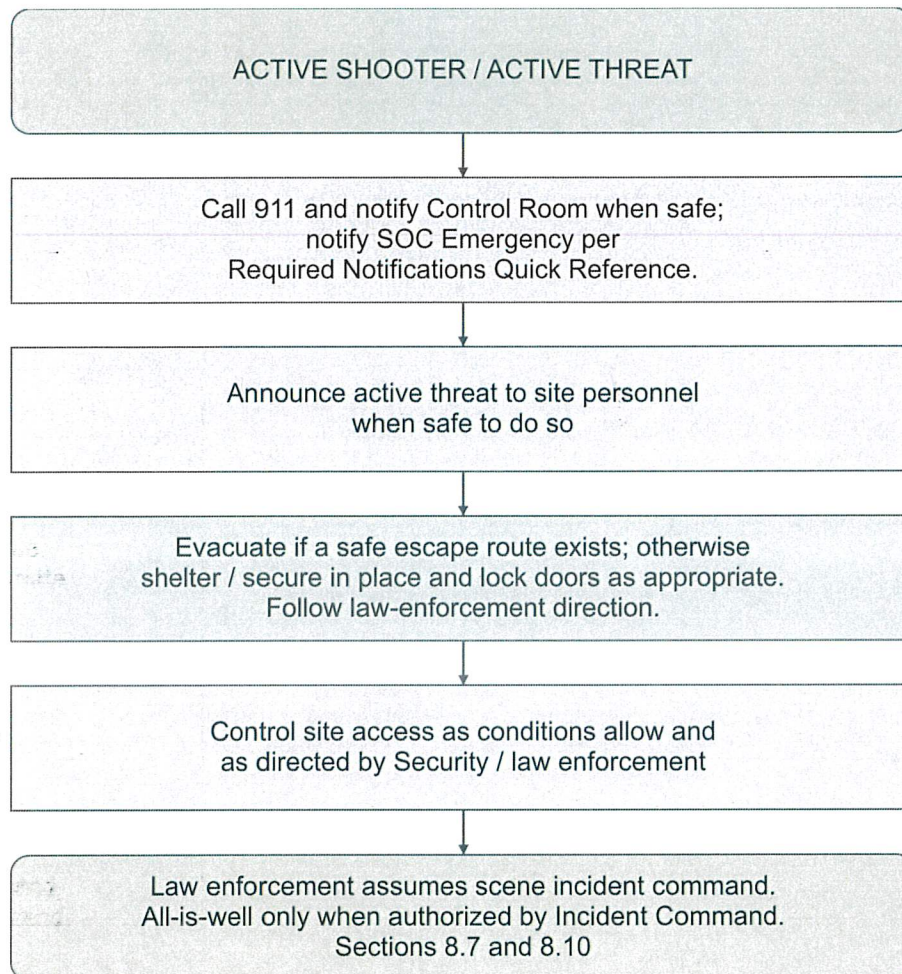
9.1 BOMB THREAT or WMD

Follow the Emergency Command Process in Section 8. This flowchart identifies additional or modified actions specific to this emergency. Contacts are maintained in Section 4.2.



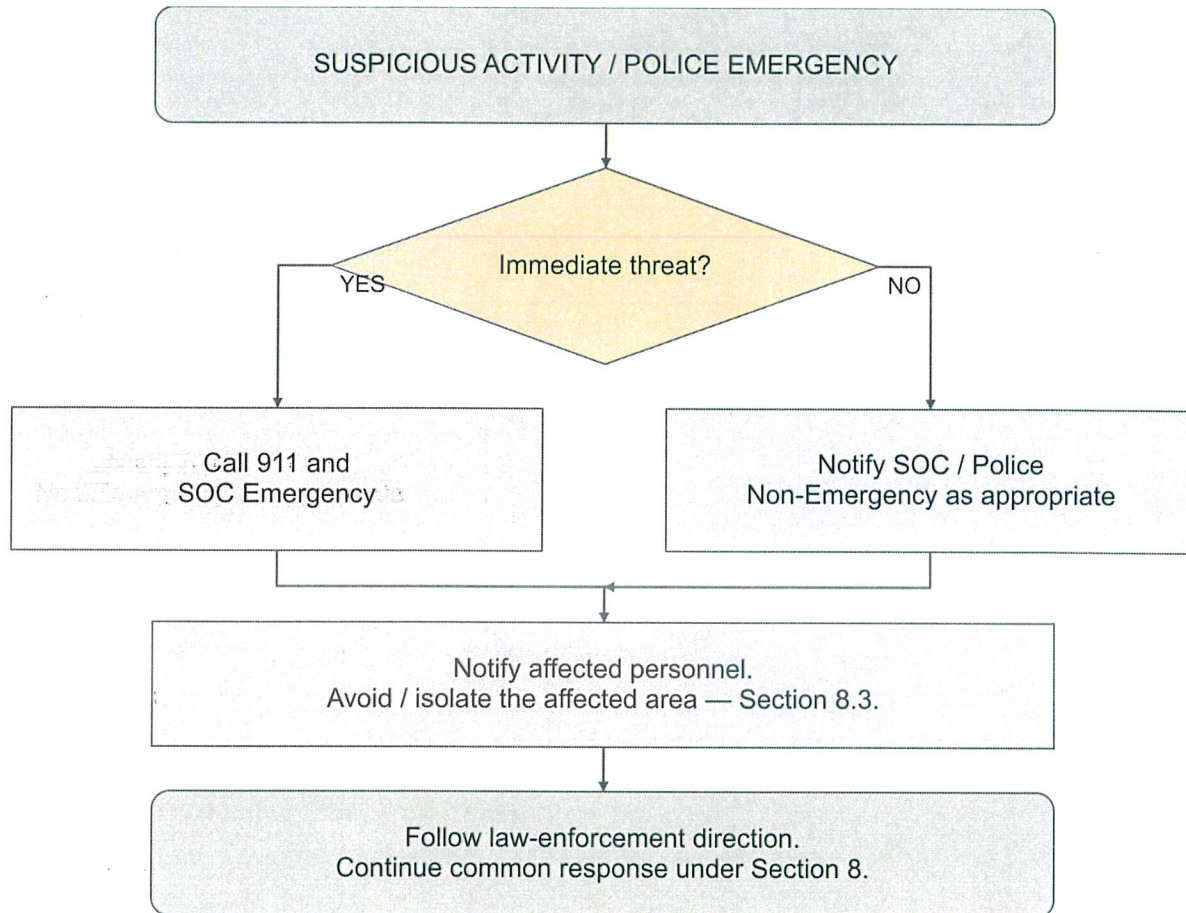
9.2 ACTIVE SHOOTER or ACTIVE THREAT

Follow the Emergency Command Process in Section 8. This flowchart identifies additional or modified actions specific to this emergency. Contacts are maintained in Section 4.2.



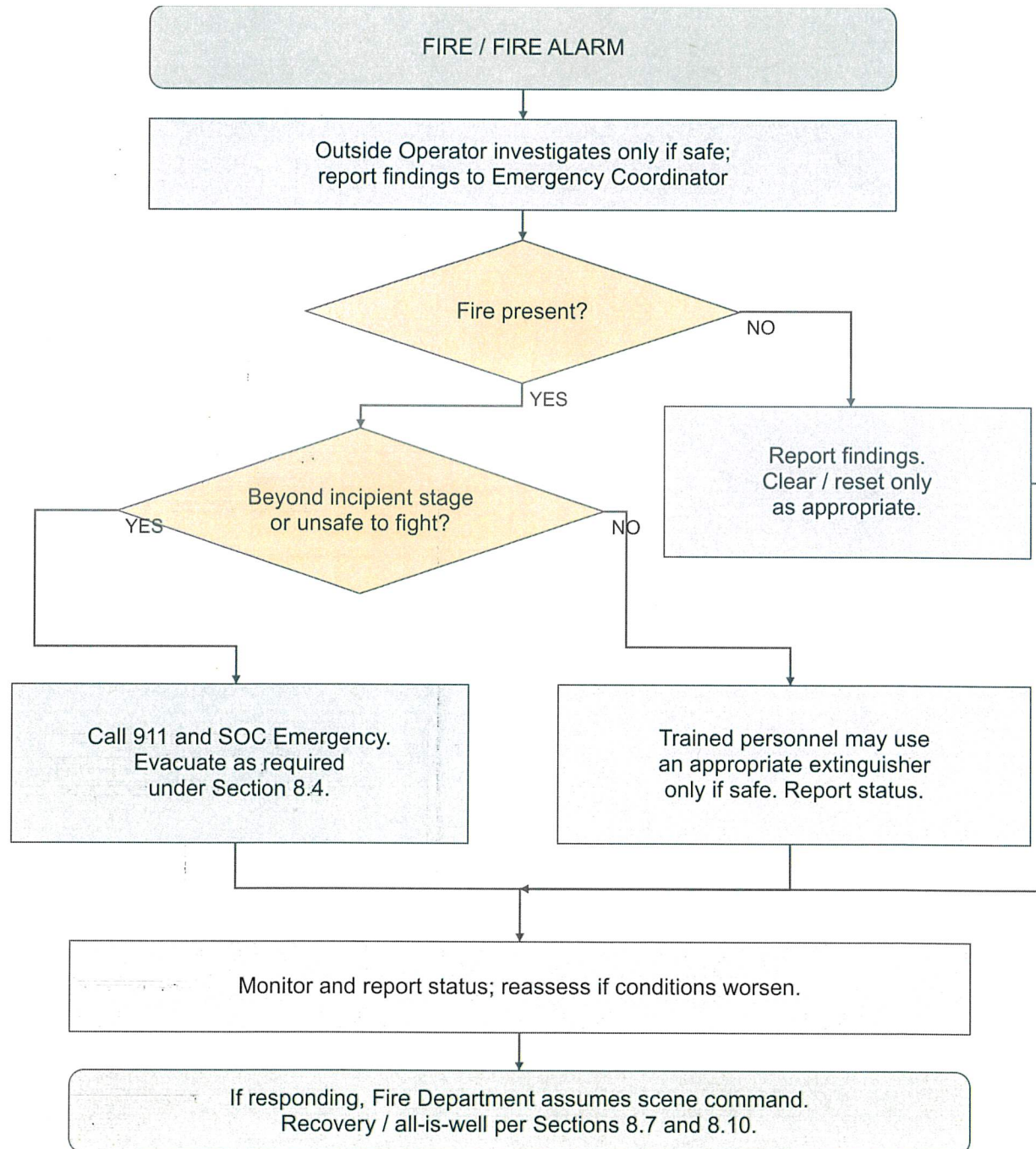
9.3 SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY or POLICE EMERGENCY

Follow the Emergency Command Process in Section 8. This flowchart identifies additional or modified actions specific to this emergency. Contacts are maintained in Section 4.2.



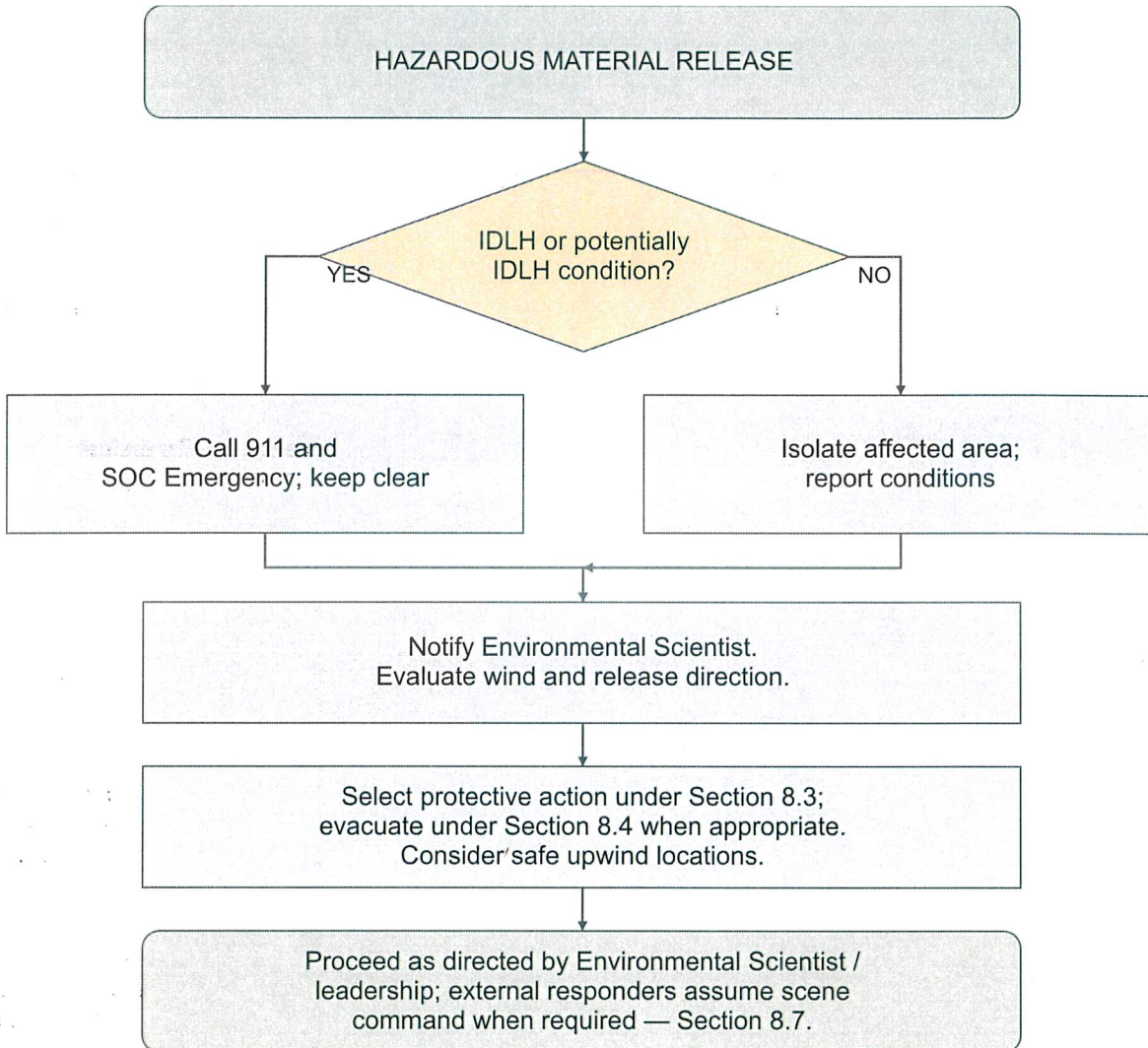
9.4 FIRE or FIRE ALARM

Follow the Emergency Command Process in Section 8. This flowchart identifies additional or modified actions specific to this emergency. Contacts are maintained in Section 4.2.



9.5 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE

Follow the Emergency Command Process in Section 8. This flowchart identifies additional or modified actions specific to this emergency. Contacts are maintained in Section 4.2.



9.6 MEDICAL INCIDENT

Follow the Emergency Command Process in Section 8. This flowchart identifies additional or modified actions specific to this emergency. Contacts are maintained in Section 4.2.

