ExxonMobil

Hastings Generator

Decommissioning Plan

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Revision History	Comment	Date
Rev A	Issued for Review	11-2021
Rev 0	Issued for Use	29-11-2021

Application of the concepts and technology described in this document is **recommended**. This document should be followed to the extent practicable. Significant deviations should be discussed with the appropriate network, center of expertise or subject matter expert.

Table of Contents

1 Glossary

Wherever used in this document the following terms and abbreviations have the following meaning.

Term	Definition
ACM	Asbestos containing material, as defined by local Regulations and guidelines, or as outlined in the site specific assessment reports.
ADZ	Active Demolition Zone
AST	Refers to aboveground storage tanks, piping and associated infrastructure on the Site that supported Owner's operations.
Hazardous Materials Assessment (Hazmat)	An assessment or survey establishing approximate quantities, locations, and conditions of hazardous materials. Also referred to as a Regulated Substance Survey (RSS) or Designated Substance Survey (DSS)
Hazardous Waste	Any material as identified under local/federal Laws and Regulations
HASP	Health and Safety Plan. Used interchangeably with SSHE Plan
Life Saving Rules (LSR)	Guidelines for tasks identified as being high risk. Minimum safety expectations must be applied to these activities.
Loss Prevention System (LPS)	A collection of behavior-based tools used to help prevent injuries and incidents and to support continuous improvement in health and safety performance.
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	The lowest concentration, expressed as a percentage, of a gas or vapor in air capable of producing a flash of fire in the presence of an ignition source.
Minimum Safety Expectations (MSE)	Guidelines identifying the minimum steps required when conducting a task associated with a Life Saving Action.
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PEP	Project Execution Plan
Residuals	Any material(s) associated with process equipment, pipelines, tanks and any other structure as part of this Job Specification. This may include both liquid and non-liquid waste products (e.g., solidified petroleum products, scale, petroleum hydrocarbon impacted liquid, spent catalyst, residual sulphur, etc.) The Contractor is responsible for validating residual types/volumes.
SSHE	Safety Security Health and Environment
SBQRA	Scenario Based Qualitative Risk Assessment
Site	Site/Sites listed in the Introduction section of this document. Used interchangeably with Work Site.
SHR	Site Hazards and Risk Register
Specification	Used interchangeably with Job Specification

Top of Grade	The top surface of concrete/bitumen paving sitting on natural ground, or adjacent natural grade, unless otherwise specified in this scope of Work or pre-approved in writing by Owner.
Underground Facilities	All underground pipelines, conduits, sewer lines, inverts, valve boxes, clarifiers, basins , ducts, cables, wires, manholes, vaults, tanks, oil-water separators, tunnels or other such facilities or attachments, and any encasements containing such facilities which have been installed underground to furnish any of the following services or materials: electricity, gases, steam, water, liquid petroleum products, oil/water separation, telephone or other communications, cable television, local fire protection, electrical connections in accordance with all local codes and standards, temporary lighting as needed, sewage and drainage, traffic or other control systems, utilities or services and other subsurface structures or features included in the Job Specification.
UST	Refers to underground storage tanks, piping and associated infrastructure.
Verification and Validation	Before the commencement of any demolition work, a detailed investigation of the decommissioned facility shall be carried out by the Contractor and applicable parties.
Work Execution Plan (WEP)	A plan for a discrete scope of work or activity detailing the steps required to complete that task. The WEP should identify all the requirements specific to the task including, but not limited to; training, PPE, permits, procedures, tools, equipment, personnel, etc. The WEP should contain enough detail that the task could be planned and executed safely and effectively by a “cold eyes” supervisor.
Work Method Statements	Work Method Statements (WMS) address the particular needs of the site and detail the planned sequences, methods, and techniques for demolition. Proposed demolition methods should be assessed to determine whether Method Statements are required. A WMS is typically a supplement to a WEP and involves Engineering and design.

2 Objectives

These guidelines concern the decommissioning and demolition process of ExxonMobil industrial facilities. Adopting this systematic approach ensures projects are performed to the highest global standards, mitigating risks to safety, security, health, environment, quality, cost and schedule.

These guidelines provide information on decommissioning and demolition specific activities to assist in the technical aspects of a project. However, these guidelines are not intended to address every situation or requirement that could arise, nor do they cover every possible outcome.

These guidelines are consistent with ExxonMobil Environmental & Property Solutions (E&PS) governing principles, and reflect industry better practices, demolition codes of practice, and lessons learned. These guidelines are not country specific and do not supersede the need to meet local regulatory requirements.

These guidelines are written on the understanding that the execution of its provisions are entrusted to appropriately qualified resources. They should be used by personnel who participate in implementing decommissioning and demolition activities.

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3 Decommissioning

3.1 Asset Management

The identification of all fixed assets in advance of demolition is the responsibility of the operating unit (asset owner). It is also the operating unit’s responsibility to ensure that all fixed assets are written off or transferred as required.

Once all salable assets have been accounted for, the remaining plant and equipment will be rendered in scope for future decommissioning and demolition.

3.2 Decommissioning Requirements

This section identifies the general decommissioned state required for the site to be ready for demolition. Deviations to these conditions may exist, but should be discussed and agreed upon between the decommissioning and demolition teams and appropriately documented.

3.2.1 Process Materials & Fluids

3.2.1.1 Hydrocarbons

Equipment, tanks, vessels, and the like shall be drained of hydrocarbons to a suitable standard as follows:

- No bulk trapped hydrocarbons remaining.
- Drip trays or similar mitigation to be in place for low points located over unprotected ground.
- Rotating equipment to be drained of operating oil.
- Transformers to be drained of oil.

Equipment, tanks, vessels, and the like shall be ventilated.

Any potential trapped hydrocarbon materials will be identified and communicated to the demolition team. Examples may include tank floors.

3.2.2 Filters Mediums/Catalysts

All filter mediums and catalysts will be removed from the process trains and associated vessels by the decommissioning team prior to demolition.

3.2.3 Safety Equipment

Typically all safety equipment and safety associated plant systems will be decommissioned and disconnected prior to demolition. Safety equipment will be provided by the demolition team for their work and will not rely on current plant systems.

3.2.3.1 Monitors, Alarms

All gas monitors will be decommissioned and disconnected. They can be removed or labeled as decommissioned.

3.2.3.2 Fire response

All fire alarms, including automated connections to external systems, will be decommissioned and disconnected. This includes any notification systems with municipal firefighting services.

All firefighting equipment associated with the plant will be decommissioned and disconnected. Specific firefighting systems associated with MCC, control rooms, and HVAC will all be removed; as they typically contain hazardous wastes and stored energy.

3.2.4 Power Service

3.2.4.1 3rd party

All power supply services with 3rd party providers will be disconnected and contractual agreements closed. This will include the removal of any service provider assets within the battery limits.

3.2.4.2 Owners

All power supply being generated by Owner will be disconnected and any salvageable assets within the battery limits will be removed.

3.2.5 Electrical

The electrical system will be completely de-energized and disconnected. All cables will be disconnected and air gapped from main electrical panels. Equipment associated with the electrical system will be decommissioned.

3.2.5.1 3rd party

The demolition team will provide their own telephone and communication services.

3.2.5.2 Owners

Any communication equipment owned by the company will be disconnected prior to demolition. .

3.2.6 Instrumentation and Controls

All instrumentation and control rooms will be disconnected and air gapped. Proprietary technology will be removed. Any/all stored energy assets will be removed or de-energized.

3.2.7 Process Equipment

The following will be completed for process equipment preparation prior to demolition:

- A pressurized vessel inventory will be completed and provided to the demolition team.

- Equipment shall be physically air gapped to provide visual evidence that energy isolation has been achieved
- Equipment will be left in a state with no stored energy
  Equipment will be ventilated.
- Equipment will be cleaned to a suitable standard

Where possible, equipment shall be protected with mesh screens across all openings to prevent entry into the vessels .

3.2.7.1 Pumps

Pumps will be drained of all operating fluid and will have no bulk trapped hydrocarbons remaining.

3.2.7.2 Valves

Valves will be left in situ; in general no bulk hydrocarbons will remain and body drains will opened. Other requirements are as follows;

- Emergency Shut Down Valves - Stored energy will be identified.
- Actuators - Stored energy, and type will be identified.
- Pressure Safety Valves - All PSV's will be left in-situ. Demolition team will be provided a list of PSV's to be deconstructed.

3.2.7.3 Compressors

Compressors will be drained of all operating fluids and accumulators discharged.

3.2.8 Above Ground Tanks

In general, above ground tanks will be prepared in the following fashion for demolition:

- As necessary, each tank will have an initial cleaning
- Residual material inside the tanks may be acceptable, if it is deemed a lower risk to demolish the tanks "as-is" versus the risk of confined space entry for final cleaning.

Tanks that contain higher than typical residue during demolition activities will be flagged as such as part of the ready for demolition process. For this subset of tanks, the ventilation plans will be reviewed with the site environmental coordinator to determine if odor mitigation is required.

3.2.9 Below Ground Tanks

In general, below ground tanks will be prepared for demolition in a similar fashion to above ground tanks. Any additional or unique hazards associated with underground tanks will be identified and communicated to the demolition team.

3.2.10 Structural Steel

- Cable Trays and Associated Cables - Nothing required, leave as is.
- Pipe Racks – Nothing required, leave as is.
- Stair structures, catwalks – Nothing required, leave as is.
- Equipment supports – Nothing required, leave as is.

3.2.11 Buildings

Buildings will be cleaned of all company assets, and left locked. Footings, Foundations, Pads

Nothing required. Footings, foundations, and pads can be left in situ for demolition.

3.2.12 Below Ground trenches and conduits

Locations and purpose of below ground trenches and conduits will be documented and shared with the demolition team.

3.2.13 Sewers

Although some sewer systems may need to remain in place after demolition, some may be able to be decommissioned and removed. This will be managed on a site specific basis.

3.2.14 Water wells

Any wells that are to be preserved will be documented and shared with the demolition team

3.2.15 Underground Pipelines

Underground pipelines will be drained and left open to the atmosphere at the ends unless there is a site specific reason to leave in-situ.

3.2.16 Roads, Parking lots, Ditches, etc.

Nothing required. Roads, parking lots, ditches, etc. can be left in situ for demolition.

3.2.17 Fencing, bollards, light posts, etc.

Communication and power supply will be isolated and air gapped as necessary.

4 Hazardous Materials

The objective of this section is to provide high level guidance on how to establish, locations and conditions of hazardous materials, and common best practices used to abate and/or protect people from known hazardous materials.

At a minimum, hazardous materials include, but are not always limited to the following:

- asbestos-containing materials (ACM)
- lead-based paint (LBP) and lead-containing materials and articles
- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in fluorescent and high intensity discharge (HID) light ballasts and capacitors
- non-liquid PCBs in items such as caulking and paints
- liquid PCBs in transformers / substations
- mercury-containing equipment, surface mercury contamination and mercury soil contamination
- ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in items or systems
- radioactive materials in smoke detectors and other site-specific equipment
- naturally-occurring radioactive materials (NORM)
- miscellaneous chemicals
- biological hazardous materials such as fungal growth, animal nesting materials and animal feces.

4.1 HAZMAT Assessment

This section outlines best practices for conducting hazardous materials assessments as they pertain to the decommissioning and demolition of non-operating facilities.

Hazardous materials assessments typically include assessment for hazardous building materials, biological, chemical, radiological and select environmental issues. These assessments are commonly referred to as Hazardous Materials Assessments, Hazardous Building Materials Assessments, HAZMAT Assessments, Regulated Substance Survey and/or Designated Substances Surveys.

4.1.1 Asbestos

Typically the largest component of the hazardous materials assessment is identifying and quantifying the asbestos-containing materials (ACM). The site should maintain and refer to the asbestos register for the site.

4.1.2 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

CFCs are man-made chemicals, now banned in many jurisdictions because of their ozone depleting qualities, and have to be managed with appropriate care. CFCs can be found being used as a refrigerant gas, aerosol propellants, electronic cleaning solvents, and blowing agents in expanded foams used as filler in external building panels. .

4.1.3 Lead

Suspect lead-based paint may be present in aged facilities. Appropriate inspection and documentation of any suspect lead based paint should be documented.

4.1.4 PCB

A review should be conducted to identify the potential presence of PCBs. This may include looking for PCBs in transformer fluids, fluorescent light ballasts, high intensity discharge (HID) light capacitors, flood light capacitors and non-liquid PCBs in select building materials such as paints, caulking, mastics, putties, and wire insulation.

4.1.5 Mercury

An assessment of the potential presence of mercury should be undertaken. This may include but not be limited to mercury in thermostats, thermometers, pressure sensing devices and fluorescent light tubes or bulbs containing mercury vapor.

4.1.6 Biological

Biological surveys should include the identification of, but not limited to the following:

- Bird fecal matter (inhalation or contact with bird droppings may lead to diseases such as Histoplasmosis or Cryptococcus)
- Rodent fecal matter (inhalation or contact with rodent droppings may lead to Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome [HPS])
- Other animal or human fecal matter
- Medical waste

Legionella may also be found, legionella bacteria are typically found in warm water (i.e., cooling towers, hot water tanks, large plumbing systems, air-conditioning systems, etc.)

4.1.7 Additional considerations

Appendix B lists additional considerations for this site

4.2 Hazardous Material Abatement

Hazardous material abatement will need to be undertaken by specialist contractors. In most operating regions, hazardous material abatement is also governed by local regulatory requirements. The potential exposures can be large if it is not managed properly.

The scope, type, quantity, and location of hazardous materials will be identified in a Hazardous Materials Assessment Report and provided to the demolition team.

Demolition contractors retained to manage hazardous materials abatement will be able to demonstrate that they have suitable in house expertise to self-manage the abatement, or to supervise and control specialty 3rd party abatement companies. Validation that an area is asbestos free will be need to undertaken and documented.

4.2.1 Workforce and Public Protection

Given the potential for airborne impact to workers and public, air-monitoring will be implemented in appropriate locations as required by Industrial Hygiene or other assessment.

The project team will develop an appropriate monitoring plan based on potential scope. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Weather items, such as wind strength and direction
- Noise (note: background noise should be assessed prior to work starting)
- Odor

4.2.2 Waste Management

Wastes must be managed in accordance with the local regulatory requirements ExxonMobil categorizes wastes as hazardous (which includes controlled wastes) and non-hazardous. Hazardous (controlled) wastes should comply with the appropriate waste licensing system and with the duty of care since they are subject to stricter controls.

Transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes must be through licensed facilities. In all cases, only suitable containers will be used for the storage and transport of wastes.

Wastes will be recorded and accounted for, segregated as hazardous and non-hazardous to meet the corporation's Environmental Performance Indicator (EPI) reporting requirements. Recycled materials are "wastes" categorized for beneficial reuse, and will be accounted for as part of the project stewardship and also reported per EPI guidelines.

5 Demolition

5.1 Governing Principles

The following Demolition Project Governing Principles have been determined as key for successful demolition project execution. This guidelines is consistent with the application of these Governing Principles and will be adopted for the preparation and execution of demolition projects.

1. We will assess our facilities to be demolished and provide the demolition contractor sufficient site knowledge.
2. We will pre-screen and qualify competent demolition contractors that may be used for these activities.

2. We will meet with and discuss the demolition contractor's assumptions and proposals to ensure their understanding, assessment and mitigation of the risks is properly accounted for.

3. We will clearly define and secure active demolition zones, to prevent risk to employees, contractors, and third parties from unplanned collapse or projection of material.

4. Demolition contractors will need to be evaluated. That evaluation will include but not be limited to:

- Evidence of retained/owned skills and resources
- Evidence of defined management processes
- Demonstrable experience in heavy industrial demolition involving process plant
- Documented and proven procedures and process founded on risk assessment principles
- Clear and proven evidence of the use and application of a safety methodology and a strong safety culture
- Demonstrable in-house experience associated with substances hazardous to health, including asbestos
- A demonstrable waste management program that aligns with ExxonMobil's requirements
- A defined and demonstrable program to maximize recycle opportunities

5. We will evaluate a demolition contractor's proposed demolition methods to determine if they represent the lowest acceptable risk; and are focused on maximizing the potential for machine demolition vs. manual demolition

7. We will validate asbestos abatement areas as being clear/clean. 10. We will have demolition contracts with provisions for the recovery of value from recycled materials that is acceptable to both the Company and the demolition contractor

5.2 Execution Preparation

5.2.1 Risk Management

Risk assessment principles will be adhered to when determining work methods and sequences. Risk assessment results will identify the risks associated with the work and enable the demolition contractor to select appropriate solutions that remove or reduce the risks before work commences. The assessment process will follow the general sequence below;

- Identification of the hazards involved with the proposed works
- Assessment of the risk (likelihood and severity) of any harm arising
- Removal of risks, possibly by changing the proposed methods, techniques, or processes
- Control of remaining risks

Any risks that cannot be eliminated will be controlled following these principles:

- If possible avoid the risk altogether by using alternative methods or materials
- Combat risks at the source rather than by superficial measures that leave the risk in place
- Wherever possible, adapt the work to the individual, particularly in the choice of work equipment and methods of work
- Take advantage of technological progress, which often offers opportunities for safer and more efficient working methods

Incorporate the protective and preventative measures into a coherent plan to reduce progressively those risks which cannot altogether be avoided and which takes into account working conditions, organizational factors, the working environment and social factors

5.2.2 Health and Safety Plans

A Health and Safety Plan (HASP) will be prepared taking into account all site Knowledge generated. The HASP will be further detailed and defined at the mobilization of the demolition contractor. The HASP should be prepared and applied on the basis that criteria such as the following are in place:

- Principles of risk control
- Clear understanding of responsibilities
- Organizations involved in project development and execution have an active safety culture

As part of the HASP, personnel working at site will be familiarized with Life Saving Rules that need to be followed via the Induction process.

5.2.3 Work Execution Plans

Work Execution Plans (WEP) will address the particular needs of the site and detail the planned sequences, methods, and techniques for demolition. Proposed demolition methods will be assessed to determine where WEPs are required, and whether engineering support is needed. WEPs will be prepared so that everyone involved is aware of how the work will be carried out including the sequence of operations, the types of equipment to be used, and the precautions to be taken as appropriate. The WEPs will includes site plans, diagrams, and a detailed program to clearly communicate what

is required. It will be easy to understand and will be endorsed/approved by management and supervision. WEPs will be regarded as live documents and will be modified as necessary for planned changes of work.

5.3 Demolition Methodology

Two principle structural demolition methods will be applied during execution; Progressive, or Deliberate Element Removal. Methods can be used solely, in combination, or change fully at different parts of a project.

5.3.1 Progressive

Progressive demolition is the controlled removal of sections of a structure, whilst retaining the stability of the remainder. An example is when structures are demolished in the reverse order to that of their construction. When this method is used, it is important that the key structural members on which the integrity of the whole structure relies are identified and their sequence of removal is clearly indicated in the vendor's WEP.

5.3.2 Deliberate Elements Removal

Deliberate Elements Removal is the removal of selected parts of the structure by dismantling or deconstruction. This method can be used in lead up to deliberate collapse. When proposing this method for a structure, the elements to be removed will be identified and the effects of their removal fully detailed in the WEP.

5.4 Demolition Techniques

There are three main demolition techniques; by hand, by machine, or by chemical agents. Several techniques can be used in combination or at different parts of a demolition project. Irrespective of which demolition technique is proposed or adopted, it should be based on minimizing personnel risk, and in general, maximize the opportunity to recycle/reuse demolition materials.

5.4.1 By Hand

In some situations demolition will be completed manually using hand held tools. This process is often used to soft strip (i.e., remove all peripheral materials, such as fixtures and fittings) buildings prior to demolition or in situations where mechanical or chemical demolition would create an unmanageable risk. Demolition by hand will be minimized as much as possible, with preference being given to more remote demolition techniques such as using machine or chemical agents.

5.4.2 By Machine

Structures and their elements will preferably be demolished using demolition machines operated either from a protected cab or remotely using robotic devices. Attachments will be properly fitted to machines of adequate power and stability for the selected use, and will suit the height and material of the structure to be demolished. All equipment, machinery, and attachments will be inspected and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Where the demolition machine is a modified excavator or loader it will be modified to ensure the protection of the operator and the machine itself from falling debris.

All demolition equipment will be handled by an operator who is trained in the equipment they are operating, has demonstrated prior experience on the same type of machine(s), and proved competent to undertake the scope of work.

5.5 Vessel Demolition

5.5.1 Flammable/Explosive contents

Vessels that contained even small amounts of flammables or combustibles can possess an atmosphere that could lead to a fire or explosion. Even after cleaning there is the possibility vessels can contain hazardous atmospheres, and unsafe work practices can result in fires and explosions. The selected demolition methods needs to comprehend this, with cold cutting techniques being the preferred methodology.

5.5.2 Methodology

Vessels will be demolished by machine whenever practical/possible. Any cladding/coating/insulation on the exterior of the shell will be removed and disposed of. Hydraulic shears mounted to appropriately sized excavators will then puncture the shell of the vessel and cut it into manageable sizes. Any material found inside the vessel will be segregated and managed/disposed of accordingly. Steel will be processed and recycled accordingly..

5.6 Above Ground Tank Demolition (steel)

5.6.1 Flammable/Explosive contents

Above ground tank demolition will carry many of the same risks as vessel demolition with regards to flammable/explosive contents and should be managed as such.

5.6.2 Methodology

Above ground tanks will be demolished by machine whenever practical/possible. Any cladding/coating/insulation on the exterior of the shell will be removed and disposed of. A similar method to that of demolishing vessels will be followed.

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5.7 Underground Tank Removal/Demolition

5.7.1 Flammable/Explosive contents

Underground tank demolition will carry many of the same risks as vessel demolition with regards to flammable/explosive contents and should be managed as such.

5.7.2 Methodology

Underground tanks will typically be excavated around and removed from the ground. Once at surface, they will be demolished following a similar methodology to vessel demolition. Structural Demolition

5.7.3 Steel structures

Structural steel such as pipe racks, equipment skids, stairs and catwalks, etc. will typically be demolished with the equipment associated with it. The steel will typically be cut/removed using a hydraulic sheer. When conditions do not allow for demolition by machine, structural steel may be demolished in part or in whole using manual demolition methods (flame cutting, thermal lancing, water jet cutting, sawing). In some situations the structure may be required to be brought to the ground prior to being demolished. This may be done by deliberate collapse, by craning, or by a combination of methods.

5.7.4 Buildings

Demolition will commence with the removal of all hazardous material (e.g., asbestos). This is followed by the removal of non-structural items, commonly known as soft stripping (e.g., fixtures, fittings, doors and window frames, suspended ceilings, studding) including all organic material such as wood. Once hazardous material removal and soft stripping has been completed, demolition of the building will proceed.

The method followed to demolish a building will depend on the design and the materials used to construct the building. Each building will have a work execution plan developed which details the methodology. In general, buildings will be deconstructed by removing the envelope of the building, while preserving the load bearing walls/structures. The envelope, whether it's steel, brick, wood, or other, will be removed with heavy equipment (excavator equipped with attachment such as bucket and thumb, hydraulic shear, hydraulic hammer, etc.) and removed from the demolition area. Once the envelope has been removed, the structural components of the building will be systematically demolished, from the top to the bottom, starting from one end and progressing through the building. In some situations, it may be preferred to deliberately collapse a building, or portion thereof, prior to removing the envelope. In these scenarios, a detailed plan will be developed.

5.8 Other Infrastructure

Other infrastructure such as fences, light standards, bollards, etc. will follow the same general demolition methodology as the facilities, equipment, and buildings. Demolition will be completed using machinery to the greatest extent possible, with manual demolition techniques being used as needed. Materials generated during demolition will be segregated and disposed or recycled/reused as appropriate.

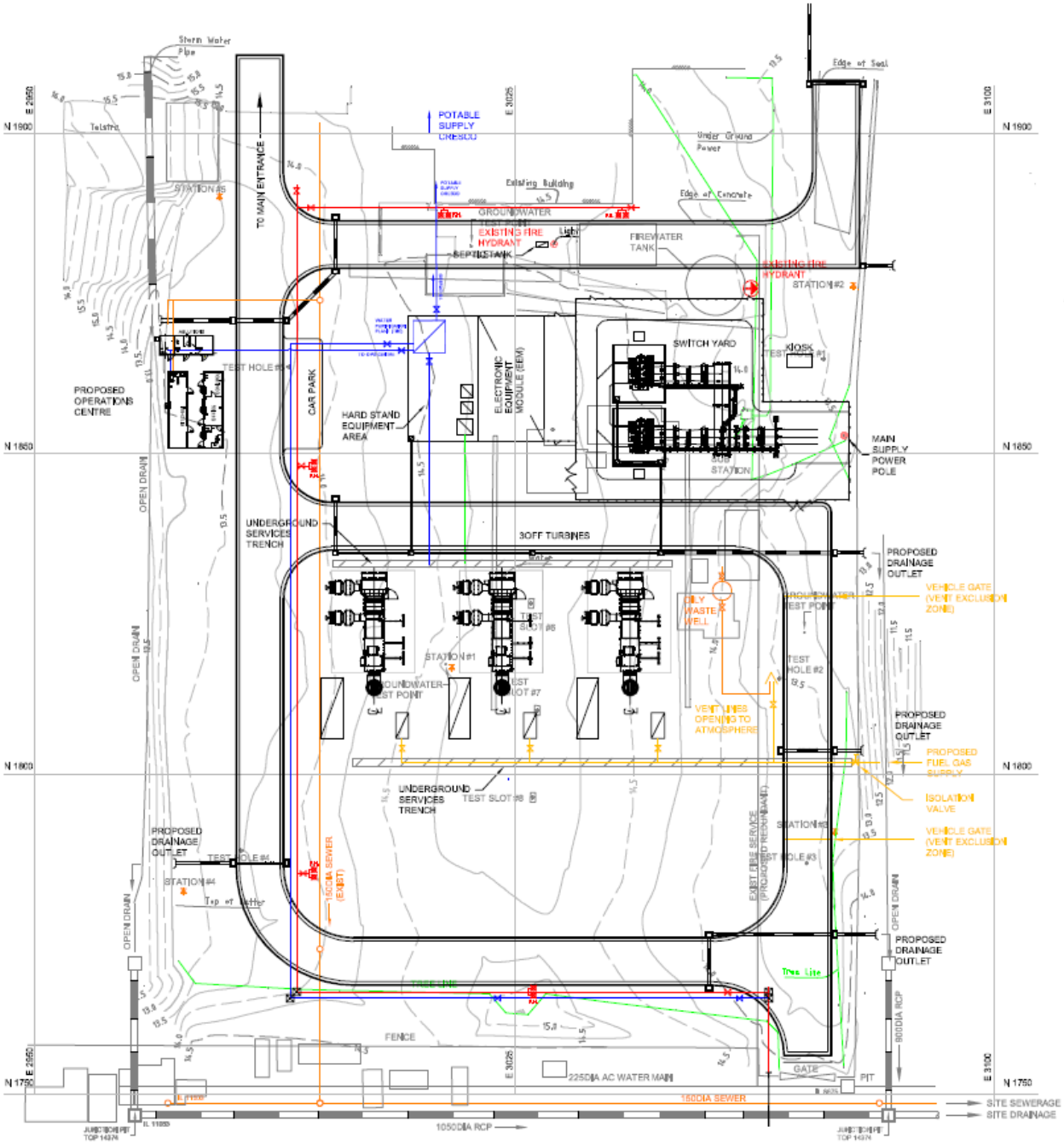
Civil infrastructure such as roadways, walkways, parking lots, ditches, etc. will be left in place if needed for future activities or to maintain site drainage. If deemed no longer necessary, they will be demolished by machine and materials will be disposed of or recycled/reused as appropriate.

6 Execution

Below is a non-exhaustive list of subjects with specific guidance documents that will be followed as needed.

- Decommissioning/Safe-Out Guidelines for Facilities Prior to Demolition
- ExxonMobil Environmental Services Demolition Guidelines 2nd Addition
- Active Demolition Zones
- Demolition by Explosives (Chemical Agents)
- Process Towers/Columns
- Above Ground Storage Tanks
- Working at Heights
- Working Near Mobile Equipment
- Lifting and Rigging
- Excavations
- Energy Isolations
- Hot Work
- Confined Space Entry
- Opening Process Equipment
- Traffic Control
- Permit to Work
- Falling or Projected Materials

7 Appendix A – Site Plan (Draft Only)



8 Appendix B - Hazardous Materials specific to site

- Environmental & Property Services retain the latest information for site pertaining to local hazardous materials specific to site soil, and should be closely involved in putting together any HAZMAT assessment and decommissioning plans.

9 Appendix C - Site Security considerations

- Site Security arrangements have been reviewed and are considered to be relatively low security risk
- Site is entirely fenced around its perimeter, with part of this perimeter also being in a controlled area by third party
- Site contains a method for intrusion detection (intrusion infra-red)
- Prior to the execution of Decommissioning works, contact should be made with local Security contact to confirm if these existing Security provisions will remain adequate for the period of Decommissioning works.