

EHS&R Newsletter

FIRST QUARTER 2022



New EHS&R Employees

We are pleased to introduce the newest members of our environmental, health, safety and regulatory team.

ADAM ROGGE

Adam provides environmental compliance, due diligence, and air permitting services for the environmental group. He has worked primarily with power generation operations throughout the United States, but has focused mostly in New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, and California.

Adam worked for CAMS in multiple capacities for over 10 years before leaving on a brief two-year hiatus. He has since returned to CAMS on December 1, 2021, to act as Regional Environmental Manager in California. In his previous positions at CAMS, Adam was the EHS Lead for facilities in California and Nevada, as well as the Health and Safety Director for the CAMS Power Business Unit. In his current role, Adam primarily supports the newly acquired Sunrise Power and Long Beach Generation facilities with both routine and dynamic corporate environmental compliance support.

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**CALVIN
WHEATLEY**

CALVIN WHEATLEY

Calvin Wheatley joins CAMS as a NERC Compliance Specialist working for Daniel Kubisch of the NERC/ FERC Compliance Team. Calvin joined the power industry in 2005 at Constellation Energy in the IT group working on various projects including the implementation of software such as Maximo. During his tenure at Constellation Calvin maintained the environmental and NERC programs for the six-plant Maryland Peakers project and later moved on to the Corporate NERC group where he supported facilities across all the NERC regions. In 2019, Calvin left Exelon to work with a small co-op in Indiana, Wabash Valley Power Alliance, where he maintained the NERC program for both generation and transmission as well as supported several co-ops with their NERC efforts. After Wabash Valley, Calvin worked for Certrec Corporation where he helped clients maintain multiple NERC Internal Compliance Programs.

Calvin is very excited to be a part of the CAMS NERC Compliance team and is looking forward to jumping in and working with the facilities.

ORLANDO CARTAGENA

Orlando provides environmental compliance, due diligence, and regulatory services for the CAMS environmental group. He has worked primarily in the utility industry with over 28 years in the environmental field with Consolidated Edison Company of New York and NRG. Orlando graduated from United States Air Force Academy with a Bachelor of Science degree. He

**ORLANDO
CARTAGENA**


completed his master's degree in computer resource management and served 27 years in the United States Air Force Reserves, retiring as a lieutenant colonel.

In his current role, Orland supports the following CAMS facilities with environmental compliance support: Middletown Power, Montville Power, Devon Power, Connecticut Jets, South Oswego Terminal, and Oswego Harbor Power.

LUCIAN HILL

Lucian is admitted to the Texas State Bar and is a licensed Environmental Engineer. He provides environmental compliance, due diligence, and air permitting services for the environmental group.

Lucian has experience throughout the energy industry. He worked primarily with oil & gas upstream and midstream operations in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and North Dakota; downstream operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Louisiana; off-shore exploratory drilling operations in the Western and Eastern Gulf of Mexico; power generation in the Gulf Coast, East Coast, and West Coast areas; and LNG export/import operations in Louisiana and Texas.

Lucian graduated from Louisiana State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Engineering, with an M.B.A. from the University of Texas with concentrations in Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Engineering Operations, and with a J.D. from South Texas College of Law Houston with concentrations in Oil & Gas and Environmental Law. Before becoming a consultant and working for the

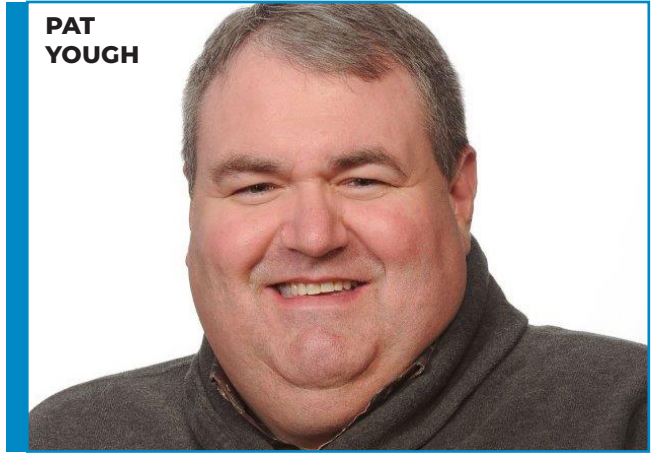
**LUCIAN
HILL**

industry, he served an honorable noncommissioned enlistment in the United States Air Force and was an overseas military contractor.

As an environmental manager for CAMS, Lucian primarily supports the following CAMS facilities with both routine and dynamic corporate environmental compliance support: Badger Midstream, Bergen, Brush, Burlington, Essex, Keys, Kearny, Linden, Long Beach, Sewaren, St. Charles, Sunrise, Tanner, Three Rivers, and Woodbridge.

PAT YOUGH

Pat provides CEMS data management and reporting, allowance reconciliation, GHG reporting, CEMS hardware and software upgrade project management, stack testing project management and oversight services for the environmental group. He has over 25

**PAT
YOUGH**

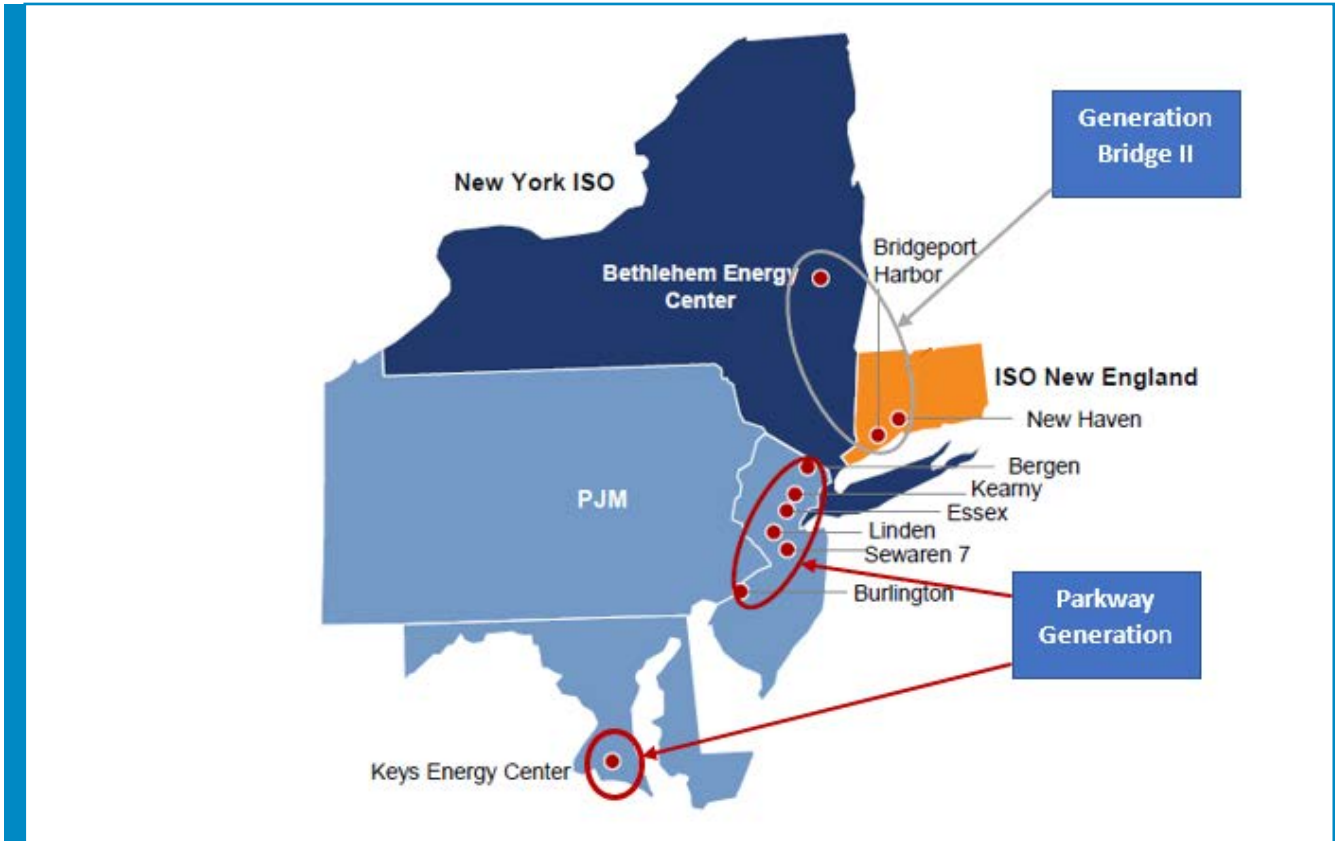
years of experience primarily working with fossil fueled power generation and industrial facilities across the U.S. supporting CEMS, CMMS, and COMS installations, hardware and software upgrades, reporting, and stack testing. Pat graduated from Clarion University of Pennsylvania with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry.

As an environmental analyst for CAMS, Pat primarily supports the following CAMS facilities with routine CEMS and air and GHG emissions reporting, stack testing oversight and review: Bergen, Bethlehem Energy Center, Bridgeport, Burlington, Connecticut Jets, Devon, Essex, Keys, Kearny, Linden, Long Beach, Middletown, Montville, New Haven Harbor, Oswego Harbor, Sewaren, and Sunrise.



At CAMS we have a team of highly qualified people that are, quite simply, the best at what they do. We foster an environment and culture based on integrity, selfless service, entrepreneurial involvement, and ownership.

– Joseph W. Sutton, CEO



Introduction to Our New Plants: Generation Bridge II and Parkway Generation (“Project Fiona”)

OVERVIEW

This quarter we welcome the Generation Bridge II and Parkway Generation plants to the CAMS Fleet. “Project Fiona” was the project name for the acquisition of PSEG Fossil. PSEG Fossil is a fleet of mostly gas-fired power plants formerly owned by PSE&G, an integrated utility based in Newark, N.J. (PSEG). The fleet consists of six power plants in New Jersey that were formerly owned by PSE&G as part of their traditional utility service area, and four power plants – two in Connecticut and one each in Maryland and New York – that they bought or developed outside of their traditional service area.

Because the Connecticut and New York assets had common geography with Generation Bridge, another

ArcLight acquisition completed late in 2021, these three plants were purchased by an ArcLight company called Generation Bridge II, which is anticipated to be combined with Generation Bridge at some point. Eastern Generation is the asset manager for both Generation Bridge and Generation Bridge II and CAMS is the operator of both portfolios.

The New Jersey and Maryland plants are all in the PJM power market, and accordingly were placed in a different project company referred to as Parkway Generation. Parkway Generation is operated and managed by CAMS, with Kindle Energy as the general manager and a portion of the asset management responsibilities to be performed by CAMS.

A brief introduction to each power plant is provided next. Plants are grouped by portfolio and state, with Generation Bridge II plants first, followed by Parkway Generation.



GENERATION BRIDGE II BRIDGEPORT HARBOR 5 (BRIDGEPORT, CONN.)

Bridgeport Harbor 5 ("BHS5") consists of a General Electric 7HA gas turbine operating in a 1x1 combined cycle configuration, with a total generating capacity of 585 MW, and a commercial operation date in 2019. The unit fires natural gas with ultra-low sulfur kerosene (ULSK) backup fuel. BHS5 is a sister unit to Sewaren 7. BHS5 is sited adjacent to the last operating coal plant in New England, the Bridgeport Harbor station, which retired in June 2021, and was retained by PSEG. BHS5 employs an air-cooled condenser for heat rejection.



NEW HAVEN HARBOR STATION (NEW HAVEN, CONN.)

New Haven Harbor Station consists of four units located on the eastern shore of New Haven Harbor in New Haven, Conn. at the site of the former Connecticut Coke Works. Unit 1 fires No. 6 residual oil delivered by barge, is rated at 448 MW, and began operation in

1975. Unit 1 can also operate at up to 150 MW on natural gas as a backup fuel. There are three dual fuel-fired LM6000s with a total capacity of 130 MW, which were added in 2012 by PSEG.



BETHLEHEM ENERGY CENTER (GLENMONT, N.Y.)

Sited at the former Albany Steam Station, a coal-fired power plant originally built in 1952, the Bethlehem Energy Center is a 3x1 combined cycle plant with a rated capacity of 870 MW that fires natural gas only but is permitted to burn fuel oil as a backup fuel. This plant is a sister plant to Waterford, a Lightstone plant that CAMS operates in Waterford, Ohio. Bethlehem went into service in 2005.

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PARKWAY GENERATION BERGEN STATION (RIDGEFIELD, N.J.)

Bergen was originally a coal-fired power plant built in 1959. The modern Bergen Station consists of two sub-plants: Bergen I and Bergen II. Bergen I is a true repowered plant, in which the steam turbine from an older coal-fired unit was repurposed as the steam cycle of a 4x1 combined cycle. The gas turbines are Siemens V84.2 units. Bergen I was constructed in 1995 and has a total capacity of 654 MW. Bergen II consists of a more traditional combined cycle, a 2x1 GE 7FA capable of generating 591 MW, which began operations in 2002. Total capacity for Bergen I and II is 1,245 MW. Bergen I and II are both dual-fueled with natural gas primary fuel and fuel oil backup.

NEW JERSEY PEAKING

Burlington, Essex, and Kearny stations, and four simple cycle units at Linden are operated together as New Jersey Peaking. These facilities comprise solely simple cycle generation, and all units at these four sites are either General Electric 7EA or LM6000 units, constructed in the 1990s or early 2000s, respectively. Although the Linden simple cycle units are part of Linden's Title V air permit, they are operated by New Jersey Peaking staff. New Jersey Peaking staff is primarily based out of Kearny Station, with no permanent staff at Essex Station. There are a small number of permanent staff at Burlington Station.



BURLINGTON STATION (BURLINGTON, N.J.)

Burlington Station is a former coal-fired power plant in Burlington, N.J., which is in southern New Jersey in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Burlington Station consists of four General Electric LM6000 simple cycle gas turbines. They are dual fueled, with natural gas as primary fuel and fuel oil as backup. These units began operations in 2000 and have a combined capacity of 168 MW.



ESSEX STATION (NEWARK, N.J.)

Essex Station is a former coal-fired power plant in Newark, N.J. Essex consists of a single dual-fueled simple cycle General Electric 7EA unit. This unit was constructed in 1990 and has a total capacity of 81 MW. The original Essex site dates to 1915 and was a coal-fired power plant.



KEARNY STATION (KEARNY, N.J.)

Kearny Station is a former coal-fired power plant in Kearny, N.J. Kearny consists of 10 GE LM6000 gas turbines, all dual-fueled simple cycle units. Total capacity of Kearny is 456 MW.



LINDEN STATION (LINDEN, N.J.)

Linden Station comprises Linden CT and CC sub-plants. Linden CT consists of four dual-fuel-fired simple cycle GE 7EAs, operated as part of New Jersey Peaking, as noted above. It began operation in 1995 (2 units) and 2000 (2 units) and has a combined capacity of 336 MW. Linden CC consists of two separate 2x1 combined cycle units based on GE 7FA gas turbines, with a combined generating capacity of 1,300 MW. It is a sister plant to the Lawrenceburg facility in Lawrenceburg, IN, which is owned by Lightstone Generation and operated by CAMS. Linden CC entered operation in 2006.



SEWAREN 7 STATION (WOODBIDGE, N.J.)

Sewaren 7 Station is located on a portion of the older, once coal-fired Sewaren Station. The coal-fired facility is retired and the majority of the site was retained by PSEG, with only the portion of the plant dedicated to Sewaren 7 becoming part of Parkway Generation. Sewaren 7 is a single unit, 1x1 combined cycle based on a General Electric 7HA gas turbine. It is natural gas-fired, with ULSK backup fuel, with a total generating capacity of 538 MW. Sewaren 7 is a sister unit to BHS5. Sewaren 7 employs an air-cooled condenser for heat rejection and began commercial operation in 2018.



KEYS ENERGY CENTER (BRANDYWINE, MD.)

The Keys Energy Center is located in Brandywine, Md., and is a 2x1 combined cycle based on Siemens 501F gas turbines, with a total generating capacity of 761 MW. Keys is natural gas-fired only, and uses an air-cooled condenser for heat rejection. Keys entered commercial service in 2018.

Introduction to Our New Plants: Generation Bridge (“Project Dino”)

OVERVIEW

“Project Dino” was the project name for the acquisition by ArcLight of a group of 11 plants formerly owned by NRG Energy, based in Houston. The fleet consists of two power plants in California, seven in Connecticut, and two in New York. This acquisition was completed on December 1, 2021. ArcLight formed a company for the acquisition named Generation Bridge.

Eastern Generation is the asset manager for Generation Bridge plants located in New York and Connecticut, and is also the operator of the Arthur Kill facility in Staten Island, N.Y.. Eastern Generation, an ArcLight portfolio company, is also the manager and operator of three other in-city assets. CAMS is the operator for the other 10 Generation Bridge plants, and is also asset manager for the California plants.

A brief introduction to each power plant is provided next. Plants are grouped by state.



MIDDLETOWN (MIDDLETOWN, CONN.)

Middletown is situated on the western bank of the Connecticut River, in Middletown, Conn. The plant consists of three steam electric generating boilers

(Units 2, 3 and 4) and five combustion turbines (Units 10 and 12-15). Middletown has one auxiliary boiler (Unit 4A) and two glycol boilers used to heat fuel oil and provide station heat. There are four No. 6 oil tanks of various sizes for a total of 31,710,000 gallons. Total generating capacity is 953 MW. Middletown is equipped with a fuel oil barge dock, but fuel oil barges are unable to traverse the river as far north as Middletown, so fuel oil is received at Montville, then delivered by truck to Middletown.



MONTVILLE (UNCASVILLE, CONN.)

Montville is situated on the Thames River and has a generation capacity of 488 MW, and consists of two boilers and two diesel generators. The boilers – Units 5 & 6 – are Combustion Engineering tangentially fired units. Unit 5 is rated at 905 mmBTU/hr, can produce 82 MW, and can operate on both No. 6 oil and natural gas. Unit 6 is rated at 4,659 mmBtu/hr, can produce 402 MW, and runs on No. 6 oil as the primary and No. 2 oil for startup, shutdown and operational stabilization. The facility has three 6,645,042 gallon capacity storage tanks that can store number 6 fuel oil. Montville receives No. 6 oil primarily by barge. Middletown’s fuel oil is also provided through Montville by truck. Montville is the easternmost plant in the Generation Bridge portfolio.



DEVON (MILFORD, CONN.)

Devon is located in Milford, Conn., on the eastern bank of the Housatonic River, and has nine combustion turbines (Units 10-18) with a total generating capacity of 380 MW. Unit 10 is an oil fired 20 MW Pratt & Whitney FT4A-8 combustion turbine. Units 11-14 are each 40 MW General Electric LM6000PA dual fuel fired combustion turbines which utilize water injection for NOx control. Units 15-18 are each 50 MW General Electric LM6000PC dual fuel fired combustion turbines placed into service in June and July 2010 which utilize water injection, selective catalytic reduction (SCR) and oxidation catalyst to control NOx, CO and VOC. The facility has one 5,063,401 gallon capacity storage tank that can store diesel oil.

CONNECTICUT JETS (FOUR SITES)

The Connecticut Jets are oil-fired simple cycle combustion turbines located at electrical substations owned by Eversource in four locations across western Connecticut. The Jets are all based on Pratt and Whitney (P&W) FT4A-8LF aeroderivative turbines nominally rated at 20 MW each.

BRANFORD (BRANFORD, CONN.)

Branford is a fuel oil/natural gas fired facility consisting of one P&W unit. Branford also includes two 25,000-gallon fuel oil aboveground storage tanks storing ultra low-sulfur kerosene in a concrete containment structure. Branford began operating in 1969. Branford is located on approximately 0.5 acres in Branford, New Haven County.

Devon is located in Milford, Conn., on the eastern bank of the Housatonic River, and has nine combustion turbines (Units 10-18) with a total generating capacity of 380 MW. Unit 10 is an oil fired 20 MW Pratt & Whitney FT4A-8 combustion turbine. Units 11-14 are each 40 MW General Electric LM6000PA dual fuel fired combustion turbines which utilize water injection for NOx control. Units 15-18 are each 50 MW General Electric LM6000PC dual fuel fired combustion turbines placed into service in June and July 2010 which utilize water injection, selective catalytic reduction (SCR) and oxidation catalyst to control NOx, CO and VOC. The facility has one 5,063,401 gallon capacity storage tank that can store diesel oil.

COS COB (COS COB, CONN.)

Cos Cob Station is a 100 MW diesel fueled facility that consists of five P&W turbines. The facility is located in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn., on easements with a total area of 0.94 acre.

TORRINGTON (TORRINGTON, CONN.)

Torrington is a fuel oil/natural gas fired facility consisting of one P&W unit. Torrington is located on an approximately 0.28 acres easement in Torrington, Conn.

FRANKLIN DR (TORRINGTON, CONN.)

Franklin is a fuel oil/natural gas-fired facility consisting of P&W unit. The facility also includes two 25,000 gallon fuel oil storage tanks, and is located on an approximately 0.35 acre easement in Torrington, Conn.

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OSWEGO HARBOR POWER (OSWEGO, N.Y.)

Oswego is a 1,700 MW facility that consists of two boilers Unit 5 and Unit 6 that generate 850 MW each, two house boilers that provide steam for station heating and four oil tanks with the capacity of 16,254,000 gallons each. Oswego was originally built in 1939, and is located on the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario. Oswego burns primarily No. 6 fuel oil.



LONG BEACH GENERATING STATION (LONG BEACH, CALIF.)

Long Beach is a 252 MW simple-cycle natural gas-fired electric generating facility based on four ABB GT11D

gas turbines (Units 1 through 4), each rated at 63 MW.

The facility was previously owned and operated by Southern California Edison (SCE) from 1910 to 1998 and was sold to NRG in April 1998. NRG converted the original combined-cycle units to four refurbished gas turbines in 2007, and Long Beach has since operated as a fast-start peaking facility. Long Beach was Southern California Edison's first power plant, and was originally built with a cross-beach discharge. Due to oil and gas extraction in the area, Long Beach Generating Station is now located 17 feet below sea level. It is also located very close to the Gerald Desmond Bridge, which crosses the Back Channel from the mainland to Terminal Island, where the Port of Long Beach is located.



SUNRISE POWER COMPANY (FELLOWS, CALIF.)

Sunrise is a 585 MW combined-cycle gas-fired electric generating facility consisting of two 160 MW nominally rated GE 7FA combustion turbines, two HRSGs, and one Alstom steam turbine generator rated at 265 MW. The facility began operation in June 2001 as a simple-cycle plant and was expanded to the current combined-cycle configuration in June 2003. Sunrise is located on an approximate 25-acre property in Fellows, Kern County, Calif., leased from Chevron.



CYBERSECURITY

U.S. Warns of Russian Cyber Threats to Critical Infrastructure

On December 23 of 2015, in western Ukraine, three distribution companies suffered simultaneous cyberattacks. The attacks lasted only 10 minutes and resulted in the loss of power for approximately 230,000 customers for up to six hours. The attack was widely attributed to a Russian state sponsored hacker team called Sandworm.

WIRED magazine has written several articles since 2016 exposing Sandworm's cyberattacks and the damage the team has inflicted throughout the Globe. The team was so successful at cyberwarfare, that in 2019 WIRED magazine declared Sandworm as the Kremlin's most dangerous hackers.

Fast forward to today's impending crises between the U.S. ally Ukraine and Russia. Tensions throughout the world increased when U.S. intelligence agencies reported the Kremlin plans to conduct military operations along the Ukrainian border. The operation involves 175,000 Russian troops.

In response to this threat, on Jan. 11, 2022, the U.S. government issued a joint Cybersecurity Advisory (CSA): Alert (AA22-011A) Understanding and Mitigating Russian State-Sponsored Cyber Threats to U.S. Critical Infrastructure. The advisory was authored by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and National Security Agency (NSA). The alert encouraged companies, especially those with critical infrastructure networks, to increase their state of awareness and conduct proactive threat hunting. Additional recommendations were for organizations to review their cyber incident response plan, resilience plan, and continuity of operations plan to ensure they are up to date. In addition, network administrators were advised to inspect access management records for unauthorized or over privileged accounts, firewall ACL rules for gaps, and ensure all known cyber vulnerabilities are patched or mitigated. The CISA, FBI, and NSA encouraged all organizations to implement the recommendations in the alert to increase cyber resilience against this threat. For additional information and recommendations, please review the Alert (AA22-011A) on the CISA website. Remember, cybersecurity is everyone's responsibility.



Proposed “Good Neighbor” Plan for 2015 Ozone NAAQS

By Derek Furstenwerth, Vice President of Environmental

On Feb. 28, 2022, USEPA made available a proposed rule that would significantly change the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), including the addition of NO_x limitations on certain reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) units in the midstream sector. With respect to CSAPR, the proposed rule would add 12 new states to the CSAPR Ozone Season Group 3 trading program, including five states that were not previously subject to CSAPR. It would also set new state budgets and allowance allocations for 2023 and 2024 for all Group 3 states and units. Beginning in 2025 the CSAPR Ozone Season Group 3 trading program would move to a dynamic budget system in which state budgets and unit allowances change every year. The rule also includes limitations on banking of allowances, a backstop emission rate for coal-fired units, and a secondary emission limit for states that exceed their assurance levels.

2023

- Moves affected units in TX, AK, MS, OK, TN, AL, and MO from Group 2 to Group 3
- Expands CSAPR to include DE, MN, NV, UT, and WY and adds those states to Group 3
- Sets new state budgets for the above states and the existing Group 3 states (IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OH, and PA) for 2023 and 2024
- Sets allowance allocation for all affected units for 2023 and 2024

2024

Beginning in 2024, the total banked allowances for all facilities within a state will be limited to 10.5% of the state allowance budget. If total allowances banked are more than the 10.5% threshold, they will be proportionally reduced from each facility’s account (e.g., if the combined banked allowances held by the facilities within a state was equal to 21% of the state budget, then all facilities will have their banked allowances halved). This does not affect the annual allocation of allowances. The goal of the rule is to prevent there

from being a glut of allowances in the market that reduce control incentives in later years.

A “backstop” daily NO_x emission rate of 0.14 lb/mmbtu for coal fired boilers is used for the ozone control period (May-Sept.). If a unit exceeds the applicable daily backstop emissions rate, all emissions over the rate will be subject to a 3-for-1 allowance surrender ratio instead of the normal 1-for-1 allowance surrender ratio.

2025

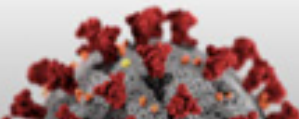
Beginning in 2025, units in Group 3 states will be allocated allowances based on a dynamic process. The budget and allocation formula are complex but, at a high level, each state budget is calculated based on a historical heat input and emission factors (0.012 lb/mmbtu for combined cycle; 0.03 lb/mmbtu for simple cycle regardless of fuel; 0.05 lb/mmbtu for coal units). The budget is then roughly allocated to emission units

based on their proportional historical heat input, not to exceed their historical maximum emissions. Allowance allocations for each ozone season will be proposed by March 1 of the year prior (e.g., 2025 allowance allocations will be announced by March 1, 2024).

MIDSTREAM

The proposed rule includes NO_x limits for certain RICE units in the Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas Industry Group (NAICS 4862). The limits would apply to RICE with a nameplate capacity of 1,000 horsepower (“hp”) or greater and located in AR, CA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, NV, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, and WY. The agency stated that the limits align with the installation of a non-selective catalytic reduction controls on four stroke rich burn engines, selective catalytic reduction on four stroke lean burn engines, and layered combustion retrofits for two stroke lean burn engines.





CAMS Health and Safety SharePoint Site

By Ben Vodila, Vice President of Health & Safety

At CAMS facilities, the Health and Safety of our CAMS employees is paramount. In addition to providing corporate support to all our facilities and thorough annual inspections, CAMS Health and Safety (H&S) is constantly creating new tools, procedures, and programs to further reduce the risks our employees experience daily. While we intend to maintain our consistent communications via email from our safety inbox, we have also developed a Health and Safety SharePoint site for a convenient central location.

In addition to providing easy access to our Corporate Safety Standards, we will continue updating our site's content to inform on upcoming CAMS Health and Safety initiatives while providing a repository for all our safety alerts, lessons

learned, presentations and other valuable tools and references.

While we will continue to receive and reply from site concerns in our safety inbox, we also wanted to create an easy way to contact your corporate Health and Safety Support team. Inside the SharePoint you will find an easy tool to ask for clarifications or changes to a Health and Safety Standard, as well as a feature to ask any question you need the H&S team to address. Some of the general features of this site are:

- All Corporate H&S Minimum Requirements
- CAMS Covid-19 Compliance Guidance
- Quick links to all external H&S services such as GPILearn, Gensuite, and MSDSONline
- H&S Training Presentations
- Corporate Safety Messages
- H&S trends and analysis
- Safety Alerts and Lessons Learned
- Individual Facility Sub-Folders

PATH FORWARD

CAMS Health and Safety will publish its SharePoint this March of 2022. While we intend to have this available for all employees, our initial release will be shared with our O&M Managers, Plant Managers and Plant EHS Managers. This will allow us to identify any issues and accept any feedback for improvement before the full roll out.

CAMS is currently updating Corporate Safety Standards to be used as minimum requirements for all applicable Federal Regulations. One of our goals in the Health and Safety team is to provide world class customer support, and we created this digital location for employees and facilities to easily reference our Corporate Programs to facilitate that goal. Further communications on how we roll out access will be forthcoming. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at safety@camstex.com, or contact Vice President of Health & Safety - Ben Vodila (bvodila@camstex.com).

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