Cladding Technology Shanxi Co., Ltd

HSE Special Emergency Response Plan for Natural Disasters

I. Basic Information of the Plan

Management Identification	Document No.: CLADDING-HSE-PD-46 Effective Date: January 1, 2026Filing Entities: HSE Department of COMPANY, Local Emergency Management Bureau
Compilation Basis	Emergency Response Law of the People's Republic of China, Law on Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters, Regulations on Natural Disaster Relief, Regulations on Emergency Response to Work Safety Accidents, Company HSE Overall Emergency Response Plan for Emergencies (V3.0)
Scope of Application	Six major types of natural disasters occurring within the company's production and operation areas (combined with regional characteristics): 1. Meteorological disasters: typhoons (frequent from July to September), heavy rains, thunder and lightning, hailstorms, high temperatures; 2. Flood disasters: floods, waterlogging (high incidence in rainy seasons); 3. Geological disasters: earthquakes (located in active areas), landslides; 4. Snow and ice disasters: heavy snow, freezing, cold waves
Core Objectives	1. Zero casualties; 2. Loss rate of high-value materials (DN800 ball valves, compressor units) ≤ 1%; 3. Restoration of core warehousing operations within 24 hours after disasters; 4. Zero incidence of secondary disasters (equipment overturning, material leakage, electric shock)

II. General Provisions

Article 1 Purpose of Compilation

To effectively respond to natural disasters such as typhoons, heavy rains, and earthquakes, improve the company's ability to prevent and mitigate disasters, and through "advance prevention, accurate early warning, rapid response, and scientific recovery", minimize casualties, property losses, and business interruptions. It ensures the stability of core businesses such as material warehousing, loading-unloading-transportation, and equipment management, eliminates risks such as material soaking due to rainwater logging, equipment overturning caused by typhoons, secondary leakage triggered by earthquakes, and fires caused by lightning strikes, and guarantees the orderly resumption of production and operation activities.

Article 2 Work Principles

1. **Prevention First, Combination of Prevention and Rescue**: Prioritize the implementation of engineering protection (seismic reinforcement, drainage dredging, lightning protection testing), and reserve emergency materials in advance (including living support materials) to achieve "preparation before disasters, disposal during disasters, and rapid recovery after disasters";
2. **Unified Command, Level-by-Level Responsibility**: Activate four-level responses according to disaster levels. The person in charge of the affected area takes the lead in initial disposal, the company's emergency command center coordinates and upgrades the response, and links up with local emergency, meteorological, and fire-fighting departments when necessary;
3. **Life First, Material Protection**: Give priority to ensuring the evacuation and shelter of personnel, then organize the transfer of high-value materials (special equipment, precision instruments), and prohibit risky material rescue;
4. **Classified Disposal, Collaborative Linkage**: Develop exclusive disposal processes for different disaster types (typhoon/heavy rain/earthquake/thunder and lightning/high temperature), with internal emergency teams as the main force and external linkage with government departments and cooperative units;
5. **Continuous Improvement, Closed-Loop Management**: Conduct post-disaster reviews of the disposal process, optimize early warning mechanisms, protective measures, and material reserves, and avoid the recurrence of similar problems.

III. Risk Identification and Prevention and Control (Supplementary Regional and New Disaster Risks)

Article 3 Risk Identification of Key Disaster Types (Combined with Business Scenarios + Regional Characteristics)

Disaster Type	Affected Scenarios	Triggering Factors (Including Regional Characteristics)	Potential Consequences	Risk Level	Core Prevention and Control Measures
Typhoons (Frequent in Coastal Areas)	Outdoor loading and unloading areas, open storage yards, billboards	1. Typhoon season from July to September, wind force ≥ Level 10 (severe typhoon), which may blow down crane booms; 2. Typhoons accompanied by heavy rains, scouring materials in open storage piles; 3. Collapse of billboards and walls, damaging equipment/personnel	1. Crane overturning, maintenance cost ≥ 500,000 yuan; 2. Outdoor pipe fittings scattered, loss rate ≥ 15%; 3. Injuries caused by falling objects, leading to casualties; 4. Interruption of power supply lines, suspension of warehousing operations	High Risk	1. Reinforce cranes 24 hours before typhoon warning (install wind cables, lower booms); 2. Wrap open materials with windbreak nets, stack height ≤ 1.2m; 3. Remove easy-to-fall billboards, check the firmness of walls; 4. Reserve emergency generators in advance (to ensure warehouse lighting)
Heavy Rain and Floods (Waterlogging in Rainy Seasons)	Material warehousing areas, underground power distribution rooms, outdoor	1. Hourly rainfall ≥ 50mm (heavy rain) in rainy seasons, poor drainage in warehousing areas; 2. Rising water level of surrounding rivers, backflow	1. Materials in low-lying areas (cartons, electrical appliances) flooded, scrapping rate ≥ 30%; 2.	High Risk	1. Raise the warehousing area by 30cm, set up 50cm-high water retaining ridges; 2. Equip 10 high-power

	storage yards	into warehouses; 3. Blockage of underground pipe networks, forming waterlogging and submerging power distribution rooms	Warehouse walls leaking, damaging the sealing surface of DN800 ball valves; 3. Water inflow into power distribution rooms, causing short circuits and power outages; 4. Electrical failures of forklifts and cranes after being soaked		drainage pumps (flow rate ≥ 100m³/h, including spares); 3. Store high-value materials on the second floor or elevated platforms; 4. Install waterproof baffles (60cm high) in power distribution rooms, and equip dehumidifiers
Earthquakes (Active Areas)	Equipment storage areas, dangerous goods warehouses, buildings	1. Located in an earthquake-active area, earthquake magnitude ≥ 4.0, intensity ≥ Grade V, leading to equipment overturning; 2. Collapse of shelves in dangerous goods warehouses, leakage of oil drums/gas cylinders; 3. Cracking of building walls, damaging materials/personnel	1. Overturning of compressor units, damage to core components; 2. Hydraulic oil leakage polluting soil, acetylene cylinder collision and explosion; 3. Personnel injured by falling objects; 4. Secondary	Extremely High Risk	1. Fix equipment with seismic brackets, reinforce dangerous goods shelves with bolts; 2. Set up seismic isolation zones in dangerous goods warehouses, fix oil drums separately; 3. Ensure evacuation routes are free of

			fires (caused by electrical short circuits)		obstacles and clearly marked; 4. Conduct seismic testing on buildings every 3 years, and reinforce weak parts
Thunder and Lightning	Outdoor loading and unloading areas, power distribution rooms, dangerous goods warehouses	1. Thunderstorm weather, ungrounded equipment struck by lightning; 2. Failure of lightning protection facilities (not inspected annually), causing electrical sparks; 3. Lightning striking billboards, igniting surrounding flammables (cotton yarn, cartons)	1. Power distribution room tripping, power supply interruption; 2. Fires caused by lightning, burning outdoor materials; 3. Explosion of oil and gas in dangerous goods warehouses due to sparks; 4. Personnel electrocution casualties	Medium Risk	1. Complete lightning protection facility testing before March every year (grounding resistance ≤ 10Ω); 2. Install lightning rods on outdoor equipment (cranes, forklifts); 3. Stop outdoor operations during thunderstorms, cut off non-essential power supplies; 4. Install lightning early warning devices in dangerous

					goods warehouses
High Temperatures	Warehousing areas, equipment maintenance workshops, transport vehicles	1. Temperatures ≥ 35℃ in summer, poor ventilation in warehousing areas; 2. Long-term operation of equipment, excessive temperature causing failures; 3. Transport vehicles exposed to the sun, tire aging and blowout; 4. Heatstroke of employees	1. Damage to precision instruments (flowmeters) due to high temperatures; 2. Decreased viscosity of hydraulic oil, increased risk of equipment leakage; 3. Transportation delays, material deterioration (such as rubber seals); 4. Employee heatstroke, affecting work efficiency	Medium Risk	1. Install ventilation fans/air conditioners in warehousing areas, control temperature ≤ 30℃; 2. Install temperature sensors on equipment, with automatic alarms for over-temperature; 3. Equip transport vehicles with sunshades, suspend transportation at noon (12:00-14:00); 4. Equip work areas with heatstroke prevention medicines (Huoxiang Zhengqi Water, cooling oil)
Heavy Snow and Freezing	Transportation routes, loading and unloading	1. Snowfall ≥ 10mm in 24 hours (heavy snow) in winter, covering	1. Transport vehicles skidding, material	Medium Risk	1. Equip transport vehicles with anti-skid

	operation areas, equipment pipelines	outdoor operation areas; 2. Temperatures ≤ -5℃, road icing; 3. Freezing and cracking of equipment pipelines, oil solidification	delivery delayed by ≥ 24 hours; 2. Forklift tires skidding, colliding with shelves; 3. Hydraulic pipeline freezing and cracking, leaked oil freezing; 4. Personnel slipping and falling injuries		chains and snow-melting agents (10 tons reserved); 2. Lay anti-skid mats in loading and unloading areas, equip with 1 snow removal vehicle; 3. Wrap equipment pipelines with thermal insulation cotton, add antifreeze (100L); 4. Clear snow in work areas, set up warning signs

Article 4 Daily Prevention and Control Measures (Supplementary Prevention and Control for New Disasters)

1. **Engineering Protection (Supplementary Prevention and Control for Thunder and Lightning/High Temperatures)**:

◦ Lightning protection facilities: Entrust a third party to conduct testing before March every year to ensure grounding resistance meets standards, and install lightning rods on outdoor equipment;

◦ High-temperature protection: Install ventilation/cooling equipment in warehousing areas and maintenance workshops, and install sunshades on transport vehicles;

◦ Seismic reinforcement: Conduct seismic testing on buildings every 3 years, and fix equipment with seismic brackets;

◦ Drainage system: Clean underground pipe networks 1 month before the rainy season, ensure the height of water retaining ridges in warehousing areas ≥ 50cm, and install waterproof baffles in power distribution rooms.

1. **Material Reserves (Supplementary Living Materials and Materials for New Disasters)**:

Disaster Type	Core Materials and Specifications (Including Living Support)	Storage Location	Quantity	Maintenance Requirements
Typhoons/Heavy Rains	Drainage pumps (10 units, including spare motors), sandbags (2,000 pieces), waterproof tarpaulins (200 ㎡), emergency generators (3 units, power 50kW)	Emergency warehouse in warehousing area, emergency cabinet in loading and unloading area	10 units / 2,000 pieces / 200 ㎡ / 3 units	Test-run drainage pumps once a month, store sandbags in a dry place, start generators once a week (for 30 minutes)
Earthquakes	First-aid kits (10 pieces, including fracture fixators), life detectors (2 units), breaking tools (5 sets), emergency shelter tents (5 tents), emergency food (3-day supply for 300 people: instant noodles, mineral water)	Emergency warehouse of Quality and Safety Department, company square	10 pieces / 2 units / 5 sets / 5 tents / 300 portions	Update first-aid kit medicines quarterly, regularly rotate food (replace 3 months before expiration date)
Thunder and Lightning/High Temperatures	Lightning protection testing equipment (1	Warehouse of Equipment Department, warehouse of	1 set / 100 portions / 500 bottles / 20 units	Calibrate lightning protection equipment

	set), heatstroke prevention medicines (100 portions), cool drinks (500 bottles), emergency fans (20 units)	Administration Department		annually, supplement heatstroke prevention medicines before summer
Heavy Snow and Freezing	Anti-skid chains (30 pieces), snow-melting agents (10 tons), snow removal vehicle (1 unit), thermal insulation cotton (500m), antifreeze (100L)	Warehouse of Transportation Department, warehouse of Equipment Department	30 pieces / 10 tons / 1 unit / 500m / 100L	Mark anti-skid chains by vehicle model, store snow-melting agents in a moisture-proof place

1. **Monitoring and Early Warning (Supplementary Regional Linkage Mechanism)**:

◦ Meteorological linkage: Establish a special communication mechanism with the local meteorological bureau to obtain accurate early warnings 48 hours before typhoons/heavy rains, and push real-time early warning information for thunder and lightning weather;

◦ Earthquake monitoring: Connect to the local earthquake monitoring network to obtain early warning signals 10-30 seconds before an earthquake;

◦ On-site monitoring: Install water level sensors (alarm when exceeding 20cm) and temperature sensors (alarm when exceeding 30℃) in warehousing areas, and install anemometers (alarm when wind force ≥ Level 8) and lightning early warning devices in loading and unloading areas;

◦ Regular inspection: Inspect the drainage system, windproof reinforcement facilities, and seismic brackets quarterly, clean the pipe network 1 week before the rainy season, and inspect cooling equipment 1 week before summer.

IV. Emergency Organization and Responsibilities (Integrating Information Collection and On-Site Command)

Article 5 Special Emergency Organizational Structure (Supplementary On-Site Command Post and Information Collection Group)

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graph TD    A[Emergency Command Center] --> A1[Commander-in-Chief: General Manager (Wang Gang)]    A --> A2[Deputy Commander-in-Chief: Deputy General Manager in Charge of Safety]    A --> A3[Members: Heads of Various Departments + External Experts]    A --> B[On-Site Command Post]    B --> B1[On-Site Commander: Person in Charge of the Affected Unit]    B --> B2[On-Site Deputy Commander: Head of Professional Department (Equipment/Business)]    A --> C[On-Site Emergency Group]    C --> C1[Evacuation and Transfer Group (Administration Department/Security Team: 10 people)]    C --> C2[Equipment Protection Group (Equipment Department: 8 people)]    C --> C3[Material Rescue Group (Business Department: 12 people)]    C --> C4[Medical Rescue Group (Administration Department: 4 people, holding first-aid certificates)]    C --> C5[Secondary Disaster Prevention and Control Group (Quality and Safety Department: 5 people)]    C --> C6[Information Collection Group (Administration Department: 2 people)]    A --> D[Rear Support Group]    D --> D1[Material Support Group (Administration Department: 6 people)]    D --> D2[Communication and Liaison Group (Administration Department: 3 people)]    D --> D3[Logistics Support Group (Finance Department/Administration Department: 4 people)]
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Article 6 Core Responsibility Division (Supplementary Responsibilities of Information Collection and On-Site Command)

Organization/Position	Core Responsibilities (Including New Disasters and Information Collection)
Emergency Command Center (Commander-in-Chief/Deputy Commander-in-Chief)	1. Approve the activation/termination of emergency responses, and issue instructions for "personnel evacuation", "material transfer", and "living support"; 2. Coordinate the allocation of emergency resources (external snow removal vehicles, drainage equipment, living materials); 3. Make major decisions (work suspension due to typhoons, shelter from earthquakes, adjustment of high-temperature operations); 4. Link up with local emergency departments (drainage during heavy rains, search and rescue after earthquakes, fire fighting for lightning-induced fires)
On-Site Command Post (On-Site Commander)	1. Implement the instructions of the Command Center, organize on-site disposal (such as typhoon reinforcement, drainage during heavy rains); 2. Report the disaster progress to the Command Center in real time (e.g., "Water level in the warehousing area is 15cm, need to transfer DN800 ball

	valves"); 3. Coordinate the linkage of various on-site groups to solve sudden problems (such as trapped personnel, material blocking channels); 4. Organize on-site cleaning after disasters and confirm no secondary risks
Information Collection Group	1. Collect disaster information in real time (casualties, material losses, equipment damage), and fill in the "Disaster Dynamic Form"; 2. Track the update of early warnings from meteorological/earthquake departments and report to the Command Center every 30 minutes; 3. Count loss data after disasters and assist in compiling the "Disaster Assessment Report"; 4. Organize records of the disposal process and form a closed-loop file
Evacuation and Transfer Group	Typhoons/heavy rains/earthquakes: 1. Guide personnel to evacuate to shelter areas (company square, away from buildings/equipment) along evacuation routes, and count the number of people; 2. High temperatures: Adjust working hours (avoid 12:00-14:00), and transfer personnel with heatstroke to shaded areas; 3. Thunder and lightning: Guide personnel to enter indoor areas and prohibit approaching outdoor equipment
Equipment Protection Group	Typhoons: Reinforce cranes/remove billboards; Heavy rains: Start drainage pumps/clean pipe networks; Earthquakes: Inspect equipment overturning/cut off valves of dangerous goods; Thunder and lightning: Cut off non-essential power supplies/inspect lightning protection facilities; High temperatures: Turn on cooling equipment/monitor equipment temperatures; Heavy snow: Wrap pipelines/add antifreeze
Material Rescue Group	Give priority to transferring high-value materials (DN800 ball valves, compressor units), cover with waterproof tarpaulins during typhoons/heavy rains; Earthquakes: Rescue undamaged precision instruments to avoid secondary collisions; Heavy snow: Clear snow on outdoor materials to prevent pile collapse
Medical Rescue Group	1. Treat the injured (fractures from earthquakes, drowning from heavy rains, heatstroke from high temperatures, electric shock from thunder and lightning), and contact 120 for severely injured persons; 2. Set up medical points in shelter areas and provide first-aid materials (tourniquets, heatstroke

	prevention medicines); 3. Conduct health and epidemic prevention after disasters (such as drinking water disinfection)
Logistics Support Group	1. Ensure living materials in shelter areas (food, drinking water, warm quilts) to meet the needs of 300 people for 3 days; 2. Dispatch emergency vehicles (rescue vehicles, ambulances) to ensure smooth roads; 3. Provide cool drinks during high temperatures and hot meals during heavy snow

V. Early Warning and Emergency Response (Integrating Response Levels and Disposal of New Disasters)

Article 7 Early Warning Levels and Issuance (Supplementary Thresholds for New Disasters)

Early Warning Level	Identification Color	Typhoons (Coastal Areas)	Heavy Rains (Rainy Seasons)	Earthquakes (Active Areas)	Thunder and Lightning	High Temperatures	Heavy Snow	Response Preparation
Level Ⅰ (Extraordinarily Serious)	Red	Wind force ≥ Level 12 (super typhoon)	Hourly rainfall ≥ 100mm (extreme heavy rain)	Magnitude ≥ 6.0, intensity ≥ Grade Ⅶ	Severe thunder storms with hailstorms	Temperature ≥ 40℃	Snowfall ≥ 30mm in 24 hours (extreme heavy snow)	Stop all work, evacuate to shelter areas; transfer all high-value materials; link up with local emergency departments
Level Ⅱ (Serious)	Orange	Wind force 10-11	Hourly rainfa	Magnitude 5.0-	Thunder storms with	Temperature 37-40℃	Snowfall 15-	Stop outdoor operations,

		levels (severe typhoon)	ll 50-100mm (heavy rain)	5.9, intensity Grade Ⅵ	short-term heavy rains		30mm in 24 hours (heavy snow)	gather personnel on standby; transfer core materials; start drainage pumps/reinforce equipment
Level Ⅲ (Relatively Serious)	Yellow	Wind force 8-9 levels (tropical storm)	Hourly rainfall 25-50mm (moderate to heavy rain)	Magnitude 4.0-4.9, intensity Grade Ⅴ	Thunderstorm weather	Temperature 35-37℃	Snowfall 5-15mm in 24 hours (heavy snow)	Restrict outdoor operations; prepare waterproof tarpaulins/sandbags; inspect cooling/lightning protection equipment
Level Ⅳ (General)	Blue	Wind force 6-7 levels (tropical depression)	Hourly rainfall 10-25mm (moderate rain)	Magnitude < 4.0, no obvious sense	Cloudy weather with local light rain	Temperature 33-35℃	Snowfall < 5mm in 24 hours (light snow)	Conduct normal operations, strengthen inspections; keep emergency materials on standby; pay attention to early warning updates

Early Warning Issuance Process (Supplementary Responsibilities of the Information Collection Group)

1. **Information Acquisition**: The Communication and Liaison Group receives meteorological/earthquake early warnings, and the Information Collection Group combines on-site monitoring data (water level, temperature, wind speed);
2. **Level Determination**: The Deputy Commander-in-Chief organizes the Quality and Safety Department and the Information Collection Group to determine the level, and reports to the Commander-in-Chief within 10 minutes;
3. **Issuance Implementation**: Levels Ⅰ/Ⅱ are approved by the Commander-in-Chief (broadcast + SMS), and Levels Ⅲ/Ⅳ are approved by the Deputy Commander-in-Chief (departmental notification);
4. **Early Warning Cancellation**: When the disaster weakens, the Information Collection Group confirms no secondary risks, and the Commander-in-Chief/Deputy Commander-in-Chief announces the cancellation.

Article 8 Hierarchical Emergency Response Process (Supplementary Examples of New Disasters)

(I) Thunder and Lightning Disasters (Level Ⅱ Response, Severe Thunderstorms with Short-Term Heavy Rains)

1. **Initial Disposal (0-15 minutes)**:

◦ Evacuation and Transfer Group: Guide personnel working outdoors to enter indoor areas, prohibit approaching cranes and billboards, and count the number of people;

◦ Equipment Protection Group: Cut off non-essential power supplies (such as loading and unloading area lighting, temporary power), and check whether lightning protection grounding is normal;

◦ Information Collection Group: Record the impact of thunderstorms (whether power trips occur, equipment damage), and report to the Command Center every 10 minutes;

1. **Mid-Term Disposal (15-60 minutes)**:

◦ Secondary Disaster Prevention and Control Group: Inspect power distribution rooms and dangerous goods warehouses to confirm no electric leakage/fire risks;

◦ Material Support Group: If power is cut off, start emergency generators to ensure lighting and monitoring in warehousing areas;

◦ Medical Rescue Group: Provide first aid (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) for electrocuted personnel, and contact 120 for severely injured persons;

1. **Response Termination (60-90 minutes)**:

◦ Equipment Protection Group: After the thunderstorm ends, test the insulation resistance of equipment to confirm no damage;

◦ Information Collection Group: Count losses (such as lighting fixtures damaged by lightning strikes) and report to the Logistics Support Group for supplementary procurement;

◦ On-Site Commander: Confirm no secondary risks and announce the termination of the response.

(II) High-Temperature Disasters (Level Ⅲ Response, Temperature 37℃)

1. **Initial Disposal (0-30 minutes)**:

◦ Evacuation and Transfer Group: Adjust working hours (6:00-11:00 in the morning, 15:00-18:00 in the afternoon), and stop outdoor operations from 12:00 to 14:00;

◦ Logistics Support Group: Distribute heatstroke prevention medicines (Huoxiang Zhengqi Water) and cool drinks (mung bean soup) to operators;

◦ Equipment Protection Group: Turn on air conditioners/ventilation fans in warehousing areas, and monitor the temperature of precision instruments (≤ 30℃);

1. **Mid-Term Disposal (30-120 minutes)**:

◦ Medical Rescue Group: Set up temporary medical points in work areas to treat personnel with mild heatstroke (cold compress, rehydration);

◦ Information Collection Group: Record the number of heatstroke cases and equipment temperature data, and report every 30 minutes;

◦ Material Rescue Group: Transfer heat-sensitive materials (rubber seals, plastic pipe fittings) to shaded warehousing areas;

1. **Response Termination (120-180 minutes)**:

◦ Information Collection Group: Confirm that the temperature drops below 35℃ and no new heatstroke cases occur;

◦ On-Site Commander: Announce the termination of the response and resume normal working hours.

(III) Earthquake Disasters (Level Ⅰ Response, Magnitude 5.5, Continuing the Original Process + Supplementary Information Collection)

1. **Emergency Evacuation (0-15 minutes)**:

◦ Evacuation and Transfer Group: Instruct personnel to "take cover, hold on", and evacuate to shelter areas within 10 minutes after the earthquake, then count the number of people;

◦ Information Collection Group: Initially count the number and location of trapped personnel, and report to the Command Center;

◦ Secondary Disaster Prevention and Control Group: Inspect dangerous goods warehouses for leakage and block damaged oil drums;

1. **Search and Rescue and Prevention and Control (15-120 minutes)**:

◦ Material Rescue Group: Use breaking tools to rescue trapped personnel, giving priority to searching warehouses/equipment areas;

◦ Information Collection Group: Update the "Disaster Dynamic Form" in real time (casualties, equipment damage) and report to the local Emergency Management Bureau;

◦ Medical Rescue Group: Provide first aid to the injured and transfer severely injured persons;

1. **Post-Disaster Cleaning (120-360 minutes)**:

◦ Information Collection Group: Assist in counting losses and compiling the "Disaster Assessment Report";

◦ Other Groups: Conduct disposal according to the original process, and the Commander-in-Chief announces the termination of the response.

Article 9 Disaster-Specific Disposal Key Points (Supplementary New Disasters)

1. **Thunder and Lightning "Power Cut First"**:

◦ Key Areas: Power distribution rooms, dangerous goods warehouses, outdoor equipment;

◦ Key Actions: Cut off non-essential power supplies before thunderstorms, and test equipment insulation after thunderstorms;

◦ Prohibitions: Outdoor operations during thunderstorms, approaching lightning rods/tall equipment.

1. **High Temperatures "Cooling First"**:

◦ Key Areas: Warehousing areas, equipment maintenance workshops, transport vehicles;

◦ Key Actions: Adjust working hours, provide heatstroke prevention materials, and turn on cooling equipment;

◦ Prohibitions: Outdoor operations during high-temperature periods (12:00-14:00), prolonged exposure of personnel to the sun.

VI. Emergency Support (Supplementary Living Materials and Transportation Support)

Article 10 Material Support (Integrating New Document Quantities and Living Materials)

Disaster Type	Core Materials and Specifications	Storage Location	Quantity	Maintenance Requirements

	(Including Living Support)			
Comprehensive Disaster Prevention	Emergency food (300 boxes of instant noodles, 600 bottles of mineral water), 200 warm quilts, 3 emergency generators (50kW), 10 first-aid kits	Warehouse of Administration Department, company square	300 boxes / 600 bottles / 200 quilts / 3 units / 10 pieces	Rotate food quarterly, test-run generators weekly, check first-aid kit medicines monthly
Typhoons/Heavy Rains	10 drainage pumps, 2,000 sandbags, 200 ㎡ waterproof tarpaulins, 1,000 ㎡ windbreak nets	Emergency warehouse in warehousing area	10 units / 2,000 pieces / 200 ㎡ / 1,000 ㎡	Test-run drainage pumps monthly, store sandbags in a dry place
Earthquakes	2 life detectors, 5 sets of breaking tools, 5 shelter tents, 20 sets of emergency lighting	Emergency warehouse of Quality and Safety Department	2 units / 5 sets / 5 tents / 20 sets	Charge detectors monthly, conduct rust-proof treatment on tools
Thunder and Lightning/High Temperatures	1 set of lightning protection testing equipment, 100 portions	Warehouse of Equipment Department/Warehouse of Administration Department	1 set / 100 portions / 20 units / 500 bottles	Calibrate lightning protection equipment annually, supplement

	of heatstroke prevention medicines, 20 emergency fans, 500 bottles of cool drinks			drinks before summer
Heavy Snow and Freezing	30 anti-skid chains, 10 tons of snow-melting agents, 1 snow removal vehicle, 500m thermal insulation cotton	Warehouse of Transportation Department/Warehouse of Equipment Department	30 pieces / 10 tons / 1 unit / 500m	Mark anti-skid chains by category, store snow-melting agents in a moisture-proof place

Article 11 Personnel Support (Supplementary Number of Professional Teams)

1. **Emergency Team Configuration**:

◦ Professional Emergency Team: 30 people (Equipment Department/Business Department, holding special operation certificates), responsible for equipment reinforcement and material rescue;

◦ Emergency Support Team: 50 people (seconded from various departments), responsible for evacuation guidance and logistics support;

◦ Medical Rescue Team: 4 people (holding first-aid certificates), responsible for injury treatment;

◦ Information Collection Team: 2 people (Administration Department), responsible for disaster statistics;

1. **Training and Drills**:

◦ Training: 2 comprehensive trainings (disaster prevention knowledge + skills) every year, mandatory for new employees; special training before high-temperature/typhoon seasons;

◦ Drills: 1 comprehensive drill (including earthquakes + heavy rains) every year, 1 special drill (typhoons/thunder and lightning/high temperatures) every quarter, and 1 tabletop drill every quarter.

Article 12 Transportation Support (Integrating New Document Requirements)

1. **Emergency Vehicles**: Reserve 10 emergency vehicles (including 2 ambulances, 3 material transport vehicles, 5 emergency rescue vehicles), on standby 24 hours a day;
2. **Green Channels**: Establish linkage with local transportation departments to open green channels for material transportation during disasters;
3. **Vehicle Maintenance**: Inspect the condition of emergency vehicles monthly to ensure sufficient fuel and normal communication.

VII. Post-Disposal (Supplementary Disaster Assessment and Environmental Impact)

Article 13 Post-Disaster Assessment and Recovery (Supplementary Environmental Assessment)

1. **Disaster Assessment**:

◦ Led by the Information Collection Group, work with the Business Department and Equipment Department to count losses (casualties, material/equipment damage), and complete the "Disaster Assessment Report" within 72 hours;

◦ Environmental Assessment: The Quality and Safety Department tests soil/water pollution (such as oil leakage from earthquakes), entrusts professional units for restoration, and resumes use after reaching standards;

1. **Business Recovery**:

◦ Give priority to restoring core warehousing (second floor/undamaged areas) and emergency material transportation;

◦ Damaged equipment can only be restarted after repair and qualification testing;

1. **Living Recovery**: The Logistics Support Group supplements the consumed living materials to ensure subsequent emergency needs.

Article 14 Insurance Claims (Integrating New Document Processes)

1. The Finance Department notifies the insurance company (property insurance, accident insurance) within 24 hours after the disaster;
2. The Information Collection Group provides claim materials such as loss lists, photos, and assessment reports;
3. The Finance Department cooperates with the insurance company in on-site investigation, tracks the claim progress, and gives priority to using the funds for post-disaster recovery after receipt.

VIII. Rewards and Penalties (Integrating New Document Provisions)

Article 16 Rewards

Reward units/individuals that meet the following circumstances:

1. Timely discovery of early warning signals (such as equipment reinforcement before typhoons, power cut before thunder and lightning) to avoid major losses (reward: 1,000-3,000 yuan);
2. Efficient evacuation and transfer to ensure no casualties (reward: 2,000-5,000 yuan);
3. Accurate and timely information collection to provide key support for decision-making (reward: 500-1,000 yuan);
4. Rapid post-disaster recovery and early completion of business restart (departmental commendation + priority in annual excellent evaluation).

Article 17 Responsibility Investigation

Investigate the responsibility of those who fall into the following circumstances in accordance with regulations:

1. Failure to implement prevention and control measures (such as untested lightning protection, no cooling for high temperatures) leading to expanded losses (deduction of 30%-50% of performance);
2. Delayed response after early warning (such as no reinforcement for typhoons, no evacuation for earthquakes) causing personnel trapping (circular criticism, deduction of 50% of performance);
3. Concealment/falsification of information collection affecting decision-making (circular criticism of the responsible person, cancellation of excellent evaluation qualification);
4. Embezzlement of emergency materials (living/rescue materials) affecting disposal (compensation according to the price, deduction of 20%-50% of performance).

IX. Supplementary Provisions

Article 18 Plan Connection

This plan is a special supplement to the Company's HSE Overall Emergency Response Plan for Emergencies. In case of conflicts with special plans for fire and explosion, hazardous chemical leakage, etc., this plan shall prevail; in case of multiple disaster overlaps (typhoon + heavy rain, earthquake + fire), corresponding special plans shall be activated for coordinated disposal.

Article 19 Appendices (Integrating New Document Appendices)

1. Appendix A: Flowcharts of Emergency Disposal for Natural Disasters (classified by 6 disaster types);
2. Appendix B: Emergency Organization and Contact List (including internal and external cooperative unit phone numbers);

3. Appendix C: Evacuation Route Maps for Various Areas (marking shelter areas and material locations);
4. Appendix D: List of Emergency Materials for Natural Disasters and Storage Location Table;
5. Appendix E: Disaster Dynamic Form and Assessment Report Template;
6. Appendix F: Samples of Agreements with External Cooperative Units (Meteorological Bureau, Fire Brigade, Insurance Company).

Article 20 Implementation Date

This plan shall be implemented as of January 1, 2025, and the original "HSE Emergency Disposal Plan for Natural Disasters" shall be repealed simultaneously.