Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project

PREPARED FOR
China Huadian Engineering Co., Ltd

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CHEC	China Huadian Engineering Co., Ltd
DCS	Distributed Control System
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt-Ampere
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Performance Standard
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SMS	Short Message Service
WBG	World Bank Group

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) establishes the arrangements for preventing, preparing for and responding to emergencies associated with the Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project during its operational phase. The EPRP aims to protect employees, contractors, visitors, nearby communities and other third parties; minimize impacts on the environment, property and critical infrastructure; maintain or restore safe operations; and support timely coordination with relevant authorities, emergency services, communities and lenders.

The EPRP applies to all Project facilities and operational areas, including the wind turbines, substations, transmission facilities, access roads, offices, warehouses and other associated infrastructure. It also covers surrounding areas that may be affected by Project-related emergencies, including nearby communities, agricultural land, ecosystems, public roads and utility infrastructure.

The EPRP applies to all Project Company employees, contractors, subcontractors, workers, trainees and visitors. Provisions relating to community warning, evacuation, access restrictions and emergency support apply to potentially affected communities and other third parties located within or near the Project's potential emergency impact areas.

The EPRP addresses emergency scenarios relevant to the Project, including:

- Natural hazards, such as severe weather, lightning, flooding, earthquakes and geological hazards;
- Operational and occupational emergencies, such as personal injury, work-at-height incidents, fire, explosion, electrical incidents, turbine overspeed, blade failure or blade throw, tower collapse, equipment failure, hazardous-material releases and cybersecurity incidents;
- Public health emergencies, such as infectious disease outbreaks and food poisoning; and
- Security and civil disturbance incidents, such as unauthorized intrusion, violence, sabotage, credible threats or other events that may endanger people, property or Project operations.

This EPRP applies throughout the Project's operational phase and shall be reviewed and updated to reflect material changes in Project risks, facilities, activities, organizational arrangements, surrounding receptors or applicable requirements.

1.2 PROJECT AND FACILITY DETAILS

The China Huadian Engineering Co., Ltd (hereinafter as "CHEC") is developing Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project (hereinafter as "the Project") in Krong Buk District, Dak Lak Province. The Project comprising of four sub-projects namely Krong Buk 1 (KB1), Krong Buk2 (KB2), Cu Ne 1 (CN1), and Cu Ne 2 (CN2) located in Cu Ne, Cu Pong, Ea Sin, and Chu Kbo Communes. To ensure the effective management and operation of these subprojects, CHEC established four subsidiary companies, each serving as a designated Project Owner (individually, a "Project Owner"; collectively, the "Project Owners"). Details of these entities are presented in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 SUB-PROJECTS AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

No.	Project	Subsidiary Companies
1	Krong Buk No.1 Wind Farm (hereinafter as "KB1")	Krong Buk New Energy Investment Company Limited
2	Krong Buk No.2 Wind Farm (hereinafter as "KB2")	Krong Buk Wind Energy Company Limited
3	Cu Ne No.1 Wind Farm (hereinafter as "CN1")	Cu Ne Renewable Energy Investment Company Limited
4	Cu Ne No.2 Wind Farm (hereinafter as "CN2")	Cu Ne Wind Energy Investment and Management Company Limited

The Project facilities comprise 73 wind turbine generators with a combined installed capacity of 199.75 MW. KB1, KB2, and CN1 each comprise 18 wind turbines, including twelve 2.65 MW turbines and six 3.0 MW turbines. CN2 comprises 19 wind turbines, each with a capacity of 2.65 MW. The associated electrical infrastructure includes turbine transformers and other 22 kV components installed within the turbine cabins, 22 kV underground collector lines connecting the wind turbine generators to the Project substation, a 22/220 kV substation with a capacity of 2 × 125 MVA, and an approximately 0.33 km 220 kV transmission line connecting the substation to the national grid. Other Project facilities include the management and operations building and the internal road system.

The social Area of Influence includes four projected affected communes: Cu Ne, Cu Pong, Ea Sin, and Chu Kbo. Within the communes, in total 12 affected villages are identified. Relevant community and environmental receptors include residential houses and farm huts in the agricultural land near wind turbines and other community infrastructure.

See ***Appendix A*** for site location and facility layout.

1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DOCUMENTS

This EPRP has been developed based on the existing "Dak Lak Project General Emergency Preparedness and Specialized Emergency Preparedness Plan." Relevant provisions from the existing plans, including the emergency management structure, roles and responsibilities, response procedures, emergency resources, and emergency contact information, have been incorporated and, where necessary, translated and adapted for inclusion in this EPRP.

This EPRP serves as the Project-level overarching framework for emergency preparedness and response. It consolidates the key elements of the existing General Emergency Preparedness Specialized Emergency Preparedness Plan and introduces additional Good International Industry Practice, with particular emphasis on aspects not fully covered in the existing plans. These include emergency coordination and communication with affected communities and relevant external stakeholders, community and lender notification, support for community emergency response where appropriate, and emergency arrangements for wind-farm-specific risks, including turbine overspeed and blade throw incidents.

2. APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 VIETNAMESE LEGISLATION

- Law on Occupational Safety and Health No. 84/2015/QH13: Requires employers to establish emergency preparedness and response procedures, provide training, investigate incidents, and protect workers from occupational hazards.
- Labor Code No. 45/2019/QH14: Requires employers to ensure safe working conditions and implement measures to address workplace emergencies.
- Decree No. 71/2002/ND-CP: Provides requirements for emergency response during major disasters, accidents, and dangerous epidemics.
- Law on Fire Prevention and Fighting No. 27/2001/QH10, as amended by Law No. 40/2013/QH13: Requires fire prevention systems, evacuation procedures, emergency drills, and response planning.

2.2 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

- AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF): Requires projects to implement OHS measures consistent with GIIP and establish emergency preparedness and response arrangements for workers and affected communities.
- IFC Performance Standard 2 Labor and Working Conditions: Requires employers to provide a safe and healthy working environment, including emergency prevention, preparedness, response, training, and incident investigation.
- IFC Performance Standard 4 Community Health, Safety and Security: Requires emergency preparedness measures to prevent and manage risks that could affect surrounding communities.
- World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines: Require emergency preparedness and response plans, emergency communication procedures, drills, training, evacuation arrangements, and incident reporting systems.
- World Bank Group EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy: Recommend emergency procedures for working at height, electrical accidents, turbine rescue, fire incidents, and extreme weather events.

3. EMERGENCY RISKS, SCENARIOS AND CLASSIFICATION

3.1 EMERGENCY RISKS AND SCENARIOS

The Project has identified the following hazards :

- Natural environment: Typhoons, waterlogging, heavy rain, strong winds, lightning, extreme temperatures, dense fog, earthquakes, and ground subsidence.
- Wind turbines: Blade damage, blade throw, bearing damage, turbine *overspeed*, tower collapse, and turbine fires.
- Substation: Fire, explosion, and mechanical injury hazards.
- Instrumentation and control systems: DCS failures, relay protection failures, electric shock, and fire.
- Special equipment: Failure of lifting equipment and elevators causing casualties.
- Firefighting facilities: Electric shock, mechanical injury, and drowning hazards.
- Buildings, structures, and scaffolding: Collapse hazards.
- Operation, maintenance, and repair activities: Electrical maloperation, lifting injuries, mechanical injuries, struck-by incidents, electric shock, poisoning and asphyxiation, falls from height, fire, explosion, burns/scalding, and vehicle-related injuries.
- Work environment: Disease vectors, pathogenic microorganisms, and management deficiencies.
- Plant transportation: Vehicle injury hazards.
- Commuting routes: Traffic accident hazards.
- Social environment: Labor disputes, economic disputes, terrorist attacks, public opinion incidents, mass incidents, and sudden media events.
- Hazardous materials: Spills from turbines, transformers, vehicles or fuel storage.

3.2 EARLY WARNING AND ALERT MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 HAZARD MONITORING AND WARNING INFORMATION

Warning information may originate from:

- Employees, contractors, departments, and work teams reporting unsafe conditions, incidents, near misses, or emerging hazards;
- Internal monitoring and alarm systems;
- Reports from neighboring facilities or local communities;
- Weather warnings issued by Vietnamese meteorological authorities;
- Geological hazard warnings issued by competent government authorities;
- Notifications issued by local authorities, emergency services, regulators, or the Parent Company; and
- Other information sources indicate a potential threat to personnel, assets, operations, communities, or the environment.

The HSE Department, O&M Department, and Administration Department shall be responsible for monitoring and collecting warning information within their respective areas of responsibility and communicating relevant information to the Emergency Management Office for assessment.

3.2.2 ALERT LEVELS

The Project applies a four-tier alert system to manage emerging or escalating conditions before an emergency occurs.

The Project comprises four wind farm areas, each equipped with a dedicated SCADA system for monitoring the operating status, alarms and key parameters of the turbines within that area. Abnormal operating conditions and equipment faults generate alarms within the SCADA system, and duty personnel in the Central Control Room receive alarm notifications to facilitate timely assessment and response. SCADA alarms and abnormal operating data are initially reviewed by the relevant wind farm area and reported to the O&M Department. An alert may be issued for an individual wind farm area or across the entire Project, depending on the location, severity and potential extent of the identified risk. Where similar alarms or abnormal conditions occur across more than one wind farm area, the O&M Department shall assess whether the event indicates a Project-wide or common equipment issue and escalate the alert accordingly. Alarm and event records are retained within the SCADA system to support operational review and incident investigation.

TABLE 3-1 ALERT LEVELS DESCRIPTION

Alert Level	Description	Typical Examples
Alert Level Red	An actual or imminent major emergency requiring immediate activation of emergency management arrangements	Visible blade cracking or instability presenting an imminent risk of detachment; uncontrolled turbine overspeed or failure of normal shutdown systems
Alert Level Orange	A significant threat with a high likelihood of escalating into a major emergency	Typhoon forecast to directly affect the Project; rotor imbalance requiring immediate shutdown
Alert Level Yellow	Elevated risk requiring enhanced monitoring, verification of personnel and equipment readiness, and implementation of precautionary measures	Official severe-weather warning; repeated SCADA alarms or abnormal vibration trends; approaching lightning requiring suspension of work at height
Alert Level Blue	Early warning conditions requiring routine monitoring and preventive action	Early weather advisory; isolated minor SCADA alarm; early signs of water accumulation or road deterioration; potential public health or security concern in the surrounding area

Alert levels shall be determined based on available information, including weather warnings, SCADA alarms, equipment conditions, site observations and notifications from authorities. The alert level may be escalated, downgraded or cancelled as conditions change.

Where an emergency has occurred, or immediate response is required to protect people, communities, property or the environment, the incident shall be classified and managed under the Emergency Response Levels in ***Section 3.3*** rather than remaining under the alert system.

3.2.3 ALERT ASSESSMENT AND ISSUANCE

The Emergency Management Office shall verify warning information, conduct preliminary risk assessment and situation analysis, develop recommended preparedness and response measures, recommend the appropriate alert level, and submit recommendations for approval.

The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of the Emergency Leadership Group shall approve the issuance, escalation, downgrading, or cancellation of alerts.

Following approval, the Emergency Management Office shall issue alert notifications to relevant personnel, departments, contractors, and external stakeholders as required.

Communications may be issued through:

- Telephone;
- Email;
- SMS;
- Wechat or other internal communication systems;
- ZALO or other approved messaging platforms; and
- Direct notification by designated personnel.

In situations involving immediate danger to life, health, property, or the environment, personnel identifying the hazard may issue an immediate warning and initiate emergency communications without waiting for formal approval.

3.3 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION AND RESPONSE LEVEL

The Project utilizes a four-tier emergency classification framework to ensure that emergency incidents are assessed, escalated, and managed in proportion to their severity and potential consequences. Classification criteria consider the nature and magnitude of environmental, social, health and safety, security, operational, and community impacts. The framework provides the basis for emergency response activation, resource mobilization, stakeholder communication, and external reporting. Higher-severity incidents may require notification to government authorities, communication with affected communities, and assessment for lender notification in accordance with applicable requirements and commitments.

TABLE 3-2 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION

Incident Classification	**Emergency Response Level**			
	Level **I** Response (Huadian Group Level Emergency)	Level **II** Response (CHEC Level Emergency)	Level **III** Response (Project Company Level Emergency)	Level **IV** Response (Department Level Emergency)
Natural Disasters	≥3 fatalities or ≥10 serious injuries; extreme flooding (>50-year event); M7+ earthquake; Force 15+ typhoon; >50M losses; external rescue required.	≥1 fatality or ≥3 serious injuries; 20–50-year flood; M6+ earthquake; >10M losses; major environmental damage.	Serious injury; major equipment malfunction or fire; severe natural disaster requiring urgent response.	2–3 minor injuries; site-level equipment/fire incident with minor impact.
Operational Accident & Other Disasters	≥3 fatalities; ≥10 serious injuries; losses ≥50M; severe environmental/social impacts.	≥1 fatality; ≥3 serious injuries; losses ≥10M; generation outage >2 weeks.	Serious injury, poisoning, local environmental complaint, generation outage >1 week.	2–3 minor injuries; minor losses; outage >4 days; pollution contained onsite.
Public Health	Food poisoning affecting ≥30 people or ≥3 fatalities.	Significant infectious disease outbreak; ≥10 affected or 1 fatality.	Localized infectious disease outbreak; poisoning affecting 3–8 persons.	Small outbreak; poisoning affecting <3 persons.
Social Security	Mass incident ≥30 people; serious media event; major arson or sabotage.	Mass incident 15–29 people; municipal media attention.	Mass incident 5–14 people; city/town media coverage; threatening calls or intrusion.	≤5 participants; township media coverage; manageable disturbance.

Note:

- Department Level Emergency: An incident that can be managed using on-site personnel and resources within the wind farm;
- Project Company Level Emergency: An incident requiring activation of the Project's emergency response arrangements and coordination by the Project Company;
- CHEC Level Emergency: An incident requiring company-level oversight, significant resource mobilization, and coordination with external stakeholders;

- Huadian Group Level Emergency: An incident exceeding the Project Company's response capacity and requiring involvement from senior corporate management from CHEC and/or government-led response.

Community Impact Override: Regardless of the numerical thresholds above, any Project-related incident resulting in a community fatality, serious injury to a community member, community evacuation, significant damage to an occupied residence or community facility, or a credible ongoing risk to persons outside Project-controlled areas shall be classified as at least a **Level II Response**. This includes incidents involving blade throw, turbine or tower collapse, transformer explosion, fire, electrical hazards, hazardous-material release or other off-site impacts. Where the incident has broader or potentially catastrophic consequences, it shall be escalated to a Level I Response.

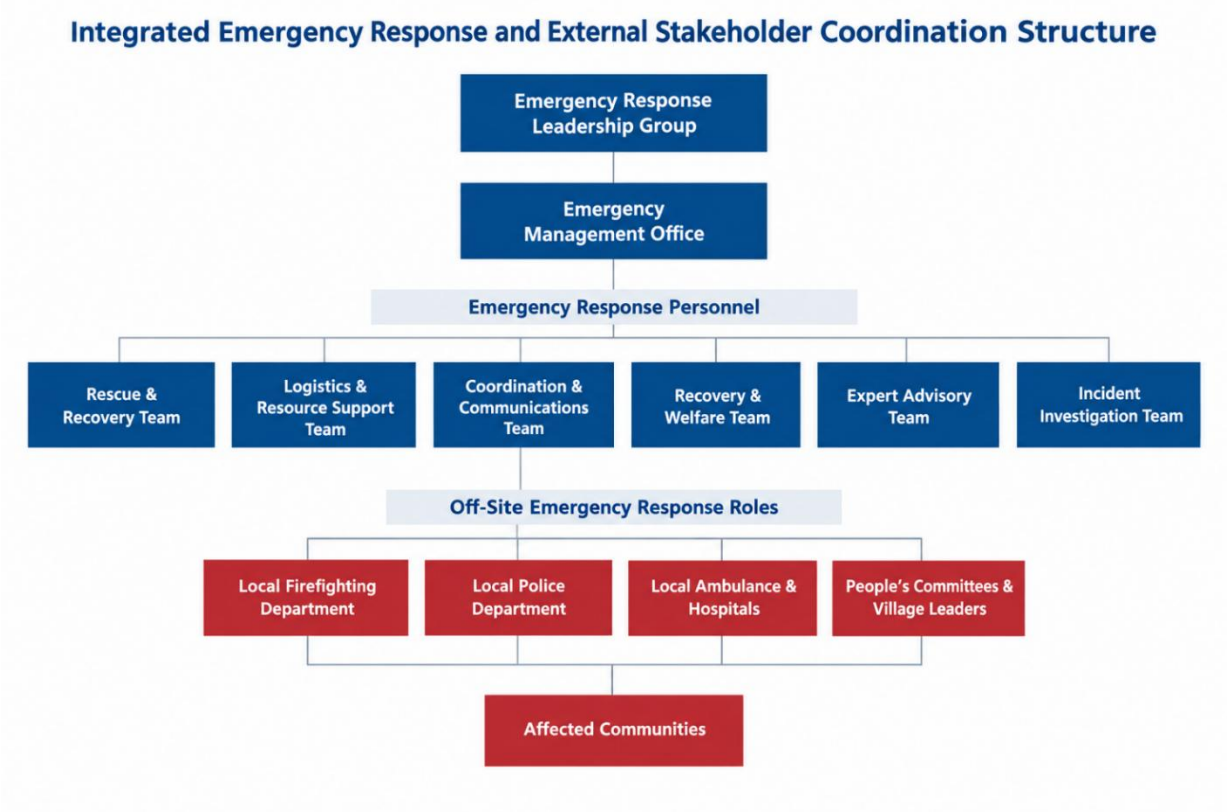
4. EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ON-SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES

The Project's on-site emergency management structure comprises:

- Decision Level: Emergency Response Leadership Group; and
- Implementation Level: Emergency Management Office and Emergency Response Personnel.

FIGURE 4-1 INTEGRATED EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION STRUCTURE



Details of key responsibilities by emergency phases are summarize below in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES BY EMERGENCY PHASE

Role	Before an Emergency (Preparedness)	During an Emergency (Response)	After an Emergency (Recovery & Improvement)
Emergency Response Leadership Group	Approve plans, resources, training and drills.	Direct response, activate and escalate response levels, mobilize resources and coordinate with external stakeholders.	Oversee recovery, investigations, lessons learned and corrective actions.

Emergency Management Office	Maintain the EPRP, emergency contacts, training and drill programmes.	Coordinate response activities, communications, reporting and notifications.	Coordinate recovery, investigations, reporting and EPRP updates.
Rescue and Recovery Team	Maintain response readiness and rescue capability.	Conduct rescue, incident control and damage assessment.	Support site restoration and safe return to operations.
Logistics and Resource Support Team	Maintain emergency equipment, supplies and vehicles.	Mobilize personnel, equipment and emergency resources.	Replenish resources and restore emergency readiness.
Coordination and Communications Team	Maintain stakeholder contacts and communication arrangements.	Coordinate communications with authorities, emergency services, communities, Parent Company and lenders, as required.	Manage post-incident stakeholder communications and engagement.
Recovery and Welfare Team	Maintain recovery and welfare arrangements.	Provide welfare and family support.	Coordinate compensation, family liaison and recovery support.
Expert Advisory Team	Support risk assessments and preparedness reviews.	Provide technical advice and support response decisions.	Support investigations and recommend improvements.
Incident Investigation Team	Maintain investigation procedures and readiness.	Preserve evidence and document incidents.	Conduct investigations and develop corrective actions.

Emergency Response Leadership Group

The Emergency Leadership Group serves as the Company’s highest emergency management and decision-making body, responsible for directing emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities; mobilizing resources; overseeing accident investigations; ensuring compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements; coordinating with external authorities; and approving public communications related to emergency events.

Emergency Management Office

Serves as the permanent emergency management body responsible for daily emergency management activities, emergency preparedness, coordination, incident reporting, emergency plan maintenance, training, and drills.

The Emergency Management Office coordinates emergency preparedness and response activities across Project departments, including:

- HSE Department and Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Department: Emergency response coordination, emergency preparedness, training and drills, and procurement of emergency equipment and resources.
- General Administration Department: Public health emergency coordination, logistical support during emergency, incident reporting, communications, and external liaison.
- Project Development Department: Emergency response coordination during project development activities.

- Finance and Assets Department: Provision of funding and financial support for emergency response and recovery activities.

Emergency Response Personnel

Emergency response personnel are drawn from relevant Project departments and assigned specific response functions depending on the nature and severity of the incident (See **Table 4-2**). A complete list of Emergency Response Personnel contacts can be found in ***Appendix C***.

TABLE 4-2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

Response Function	Primary Role
Rescue and Recovery	Search and rescue, emergency response operations, damage control, restoration of facilities and equipment
Logistics and Resource Support	Mobilization of emergency equipment, supplies, vehicles and logistical resources
Coordination and Communications	Communication, liaison with government agencies, legal support, stakeholder engagement and media management
Recovery and Welfare	Family liaison, worker welfare, compensation support and recovery activities
Expert Advisory	Technical advice, risk assessment and support for response decision-making
Incident Investigation	Incident investigation, root cause analysis and corrective action development

4.2 OFF-SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES

The Project relies on external emergency services and government agencies where an emergency exceeds internal response capacity or where statutory notification and support requirements are triggered. The Emergency Leadership Group and Coordination and Communications Team are responsible for coordinating with these external parties.

Local Firefighting Department

The Project coordinates with the local Firefighting Department, as it is the primary off-site emergency response agency for fire, explosion, rescue, blade throw, and other emergency situations that may occur at wind farms, substations, and associated infrastructure. The Project should:

- Provide the Firefighting Department with a copy of this EPRP.
- Periodically invite the Firefighting Department to conduct site visits to familiarize personnel with the Project layout, including the KB1, KB2, CN1 and CN2 wind farms, the 220 kV substation, access roads, emergency assembly areas, hazardous materials storage areas, and evacuation routes.
- Invite members of the Firefighting Department to participate in emergency drills and exercises, particularly those involving fire, rescue, hazardous materials, and multi-agency response scenarios.

Local People's Committees

The Project coordinates with the People's Committees of Cu Ne, Cu Pong, Ea Sin, and Chu Kbo Communes, as well as relevant village authorities within the Project's area of influence. The People's Committees are key to coordinating communications with affected communities,

supporting emergency response activities, and facilitating the implementation of protective measures where emergencies may result in off-site impacts. The Project Owners would:

- Maintain updated contact details for commune authorities and village representatives.
- Notify the relevant People's Committees of incidents that may result in actual or potential impacts on nearby communities, residences, farm huts, roads, or other community receptors.
- Coordinate the dissemination of emergency information, warnings, evacuation instructions, access restrictions, or other protective measures to affected communities.
- Invite representatives of the People's Committees to participate in emergency drills involving community-facing emergency scenarios.

Local Police Department

The local Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency serving the Project area. In response to a notification of an emergency at the site, the local Police Department may provide law enforcement assistance, support site security, assist with incident investigations, manage traffic, and maintain public order where required.

In the event of a full or partial off-site evacuation, the local Police Department would assist with traffic management, road access control, crowd management, and implementation of emergency response measures as necessary.

Local Ambulance and Hospital

Local ambulance services and hospitals are available to provide emergency medical treatment, casualty stabilization, and transportation for injured personnel. In the event of a medical emergency, local ambulance services will be contacted to provide off-site transportation and medical evacuation, as required. The Project Owners would:

- Maintain current emergency contact information for local ambulance providers and hospitals.
- Establish procedures for casualty transportation and referral.
- Provide emergency responders with access to affected areas and relevant casualty information where appropriate.

4.3 EXTERNAL AGENCY COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION

The Project Company shall communicate the EPRP to relevant external agencies within 30 days after internal approval and before implementation. Relevant agencies include local fire and rescue authorities, police, ambulance services and hospitals, commune People's Committees and village representatives, disaster prevention and search-and-rescue authorities, and electricity or grid authorities.

The General Administration Department, supported by the Emergency Management Office, HSE Department, and O&M Department, shall:

- Issue the controlled EPRP by formal letter and email;
- Convene an in-person or online coordination meeting within 30 days of transmittal to review agency roles, emergency contacts, notification procedures, site access, available resources, community protection, and casualty referral arrangements; and

- Arrange site familiarization visits and joint drills with relevant agencies annually, where practicable.

The EPRP shall be recommunicated within 15 working days after approval of any material revision affecting an agency's role, notification arrangements, site access, evacuation, community protection, casualty referral, or external resource requirements. Consultation shall also be conducted after an incident or drill identifies a material coordination gap, or when an agency's contact details or response capabilities change.

The Emergency Management Office shall retain records of each communication, including the EPRP version issued, recipient agencies, date and method of transmittal, meeting or drill records, comments received, and agreed follow-up actions.

5. EMERGENCY RESOURCES AND EXTERNAL SUPPORT

5.1 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The Project shall maintain appropriate emergency response and firefighting equipment, including fire extinguishers, fire hydrants, first-aid kits, and other emergency response tools required for foreseeable emergency scenarios.

The O&M Department shall be responsible for the routine inspection, maintenance, and testing of emergency equipment to ensure operational readiness.

Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and specialized rescue equipment shall be provided based on identified emergency risks. Emergency responders shall be familiar with the availability, location, and use of such equipment. See ***Appendix B*** for a complete inventory list.

5.2 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

The O&M Department, supported by the HSE Department and designated equipment custodians, shall ensure that emergency equipment, supplies, communication systems, vehicles, access routes, evacuation routes and signage remain available and fit for purpose.

Emergency equipment and supplies shall be subject to:

- **Monthly visual inspections** to confirm availability, accessibility, condition and expiry status;
- **Annual comprehensive inspection**, testing and maintenance by competent personnel; and
- **Additional inspection** after use, drills, extreme weather, relocation, repair or reported defects.

Missing, expired or defective items shall be promptly replaced or repaired. Where a safety-critical deficiency cannot be immediately corrected, documented interim controls shall be implemented. Inspection findings, corrective actions, responsible persons and completion status shall be recorded.

5.3 WIND TURBINE FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project has established a fire protection system across all four operational zones. Key infrastructure covers early detection, localized suppression, and automated interlocking controls.

To protect the nacelle and critical electrical compartments, the following fire assets are deployed as dedicated on-site emergency resources:

- **Multi-Criteria Fire Detection:** The nacelle and key electrical areas are equipped with an integrated network of smoke, heat, and flame detectors to ensure rapid, redundant early warnings.
- **Localized Automatic Suppression:** High-risk asset zones, including the brake discs, stator cabinets, main control cabinets, and pitch cabinets, are protected by dedicated FirePro aerosol automatic fire extinguishing systems. Additionally, an 8 kg ABC automatic

suspended dry powder fire extinguishing device is installed directly above the converter cabinet.

- **First-Aid Firefighting Equipment:** As a primary response resource, portable CO2 and ABC dry powder fire extinguishers are stationed on each wind turbine platform for first-stage firefighting by trained personnel.
- **Lightning and Grounding Protection:** All structures incorporate standardized lightning protection and grounding systems to mitigate grid- and weather-induced fire risks.

The fire systems are backed by a secure fiber-optic telemetry network that links field infrastructure directly to external emergency dispatch and control hubs. All fire detection signals are transmitted via fiber-optic networks to a central control room staffed 24/7. Upon validation of a fire signal, the system automatically initiates the following emergency interlocking sequence:

- Triggers centralized fire alarms and activates on-site audio-visual warning systems.
- Actuates the corresponding localized automatic fire extinguishing devices.
- Executes an emergency interlocking command to shut down the affected wind turbine(s) safely.
- Logs and archives all alarm timestamps and event telemetry securely for post-incident investigation and regulatory reporting.

5.4 MUTUAL AID AND EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

The Company shall establish mutual-aid agreements or cooperation arrangements with relevant external organizations, including:

- People’s Committees in the affected communities;
- Local hospitals and healthcare providers;
- Fire and rescue authorities;
- Police and public security agencies; and
- Other specialized emergency support organizations.

See ***Appendix C*** for contact information.

6. EMERGENCY TRAINING AND DRILLS

6.1 INITIAL AND ANNUAL TRAINING

6.1.1 NEW EMPLOYEE TRAINING

All new employees and contractors shall complete emergency response induction training before commencing work or accessing operational areas without escort. The training shall cover an overview of this EPRP, site-specific emergency risks, alarm and reporting procedures, evacuation routes and assembly points, and the actions expected during an emergency.

Personnel assigned specific emergency response duties shall complete appropriate role-specific training and demonstrate the required competency before assuming those duties.

6.1.2 ANNUAL TRAINING

All employees shall receive emergency preparedness and response training during induction and annual refresher training at least once every 12 months thereafter.

As a minimum, the training should include the following content:

- Emergency organization structure, roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines;
- Incident reporting, escalation, and emergency activation procedures;
- Communication and notification requirements, including government, community, and lender notifications, where applicable;
- Fire prevention, fire-fighting equipment use, and evacuation procedures;
- First aid and emergency medical response;
- Hazardous materials handling and spill response procedures;
- Emergency response procedures for identified Project-specific emergency scenarios; and
- Individual responsibilities under this EPRP.

Training shall be delivered through various methods, including classroom sessions, e-learning modules, tabletop exercises, and emergency drills. Additional role-specific training should be provided for personnel assigned emergency response responsibilities.

Training shall be delivered by qualified personnel, including HSE department personnel, equipment suppliers, emergency service providers, and other qualified personnel. The effectiveness of the training shall be assessed via knowledge assessments, participation in drills and exercises, practical demonstration of competency, and corrective-action tracking.

The Emergency Management Office shall maintain the records of training attendance, training materials, exercise records, and competency assessments in accordance with the Project's document control procedures.

A sample of Emergency Training Evaluation Checklist is attached as ***Appendix F***.

6.1.3 TRAINING BASED ON CHANGES

Additional training shall be provided whenever changes may affect emergency preparedness and response capabilities, including:

- An employee is transferred to a position with different preparedness and response duties. Training will be provided upon change in assignment.

- New equipment is acquired or existing equipment is modified in a way that could significantly affect preparedness and response. Training will be provided within one week of the change.
- Regulatory changes necessitate additional training.
- A significant change in the surrounding environment affects response.
- A significant change in local emergency response capabilities or procedures affects response activities.
- A scheduled training exercise reveals serious deficiencies that require immediate correction.
- An audit or review of wind farm operations reveals deficiencies that require immediate correction.

6.2 PERIODIC DRILLS

The Emergency Management Office shall develop and implement a risk-based annual emergency drill programme. As a minimum, the programme shall include:

- At least one integrated on-site emergency drill each year;
- One practical wind turbine work-at-height and rescue drill each year; and
- At least one drill involving relevant local authorities, emergency services or affected communities each year, where practicable.

Other emergency scenarios shall be tested through field drills, functional exercises or tabletop exercises under a rolling programme, with all major scenarios covered within a one-year cycle. These scenarios shall include fire and explosion, blade failure or blade throw, tower collapse, medical emergencies, hazardous-material releases, power outages, extreme weather, public health emergencies, security incidents, community notification and evacuation. High-risk scenarios, recently occurring incidents and areas where previous drills identified significant deficiencies shall be tested more frequently.

Emergency drills shall be used to verify the effectiveness of emergency response training. Personnel assigned emergency response responsibilities shall participate in applicable drills and demonstrate competency in their assigned roles. Findings from drills shall be incorporated into future training and updates to emergency procedures.

For each drill, the Emergency Management Office shall maintain records including:

- Date, location, and type of drill;
- Emergency scenario tested;
- Participants and organizations involved;
- Objectives and evaluation criteria;
- Actions undertaken during the exercise;
- Response times and performance observations;
- Identified deficiencies, gaps, and lessons learned; and
- Corrective actions, responsible persons, and target completion dates.

Following each drill, a post-exercise review shall be conducted to evaluate performance, assess response effectiveness, identify improvement opportunities, and determine whether revisions to emergency procedures, training, resources, or communication arrangements are required.

A sample of Emergency Mock Drill Result Report is attached as ***Appendix G***.

7. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND COMMUNICATION

7.1 INITIAL NOTIFICATION

All personnel, contractors, and visitors who become aware of an incident, emergency, near miss, or hazardous condition shall immediately report the situation to the Emergency Response Personnel.

Upon receiving an incident report, the designated Emergency Response Personnel shall:

- Obtain available information regarding the nature, location, timing, and severity of the incident;
- Determine whether immediate emergency response actions are required;
- Notify appropriate Project management and emergency response personnel;
- Initiate incident logging and documentation; and
- Continue to monitor and update information as new details become available.

Initial notification should, to the extent practicable, include:

- Incident type and description;
- Date and time of occurrence;
- Incident location;
- Actual or potential impacts on people, assets, communities, and the environment;
- Known injuries, fatalities, illnesses, missing persons, or trapped personnel;
- Damage to equipment, facilities, or infrastructure;
- Actions already taken; and
- Whether external emergency assistance is required.

Where complete information is not immediately available, initial reporting shall not be delayed.

7.2 INFORMATION VERIFICATION AND ESCALATION

Following receipt of an incident report, the Emergency Leadership Group shall assess available information and determine:

- The significance and severity of the incident;
- Potential for escalation;
- Actual or potential consequences to personnel, communities, assets, and the environment;
- Regulatory notification requirements; and
- Whether activation of the Emergency Response Plan is required.

Where an incident does not yet meet the criteria for emergency activation established in ***Section 3.3***, the Emergency Leadership Group may issue an internal warning and place response teams on standby while monitoring developments.

Where incident conditions meet the emergency activation criteria, the Emergency Leadership Group shall activate the Emergency Response Plan.

As additional information becomes available, the incident classification may be revised, and response actions adjusted accordingly.

7.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVATION

Where incident conditions meet the activation criteria set out in ***Section 3.3***, the Emergency Leadership Group Chairperson shall determine the appropriate response level and formally authorise activation of the Emergency Response Plan. The Emergency Management Office shall coordinate the emergency response. Emergency Response Personnel shall implement response measures within their assigned functional responsibilities (See ***Section 4.1*** for details).

7.4 SPECIALISED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In addition to the General Emergency Response Procedure, the Project Owner has developed a suite of specialised emergency response procedures to address the key emergency scenarios identified through the Project risk assessment and emergency preparedness process. These procedures provide hazard-specific response arrangements, roles and responsibilities, communication protocols, and emergency response measures for:

- Severe wind, flooding, severe convective weather, and thunderstorms;
- Earthquake events;
- Personal injury and occupational accidents;
- Total wind farm power outage incidents;
- Wind turbine tower collapse incidents;
- Fire incidents;
- Environmental pollution and hazardous material release incidents;
- Infectious disease outbreaks and public health emergencies;
- Food poisoning incidents;
- Mass social security incidents and civil disturbances; and
- Terrorist threats and security incidents.

Further details of each specialised emergency response procedure are provided in the CHEC document "Dak Lak Project General Emergency Preparedness and Specialised Emergency Preparedness Plan." Details on a specialised emergency response procedure for blade throw can be found in ***Appendix E***. Details on a specialised high-angle rescue protocol can be found in ***Appendix H***.

7.5 GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

In addition to internal reporting requirements, the Project shall notify relevant governmental authorities where required by applicable Vietnamese legislation and permit conditions.

Government notification shall generally be required for incidents involving:

- Fatalities or serious injuries;
- Fire or explosion events;
- Significant environmental incidents or pollution events;
- Hazardous material releases;
- Power generation or grid-related safety incidents;
- Public health events;
- Security incidents;

- Special equipment failures requiring regulatory reporting; or
- Other incidents subject to mandatory reporting requirements.

Emergency notifications to competent authorities shall be submitted as soon as practicable and in accordance with applicable legal reporting timelines.

Where an incident continues to evolve, updates shall be provided to relevant authorities as additional information becomes available.

7.6 COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION AND WARNING

Community notification shall be initiated where an incident has caused, or presents a credible risk of causing, off-site impacts on community health and safety, livelihoods, property, public infrastructure or the environment, or where evacuation, shelter-in-place or access restrictions may be required. The decision shall be made by the Emergency Leadership Group based on advice from O&M and HSE personnel. However, where there is an imminent risk to life or safety, Project personnel may immediately warn exposed persons and restrict access without waiting for formal approval.

The General Administration Department or designated community liaison personnel shall coordinate formal communication with relevant commune authorities, village leaders, emergency services and affected communities. Notifications shall describe the incident, potentially affected area, required protective actions, access restrictions, emergency contact information and arrangements for further updates.

TABLE 7-1 COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE FLOW[1]

Step	Required Action	Responsible Party
1. Identify the potential impact area	Confirm the turbine or facility involved and make a precautionary assessment of potentially affected residences, farm huts, agricultural land, roads and other community areas.	O&M and HSE
2. Establish immediate controls	Stop or isolate the affected equipment where this can be done safely. Immediately establish the applicable initial precautionary safety buffer specified in ***Table 7-2*** and restrict access to affected Project roads, public roads, agricultural tracks and land. The buffer may be enlarged by the Emergency Leadership Group based on observed conditions and technical or emergency-service advice, but shall not be reduced until	O&M and site personnel

[1] The steps in ***Table 7-1*** provide the overall response sequence but shall not be interpreted as requiring one action to be completed before the next begins. Hazard assessment, equipment isolation, urgent warning, access control and external notification shall be initiated concurrently where necessary to protect life and safety.

	the affected area has been assessed and declared safe by qualified personnel.	
3. Issue urgent warning	Where there is an imminent risk to life or safety, immediately warn persons in or approaching the initial precautionary safety buffer to move away from the affected area. Warning shall not be delayed pending confirmation of the full impact boundary or formal approval.	Any personnel identifying the imminent danger, followed by formal coordination through the Emergency Leadership Group
4. Notify community representatives and authorities	Contact the relevant Commune People's Committee, village head, police, emergency services and designated community contacts. Provide the location, nature of the hazard, affected area, protective actions and Project emergency contact details.	General Administration Department, followed by confirmation by Emergency Leadership Group
5. Protect exposed persons	Evacuate or direct agricultural workers, farm-hut occupants, road users and nearby residents away from the potential impact area. Where evacuation is unsafe, provide shelter-in-place instructions. Give priority assistance to vulnerable persons.	Emergency Response Personnel
6. Maintain road and land controls	Install barriers and warning signs, station personnel at access points where needed, and maintain restrictions until the affected area has been searched and declared safe.	Project security/site personnel, supported by police or local authorities where required
7. Provide updates	Keep village leaders, authorities and affected persons informed of changes to the hazard area, access restrictions, expected duration and available support.	General Administration Department
8. Stand down and follow up	Communicate when warnings and restrictions are lifted. Record community impacts, grievances and damage to crops, land or property, and implement required restoration or follow-up measures.	Emergency Response Personnel**,** General Administration, HSE and relevant technical personnel

Upon identification of an emergency with potential off-site consequences, the Project shall immediately establish the applicable initial precautionary safety buffer specified in ***Table 7-2***. The initial buffer is a precautionary response distance used before the full impact area has been confirmed. It shall not be interpreted as the maximum possible impact distance. The Emergency Leadership Group may enlarge the buffer based on observed conditions, turbine

status, debris location, wind speed and direction, fire and smoke behaviour, spill migration, terrain, access conditions and advice from the OEM, emergency services or competent authorities. The buffer shall not be reduced until the hazard has been assessed by qualified personnel and the affected area has been declared safe.

Turbine-specific buffers shall be verified against OEM emergency instructions and a documented site-specific risk assessment. Where the OEM, competent authority, applicable law or Project risk assessment specifies a greater distance, the greater distance shall apply.

TABLE 7-2 INITIAL PRECAUTIONARY SAFETY BUFFERS

Emergency Scenario	Proposed Initial Safety Buffer	Application and Adjustment
Suspected blade damage, blade detachment, rotor overspeed or uncontrolled rotor movement	**Minimum 300 m**	Based on the maximum theoretical blade-throw impact distance adopted in the Project ESIA. Enlarge based on rotor condition, observed debris, wind conditions, OEM advice or technical assessment.
Turbine fire, smoke with possible falling burning debris	**Minimum 300 m**	Apply in all directions initially. Extend downwind where smoke, burning material or wildfire spread may affect areas beyond the buffer. Personnel shall not approach the turbine until authorized by the incident commander and emergency services.
Suspected tower instability, foundation failure, severe structural damage or risk of collapse	**Minimum 300 m**	Based on the maximum theoretical blade-throw impact distance adopted in the Project ESIA. Enlarge the zone in the indicated direction of lean, structural failure or debris movement.
Transformer fire or major electrical equipment fire	**Immediately close the affected transformer compound, bunded area or associated substation equipment area, and block all access points and roads leading into the controlled area.**	Keep unauthorised persons outside the buffer and extend the area downwind where smoke or combustion products are present. The actual distance should be confirmed with emergency services and the equipment/OEM emergency information.
Major oil, fuel or hazardous-material spill	**Immediately control access to the release source, the visibly contaminated area and the area required for containment and clean-up operations.**	Prevent ignition, isolate drains and restrict access. Extend the controlled area along drainage pathways, downhill terrain and toward watercourses; increase the distance where the material is flammable, unidentified or generating vapour.

For blade throw or turbine or tower collapse, the exclusion zone shall account for the risk of further falling or thrown components, and no person shall enter the affected area until access has been confirmed as safe by competent technical personnel. For transformer explosion or fire, community protection shall consider smoke, fire spread, electrical hazards, oil release and road access, in coordination with the relevant fire and emergency services.

The Project shall maintain an up-to-date map and contact register covering occupied residences, farm huts, roads and other sensitive receptors within the setback zones and other potential off-site impact areas. Notifications may be delivered through commune authorities, village leaders, telephone, SMS, Zalo, public announcements or other locally appropriate channels. Once the emergency has been controlled, affected communities shall be informed of any remaining restrictions, precautions and follow-up arrangements.

The Project shall maintain a verified, bilingual community emergency contact and notification protocol for each affected commune and village. Urgent warnings shall be issued in Vietnamese and, where required for effective communication, in Ede language. For an imminent off-site threat, initial notification to the relevant Commune People's Committee, village head and known exposed receptors shall be initiated as soon as practicable and targeted within 15 minutes of confirmation. If telephone, SMS or Zalo communication fails, the Project shall deploy designated liaison personnel, vehicle-mounted loudspeakers or other locally agreed methods, without exposing personnel to the hazard. Receipt of critical warnings shall be confirmed and logged.

7.7 LENDER NOTIFICATION

The Project Company shall notify AIIB of all Level I, Level II and Level III incidents. The notification and subsequent reporting timelines shall be proportionate to the incident severity and comply with the applicable financing requirements.

- Level I incidents: Notify AIIB within 12 hours of becoming aware of the incident. Provide regular updates during the emergency response and submit an investigation report within 7 working days.
- Level II incidents: Notify AIIB within 24 hours and submit an investigation report within 10 working days.
- Level III incidents: Notify AIIB within 48 hours and submit an investigation report or incident close-out report within 15 working days, as applicable.
- Level IV incidents: Manage through the Project's internal incident-management procedures. If further information indicates more significant actual or potential impacts, the incident shall be reclassified and reported accordingly.

The Emergency Management Office shall prepare the notification, the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall authorize its issuance, and the designated Project Company representative shall submit it to AIIB and maintain the relevant reporting records.

7.8 STAND-DOWN AND DEACTIVATION

The Emergency Leadership Group Chairperson shall authorize the termination of the emergency response when:

- Immediate risks have been controlled;
- Emergency objectives have been achieved; and

- Response activities have transitioned to recovery and normal operational management.

The Emergency Management Office shall:

- Issue stand-down notifications;
- Record lessons learned;
- Archive emergency records; and
- Coordinate post-incident reporting and review.

8. RECOVERY, INVESTIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT

8.1 POLLUTION CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

Following stabilization of an incident, the Project shall implement measures to restore operations, working conditions, and the surrounding environment to normal as soon as practicable. Qualified personnel shall remove contaminated materials, hazardous substances, and other residual hazards to prevent secondary impacts or further harm. Where necessary, qualified environmental, occupational health, and safety specialists shall be engaged to assess site conditions and verify that residual risks have been adequately managed. Any additional hazards identified during recovery activities shall be promptly addressed through appropriate control measures and communicated to relevant personnel and stakeholders.

8.2 RECOVERY AND REINSTATEMENT

Damaged buildings, infrastructure, equipment, and facilities shall be inspected and assessed by qualified personnel or specialist contractors before repair, reconstruction, or recommissioning activities commence. Recovery and reinstatement measures shall be developed by the relevant functional departments, reviewed by the Emergency Leadership Group, and implemented to eliminate residual hazards and restore safe operations. Where required, qualified environmental, health, or occupational hygiene specialists shall conduct post-incident monitoring and assessment to verify that environmental and occupational risks have been adequately controlled.

8.3 WELFARE, COMPENSATION, AND CLAIMS MANAGEMENT

Following an incident involving injuries, the designated welfare and recovery personnel shall coordinate medical treatment, family liaison, employee support, and, where appropriate, psychological assistance. The Project shall manage compensation and other post-incident obligations in accordance with applicable legal requirements and company procedures. Losses and damages arising from the incident shall be documented to support insurance claims, cost recovery, and financial settlement processes.

In the event of a fatality, the Project shall cooperate fully with relevant Vietnamese authorities and the Parent Company CHEC in managing post-incident arrangements and supporting affected families. Where appropriate, additional public health measures may be implemented during recovery activities to prevent disease transmission or other secondary impacts.

8.4 INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

Following an emergency incident, the Project Company shall investigate to determine the causes and contributing factors of the event, assess the effectiveness of the response, and identify corrective and preventive actions to prevent recurrence. The Emergency Leadership Group shall oversee the investigation process, coordinate with relevant Vietnamese government authorities and the Parent Company CHEC, and establish an Incident Investigation Team where appropriate. The Project shall cooperate fully with any investigation conducted by competent authorities.

The investigation shall draw upon information collected through the Project’s incident reporting process. The investigation shall evaluate the sequence of events, impacts on personnel, assets,

communities, and the environment, as well as the adequacy of emergency preparedness and response measures.

A final investigation report shall be prepared following the completion of the investigation and shall include a description of the incident, causes and contributing factors, response actions undertaken, consequences and impacts, responsibilities where applicable, and corrective and preventive measures. The Emergency Leadership Group shall review the findings and communicate to relevant departments, employees, and contractors. Corrective actions shall be tracked to ensure that lessons learned are effectively implemented across the Project.

See ***Appendix D*** for a detailed Incident Investigation Form.

8.5 EPRP REVIEW AND UPDATE

The Emergency Management Office shall review this EPRP at least annually and following:

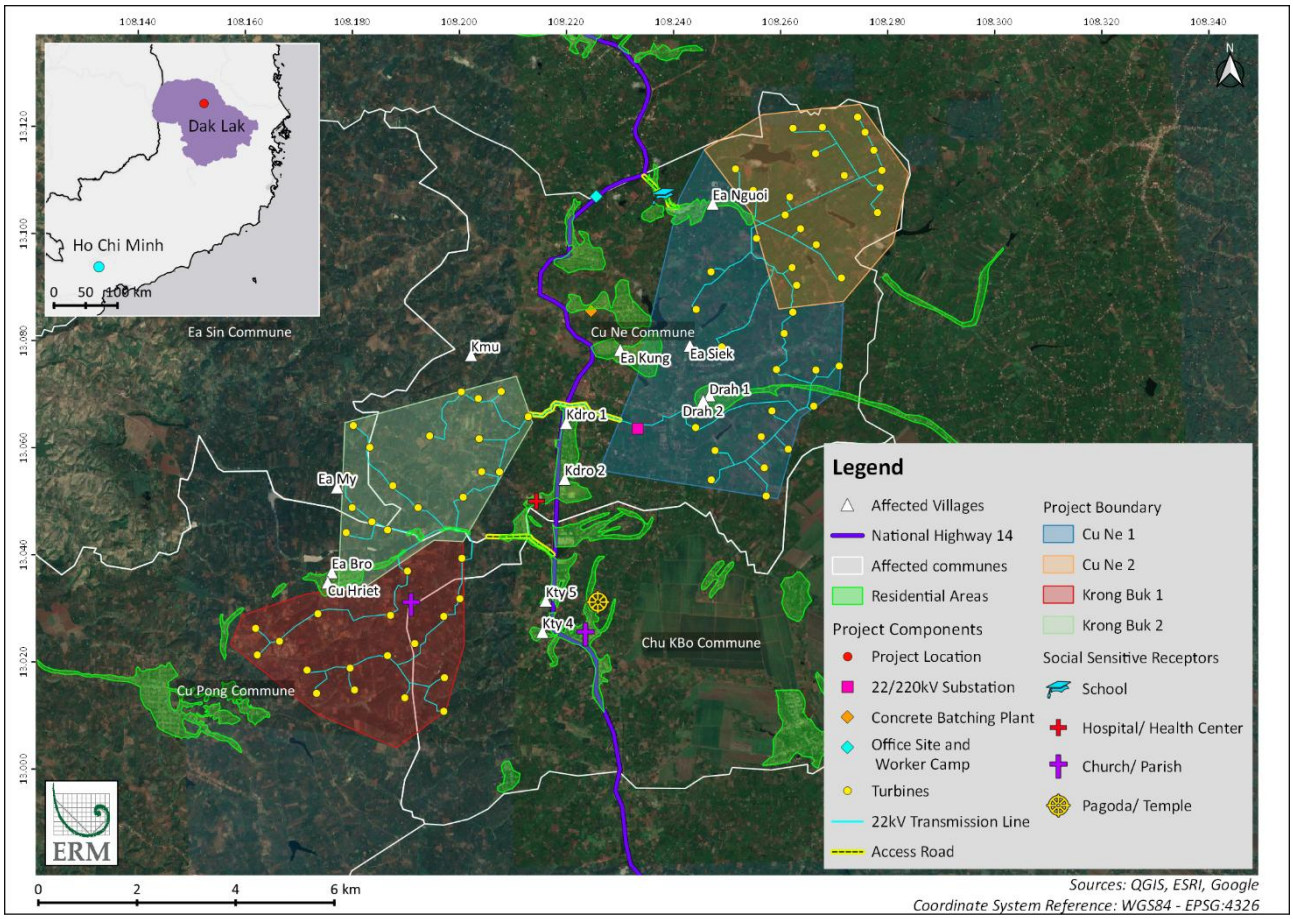
- An emergency incident or significant near miss;
- A drill identifying material deficiencies;
- Material changes to Project facilities, operations, organization or nearby receptors;
- Changes in legal, lender or emergency-response requirements;
- Changes to related specialized emergency procedures; or
- Significant findings from inspections, audits, community feedback or risk assessments.

The review shall assess whether emergency scenarios, responsibilities, resources, notification arrangements, community-protection measures and specialized procedures remain appropriate and effective.

Material revisions shall be approved by the Emergency Response Leadership Group and communicated to relevant employees, contractors and external stakeholders. Related training, drills, maps, contact lists and specialized procedures shall be updated where necessary. Minor changes to contacts, personnel or inventories may be managed through controlled updates to the relevant appendices.

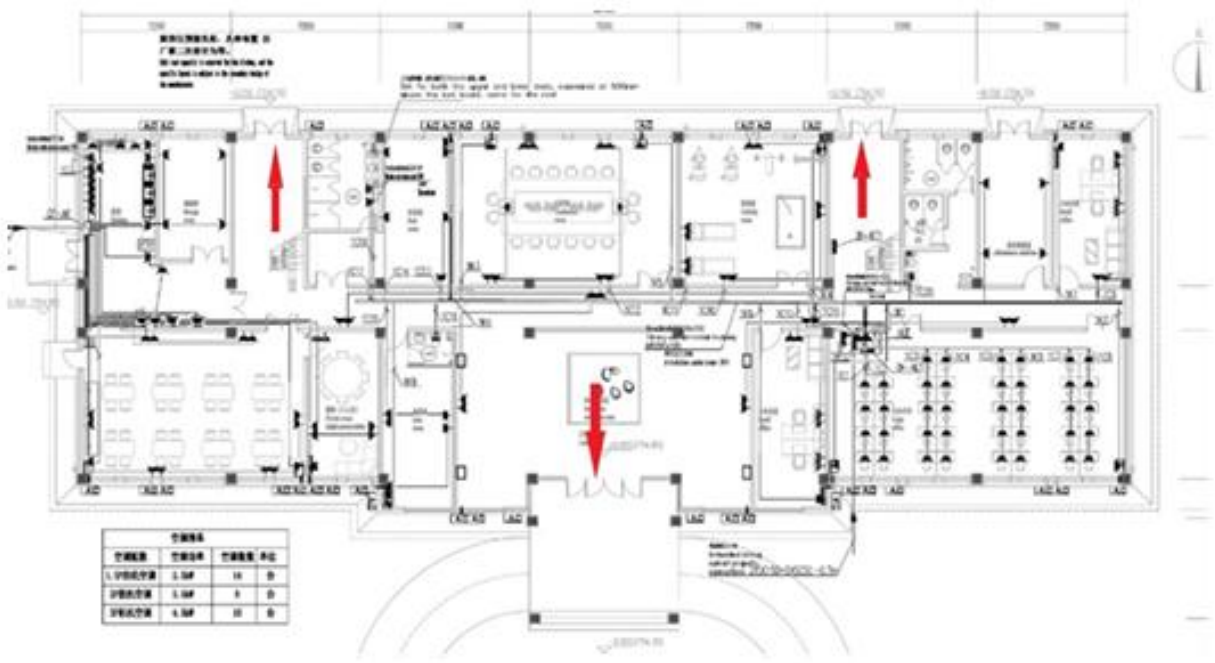
APPENDIX A SITE AND FACILITY DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 8-1 SITE LOCATION



Source: ERM (2022), *Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Framework, Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project*.

FIGURE 8-2 SITE LAYOUT PLAN AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION ROUTE MAP FOR THE SUB STATION COMPLEX BUILDING AREA (IN CHINESE AND VIETNAMESE)



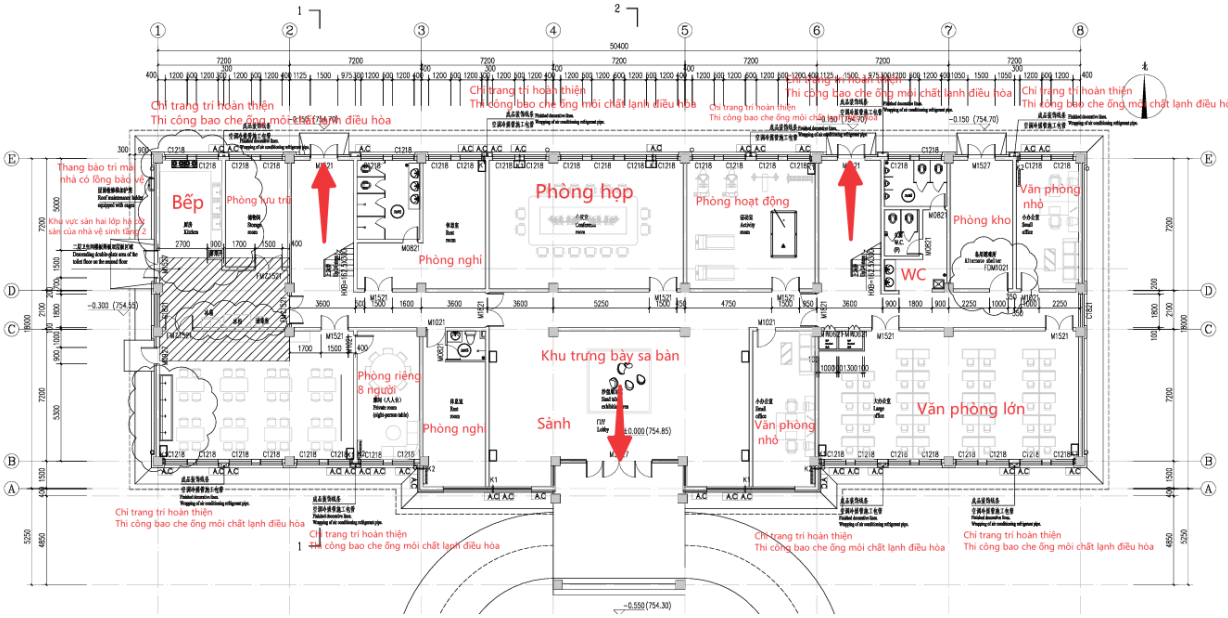
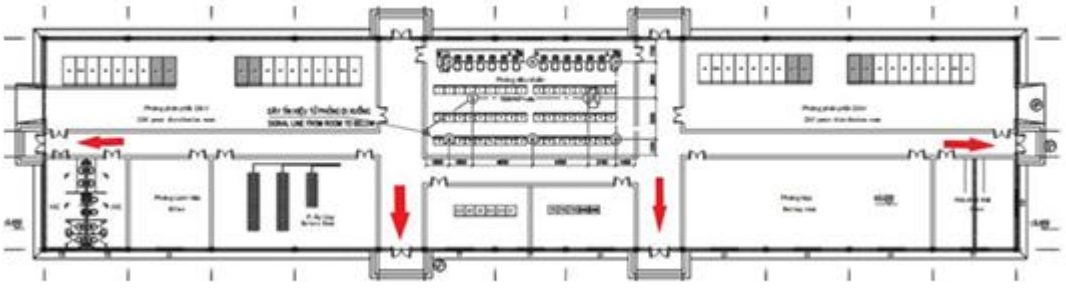


FIGURE I8-3 SITE LAYOUT PLAN AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION ROUTE MAP FOR THE SUBSTATION OPERATION BUILDING AREA



APPENDIX B EMERGENCY INVENTORY LIST

Emergency Equipment and Inventory List

Item	Storage Location	Quantity	Model / Specification	Custodian	Contact No.
Submersible Pump	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 unit	50GNWQ15 15-1.5	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
220V Electric Pump	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 unit	2HP 220V	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
380V Electric Pump	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 unit	2HP 380V	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Gasoline Pump	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 unit	Makita EW3051H 76MM	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Diesel Pump	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 unit	NK-20BX 50MM, 30m3/h-26M, 7M	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Raincoat	Substation Warehouse No.1	15 sets	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Rain Boots	Substation Warehouse No.1	15 pairs	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
First Aid Kit	Substation Warehouse No.1	1	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Flashlight	Substation Warehouse No.1	8	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Shovel	Substation Warehouse No.1	5	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Woven Bags	Substation Warehouse No.1	50	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Walkie-Talkie	Substation Warehouse No.1	4	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Power Strip	Substation Warehouse No.1	5	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Water Hose	Substation Warehouse No.1	50 m	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Pump Hose Sleeve Ø35	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 bundle	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776

Pump Hose Sleeve Ø18	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 bundle	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Diesel Generator	Substation	1 unit	400V, 6 kW	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Mobile Lighting Unit	Substation Warehouse No.1	1 unit	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Explosion-Proof Portable LED Searchlight	Substation Warehouse No.1	5	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Vehicle Emergency Tow Rope	Substation Warehouse No.1	4	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Stretcher	Substation Warehouse No.1	1	/	Xu Jingwen	+84 383203776
Pickup Truck	Substation Parking Area	2 vehicles	Ford/Mazda	Hao Yu	+84 383203776
Fire Blanket	Substation Kitchen	1	/	Pham Thi Thuy Hang	+84 383203776
Positive Pressure Breathing Apparatus	Central Control Room	1 unit	G-F 20(RHZK6.8/30)	Huang Zhongtong	0767000666

Wind Turbine Emergency (Incident) Medical Supplies List

Item	Location	Quantity	Remarks/Specification
Disposable antiseptic pad (Povidone-Iodine)	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	6cm×3cm
Medical cotton balls (5g/bag)	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	5g/bag
Medical breathable tape	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	1.25cm×450cm
Non-woven absorbent pad	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	-
Triangular bandage	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	96×96×136cm
Adhesive bandage	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	7.2×1.9cm
Latex tourniquet	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	-
Medical gauze pad	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	7.5×7.5cm (small)

Burn dressing	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	60×40cm
Elastic medical bandage	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	8×400cm
Safety pins	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	10 pcs/pack
Eye pad	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	-
Resuscitation mask	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	20×20cm
Disposable medical examination gloves	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	-
Dressing forceps	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	12.5cm
Round-ended scissors	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	15cm
Emergency blanket	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	160×210cm
Eye wash	Turbine Entrance	73 sets	-
Heatstroke medication	Step-up Substation Warehouse	5 boxes	Custodian: Xu Jingwen +84 0334358602

Firefighting Equipment List

Item	Location	Quantity	Model/Specification
Water-based fire protection system	Production Building Corridor	1 set	-
Fire Extinguisher	Production Building Corridor	18 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	22kV Switchgear Room #1	8 units	CO2 3kg
Fire Extinguisher	22kV Switchgear Room #2	8 units	CO2 3kg
Fire Extinguisher	VR Experience Room	2 units	CO2 3kg
Fire Extinguisher	Battery Room	4 units	CO2 3kg

Fire Extinguisher	Communicatio n Room	2 units	CO2 3kg
Fire Extinguisher	AC/DC Distribution Room	2 units	CO2 3kg
Fire Extinguisher	Meeting Room	4 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	Warehouse	8 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	Main Control Room	4 units	CO2 3kg
SFS Gas Fire Extinguisher	220kV Primary Equipment Area	3 units	CO2 3kg
Sprinkler System	T1 Main Transformer	1 set	-
Fire Extinguisher	SVG Room	1 unit	-
Fire Extinguisher	Grounding Transformer	6 units	Dry Powder ABC 35kg
Fire Extinguisher	Backup Diesel Generator Area	3 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	Fire Pump House	3 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	Domestic Water Pump House	2 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	Hazardous Chemicals Storage	2 units	CO2 3kg
Fire Extinguisher	Hazardous Waste Storage	2 units	CO2 3kg
Water-based fire protection system	Comprehensiv e Building (1F & 2F)	1 set	-
Fire Extinguisher	1st Floor	10 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	2nd Floor	6 units	Dry Powder ABC 8kg
Fire Extinguisher	Tower & Nacelle (each turbine)	4 units	Dry Powder ABC 4kg

Fire Extinguisher	Pad-mounted Transformer	2 units	Dry Powder ABC 4kg

APPENDIX C EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

CONTACT DETAILS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEADERSHIP GROUP

Name	Title	Contact Number
Xu Liwei (徐立伟)	Chair of the Members' Committee	+84-0961810057
Ma Huan (马欢)	Head of the Production and Technology Department	+84-0329543190
Wang Tiejiu (王铁久)	Head of the Safety and Environmental Protection Department	+84-0365501897
Yue Jiang (越江)	Head of Wind Farm	+84-0386937698
Wang Hongyu (王宏宇)	Head of the General Administration Department	+84-0375395962
Lei Enqi (雷恩奇)	Head of the Planning and Development Department	+84-0356987256
Zhang Wei (张威)	Head of the Finance and Assets Department	+84-0732569874

Contact Details of Emergency Personnel

Team	Name	Title	Contact Number
Rescue and Recovery Team	Ma Huan (马欢)	Head of the Production and Technology Department	+84-0329543190
Logistics and Resource Support Team	Huang Taijian (黄太健)	Safety and Environmental Protection Department Engineer	+84-0367307898
Coordination and Communications Team	Wang Hongyu (王宏宇)	Head of the General Administration Department	+84-0375395962
Recovery and Welfare Team	Wang Tiejiu (王铁久)	Head of the Safety and Environmental Protection Department	+84-0365501897
Expert Advisory Team	Yue Jiang (越江)	Head of Wind Farm	+84-0386937698
Incident Investigation Team	Wang Tiejiu (王铁久)	Head of the Safety and Environmental Protection Department	+84-0365501897

CONTACT DETAILS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RELEVANT EMERGENCY AGENCIES

Organization/Agency	Contact Number
Police Emergency	113
Fire Emergency Services	114
Emergency Medical Services (Ambulance)	115
Electricity Authority (Central Power Grid Company A3)	0984 088 494
Pong Drang Commune Fire Brigade (Nearest Fire Response Unit to the Wind Farm)	0385 104 608

Krong Buk Medical Center Emergency Medical Assistance	0977 160 600
Cu Pao Police Station (Nearest Police Station to the Wind Farm)	0367 730 7898
Dak Lak Provincial Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention, Control and Search & Rescue	0262 395 6927
Krong Buk Commune People's Committee Hotline	0262 350 6979

APPENDIX D INCIDENT INVESTIGATION FORM

Incident details	
Incident title and number:	Date and time of incident:
Location of incident:	Date and time reported:

Incident investigation team:	

Incident type			
☐ Injury or illness	☐ Turbine or equipment failure	☐ Blade failure or blade throw	☐ Fire or explosion
☐ Electrical incident	☐ Work at height	☐ Vehicle accident	☐ Spill or environmental incident
☐ Community health and safety	☐ Security or social incident	☐ Natural hazard	☐ Other:

What happened?

Emergency response level			
☐ Level I	☐ Level II	☐ Level III	☐ Level IV

Persons involved or affected	
☐ Workers:	☐ Community members:
☐ Visitors:	☐ Third parties:

Actual Consequences

What task was being performed at the time of the incident?	
Relevant operating and environmental conditions:	
Relevant WTG or equipment ID	
Equipment operating status	
SCADA alarms or abnormal trends	
Wind speed and direction	
Weather conditions	
Visibility and lighting	
Recent lightning or extreme-weather event	
Relevant permit to work	
Lockout/tagout status	
Applicable procedure or work instruction	
Photographic Records	

Cause Analysis	
Immediate Cause	
Contributing Causes	
Root Causes	

Corrective and Preventive Actions

Finding / Cause	Corrective or Preventive Action	Interim Control	Responsible Person	Target Date	Completion Date	Effectiveness Verification	Status
							Open / Closed
							Open / Closed
							Open / Close

Issue fixed?		
Name	**Signature**	**Date**
Person involved in incident:		
Manager:		

APPENDIX E WIND TURBINE OVERSPEED, BLADE FAILURE AND BLADE THROW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

1. SCOPE

Blade throw is considered a low-likelihood but high-consequence event associated with wind turbine structural failure. The Project WTGs incorporate engineering and operational safeguards, including pitch control, automatic shutdown and SCADA monitoring. These controls significantly reduce the likelihood of blade throw incidents but do not eliminate the need for emergency arrangements.

This procedure establishes the scenario-specific response requirements for actual or suspected blade failure, partial or complete blade detachment, and the ejection of blade components or fragments. It applies where such an event may affect Project workers, contractors, nearby communities, road users, agricultural land users, property, electrical infrastructure or the environment.

This procedure shall be implemented together with the main EPRP, the applicable turbine manufacturer instructions, turbine-specific technical procedures, site risk assessments and relevant specialized emergency response plans.

2. ACTIVATION CRITERIA

This procedure shall be activated following confirmation or a credible indication of:

- Detachment of a blade or blade fragment;
- Debris suspected or confirmed to have originated from a wind turbine;
- A SCADA alarm or operating data indicating catastrophic blade damage, severe rotor imbalance, abnormal vibration or overspeed;
- Major blade damage following lightning, fire, impact or extreme weather;
- Visible cracking, deformation, delamination or other damage presenting an imminent risk of component detachment; or
- A report from a worker, community member or third party indicating that turbine debris has landed outside the immediate turbine area.

Where the available information is uncertain, the Project shall apply a precautionary approach and treat the turbine and potentially affected area as unsafe until assessed by competent personnel.

3. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE AND TURBINE ISOLATION

Any person observing an actual or suspected blade failure shall immediately withdraw from the affected area and report the incident through the emergency contact established in the main EPRP. The initial report should identify the turbine, observed condition, approximate debris location and any known injuries or off-site impacts. Reporting shall not be delayed while attempting to gather complete information.

Upon receiving the report, the O&M Department shall immediately:

- Verify available SCADA alarms, control-system warnings and other relevant operating data;

- Stop the affected turbine using the appropriate normal or emergency shutdown function, with remote shutdown used wherever practicable;
- Electrically and mechanically isolate the turbine in accordance with the applicable lockout and tagout procedure;
- Prevent unauthorized restart or remote reset;
- Notify the turbine manufacturer or a competent technical specialist; and
- Initiate an assessment of the braking, blade-pitch, overspeed-protection, shutdown and control systems.

No person shall approach or enter the affected turbine, tower base or suspected debris field until the area has been assessed and access has been authorized by the Emergency Response Personnel in consultation with competent technical personnel.

The O&M Department shall also review the operating status of adjacent turbines. Where fragments may have affected nearby equipment, or where the incident may indicate a common defect, adjacent or similar turbines shall be stopped or placed under operational restriction pending further assessment.

4. EXCLUSION ZONE AND SITE CONTROL

The Emergency Response Personnel shall establish an initial exclusion zone around the affected turbine and all known or suspected debris locations. The size and configuration of the exclusion zone shall be based on the location of visible debris, turbine dimensions, weather conditions, the potential for further component failure, nearby receptors and advice from the turbine manufacturer or competent technical specialists.

The initial exclusion zone shall be conservatively defined and subsequently adjusted as more reliable information becomes available. The exclusion zone is an emergency control measure and should not automatically be assumed to be identical to the Project’s routine setback distance.

Access roads, agricultural tracks and other entry points shall be controlled using barriers, warning signs, security personnel or coordination with the relevant authorities. Personnel, contractors and visitors working in or near the affected area shall be accounted for. If injuries have occurred, first aid and emergency medical support shall be initiated in accordance with the main EPRP, without exposing responders to the risk of further falling or thrown debris.

A controlled visual assessment may be undertaken from outside the exclusion zone using binoculars, remote cameras, drones or other suitable means. Personnel shall not climb the turbine or handle debris until the structure has been declared sufficiently stable by competent personnel.

5. COMMUNITY PROTECTION MEASURES

Where debris has landed, or may have landed, outside Project-controlled land, the Project shall immediately assess the potential risk to nearby residents, agricultural land users, road users and other third parties. Community warning and notification shall follow the procedures established in the main EPRP.

The Project shall coordinate with the relevant Commune People's Committee, village representatives, police, emergency services and land users to restrict access to affected land, roads and structures. Immediate warnings should clearly communicate:

- the location and nature of the hazard;
- areas that must not be entered;
- any temporary road or land-access restrictions;
- actions that affected persons should take;
- the Project's emergency contact details; and
- when further information will be provided.

Where urgent danger exists, warning and access-control measures shall not be delayed pending formal confirmation of the full debris boundary. Particular attention shall be given to agricultural workers, occupants of farm huts, road users and other persons who may enter dispersed areas without passing through controlled Project access points.

Access restrictions shall remain in place until the area has been searched, debris has been recovered or secured, and competent personnel have confirmed that the residual risk is acceptable. The Project shall communicate the lifting of restrictions to the relevant authorities, land users and affected communities.

6. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

The turbine manufacturer or an appropriately qualified technical specialist shall be notified as soon as practicable and requested to support the technical assessment. The assessment should determine:

- The condition and structural stability of the remaining blades, rotor, hub, nacelle and tower;
- The likelihood of further component detachment;
- The approximate debris distribution and any areas not yet searched;
- Impacts on electrical systems, roads, buildings, agricultural land or other infrastructure;
- Whether fire, electrical, hydraulic, chemical or structural hazards remain; and
- Whether other turbines of the same model, blade type or maintenance history require inspection or operational restriction.

A systematic search of the potential debris area shall be undertaken only after the area has been declared safe for entry. The search boundary, routes and personnel shall be approved by the Emergency Response Personnel. Blade fragments and associated debris shall be photographed, mapped and, where relevant, preserved for technical examination. Debris shall not be moved unless necessary to protect life, prevent secondary impacts or restore essential access. Any movement shall be documented.

Project personnel shall avoid direct contact with damaged composite materials without appropriate PPE, because fractured blades may contain sharp fibres, resins and other materials capable of causing injury. Debris collection, packaging, transport and disposal shall follow the Project's waste and hazardous-materials procedures and the manufacturer's recommendations.

7. ESCALATION AND BROADER TURBINE-FLEET REVIEW

The incident shall be classified, escalated and reported in accordance with the main EPRP. Any actual blade throw, off-site debris, serious injury, fatality, community impact, road closure or

damage to third-party property shall be treated as a significant incident requiring prompt escalation to senior management and screening against government and lender notification requirements.

The Project shall assess whether the incident may reflect a systemic issue affecting other turbines. This assessment should consider:

- Common blade design, manufacturer or production batch;
- Similar age, maintenance history or operating conditions;
- Previous alarms, vibration trends or blade defects;
- Recent lightning, fire or extreme-weather exposure; and
- Manufacturer safety notices or technical bulletins.

Where a common or fleet-wide issue cannot be reasonably excluded, the Project shall implement temporary inspections, operational restrictions or shutdowns for potentially affected turbines until the risk has been adequately assessed.

8. RECOVERY AND RETURN TO SERVICE

Recovery shall begin only after the immediate danger has been controlled and the Emergency Response Personnel has authorized access. Recovery activities may include debris removal, environmental clean-up, repair of damaged roads or property, technical inspection, blade replacement and verification of turbine safety systems.

The affected turbine shall not return to service until:

- The incident area and debris field have been searched and secured;
- The turbine has undergone a documented inspection by competent personnel;
- The failure mechanism and immediate safety implications have been sufficiently understood;
- Required repairs, component replacements or modifications have been completed;
- Blade, rotor, control, overspeed protection, shutdown and other relevant safety systems have been tested;
- Any required inspections or actions for other turbines have been completed;
- Environmental clean-up and necessary restoration of affected land, crops, infrastructure and third-party property have been completed, or are being managed under an approved time-bound action plan;
- Temporary community or road restrictions have been reviewed and, where appropriate, lifted; and
- Restart has been formally authorized by the designated Project authority, with concurrence from the turbine manufacturer or competent technical specialist where required.

Where the full root cause cannot be established before restart, the decision shall be supported by a documented risk assessment, interim controls, enhanced monitoring and a defined schedule for completing the investigation.

APPENDIX F EMERGENCY TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST

This checklist shall be used to evaluate the effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response training and to identify any required follow-up actions. The completed checklist shall be retained as part of the Project's training records

1. Training Information

Item	Details
Training Topic	
Training Type	☐ Induction ☐ Annual Refresher ☐ Role-Specific ☐ Change-Based ☐ Other: _____
Date	
Location	
Trainer / Organization	
Department(s)	
Number of Participants	
Training Method	☐ Classroom ☐ E-learning ☐ Tabletop Exercise ☐ Practical Demonstration ☐ Other: _____

2. Training Evaluation

No.	Evaluation Criterion	S	NI	N/A	Comments
1	Relevant emergency hazards and scenarios were explained.	☐	☐	☐	
2	Emergency organization, roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines were understood.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Incident reporting and emergency escalation procedures were understood.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Alarm, warning, and notification procedures were understood.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Participants understood evacuation routes and assembly arrangements, where applicable.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Fire prevention and appropriate use of firefighting equipment were understood, where applicable.	☐	☐	☐	
7	First-aid and emergency medical response requirements were	☐	☐	☐	

	understood, where applicable.				
8	Hazardous-material and spill response requirements were understood, where applicable.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Project-specific emergency response procedures relevant to the participants' duties were understood.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Participants understood their individual responsibilities under the EPRP.	☐	☐	☐	
11	Personnel with emergency response duties demonstrated understanding of their assigned roles.	☐	☐	☐	

Rating: S = Satisfactory; NI = Needs Improvement; N/A = Not Applicable

APPENDIX G EMERGENCY MOCK DRILL RESULT REPORT

This form shall be used to document the implementation, results, evaluation, and follow-up actions of emergency drills. Completed reports shall be maintained by the Emergency Management Office as part of the Project's emergency preparedness records。

1. Drill Information

Item	Details
Drill Title	
Date	
Location	
Drill Type	☐ Field Drill ☐ Functional Exercise ☐ Tabletop Exercise ☐ Other: _____
Emergency Scenario	
Lead Department	
Drill Coordinator	
Evaluator(s)	
Participating Departments / Organizations	
Number of Participants	

2. Drill Evaluation Checklist

No.	Evaluation Criterion	S	NI	N/A	Comments
1	The emergency was identified and reported promptly.	☐	☐	☐	
2	Emergency information was assessed and escalated appropriately.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Emergency response arrangements were activated appropriately.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Emergency roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines were followed.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Response personnel performed their assigned duties effectively.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Internal communication and coordination were effective.	☐	☐	☐	
7	External communication and coordination were	☐	☐	☐	

	effective, where applicable.				
8	Emergency equipment and resources were available and used appropriately.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Evacuation, rescue, first aid, access control, or other scenario-specific actions were implemented effectively, where applicable.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Community warning and protection measures were implemented effectively, where applicable.	☐	☐	☐	
11	Response times were appropriate for the drill scenario.	☐	☐	☐	
12	Personnel demonstrated competency in their assigned emergency roles.	☐	☐	☐	
13	Stand-down procedures were implemented appropriately.	☐	☐	☐	

Rating: S = Satisfactory; NI = Needs Improvement; N/A = Not Applicable

3. Assessment

Overall Result:

☐ Satisfactory

☐ Satisfactory with Improvement Actions

☐ Needs Improvement / Follow-Up Drill Required

Key Findings and Lessons Learned:

Corrective and Improvement Actions:

Finding / Gap	Corrective or Improvement Action		Responsible Person	Target Date	Status
					☐ Open ☐ Closed
					☐ Open ☐ Closed
					☐ Open ☐ Closed

Follow-Up Required:
☐ No further action
☐ Additional training
☐ EPRP / procedure update
☐ Emergency equipment or resource improvement
☐ Communication arrangement improvement
☐ Follow-up drill
☐ Other: _____

Review	Name	Signature	Date
Drill Coordinator / Evaluator			
Emergency Management Office Representative			

APPENDIX H HIGH-ANGLE RESCUE PROTOCOL

1. ACCIDENT RISK DESCRIPTION

Wind farm personnel performing open-air high-angle operations face elevated risks of high-angle falls due to the following risk factors:

- Extreme Weather: Sudden exposure to high winds, heavy rain, or dense fog during high-angle work.
- Procedural Violations: Non-compliance with safety operating procedures during line, pole, or tower maintenance.
- Loss of Concentration: Lapses in operator attention while performing maintenance on high platforms, tower structures, poles, or lattices.
- Equipment Attachment Failures: Incorrect installation, clipping, or failure of safety belts, lanyards, and fall-arrest safety locks during tower climbing.
- Physical Exhaustion: Rushing a climb, losing stability, or experiencing sudden physical fatigue mid-ascent up the tower ladders.
- Defective Platforms: Operating on work platforms with large unguarded floor openings, missing edge protection, or substandard safety railings.
- Impact: Any of the above hazards can result in a high-angle fall causing severe personal injuries, fatalities, or material property damage.

2. EMERGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 EMERGENCY STRUCTURE

- Team Leader: Head of Wind Farm.
- Deputy Team Leader: Site Safety Officer.
- Team Members: On-duty shift personnel.

2.2 ROLE-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Team Leader: Verifies the incident details upon receiving the notification. Assumes ultimate command of the field emergency response, allocates personnel, and coordinates rescue actions to control the situation and protect life. Allocates necessary rescue gear, tooling, and materials. Escalates the incident to the Project Company Emergency Management Office to activate company-level plans if the situation worsens.
- Deputy Team Leader: Initiates immediate first-stage emergency actions prior to the Team Leader’s arrival, prioritizing the safety of on-site staff. Promptly reports field conditions to the Team Leader. Monitors and enforces strict safety measures among team members to prevent secondary accidents during rescue operations.
- Team Members: Actively participate in the physical search, rescue, and extrication under the guidance of the Leader or Deputy Leader. Assist with on-site logic and execute emergency tasks provided it is safe to do so.

3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

3.1 INCIDENT ESCALATION & RESPONSE FLOW

1. Discovery: The first person to witness a fall must immediately report the exact situation to the Team Leader or Deputy Team Leader.

2. Activation: The Leaders assess the situation and determine whether to activate this specific protocol, notifying the Company HSE Department concurrently.

3. Site Treatment: Field personnel assist with emergency first aid, while the team technician secures the area, takes photos, and preserves evidence for the subsequent investigation.

4. Escalation: If the accident expands or involves severe injuries/fatalities, the Head of Wind Farm will request the activation of the Project Company's Special Emergency Plan for Personal Injuries, upgrading the response level.

5. Termination: The emergency response is officially declared closed once all field rescue and handling actions are completed.

3.2 ON-SITE FIRST AID & MEDICAL TREATMENT MEASURES

- Immediate Mobilization: Upon notification, all available emergency team members must immediately deploy to the scene to secure the area, preserve the site, and protect the casualty. Responders must stabilize the casualty's vital signs and contact professional medical services rapidly.
- Vital Signs Assessment: Monitor the casualty for deteriorating conditions. If breathing or heartbeat has stopped, perform immediate, on-the-spot cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Address critical issues in priority order: shock, fractures, and severe hemorrhaging.
- Shock Management: Keep a casualty suffering from shock quiet, warm, and immobile. Place them in a supine position (flat on their back) and elevate the lower extremities by approximately 20 degrees until transfer.
- Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI): Maintain an open airway. Place unconscious casualties flat on their back with their face turned to one side to prevent tongue drop, airway blockage, or aspiration of vomit/secretions. Cover wounds with sterile gauze before transferring.

First aid shall be provided only by trained and currently certified personnel, within the limits of their training. Suspected spinal, chest or major trauma cases shall be stabilized, emergency medical services contacted immediately, and the casualty moved only where necessary to avoid an immediate life-threatening hazard or under medical direction. Invasive procedures shall not be performed by Project personnel unless the responder is legally authorized, clinically competent and specifically equipped to do so.

3.3 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION & CONTACTS

- Reporting Protocol: Field staff → Site Safety Officer → Head of Wind Farm → Company HSE Department → Company Emergency Response Leadership Group & Local Authorities.
- External Statutory Reporting: In the event of severe injuries or fatalities, the Company HSE Department must notify the local Vietnamese government emergency management department, police, procuratorate, and trade unions within a maximum of 1 hour.

- Initial Notification Details: Within 1 hour, provide a verbal or faxed brief containing: time, location, facility name, reporter's contact info, a brief narrative of the fall, injury statistics, ongoing mitigation steps, and a preliminary root-cause assessment.

4. CRITICAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. Hazards Verification: Before entering the drop zone, the team must review the scene to verify there are no secondary hazards (e.g., falling objects, structural instability) that could harm rescuers. Forced or reckless rescue attempts are strictly prohibited.

2. PPE Compliance: All responders must wear required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and strictly follow the chain of command to avoid uncoordinated actions that expand the accident.

3. Movement Restrictions: If the casualty is severely injured, do not move them unless absolutely necessary to prevent aggravating internal injuries.

4. Entrapment/Pressure Relief: Remove hard objects, harnesses, tools, and heavy contents from the casualty's pockets carefully, avoiding any extra compressive force on their body.

5. Wound Hygiene: If debris or dirt is present inside a wound, do not flush it with water, do not apply unauthorized medications, and do not attempt to force exposed bone fragments back into the flesh. Cover loosely with sterile gauze and apply a moderate stabilizing wrap.

6. Equipment Limits: Rescuers must use specialized high-angle extraction and fall-protection equipment strictly according to manufacturer manuals. Overloading or using gear outside its certified scope is prohibited.

7. Evidence Preservation: If any physical structures or objects must be moved to extricate the casualty, their original positions must be clearly marked or documented first.

8. Team Coordination: Rescuers must maintain continuous verbal and technical coordination to avoid self-injury during high-angle rigging or lowerings.

9. Post-Rescue Accountability: Upon completion, the Commander must conduct a full roll-call of all rescue personnel, check for hidden injuries, inspect all high-angle rigging gear for damage, and return tools to storage in a certified, ready status.

10. Site Clearance: The incident scene must not be cleared or altered until formal approval is granted by the Emergency Team Leader.

11. Manual Handling Guidelines:

- Cradle Carry: Use for conscious, lightweight casualties with minor injuries who cannot walk.
- Piggyback/Pack-Strap Carry: Use for lightweight casualties with non-spinal injuries across short distances.
- Manual Limits: Single-person manual carries are taxing and non-sustainable; use them primarily to remove a casualty from immediate danger zones.
- Stretcher/Mechanical Transport: Place casualties on standard stretchers and keep them warm.

Other Specialized Emergency Response Plans

(I) Emergency Response Plan for Strong Winds, Floods, Severe Convective Storms, and Thunderstorms

1. Scope of Application

This emergency response plan applies to emergency rescue and response operations at the Vietnam Dak Lak Project in the event of sudden strong winds, the flood season, severe convective weather, and thunderstorms. This specialized emergency response plan is a subordinate plan to the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan and is coordinated with it. When an emergency exceeds the scope of response and rescue covered by this specialized emergency response plan, the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan of the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company shall be activated.

2. Incident classification

Incidents are classified into four levels based on the severity of the flood disaster, controllability, and scope of impact: Level I Incident, Level II Incident, Level III Incident, and Level IV Incident.

2.1. Level I Incident

When the company receives a red alert for heavy rain that is likely to seriously disrupt normal operations, this plan classifies the incident as a Level I emergency.

2.2. Level II Incident

When the company receives an orange-level heavy rain warning that may have a moderate impact on the company’s normal operations, this plan classifies it as a Level II emergency.

2.3. Level III Incident

When the company receives a yellow heavy rain warning that may have a minor impact on its normal operations, this plan classifies it as a Level III emergency.

2.4. Level IV Incident

When the company receives a blue heavy rain warning that may have a minor impact on its normal operations, this plan classifies it as a Level IV emergency.

3. Response Activation

3.1. Convening of the Emergency Meeting

Upon receiving the warning, the Chief Commander shall immediately activate the plan. The Deputy Chief Commander and the heads of each specialized emergency response team shall be notified to assemble at the designated location; the heads of each specialized emergency response team shall be responsible for notifying their team members of the assembly time and location. Once all personnel have assembled, the Chief Commander shall issue the order to activate the plan, direct each specialized team to carry out their duties in accordance with their responsibilities and emergency measures, and monitor the situation at all times.

3.2. Early Warning Issuance and Response Actions

Based on the severity and urgency of potential flood disasters, torrential rain warning information is classified into four levels: Level I, Level II, Level III, and Level IV.

（1） Level I Alert (Red): A red heavy rain warning signal issued by the Meteorological Bureau, indicating that rainfall within 3 hours will reach 100 mm or more, or has already reached 100 mm or more and is likely to continue.

（2） Level II Alert (Orange): An orange heavy rain warning signal issued by the Meteorological Bureau, indicating that rainfall over a 3-hour period will reach 50 mm or more, or has already reached 50 mm or more and is likely to continue.

（3） Level III Alert (Yellow): A heavy rain yellow alert issued by the Meteorological Bureau, indicating that rainfall over a 6-hour period is expected to reach 50 mm or more, or has already reached 50 mm or more and is likely to continue.

（4） Level IV Alert (Blue): A blue heavy rain warning signal issued by the Meteorological Bureau, indicating that rainfall within 12 hours will reach 50

millimeters or more, or has already reached 50 millimeters or more and is likely to continue.

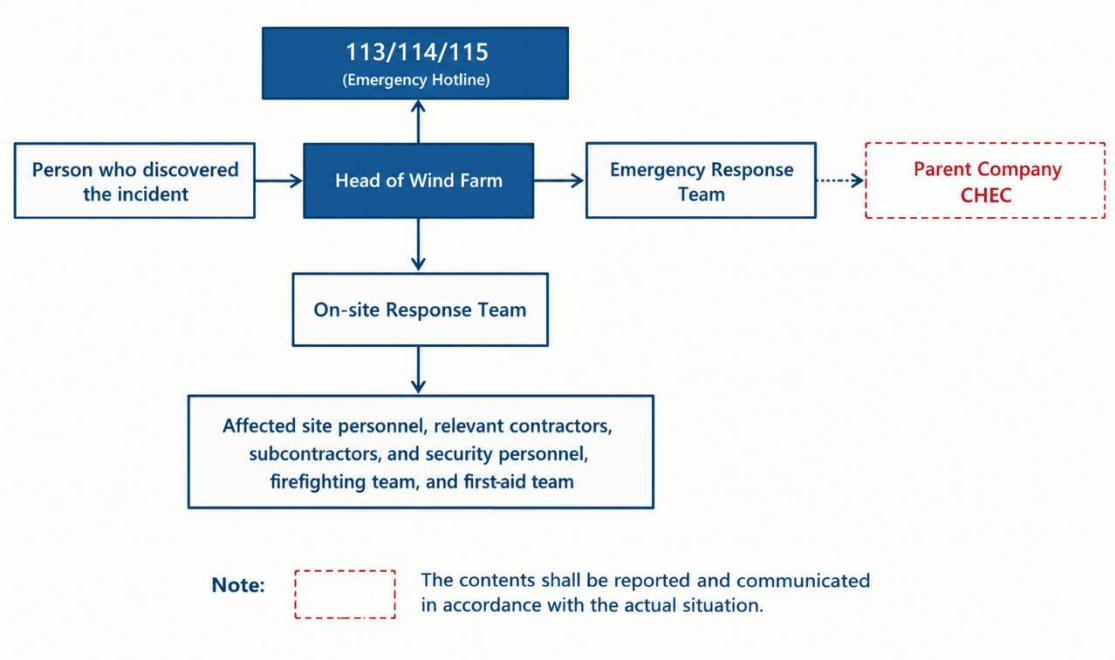
Every year, prior to the onset of strong winds, the flood season, or severe convective weather, conduct a comprehensive inspection of the flood control ditches, equipment sites, water retention dams surrounding substation enclosures, and drainage systems within the plant premises. Any defects must be promptly rectified; silt and debris must be removed from flood drainage ditches to ensure they function properly; and comprehensive inspections of power collection lines and other facilities must be conducted. If any issues, such as loose towers on lines crossing rivers, are discovered, they must be corrected immediately.

Prepare thoroughly for strong winds, the flood season, and severe convective weather by finalizing contingency plans and ensuring that supplies, transportation, communications, duty schedules, drills, emergency response teams, and power equipment. Upon receiving an early warning, the Deputy Commander shall verify that the relevant heads of each team have indeed received the warning and confirm that all measures have been fully implemented; assign on-duty personnel to their posts and inspect the implementation of emergency measures for flood control and severe convective weather; Upon receiving an early warning, the Security Team shall assign dedicated personnel to implement emergency measures for flood control and severe convective weather. After the Security Team issues an early warning, it shall verify that all sub-teams have indeed received the warning.

3.3. End of the Early Warning

Based on a thorough assessment of the risks and emergency situation, the head of the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall declare the alert over.

3.4. Information Reporting



3.4.1 Reporting Procedures

Following the occurrence of an emergency covered by this contingency plan, the head of the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall initiate an emergency response as appropriate and report the incident to the local government in Vietnam, the Emergency Management Bureau, and other relevant government departments. The report must be submitted no later than one hour after receiving notification of the incident.

3.4.2 Content of the Report: The report shall include:

（1） The type, time, and location of the emergency.

（2） The scope and severity of the flood situation.

（3） Whether there are any casualties, the status of trapped individuals, and the number of people involved.

（4） The extent of equipment damage and property loss.

（5） Control measures and other response actions already taken.

（6） Personnel and relief supplies required from emergency management authorities.

（7） Reporting entity, contact person, and means of communication.

3.5. Emergency Response

3.5.1 Emergency Response Levels

Based on the enterprise's actual circumstances, this plan classifies emergency responses to incidents into four levels: Level I, Level II, Level III, and Level IV.

（1） Level I Response

When the company receives a red alert for heavy rain that may seriously disrupt normal operations, this plan classifies the situation as a Level I Response.

（2） Level II Response

When the company receives an orange-level heavy rain warning, this plan classifies it as a Level II Response.

（3） Level III Response

When the company receives a yellow heavy rain warning, this plan designates it as a Level III Response.

（4） Level IV Response

When the company receives a blue heavy rain warning, this plan designates it as a Level IV response.

3.5.2 Response Procedures

（1） The responsible personnel designated in this plan shall take their positions, emergency team members shall report for duty, and relevant emergency departments shall be fully activated.

（2） The Chief Commander for Flood Control, Severe Convective Weather, and Thunderstorm Emergencies is responsible for making all emergency decisions, designating commanders for each task, and issuing and enforcing emergency decisions.

（3） Establish communication links with all departments, assume emergency command authority for flood control and protection against severe convective

weather, and exercise comprehensive command and control over the conduct of emergency operations.

（4） Rescue personnel carry out rescue operations for people, factory buildings, and equipment.

（5） Direct the procurement of equipment, supplies, and spare parts, as well as the provision of daily necessities.

（6） Accept on-site guidance from expert teams as needed.

（7） Define the format, content, deadlines, and responsible departments for reporting emergency response information to higher-level units, emergency management departments, and electricity regulatory agencies.

3.6. Conclusion of the Emergency Response

Upon completion of emergency response operations, the emergency response team, based on a thorough assessment of the hazards and the emergency situation, and provided that the local meteorological department has lifted the warning and there is no longer any danger to the power plant, the Chief Commander shall declare the emergency over.

4. Response Measures

4.1. Guiding Principles for Emergency Response

In response to potential accident risks, severity of harm, and scope of impact, when an accident occurs, on-site personnel shall adhere to the following emergency response guidelines: “Safety first, people-oriented; unified leadership, graded responsibility; rapid response, decisive action; timely early warning, and minimization of losses.”

4.2. Emergency Response

Employees have the right to stop work or evacuate the work site after taking possible emergency measures when they discover an emergency that directly endangers personal safety; the on-site shift supervisor has the authority to

immediately issue orders to halt production and evacuate personnel upon encountering a dangerous situation.

（1） The primary focus of this emergency response plan is to protect personnel, equipment, and property, ensuring that trapped or injured individuals receive timely assistance and to minimize damage to equipment and property. The on-site emergency response team is responsible for the specific rescue operations, and the specific plan to be adopted must be selected based on ensuring the safety of rescue personnel.

（2） If flooding occurs in the production area’s central control room, electrical distribution room, communications room, battery room, or other equipment rooms or warehouses in the production area, flood response personnel must prioritize their own safety, wear personal protective equipment properly, and prevent injury from the disaster or any sudden on-site emergencies. Clear the affected area, rescue the injured as quickly as possible (ensuring their safety during the rescue), and have medical personnel provide on-site emergency treatment and arrange for their transfer.

（3） When the residential area is struck by flood-related disasters, flood relief personnel must first rescue the injured, and then clear away damaged items. If there are insufficient rescue personnel or the disaster cannot be controlled, request support from local authorities to urgently transport rescued casualties and move items and supplies from the scene.

（4） When conducting rescue operations under conditions of poor transportation or severe weather, special attention must be paid to the safety of rescue personnel. During specific flood control and disaster relief operations, secondary and derivative disasters pose a serious threat to the safety of emergency personnel; therefore, necessary measures must be taken to protect against potential hazards.

（5） If a fire breaks out during a thunderstorm, handle the situation in accordance with the fire emergency response plan.

（6） If a person is struck by lightning, provide first aid as quickly as possible while simultaneously notifying the emergency medical center by phone to arrange for medical treatment.

（7） If communication facilities are damaged, personnel should be organized to restore them as soon as possible, and the emergency communication system to ensure, as a priority, unimpeded communication between emergency response teams and higher-level command centers; at the same time, the site's public address system should be activated to notify affected individuals to evacuate promptly.

4.3. Emergency Response to Strong Winds, Severe Convective Weather, and Thunderstorms

（1） Once the emergency response is activated, all emergency response teams shall immediately assume their positions and fulfill their duties in accordance with the division of responsibilities outlined in the plan. A daily reporting system shall be implemented to the higher-level competent authorities, with reports on the day's disaster situation and relief efforts submitted by 4:00 p.m. each day.

（2） Complete the tally and assessment of losses caused by natural disasters as soon as possible. After each disaster assessment team shall take digital photographs and video footage of the damage after conducting on-site inspections and promptly report their findings to the higher-level competent authorities.

（3） Strengthen post-disaster patrols of power facilities and take emergency measures for power equipment and facilities affected by natural disasters.

（4） Once the emergency status is declared, the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall establish corresponding working groups as needed to carry out emergency response measures. Once the disaster situation and relief efforts have stabilized, the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall submit a recommendation to the higher-level competent authority to terminate the emergency response.

4.4. Post-Disaster Management

Once the incident has been resolved, conduct an investigation based on facts, objectively and impartially, to promptly and accurately determine the cause of the incident, ascertain its nature and assign responsibility. Designate a specific person to be responsible for collecting and organizing emergency response records, plans, documents, and other materials; the Deputy Commander-in-Chief shall draft a summary report and submit it to the Commander-in-Chief. After the disaster, organize all site personnel to promptly address issues encountered during the hurricane emergency response, summarize the handling methods, and provide reliable experience for future improvements. Report accidents occurring on-site to the parent company in a timely manner, calculate losses, and compile claims for submission to the insurance company. Plans for Maintaining or Restoring Production and Daily Operations:

（1） In the event of a substation flooding incident resulting in a site-wide power outage, production personnel must remain at their posts, provided their personal safety is not at risk, to ensure the normal continuation of production and daily operations.

（2） Based on the on-site recovery status, the Chief Commander shall announce the termination of the emergency response, and operations and daily life will return to normal.

(II) Emergency Response Plan for Earthquake Disasters

1. Scope of Application

This emergency response plan applies to emergency response and rescue operations in the event of an earthquake at the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company. This specialized emergency response plan is an integral part of the comprehensive emergency response plan and is coordinated with it. When an emergency exceeds the scope of response and rescue covered by this specialized emergency response plan, the comprehensive emergency response plan of the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company shall be activated.

2. Incident Classification

Incidents are classified into four levels based on factors such as the severity of the earthquake disaster, its controllability, and the scope of its impact: Level I Incident, Level II Incident, Level III Incident, and Level IV Incident.

2.1 Level I Incident

An earthquake-related emergency that has already caused or is expected to cause three or more deaths, ten or more serious injuries, is located at the epicenter of a major earthquake (Magnitude 7 or higher on the Richter scale), or results in direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more.

2.2 Level II Incident

An earthquake emergency that has caused or is expected to cause 1 or more but fewer than 3 deaths, or 3 or more but fewer than 10 serious injuries; or one located at the epicenter of an earthquake of magnitude 6 or higher on the Richter scale; or one resulting in direct economic losses of between 10 million and 50 million yuan.

2.3 Level III Incident

Earthquake disasters that have caused or are expected to cause serious injuries to 1 or more but fewer than 3 people, or minor injuries to 3 or more people; or those located at the epicenter of an earthquake (magnitude 5 or higher on the Richter

scale); or those resulting in direct economic losses ranging from 1 million to 10 million yuan.

2.4 Level IV Incident

Earthquake emergencies that have caused or are expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or that are located at the epicenter of an earthquake (less than magnitude 5 on the Richter scale), or that result in direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

3. Early Warning Issuance and Early Warning Actions

3.1. Early Warning Actions

The company shall implement appropriate emergency preventive measures and, based on the development of the seismic situation and the seismic resistance of buildings, issues earthquake safety notices and, if necessary, organizes the evacuation of staff. The Deputy Commander oversees and inspects the disaster relief preparations of each emergency response task force. The Commander dispels earthquake rumors or misinformation to maintain internal stability within the company. The Logistics Support Team inspects the stockpiles of emergency supplies.

3.2. End of Early Warning

Upon receiving notification from the Decision-Making Authority of Dak Lak Province, Vietnam, that the earthquake early warning has ended, the Chief Commander notifies all company staff that the early warning has been lifted.

4. Response Activation

4.1. Activation Procedure

Upon receiving a report of an earthquake disaster, the emergency duty officer shall immediately assess the reported incident; and, following the assessment, report to the Chief Commander of the Emergency Command Center according to the incident category. Upon receiving the incident report, the Chief Commander shall immediately proceed to the scene and convene an emergency meeting with

Command Center members to assess the incident and determine the response level. The Chief Commander shall notify all emergency response teams and personnel via telephone, walkie-talkie, or public address system to enter the corresponding alert status and prepare for the emergency. The Emergency Command Center shall implement preventive measures and continuously monitor the situation's development, while simultaneously briefing all company departments and on-site personnel on the emergency.

4.2. Emergency Response Levels

In this plan, emergency responses to earthquake disasters are classified into four levels: Level I Response, Level II Response, Level III Response, and Level IV Response.

4.2.1. Level I Response

An earthquake that has caused or is expected to cause three or more deaths or ten or more serious injuries, or where a major earthquake (Magnitude 7 or higher on the Richter scale) may occur in the affected area, or where direct economic losses exceed 50 million yuan, is classified as a Level I response under this plan.

4.2.2. Level II Response

An earthquake that has already caused or is expected to cause the death of one or more but fewer than three people, or serious injuries to three or more but fewer than ten people; or an earthquake that may occur in the affected area (with a magnitude of 6 or higher on the Richter scale); or an earthquake resulting in direct economic losses ranging from 10 million to 50 million yuan shall be classified as a Level II response under this plan.

4.2.3. Level III Response

An earthquake that has already caused or is expected to cause serious injuries to 1 or more but fewer than 3 people, or minor injuries to 3 or more people; or an earthquake in which the affected area is at risk of an earthquake of magnitude 5 or higher on the Richter scale; or an earthquake resulting in direct economic

losses of 1 million to 10 million yuan shall be classified as a Level III response under this plan.

4.2.4. Level IV Response

An earthquake that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or where an earthquake (less than magnitude 5 on the Richter scale) may occur in the affected area, or an earthquake resulting in direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan, is classified as a Level IV response under this plan.

4.3. Reporting

4.3.1. Reporting Procedures

The contact numbers for internal emergency department personnel are listed in Table 4 of the Comprehensive Emergency Plan; the 24-hour emergency hotline is 026-2375-0789.

The first person to discover the incident shall immediately notify the wind farm manager and the emergency duty officer by telephone or walkie-talkie. Upon receiving the report, the emergency duty officer shall immediately assess the reported incident. Following the assessment, the duty officer shall report to the Chief Commander of the Emergency Command Center according to the incident category. Upon receiving the incident report, the Chief Commander shall immediately proceed to the scene and convene an emergency meeting with Command Center members to assess the incident and determine the response level. Activate the appropriate contingency plan based on the incident circumstances, or take effective measures to organize rescue efforts, prevent the incident from escalating, and minimize casualties and property damage. After the on-site Emergency Command Center has assessed and verified the incident details and completed the relevant procedures, it shall report the basic details of the incident to the local government and emergency management authorities via telephone, email, or fax. In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief shall make the report.

The telephone numbers for local government emergency management departments are listed in Table 6 of the Comprehensive Emergency Plan.

4.3.2. Content of the Report

Reports of incidents shall include the following information:

（1） Name of the affected unit and type of incident;

（2） Time and location of the incident;

（3） Preliminary cause of the incident;

（4） A brief account of the incident;

（5） The condition of personnel at the scene, including injuries, fatalities, missing persons, and evacuations;

（6） Impact of the incident on the surrounding natural environment, and whether it has caused environmental pollution;

（7） Matters for which coordination or support is requested;

（8） The reporter’s organization, name, position, and contact number;

（9） Any other circumstances that need to be reported.

4.4. Resource Coordination

After an incident occurs, on-site commanders at all response levels shall effectively allocate emergency resources within their respective jurisdictions. When resources from other departments need to be mobilized, they shall promptly seek approval from the Chief Commander of the Emergency Command Center to support the incident response. In emergency situations, the principle of “special cases require special handling, with procedures simplified” may be adopted to expedite the allocation of various resources.

4.5. Information Disclosure

（1） Information regarding disaster situations and other matters shall be reported on a tiered basis, managed by the relevant departments at each level, and shared accordingly.

（2） The submission and processing of disaster information shall be prompt, accurate, and detailed. Important information shall be reported immediately; where accurate information is temporarily difficult to obtain due to objective reasons, a basic report shall be submitted promptly, while efforts are made to ascertain the situation as quickly as possible, with detailed information to be supplemented subsequently.

4.6. Logistical and Financial Support

To ensure the needs of emergency rescue are met, special funds for work safety shall be allocated and utilized strictly in accordance with the requirements of the “Measures for the Allocation and Use of Enterprise Work Safety Funds” (Document No. 136 [2022] of the Ministry of Finance and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission), thereby guaranteeing the allocation and use of these funds.

4.7. Scenario of an Escalating Emergency Incident

In the event of an accident escalation, personnel at the affected unit must immediately take emergency measures to contain the incident as much as possible. If the accident escalates and evacuation is necessary, protective equipment must be worn properly. When evacuation is necessary, evacuees must follow designated evacuation routes, look out for one another, and evacuate in an orderly manner to the temporary assembly point. Before evacuating, relevant equipment must be shut down as much as possible in accordance with regulations. After evacuation, each department must conduct a headcount at the temporary assembly point and report to the Command Center. If the incident continues to escalate, and the power plant’s emergency resources are insufficient to meet the demands while the incident cannot be effectively controlled, the Commander-in-Chief of the Emergency Command Center shall immediately escalate the response and activate the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan.

5. Response Measures

5.1. Principles of Emergency Response

（1） Ensuring the safety of emergency response personnel is the top priority.

（2） The primary objective is to rescue injured personnel at the scene.

（3） While ensuring personnel safety, give due consideration to the protection of equipment and the environment.

（4） Minimize economic losses as much as possible and preserve the accident scene.

（5） Building collapses resulting in trapped individuals and damaged equipment; searching for missing persons identified after an earthquake; and restoring and repairing damaged equipment and power outages.

5.2. Emergency Response Measures

5.2.1. Initial Response Measures

（1） Monitor potential hazards and eliminate them promptly. After conducting a safety analysis of the environment surrounding the incident, rescue personnel as quickly as possible while ensuring safety, and prevent the incident from escalating further.

（2） Promptly cut off power to the accident site, extinguish all sources of fire, and—provided adequate protective measures are in place—promptly remove flammable and explosive materials such as oil products and pressurized tanks to prevent secondary incidents such as fires and explosions.

（3） Conduct timely and dynamic monitoring, perform preliminary assessments of the monitoring data, and rapidly report the results of situation monitoring and preliminary assessments at each stage to the emergency command center to provide a basis for overall emergency decision-making.

5.2.2. On-Site Response Measures

Employees have the right to cease work or evacuate the worksite after taking all possible emergency measures when they encounter an emergency that directly threatens personal safety. The on-site shift supervisor has the authority to

immediately issue orders to halt production and evacuate personnel upon encountering a dangerous situation.

（1） Upon receiving a seismic forecast from the local government, the wind farm’s emergency command center shall issue an early warning. Assist the local government in carrying out the evacuation of wind farm employees to safety. Ensure emergency preparedness for backup power sources. Inspect backup power sources to ensure they are in a reliable, standby condition; the wind farm shall be equipped with necessary mobile or emergency power sources to ensure availability during power outages.

（2） Once the emergency response is activated, all emergency command centers shall immediately assume their positions and fulfill their duties in accordance with the division of responsibilities outlined in the contingency plan. A daily reporting system shall be implemented to report to the superior competent authorities, with updates on the day’s disaster situation and relief efforts submitted by 4:00 p.m. each day.

（3）Complete the tallying and assessment of losses caused by natural disasters as soon as possible. After each emergency command center conducts on-site verification of the disaster situation, it should take digital photographs and record video footage of the damage and promptly report the verification results to the higher-level competent authorities.

（4） Strengthen post-disaster patrols of power facilities and take emergency measures for power equipment and facilities affected by the earthquake.

（5） In the event of an incident where people are trapped, the rescue team is responsible for searching for and rescuing trapped individuals. During the rescue process, take measures to prevent secondary injuries. If there are fatalities, cordon off the scene to prevent injuries to rescue personnel, and carry out any necessary demolition of equipment or facilities at the incident site.The Medical Rescue Team is responsible for providing emergency medical care to the injured. It shall actively carry out rescue efforts before hospital medical personnel arrive and shall actively cooperate with medical institutions once they arrive. The

Security Team is responsible for cordoning off the accident site to protect it from onlookers who might tamper with the scene, and for escorting government emergency response personnel to the accident site in a timely manner.

6. Post-Incident Handling

After the incident has been resolved, an investigation must be conducted in a fact-based, objective, and impartial manner to promptly and accurately determine the cause of the incident, ascertain its nature, and assign responsibility. A designated person shall be responsible for collecting and organizing emergency response records, plans, documents, and other materials. The Deputy Commander-in-Chief shall draft a summary report and submit it to the Commander-in-Chief.After the disaster, organize all personnel on-site to promptly address issues encountered during the earthquake emergency response, summarize the handling methods, and provide reliable experience for future improvements at . Report accidents occurring on-site to the parent company in a timely manner, calculate losses, and compile claims for submission to the insurance company. Plans for Maintaining or Restoring Production and Daily Operations:

（1）In the event of an earthquake causing a site-wide power outage, production personnel must remain at their posts as long as their personal safety is not at risk , they must remain at their posts to ensure the normal continuation of production and daily life.

（2）Based on the on-site recovery status, the Chief Commander shall announce the termination of the emergency response, and operations and daily life will return to normal.

7. Emergency Support

During emergency response operations, the Communications Team shall ensure uninterrupted network, telephone, and fax connections between the Emergency Command Center and the affected unit, and ensure that real-time on-site

records (audio and video recordings) are promptly recorded and preserved. Emergency support supplies, such as tents and cotton quilts, shall be prepared.

The Security and Evacuation Team shall carry out security duties to ensure normal working order at the company’s office premises.

(III) Special Emergency Response Plan for Personal Injury Accidents

1. Scope of Application

This Special Emergency Response Plan for Personal Injury Incidents applies to personal injury incidents occurring within the Dak Lak Wind Farm during production and business operations within the Dak Lak Wind Farm during production and business operations. The scope of the incident includes the areas surrounding electrical equipment, the accident oil sump, and vehicle access roads. This plan is subordinate to the Wind Farm's Comprehensive Emergency Plan and is coordinated with it. When the scope of emergency response and rescue exceeds that of this Special Emergency Response Plan, the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan of the Vietnam Dele Project Company shall be activated.

Falls from heights may occur during high-altitude maintenance work, high-altitude inspections, or other emergencies such as fires or explosions, as well as due to personnel losing their footing in crowded conditions. Falls from heights may result in casualties, equipment damage, and personal injury incidents.

Maintenance and repair operations may result in strikes by falling objects due to unstable placement of tools and equipment. If repair parts in the warehouse are not stored in toolboxes, or if toolboxes are overloaded with parts, strikes by falling objects may occur due to unstable placement, resulting in personal injury incidents.

Defects in motor vehicles within wind farms, or failures in braking systems or lighting; road conditions that do not meet regulatory requirements or operator error; uneven or obstructed road surfaces; ineffective separation of pedestrian and vehicle traffic; lack of turning areas for vehicles; and missing traffic signs (such as speed limits or one-way signs) or traffic facilities (such as fog lights) can easily lead to vehicle-related injuries and result in personal injury incidents.

2. Incident Classification

Workplace safety accidents (hereinafter referred to as “accidents”) are classified into the following levels based on the resulting casualties or direct economic losses, taking into account the company’s actual circumstances:

2.1 Level I Incident

Personal injury incidents that have already resulted in, or are expected to result in, three or more deaths, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more.

2.2 Level II Incident

An incident involving personal injury that has resulted in, or is expected to result in, the death of 1 or more but fewer than 3 people, serious injury to 3 or more but fewer than 10 people, or direct economic losses of 10 million yuan to 50 million yuan.

2.3 Level III Incident

A personal injury incident that has already caused or is expected to cause serious injuries to 1 or more but fewer than 3 people, or minor injuries to 3 or more people, or direct economic losses 1 million to 10 million yuan.

2.4 Level IV Incident

A personal injury incident that has already occurred or is expected to result in minor injuries to fewer than 3 people or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

3. Activation of Response

3.1. Convening of the Emergency Meeting

The Chief Commander shall activate the plan and notify the Deputy Chief Commander and the heads of each specialized emergency response team to assemble at the designated location. The heads of each specialized emergency response team shall be responsible for notifying their team members of the time and place of assembly. Once all personnel have arrived, the Chief Commander shall issue the order to activate the plan, direct each specialized team to carry

out their duties and emergency measures in accordance with their responsibilities, and monitor the situation at all times.

3.2. Emergency Response Levels

Based on the number of casualties, emergency responses are classified into four levels: Level I Response, Level II Response, Level III Response, and Level IV Response.

3.2.1. Level I Response

In the event of an accident resulting in casualties, where three or more deaths have occurred or are expected to occur, or where ten or more people have sustained serious injuries, or where direct economic losses exceed 50 million yuan, this plan classifies the incident as a Level I response.

3.2.2. Level II Response

In the event of an accident resulting in casualties, where one or more but fewer than three deaths have occurred or are expected to occur, or where three or more but fewer than ten people have sustained serious injuries, or where direct economic losses range from 10 million to 50 million yuan, this plan classifies the incident as a Level II response.

3.2.3. Level III Response

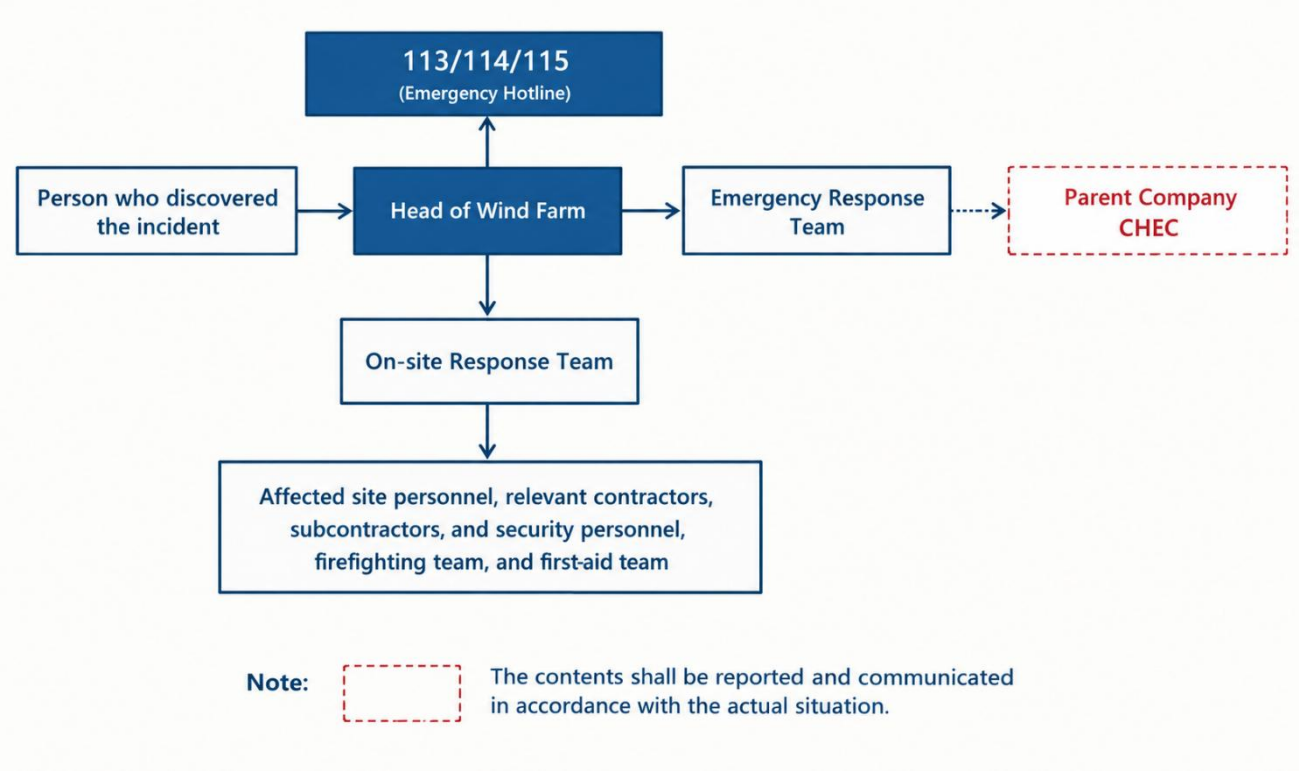
In the event of an accident resulting in personal injury or death where there have been or are expected to be 1 or more but fewer than 3 seriously injured persons, or 3 or more slightly injured persons, or direct economic losses ranging from 1 million to 10 million yuan, this plan classifies the incident as a Level III response.

3.2.4. Level IV Response

In accidents involving personal injury or fatalities, where there have been or are expected to be three or fewer cases of minor injury, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan, this plan classifies the incident as a Level IV response.

3.3. Reporting

3.3.1. Reporting Procedures



The first person to discover the incident (duty officer, operations and maintenance personnel, or other personnel) shall, immediately after the incident occurs, report a summary of the incident to the on-duty personnel. Upon receiving the alert, the on-duty personnel shall immediately notify the Emergency Leadership Group. The Chief Commander shall initiate an emergency response as appropriate. After the On-Site Emergency Command Center has assessed and verified the incident and completed the relevant procedures, it shall report the basic details of the incident to the Overseas Branch, the Science and Industry Group/Group Corporation, as well as the local Vietnamese government and emergency management authorities via telephone, email, or fax.

3.3.2. Report Content

The report shall include:

（1） The type, time, and location of the emergency.

（2） The scope and severity of the incident.

（3） Whether there are any casualties, the status of trapped individuals, and the number of people involved.

（4） The extent of equipment damage and property loss.

（5） Control measures and other response actions already taken.

（6） Personnel and relief supplies required from the emergency management department.

（7） Reporting entity, contact person, and means of communication.

（8） Reports must be submitted immediately.

3.4. Resource Allocation

All emergency supplies shall be centrally allocated and managed by the Emergency Command Center. Based on the actual conditions at the incident site, the Command Center shall assist external rescue teams in conducting personnel rescue operations and provide necessary medical supplies and equipment.

3.5. Emergency Rescue

Emergency response efforts primarily involve assisting security, logistics, and medical rescue departments in conducting on-site rescue operations. If conditions permit, self-rescue efforts should be initiated promptly; when necessary, family members should be notified, and efforts should be made to provide emotional support and transportation.

3.6. Logistics and Financial Support

（1）Upon completion of the emergency response operations, the emergency recovery phase begins. This phase includes site cleanup, headcount and evacuation of personnel, lifting of security cordons, post-incident handling, and accident investigation. Potential hazards often persist during the site recovery process; therefore, possible risks must be fully considered, and procedures for site recovery must be established to prevent the recurrence of accidents during this phase.

（2）After the incident has been resolved, maintenance personnel shall clean up and withdraw from the site. The maintenance supervisor and emergency

response personnel shall reconfirm the status of the site cleanup, remove unnecessary temporary safety measures, signs, and barriers, restore access routes, and lift unnecessary cordoned-off areas. Once site cleanup is complete, a report shall be submitted to the on-site commander.

（3） The Logistics Support Team is responsible for negotiating claims settlement with the insurance company.

（4） The Logistics Support Team shall prepare a summary of the emergency response, including an evaluation of the response and areas for improvement in the various measures implemented.

（5） In the event of casualties resulting from fires, major machinery accidents, traffic accidents, or similar incidents, the emergency response must be escalated in coordination with relevant parties to activate the corresponding response plan.

4. Response Measures

4.1. Principles for Handling Personal Injury Incidents

Adhere to the policy of “Safety First, Prevention-Oriented, and Comprehensive Management,” and uphold the principle of combining prevention with rescue. Ensure unified leadership, clear division of responsibilities, strengthened coordination, and rapid response to minimize losses caused by emergencies to the greatest extent possible.

4.2. Response Measures for Personal Injury Incidents

4.2.1. Upon Receipt of a Report

The Chief Commander shall immediately issue an order to activate the emergency response plan, and all emergency response teams shall immediately prepare to proceed to the accident site; simultaneously, the Chief Commander shall closely monitor reports from the accident site regarding the status of the personal injury incident to determine whether the execution of the emergency response plan needs to be canceled.

（1） As the first rescue force to arrive at the accident site, the wind farm emergency response team shall use a loudspeaker to instruct personnel on-site to evacuate the area in an orderly manner. Personnel with first-aid experience shall quickly assemble next to the initial emergency response team. Once order at the scene is ensured, members of the wind farm rescue team and volunteer first responders shall form teams, use medical supplies from the first-aid kit in the conference room to dress wounds and immobilize injuries, and promptly report the situation at the accident site to the Commander-in-Chief.

（2） Upon arrival at the scene, the Security Team is responsible for cordoning off and securing the accident site, assigning dedicated personnel to maintain a watch, and setting up red warning lights at night to ensure order at the rescue site so that injured persons can receive treatment in a safe area.

（3） The Logistics Support Team was responsible for providing emergency protective equipment appropriate for the nature of the accident, as well as emergency rescue vehicles and other facilities, and for supplying material support—excluding medical supplies—required for the incident. Based on the situation at the scene, the team evacuated any unauthorized personnel who had not yet left, provided or cleared safe passageways, and controlled hazardous factors to prevent the accident from escalating further.

（4） The Patient Rescue Team provides medical care to rescued casualties. For those who need to be transported to a medical facility due to limited on-site medical resources, the Logistics Support Team is responsible for providing a vehicle to transport them to the nearest medical station and continues to monitor their condition. If necessary, the team will jointly escort them to a hospital while simultaneously dialing 115 for emergency medical assistance to ensure the injured and deceased receive the best possible treatment.

4.2.2. Principles for Handling Minor Injuries

（1） In the event of minor injuries, on-site personnel should take emergency first aid measures to prevent excessive blood loss, shock, or loss of consciousness in the injured, move the injured away from hazardous areas, call

the 115 emergency medical service, and report the incident to the Emergency Response Leadership Group.

（2） Upon the arrival of rescue personnel at the scene, assist medical staff in implementing all necessary first aid measures.

（3） After receiving on-site treatment from medical personnel, the injured should be transported to a medical facility for further diagnosis and treatment.

4.2.3. Principles for Handling Accidents Involving Serious or More Severe Injuries

（1） Personnel arriving at the accident scene first should immediately take emergency first aid measures to prevent the injured person from suffering blood loss, shock, or loss of consciousness, remove the injured person from the danger zone, call 115 for medical emergency assistance, and report to the Emergency Response Leadership Group.

（2） Upon receiving the emergency call, the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall immediately mobilize all members and rescue equipment, proceed to the accident site, assess the situation, coordinate rescue efforts, and organize the handling of the incident. The group shall report to the company as appropriate. At the same time, the group shall declare the activation of the accident emergency response plan and ensure that communication channels remain open at all times.

（3）Upon arriving at the accident scene, select a favorable location to establish an on-site command center and a medical first-aid station. The location should be at a traffic intersection but not too far from the accident scene. All rescue teams should position themselves as close as possible to the on-site command center and maintain constant communication with the emergency response leadership team. The emergency response leadership team, each rescue team, and the medical team should all display conspicuous signage to facilitate identification by rescue personnel and injured individuals.

（4） The wind farm should organize a security team, assembling key personnel from across the facility to handle security duties, conduct patrols, and carry out emergency response operations. Ensure that the scene remains undisturbed and prevent unauthorized personnel from entering. Establish a security perimeter based on the layout of the site and implement traffic control on the main roads leading to the accident site. Place warning signs at the boundaries of the security perimeter to prohibit other personnel and vehicles from approaching.

（5） Personnel in charge of the Operations Logistics Support Team shall evacuate any remaining unauthorized personnel, provide or establish safe passageways, control risk factors, and prevent the incident from escalating further.

（6） The Chief Commander is responsible for organizing and leading the Operations Emergency Response Team, coordinating personnel to monitor operational equipment, isolate systems affected by the incident, report on the occurrence and progression of anomalies, and oversee system restoration efforts.

（7） The Rescue and Relief Team should contact relevant medical institutions during the initial stage of the incident to explain the situation and report on casualties, and prepare for emergency medical care. Furthermore, the team must immediately administer first aid to the injured at the scene. After on-site treatment, the injured must be swiftly transported to medical facilities for treatment.

4.2.4. Treatment of Injured Persons After Evacuation from the Accident Area

（1） Conscious individuals should be made to lie flat on the ground and closely monitored; they should not stand or walk for the time being.

（2） For those who are unconscious, they should be laid flat on their backs on the spot, ensuring their airway remains clear. Spend 5 seconds calling out to the injured person or gently tap their shoulder to determine if they have lost consciousness; do not shake the injured person’s head while calling out to them.

（3） Immediately administer proper first aid on-site until medical personnel arrive to take over treatment.

4.2.5. Assessing Breathing and Heartbeat

（1） Within 10 seconds, assess the casualty's breathing and heartbeat by looking, listening, and feeling.

（2） Observe the victim's chest and abdomen for any rising and falling movements.

（3） Place your ear close to the casualty's mouth and nose to listen for exhalation sounds.

（4） Determine whether there is an exhaled airflow at the mouth and nose. Then, gently press two fingers against one side (left or right) of the Adam's apple to check for a carotid pulse. (5) Based on the test results, if there is neither breathing nor a carotid pulse, respiratory and cardiac arrest can be confirmed.

4.2.6. Methods for Determining Consciousness

（1） Tap the casualty on the shoulder and call out loudly, "Hey, are you okay?"

（2） Call the person by name directly.

（3） Immediately use your fingernail to press the Renzhong and Hegu acupoints for about 5 seconds.

4.2.7. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

If it is determined on-site that the injured person has stopped breathing and their heart has stopped beating, immediately perform on-site first aid by following the three basic life-support measures of CPR.

（1）Clear the airway;

（2）Mouth-to-mouth (or mouth-to-nose) rescue breathing;

（3）Chest compressions (artificial circulation);

Reassessment during resuscitation:

（1） After 1 minute of compressions and rescue breaths (equivalent to 4 compression-ventilation cycles during single-rescuer CPR), use the “Look, Listen, Feel” method to reassess whether the victim’s breathing and heartbeat have resumed within 5–7 seconds.

（2） If a carotid pulse is detected but no breathing is observed, suspend chest compressions and administer two additional mouth-to-mouth breaths, followed by one breath every 5 seconds (i.e., 12 breaths per minute). If neither a pulse nor breathing has resumed, continue CPR.

（3） During the resuscitation process, reassess the patient every few minutes, with each assessment lasting no more than 5–7 seconds. On-site rescuers must not abandon the resuscitation effort until medical personnel take over.

4.2.8. Assessment During Resuscitation

（1） For an unconscious person, remove any foreign objects, secretions, or vomit from the mouth and nose, then place the casualty in the recovery position to prevent suffocation.

（2） Apply a pressure bandage to wounds with heavy bleeding. If pulsating or spurting arterial bleeding cannot be stopped, temporarily apply digital pressure to control the bleeding or apply a tourniquet proximal to the wound on the bleeding limb. The tourniquet should be marked with the time and loosened every 20 minutes to prevent ischemic necrosis of the limb.

（3） Use available materials on-site to immobilize a fractured limb and prevent further injury to the fracture site.

（4）In cases of open head or abdominal injuries where brain tissue or abdominal organs are protruding, do not push the contaminated tissue back inside; instead, cover it with a clean cloth and then bandage the area. Avoid eating, drinking, or taking painkillers, and transport the patient to a medical facility immediately for treatment.

（5） If a wooden stake or similar object is embedded in a body cavity or limb, do not remove it. Instead, saw off the portion protruding from the body (leaving a

segment near the skin surface). Wait until the patient arrives at a medical facility, where the object can be surgically removed. Sometimes, the embedded object may have punctured a blood vessel; in such cases, it temporarily acts as a tamponade to control bleeding. Removing it at the scene could cause massive hemorrhage before medical assistance can be provided.

（6） If there is chest wall flotation, immediately pack the area with clothing, cotton pads, or similar materials and apply appropriate pressure with a bandage to restrict the movement. If packing and bandaging are not possible, position the injured person lying on the side of the affected wall; this can also help limit abnormal breathing.

（7） In the case of an open chest injury, immediately place the patient in a semi-recumbent position and apply a tightly sealed dressing to the chest wall wound. This will convert an open pneumothorax into a closed pneumothorax, and the patient should be transported to a medical facility as quickly as possible. If emergency responders can confirm a tension pneumothorax and conditions permit, they may perform a needle aspiration to release air or insert a chest tube into the upper chest.

4.3. Post-Incident Management

（1） Once the emergency response operation is complete, the emergency recovery phase begins. This phase includes site cleanup, personnel headcount and evacuation, lifting of security cordons, follow-up measures, and accident investigation. Potential hazards often remain during the site recovery process; therefore, possible risks must be fully considered, and procedures for site recovery must be established to prevent the recurrence of accidents during this phase.

（2） After the incident has been resolved, maintenance personnel clean up and vacate the site. The maintenance supervisor and emergency response personnel reconfirm the status of on-site handling, remove unnecessary temporary safety measures, signs, and barriers, restore access routes, and lift unnecessary security cordons.

（3） The Logistics Support Team is responsible for negotiating claims settlement with the insurance company.

4.4. Summary of the Contingency Plan and This Emergency Response

The Logistics Support Team shall prepare a summary of this emergency response, including an evaluation of the response and areas for improvement in the various measures.

4.5. Post-Incident Handling

After the incident has been resolved, an investigation must be conducted in a fact-based, objective, and impartial manner to promptly and accurately determine the cause of the incident, ascertain its nature and assign responsibility. A designated person shall be responsible for collecting and organizing emergency response records, plans, documents, and other materials. The Post-Incident Handling Team shall prepare a summary report and submit it to the Chief Commander.

(IV) Site-Wide Power Outage Emergency Response Plan

1. Scope of Application

This emergency response plan applies to emergency response and rescue operations in the event of a site-wide power outage at the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company. This specialized emergency response plan is an integral part of the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan and is coordinated with it. When the scope of emergency response and rescue exceeds that of this specialized plan, the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company's Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan shall be activated.

2. Incident Classification

Based on the severity of the incident, this plan classifies site-wide power outages into four levels: Level I, Level II, Level III, and Level IV, as detailed below:

2.1 Level I Site-Wide Power Outage

A facility-wide power outage that causes direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more is classified as a Level I facility-wide power outage under this contingency plan.

2.2 Level II Site-Wide Power Outage

A facility-wide power outage resulting in direct economic losses of between 10 million yuan and 50 million yuan is classified as a Level II facility-wide power outage under this contingency plan.

2.3 Level III Site-Wide Power Outage

A facility-wide power outage resulting in direct economic losses of between 1 million yuan and 10 million yuan is classified as a Level III facility-wide power outage under this plan.

2.4 Level IV Site-Wide Power Outage

A facility-wide power outage resulting in direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan is classified as a Level IV site-wide power outage incident.

3. Early Warning

3.1. Early Warning Levels

Early warning levels are classified based on the likelihood and severity of a facility-wide power outage, with two levels from highest to lowest.

Level I Early Warning: External factors, such as weather forecasts indicating potential severe convective weather, abnormal fog, floods, or other meteorological disasters, or the possibility of earthquakes and other geological disasters, may cause busbar structure collapse, flashovers leading to system short circuits, or ground faults resulting in a plant-wide power outage.

Level II Early Warning: Internal factors—such as operational errors or failures in power generation equipment during major electrical operations (e.g., power disconnection or reconnection)—may lead to a site-wide power outage;

3.2. Early Warning Issuance Procedures and Related Requirements

Based on the results of predictive analysis, the on-site Emergency Command Center shall have the Commander-in-Chief issue an alert, specifying the potential scope of impact, precautionary measures, and actions to be taken.

3.3. Response Procedures and Measures Following the Issuance of a Warning

（1） Under a warning status, all emergency response task forces shall prepare for a site-wide power outage and implement all warning control measures in accordance with the requirements of the On-Site Emergency Command Center.

（2） Under a warning, each emergency response task force must prioritize “protecting personnel, the power grid, and equipment” as safety objectives and make every effort to prevent the situation from further developing or escalating.

（3） Operators on duty must strictly comply with the *Operating Procedures* and *Inspection and Maintenance Procedures*.

3.4. Termination of the Early Warning

Based on the development of the situation, once the On-Site Emergency Command Center confirms that there is no possibility of a site-wide power outage, the Commander-in-Chief shall notify all emergency response task forces that the early warning has been lifted.

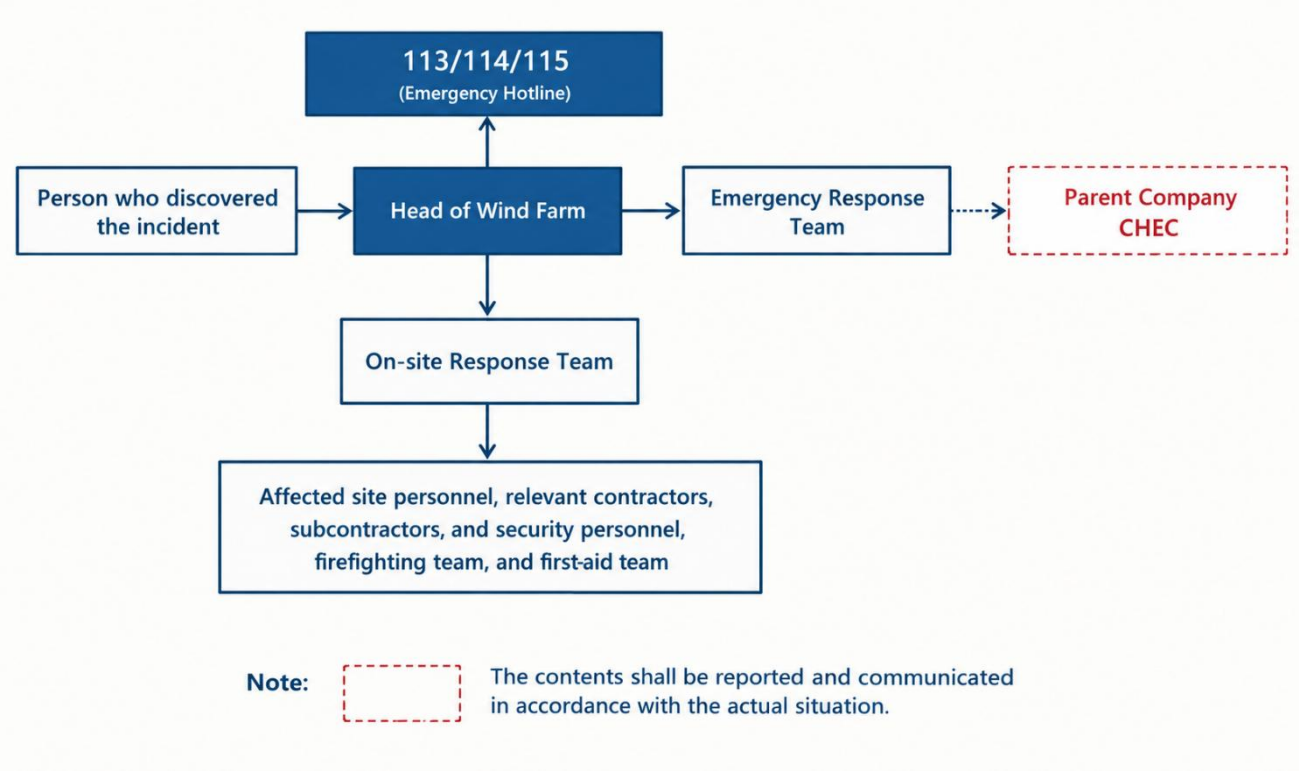
4. Activation of Response

4.1. Convening of the Emergency Meeting

Upon receiving information about the incident, the Chief Emergency Commander shall promptly convene members of all emergency response teams to deploy emergency response measures. Upon receiving the order to activate the emergency plan, members of each emergency response team shall immediately proceed to the production site to carry out emergency response actions or stand by, strictly adhering to their assigned responsibilities.

4.2. Reporting

4.2.1. Reporting Procedures



（1）The on-duty operator must immediately report to the Head of Wind Farm, who will then promptly report to the Emergency Command Center. The on-duty personnel must also provide a detailed report to the higher-level dispatcher as soon as possible, covering the nature of the fault (including the operation of circuit breakers and protective devices, meter readings, and visual alarms), the extent of equipment damage, and the status of faulted equipment isolation.

（2） The on-site emergency command center must ascertain the actual cause of the incident; depending on the specific circumstances, the Chief Commander shall report to the overseas branch, the Science and Industry Group/Group Corporation, as well as local government and emergency management authorities in accordance with regulations.

4.2.2. Content of the Report

The content to be reported by the Chief Commander of the On-Site Emergency Command Center to higher-level authorities and local emergency management departments is as follows:

（1）Specific name and location of the wind farm; (2) Name and contact information of the reporter;

（2） Time of the site-wide power outage, location of the fault, and conditions at the fault site;

（3） A brief account of the incident;

（4） Preliminary analysis of the cause of the incident;

（5） Potential impacts;

（6） Measures taken following the incident, their effectiveness, and the plan for next steps;

（7）Other matters requiring reporting.

If new developments arise after the report is submitted, a supplementary report must be filed promptly. Reports should primarily be submitted via telephone, email, or fax.

4.2.3. Information Disclosure

In the event of a Level I or Level II emergency response incident, reports shall be submitted to the overseas branch and the Chinese Group Company of the Science and Industry Group, and the company shall comply with the Group's directives. In the event of a Level III or Level IV emergency response accident (incident), the project company's Emergency Response Leadership Group shall be responsible for external information dissemination; the Director of the Comprehensive Management Department shall serve as the spokesperson and be responsible for related press releases. The company and all units must obtain approval from the parent company before releasing any information.

4.3. Logistical and Financial Support

（1） Upon completion of rescue operations, the emergency recovery phase begins. This phase includes site cleanup, personnel headcount and evacuation, lifting of security cordons, post-incident handling, and accident investigation. As potential hazards often persist during site recovery, possible risks must be fully considered, and procedures for site recovery must be established to prevent the recurrence of accidents during this process.

（2） After the incident has been resolved, maintenance personnel shall clean up and withdraw from the site. The maintenance supervisor and emergency response personnel shall reconfirm the status of on-site handling, remove unnecessary temporary safety measures, signs, and barriers, restore access routes, and lift unnecessary cordoned-off areas. Once site cleanup is complete, a report shall be submitted to the on-site commander.

（3） The Logistics Support Team is responsible for negotiating claims settlement with the insurance company.

（4） The Logistics Support Team shall prepare a summary of this emergency response, including an evaluation of the response and areas for improvement in the various measures implemented.

4.4. Emergency Response

Employees have the right to stop work or evacuate the work site after taking possible emergency measures when they discover an emergency that directly endangers personal safety. The on-site shift supervisor has the authority to immediately issue orders to halt production and evacuate personnel upon encountering a dangerous situation.

5. Response Measures

5.1. Guidelines for Emergency Response

In response to potential accident risks, the severity of hazards, and the scope of impact, on-site personnel shall adhere to the following emergency response guidelines when an accident occurs: “Safety first, people-oriented; unified leadership, graded responsibility; rapid response, decisive action; timely early warning, and minimization of losses.”

5.2. Emergency Response Measures for the Rescue and Relief Team

（1） In the event of a site-wide power outage, immediately instruct the on-duty operator to turn off all power switches.

（2） Activate the backup power supply.

（3） Disconnect all power sources that may suddenly restore power, ensure the safety of the wiring process, verify the phase sequence of the connections, and adjust the voltage to within the specified range.

（4） After confirming that the backup power supply has started, ensure that power is not fed into external lines to prevent backfeeding.

（5） Once the backup power supply is activated, the on-duty operator must monitor its operation 24 hours a day.

（6） Organize personnel to conduct a preliminary investigation into the cause of the incident and ensure environmental compliance during the incident response.

5.3. Emergency Response Measures for the Security Team

Establish a cordoned-off area around the incident site and prohibit unauthorized personnel from entering the danger zone.

5.4. Emergency Response Measures for the Medical Rescue Team

If anyone is injured during the emergency response, provide immediate first aid at the scene to the best of one's ability and work closely with the Logistics Support Team to transport the injured to a hospital.

5.5. Emergency Response Measures for the Logistics Support Team

（1） During the emergency response, provide supplies such as diesel fuel and spare parts.

（2） During the emergency response, transport on-duty personnel and emergency supplies to the accident site.

（3） Ensure the proper supply of daily necessities for the injured.

5.6. Emergency Response Measures of the On-Site Emergency Command Center

（1） The Commander-in-Chief of the On-Site Emergency Command Center shall immediately report to the Central Vietnam Dispatch Center.

（2）If the main transformer at the step-up substation trips and the 22 kV busbar loses power, resulting in a site-wide power outage, the Commander-in-Chief of the On-Site Emergency Command Center shall immediately activate the "Site-Wide Power Outage Emergency Response Plan."

5.7. Emergency Response Measures of the Aftermath Management Team

After the incident is resolved, conduct an investigation based on facts, objectively and impartially, to promptly and accurately determine the cause of the incident, ascertain its nature and assign responsibility. Designate a specific person to be responsible for collecting and organizing emergency response records, plans, documents, and other materials. The On-Site Emergency Command Center shall prepare a summary report and submit it to the Emergency Response Leadership Group.

(V) Special Emergency Plan for Wind Turbine Tower Collapse Accidents

1. Scope of Application

Wind turbine tower collapse accidents are caused by heavy rain, landslides, or issues with the wind turbine or its control system. An analysis of some wind turbine tower collapse accidents that have occurred in recent years has been conducted, focusing on the phenomena of tower collapse, the forms of tower material failure, the loads incurred, and the failure mechanisms. Based on the mechanical principles of tower design, the primary causes of wind turbine tower collapse are: 1) Loose bolts increase the slenderness ratio of the structural members; 2) The wind turbine control system's inability to effectively respond to equipment malfunctions, leading to structural instability.

When a wind turbine tower collapse occurs, failure to respond promptly or implement adequate measures can cause power lines to trip, potentially leading to a complete power outage across the entire facility, which disrupts the normal operation of the power grid. Additionally, it may result in traffic accidents and incidents threatening human health, causing operational chaos at the wind farm. The scope of the incident covers the entire Dele Wind Farm. If prevention and response measures are mishandled, it could lead to significant casualties and substantial economic losses.

The Wind Turbine Tower Collapse Emergency Response Plan applies to emergency rescue and response operations for wind turbine tower collapses occurring within the wind farm. The scope of the incident covers the entire Dele Wind Farm. This plan is part of the wind farm's comprehensive emergency response plan.

2. Incident Classification

Based on the severity of the incident, this plan classifies tower collapse incidents into four levels: Level I, Level II, Level III, and Level IV. The specifics are as follows:

Level I Incident: An incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in three or more fatalities, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more.

Level II Incident: An incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in 1–3 fatalities, 3–10 serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million to 50 million yuan.

Level III Incident: An incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in 1–3 serious injuries, 3 or more minor injuries, or direct economic losses of 1 million to 10 million yuan in direct economic losses.

Level IV Incident: An incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

3. Activation of Response

3.1. Convening of Emergency Meetings

Upon receiving information about the accident, the Chief Emergency Commander shall promptly convene members of each emergency command center to deploy emergency response measures. Upon receiving the order to activate the emergency plan, members of each emergency command center shall immediately proceed to the production site to carry out emergency response or stand by, strictly adhering to their assigned responsibilities.

3.2. Response Levels

3.2.1. Level I Response

In the event of a tower collapse that has resulted in, or is expected to result in, three or more fatalities, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more, this plan classifies the incident as a Level I Response.

3.2.2. Level II Response

In the event of a tower collapse that has resulted in or is expected to result in one or more but fewer than three deaths, or three or more but fewer than ten serious

injuries, or direct economic losses ranging from 10 million to 50 million yuan, this plan classifies the incident as a Level II Emergency Response.

3.2.3. Level III Response

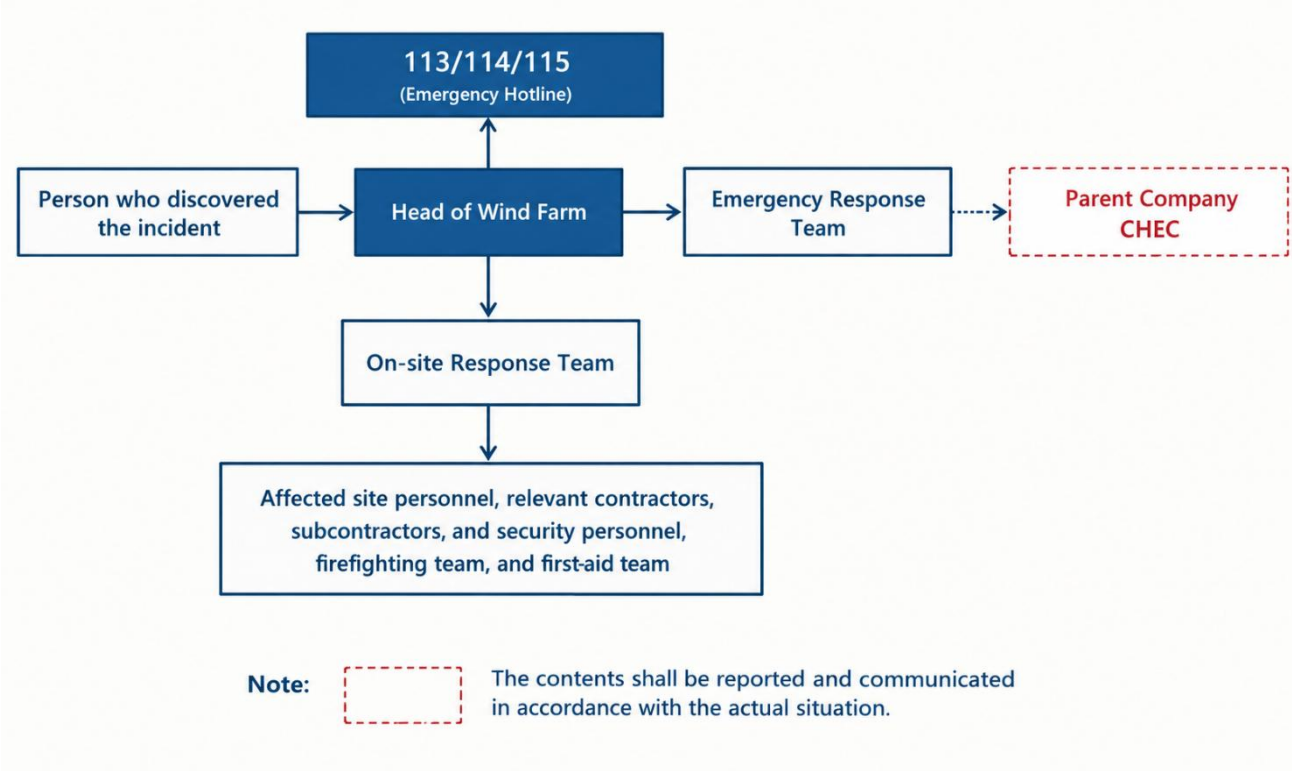
In the event of a tower collapse that has resulted in or is expected to result in 1 or more but fewer than 3 people sustaining serious injuries, or 3 or more people sustaining minor injuries, or direct economic losses ranging from 1 million to 10 million yuan, this plan classifies the incident as a Level III Response.

3.2.4. Level IV Response

In the event of a tower collapse that has resulted in or is expected to result in minor injuries to fewer than 3 people or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan or or less, this plan classifies it as a Level III Response.

3.3. Information Reporting

3.3.1. Reporting Procedures



（1）

Upon discovering a tower collapse, the duty operator shall immediately report to the Head of Wind Farm, who shall promptly report the incident to the Emergency

Command Center. The duty operator shall also provide a detailed report to the higher-level dispatcher as soon as possible, including the nature of the failure, the extent of equipment damage, and the status of isolation of the failed equipment.

（2） The on-site emergency command center must ascertain the actual cause of the incident; depending on the specific circumstances, the Chief Commander shall report to the overseas branch, the Science and Industry Group/Group Corporation, as well as local government and emergency management authorities in accordance with regulations.

3.4. Resource Coordination

3.4.1. Personnel Deployment

Upon receiving orders to provide support, the leaders and members of the on-site response teams from relevant departments at the incident location shall promptly proceed to the accident site. Other personnel also have the obligation and responsibility to actively cooperate with on-site rescue efforts.

3.4.2. Communications

（1）Establish a communication network to ensure that relevant personnel at all levels can quickly and accurately receive information regarding the collapsed tower.

（2）Maintain wireless communication between all departments within the organization.

3.5. Information Disclosure

（1） Information regarding the incident and other relevant details shall be reported on a tiered basis, managed by the respective departments at each level, and shared accordingly.

（2） The reporting and processing of disaster information shall be prompt, accurate, and detailed; important information shall be reported immediately; for information that is difficult to ascertain accurately at the time due to objective

reasons, the basic situation shall be reported promptly, while efforts are made to ascertain the details as soon as possible, followed by a supplementary report of the details.

3.6. Logistics and Financial Support

（1） Once the emergency response operations conclude, the emergency recovery phase begins. This phase includes site cleanup, headcount and evacuation of personnel, lifting of security cordons, post-incident handling, and accident investigations. Potential hazards often remain at the site during the recovery process; therefore, possible risks must be fully considered, and procedures for site recovery must be established to prevent the recurrence of accidents during this phase.

（2） The Aftermath Management Team is responsible for negotiating claims settlements with insurance companies.

（3） The Logistics Support Team shall prepare a summary of the emergency response, including an evaluation of the response, areas for improvement in the various measures implemented.

4. Response Measures

4.1. Guiding Principles for Emergency Response

In response to potential accident risks, severity of harm, and scope of impact, when an accident occurs, on-site

personnel shall adhere to the following emergency response guiding principles: “Safety first, people-oriented; unified leadership, graded responsibility; rapid response, decisive action; timely early warning, and minimization of losses.”

4.2. Emergency Response

When an incident reaches a Level I or Level II response threshold, promptly request support from the parent company or relevant local government authorities in Vietnam.

Level IV Response

（1）Issue a warning and advise people to minimize going out;

（2）Maintain close contact and keep communication channels open to prevent the incident from escalating.

（3）The site manager shall organize a 24-hour emergency duty roster, closely monitor the development of the incident, collect, compile, and analyze incident information, and promptly report the incident to the head of the Emergency Response Leadership Group and the company in accordance with emergency procedures

（4）Promptly carry out emergency response and rescue operations to prevent secondary incidents;

（5） Carry out follow-up and recovery efforts.

Level III Response

In addition to implementing Level 4 response measures, the following measures shall be implemented:

（1） The head of the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall organize a 24-hour emergency duty roster, ensure the proper compilation and submission of information, and report incident details to the parent company, the Vietnamese local government’s Emergency Management Bureau, and other regulatory authorities within the specified timeframe;

（2）Immediately implement appropriate emergency measures and carry out emergency response operations in accordance with established principles and responsibilities;

（3） Strengthen communication and coordination with relevant departments, and effectively manage information dissemination and public opinion guidance;

（4） If necessary, request support from the parent company or relevant departments of the local Vietnamese government.

4.3. Emergency Rescue

This primarily includes the evacuation of personnel and the rescue of injured or casualties.

（1） Organizing Evacuation: Personnel in hazardous areas should be promptly evacuated to safe zones. In cases of severe contamination, a large number of trapped individuals, or complex situations, coordination with other teams is required.

（2） Evacuation Preparations: Rescue personnel should first familiarize themselves with the terrain and determine the evacuation route; they should also prepare necessary equipment, such as identification markers and megaphones, to carry when entering hazardous areas.

（3）Organization and Command: Rescue personnel should assemble and organize trapped individuals as quickly as possible.

（4）Active Protection: Before evacuation, promptly instruct personnel in hazardous areas to take personal protective measures. If protective equipment is unavailable, use whatever materials are at hand to implement simple protective measures to safeguard themselves.

（5）Rapid Evacuation: When organizing the evacuation of personnel from hazardous areas, select appropriate evacuation routes and avoid crossing through hazardous areas.

（6）Rescue and Treat Casualties: Transport casualties to a safe area and provide on-site first aid. For critically injured individuals who are difficult to treat, continue to administer first aid while arranging for their transfer to a designated hospital. Upon arrival at the hospital, provide as much detail as possible regarding the cause of the injury to aid in diagnosis and confirmation.

4.4. Escalating the Response

In the event of a Level 2 or higher response, promptly report incident information to the parent company and local government emergency response departments, and request support from higher authorities.

The first person to discover the incident at the scene should immediately report the situation to the emergency duty office or directly to the head of the emergency command center (the company's principal responsible person). Upon receiving the emergency report, the emergency duty office must promptly report the incident to the head of the emergency command center (the company's principal responsible person). If necessary, the emergency duty office should promptly call emergency medical services. When reporting the incident, briefly describe the time, location, and casualties.

Upon receiving the accident report, the principal responsible officer shall, based on the severity and development of the incident, activate a Level III emergency response and immediately proceed to the accident site. Relevant members of the Emergency Rescue Command Center shall also immediately proceed to the accident site to carry out emergency rescue operations in accordance with their assigned responsibilities.

4.5. End of Emergency

Once the situation at the tower collapse rescue site is under control, or any secondary incidents have been contained, the Commander-in-Chief of the On-Site Emergency Command Center shall confirm this and issue an order to the Emergency Office to terminate the emergency response. This order shall be broadcast to the entire site via telephone or online communication.

4.6. Follow-up Measures

（1） After the wind turbine tower collapse incident has been resolved, an investigation must be conducted in a fact-based, objective, and impartial manner to promptly and accurately determine the cause of the incident, ascertain its nature and assign responsibility. A designated person shall be responsible for collecting and organizing emergency response records, plans, documents, and other materials. The Safety and Security Team shall prepare a summary report and submit it to the on-site emergency command center.

（2） The On-Site Emergency Command Center shall conduct a comprehensive review of the emergency response to the incident, evaluate the existing emergency supplies and the emergency response capabilities of the personnel, propose corrective measures, and revise this plan as necessary.

(VI) Special Emergency Plan for Fire Accidents

1. Scope of Application

This plan applies to emergency response and rescue operations for fire incidents caused by natural disasters, accidents, or other incidents occurring within the production and operation areas of the Dak Lak Project Company. This specialized emergency plan is an integral part of the Comprehensive Emergency Plan and is coordinated with it. When an incident exceeds the scope of emergency response and rescue covered by this specialized emergency plan, the Comprehensive Emergency Plan of the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company shall be activated.

2. Incident Classification

Based on the severity of the incident, this plan classifies fire incidents into four levels: Level I, Level II, Level III, and Level IV, as detailed below:

2.1 Level I Incident

A fire incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in three or more deaths or ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more;

2.2 Level II Incident

A fire incident that has caused or is expected to cause one or more deaths or three or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million yuan to 50 million yuan, or a fire incident that exceeds the enterprise's emergency response capabilities;

2.3 Level III Incident

A fire incident that has resulted in, or is expected to result in, one or more serious injuries or three or more minor injuries, or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan to 10 million yuan, and which falls within the scope of the enterprise's emergency response capabilities;

2.4 Level IV Incident

A fire incident that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan, and which fall within the scope of the department's emergency response capabilities.

3. Activation of Response

3.1 Convening of the Emergency Meeting

Upon receiving information about the incident, the Chief Emergency Commander shall promptly convene members of all emergency response teams to deploy emergency response measures. Upon receiving the order to activate the emergency plan, members of each emergency response team shall immediately proceed to the production site to carry out emergency response actions or stand by, strictly adhering to their assigned responsibilities.

3.2 Response Levels

This plan classifies emergency responses into four levels: Level I Response, Level II Response, Level III Response, and Level IV Response.

3.2.1 Level I Response

A fire incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in three or more fatalities, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more is classified as a Level I Response under this plan.

3.2.2 Level II Response

A fire incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in one or more fatalities or three or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses ranging from 10 million yuan to 50 million yuan, or a fire incident that exceeds the enterprise's emergency response capabilities, is classified as a Level II Response under this plan.

3.2.3 Level III Response

In the event of a fire accident that has resulted in, or is expected to result in, one or more serious injuries or three or more minor injuries, or direct economic losses ranging from 1 million to 10 million yuan, and where the incident falls

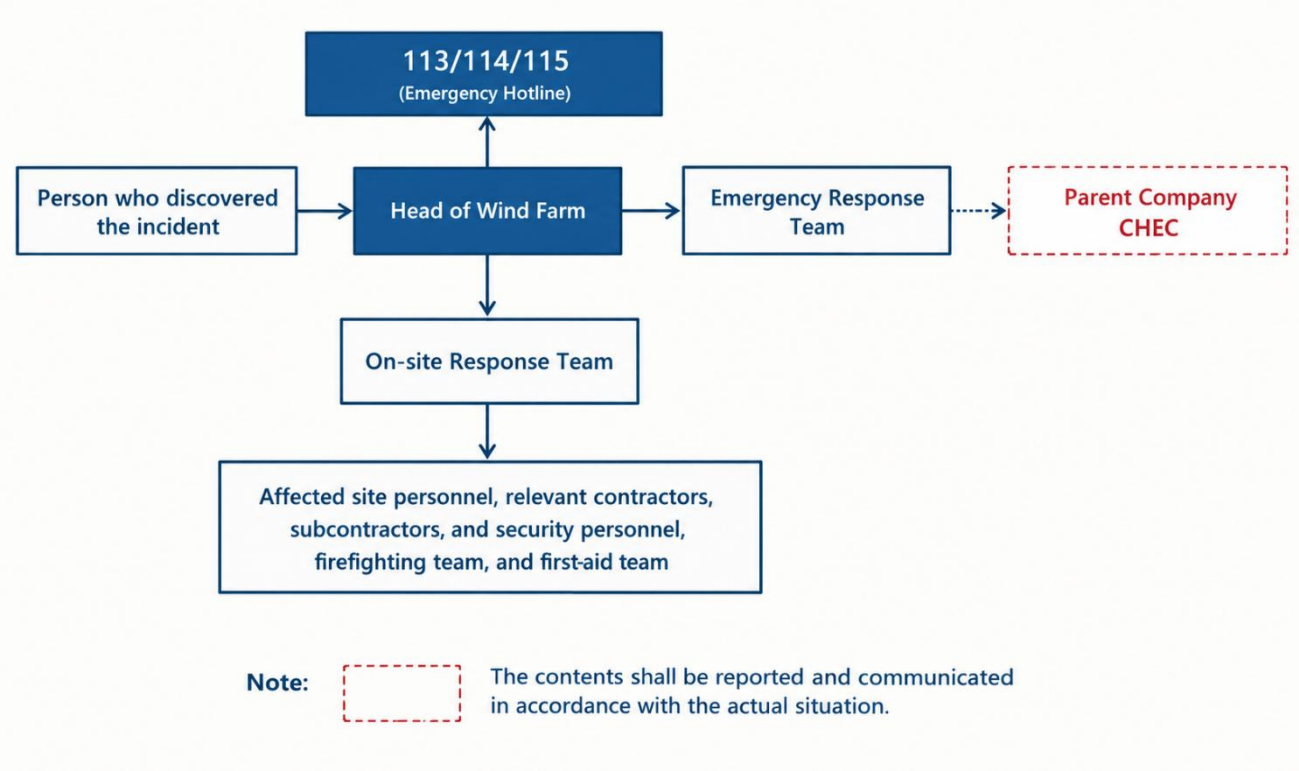
within the scope of the enterprise's emergency response capabilities, this plan classifies it as a Level III Response.

3.2.4 Level IV Response

A fire incident that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan, and which falls within the scope of a department's emergency response capabilities, is classified as a Level IV Response under this plan.

3.3 Reporting

3.3.1 Reporting Procedures



The first person to discover the fire (duty officer, operations and maintenance personnel, or other staff) shall report a general overview of the fire scene to the Head of Wind Farm as soon as possible after the fire breaks out. Upon receiving the alert, the Head of Wind Farm shall immediately notify the Emergency Response Leadership Group. The emergency team shall promptly dial 114 to report the incident. The on-site emergency command center must ascertain the actual cause of the incident; depending on the specific circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief shall initiate the appropriate emergency response and

report the incident to the overseas branch, the Science and Industry Group/Group Corporation, as well as the local Vietnamese government and emergency management authorities.

3.3.2 Content of the Report

The Chief Commander of the On-Site Emergency Command Center shall report the following information to the parent company/Group Corporation and relevant government departments:

（1） Specific name and location of the wind farm;

（2） Name and contact information of the reporter;

（3） Time, location, and on-site conditions of the incident;

（4） A brief account of the incident;

（5） Preliminary estimates of casualties and property damage;

（6） Preliminary analysis of the cause of the incident;

（7） Measures taken following the incident, their effectiveness, and the plan for next steps;

（8） Any other matters requiring reporting. If new developments arise after the initial report, a supplementary report must be submitted promptly. Reports should primarily be submitted via telephone, fax, or email.

3.4 Resource Coordination

3.4.1 Personnel Deployment

Upon receiving orders for support, the team leader and members of the on-site response team from relevant departments at the incident location shall promptly proceed to the accident site. Other personnel also have the obligation and responsibility to actively cooperate with on-site rescue efforts.

3.4.2 Communications

（1） Establish a communication network to ensure that relevant personnel at all levels can receive fire-related information promptly and accurately.

（2） Maintain wireless communication between all areas within the facility, the floor where the fire is occurring, and the fire control room, as well as between the fire control room and the facility’s water and power supply departments.

3.5 Information Disclosure

（1） Information regarding the disaster situation and other relevant details shall be reported on a tiered basis, managed by the respective departments at each level, and shared accordingly.

（2） The reporting and processing of disaster information shall be prompt, accurate, and detailed; important information shall be reported immediately; for information that is difficult to ascertain accurately at the moment due to objective reasons, the basic situation shall be reported in a timely manner, while efforts are made to ascertain the details as soon as possible, followed by a supplementary report of the details.

3.6 Logistical and Financial Support

（1） Once rescue operations conclude, the emergency response enters the recovery phase, which includes site cleanup, headcount and evacuation of personnel, lifting of security cordons, post-incident handling, and accident investigations. Potential hazards often persist during the site recovery process; therefore, possible risks must be fully considered, and procedures for site recovery must be established to prevent the recurrence of accidents during this phase.

（2） The Aftermath Management Team is responsible for negotiating claims settlements with insurance companies.

（3） The Logistics Support Team shall prepare a summary of the emergency response, including an evaluation of the response and areas for improvement in the various measures implemented.

4. Response Measures

4.1 Emergency Response Guidelines

In light of the potential accident risks, severity of harm, and scope of impact, when an accident occurs, on-site personnel shall adhere to the following emergency response guidelines: “Safety first, people-oriented; unified leadership, graded responsibility; rapid response, decisive action; timely early warning, and minimization of losses.”

4.2 Emergency Response

Operators have the right to stop work or evacuate the work site after taking all possible emergency measures when they discover an emergency that directly endangers personal safety; the on-site shift supervisor has the authority to immediately issue orders to halt production and evacuate personnel upon encountering a dangerous situation.

（1） The head of the emergency response team shall organize the isolation of the faulty transformer. In the event of a fire in a prefabricated substation or inverter, disconnect the upstream and downstream power switches, quickly determine the cause of the fire, and promptly report to the chief commander.

（2） In the event of an incipient fire, dry powder or carbon dioxide fire extinguishers may be used to extinguish the fire, provided safety can be ensured.

（3） If oil spills onto the transformer’s top cover and catches fire, open the emergency oil drain valve at the bottom of the transformer to drain the oil into the emergency oil sump, lowering the oil level below the fire line. If a fire is caused by an internal transformer fault, do not drain the oil to prevent a severe explosion.

（4） If transformer oil spills onto the ground and catches fire, use dry sand to extinguish the fire.

（5） In the event of a fire in cable trenches leading to the relay protection room and communications room, or in key sections of cable trenches leading to the plant’s power distribution equipment, operating personnel should, depending on the fire situation, prepare to shut down the equipment.

（6） Open the cable trench covers and use sand to isolate and extinguish the fire.

（7） If a fire breaks out in the central control room, the on-duty personnel should, while ensuring their own safety, quickly cut off power to the central control room equipment to prevent the spread of an electrical fire. Prioritize disconnecting the power supply at the fire location to prevent the fire from spreading further.

（8） If the fire is small and it is safe to do so, use a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire. The use of water or foam extinguishers is strictly prohibited to prevent the risk of electric shock.

（9） In the event of a fire in the battery room, the on-duty personnel should immediately cut off power to the battery room to prevent the spread of an electrical fire. Prioritize disconnecting the power supply at the fire location to halt further spread of the fire. While ensuring personal safety, put on a gas mask and protective clothing, and use a dry powder or carbon dioxide fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire.

（10） In the event of a fire in the wind turbine tower, if the variable frequency drive cabinet at the base of the tower is on fire, use a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire provided the flames are small and it is safe to do so; if the nacelle catches fire, on-site personnel should quickly evacuate to a safe area, and the nacelle’s fire suppression system will be activated to extinguish the fire.

（11） The incident commander shall determine the appropriate firefighting measures based on the location of the fire; if the fire cannot be controlled, request assistance from the local fire department.

4.3 Post-Incident Handling

（1） After the fire has been extinguished, an investigation must be conducted in a fact-based, objective, and impartial manner to promptly and accurately determine the cause of the incident, ascertain its nature and assign responsibility. A designated person shall be responsible for collecting and organizing emergency response records, plans, documents, and other materials. The Security and

Protection Team shall prepare a summary report and submit it to the On-Site Emergency Command Center.

（2） The On-Site Emergency Command Center shall conduct a comprehensive review of the emergency response to the incident, evaluate the existing emergency supplies and the emergency response capabilities of the personnel, propose corrective measures, and revise this plan as necessary.

(VII) Emergency Response Plan for Environmental Pollution Accidents

1. Scope of Application

This emergency response plan applies to the emergency response and rescue operations for environmental pollution incidents occurring at the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company. This specialized emergency response plan is an integral part of the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan and is coordinated with it. When an incident exceeds the scope of emergency response and rescue covered by this specialized plan, the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan of the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company shall be activated.

2. Incident Classification

Based on the severity of the incident, this contingency plan classifies environmental pollution incidents into four levels: Level I, Level II, Level III, and Level IV. The specifics are as follows:

Level I Incident:

An incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in three or more deaths, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more.

Level II Incident:

An incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in 1 to 3 deaths, 3 to 10 serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million to 50 million yuan.

Level III Incident:

An accident that has resulted in or is expected to result in 1–3 serious injuries, or 3 or more minor injuries, or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan to 10 million yuan in direct economic losses.

Level IV Accident:

An accident that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

3. Early Warning

3.1. Early Warning Levels

Early warning levels, from highest to lowest, are Level I, II, III, and IV; the classification criteria correspond to the incident classification criteria.

Based on the early warning information received, the On-Site Emergency Command Center shall assess the severity of the abnormal situation, analyze the potential scope of the incident and its consequences, and assign an appropriate early warning level in accordance with the early warning classification standards.

3.2. Early Warning Issuance Procedures and Related Requirements

The on-site emergency command center determines the alert level based on the scope of impact, severity, potential consequences, and emergency response requirements of the alert information. It reports this to the emergency command center, whereupon the commander-in-chief issues the environmental pollution incident alert order, and the on-site emergency command center releases the alert information. Upon receiving the environmental pollution incident alert, on-site personnel must immediately enter the alert state and make preparations accordingly.

Members of the on-site emergency command center and emergency response teams shall carry out the following emergency warning preparations in accordance with their respective emergency responsibilities:

（1） Monitor and thoroughly understand the development of potential hazards and the status of on-site response, promptly seek instructions from the Emergency Command Center, and implement orders;

（2） Response personnel arrive at the scene to assess the situation and carry out emergency response measures in accordance with instructions to address potential hazards;

（3） Operations and maintenance personnel shall intensify patrols in the warning area and assign dedicated personnel to handle the situation;

（4） Coordinate emergency supplies and equipment, and prepare for their deployment;

（5） Issue accident warning information and promptly notify relevant personnel in all departments of the power plant, as well as affected residents in the surrounding area.

3.3. End of Early Warning

Once the potential hazard has been eliminated, the on-site emergency command center, based on the analysis and assessment by on-site response personnel regarding the resolution of the environmental pollution hazard and the operational status of equipment, confirms that there is no possibility of an environmental pollution incident occurring. The Chief Commander then notifies all emergency response task forces that the alert has been lifted.

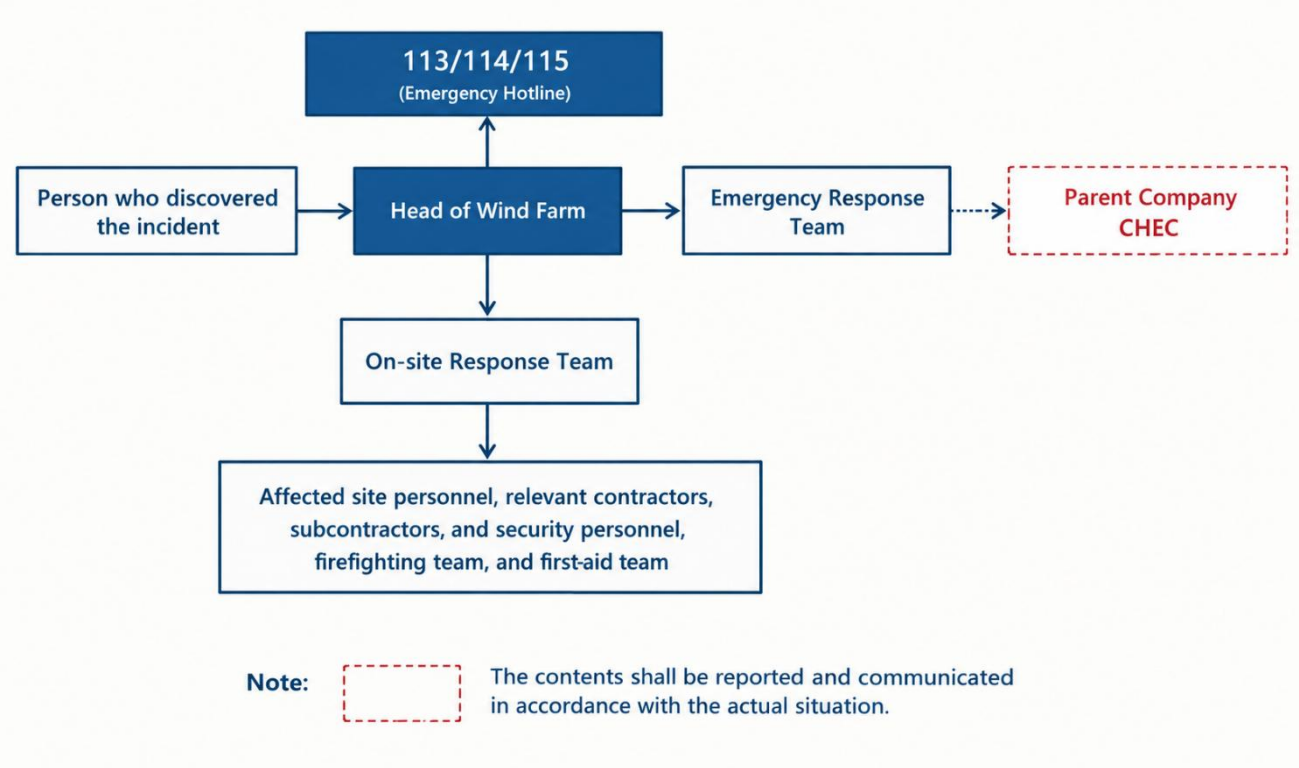
4. Activation of Response

4.1. Convening of the Emergency Meeting

Upon receiving information about the incident, the Chief Emergency Commander shall promptly convene all members of the Emergency Command Center to deploy emergency response measures. Upon receiving the order to activate the emergency plan, all members of the Emergency Command Center shall immediately proceed to the production site to carry out emergency response actions or stand by, strictly adhering to their assigned responsibilities.

4.2. Information Reporting

4.2.1. Reporting Procedures



（1） Upon the occurrence of an environmental pollution incident, the duty officer shall immediately report to the Head of Wind Farm.

（2） Upon receiving the alert, the Head of Wind Farm shall immediately notify the Emergency Response Leadership Group; the Chief Commander shall initiate the emergency response as appropriate and report to the parent company/group, local government, the Ecological Environment Bureau, and the emergency management department within one hour of the incident.

Accident Emergency Hotline:

Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company 24-Hour Duty Phone: 02623750789

Project Company Emergency Office (Project Company Safety and Environmental Protection Department) Phone: 0367307898

4.2.2. Reporting Content

The report shall primarily include: the reporting entity, the reporter, contact person and contact information, time of reporting, the time, location, and on-site conditions of the incident; a brief account of the incident and a preliminary estimate of property damage; a preliminary analysis of the incident's cause;

measures already taken following the incident, their effectiveness, and the plan for next steps; and any other matters requiring reporting.

4.3. Response Levels

The response levels for environmental pollution incidents referred to in this plan are divided into four levels:

Level I Response: A Level I response shall be initiated when a single environmental pollution incident has caused or is expected to cause three or more deaths, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more;

Level II Response: A Level II response shall be initiated when an environmental pollution incident has caused or is expected to cause 1–3 deaths, 3–10 serious injuries, or direct economic losses ranging from 10 million to 50 million yuan;

Level III Response: The company's Level III response is activated when an environmental pollution incident has caused or is expected to cause 1–3 serious injuries, or 3 or more minor injuries, or direct economic losses ranging from 1 million to 10 million yuan;

Level IV Response: A Level IV response shall be initiated when an environmental pollution incident has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

4.4. Termination of Emergency Response

Once the environmental pollution hazard has been eliminated and the accident site has been restored, the Chief Commander shall declare this emergency plan terminated.

5. Response Measures

5.1. Basic Principles of Emergency Response

In accordance with the policy of "safety first, prevention-oriented, and comprehensive management," and adhering to the principle of combining prevention with rescue, this plan is based on accident prediction and prevention;

centered on swift and accurate handling of the incident; aimed at fully ensuring the safety of personnel, the heating supply, the power grid, and equipment, as well as protecting the environment; grounded in establishing long-term accident management and emergency response mechanisms; and guided by the fundamental principle of enhancing rapid response and emergency handling capabilities to minimize the losses and impacts caused by the accident.

The primary task of on-site response is to control sources of environmental pollution and bring the pollution situation under control promptly. Specific pollution control and emergency response efforts are carried out by on-site emergency teams composed of personnel from various maintenance specialty companies. Operations personnel remain in their respective control rooms or on-site, while other emergency teams coordinate and collaborate from their respective posts to complete the emergency response tasks.

5.2. Emergency Response

(**1**) Initial Response Following the occurrence of an emergency, and prior to the full activation of the emergency response plan, the on-site initial response is the responsibility of the First Responder. Upon receiving an alarm, the First Responder shall take the following actions:

1） First, arrange for continued reporting;

2） Provided safety can be ensured, promptly organize efforts to control or cut off the source of contamination, make every effort to contain the incident, and, depending on the situation, shut off water supply, cut power, and stop equipment operation;

3） Establish an initial isolation zone, cordon off the accident site, urgently evacuate all non-essential personnel from the danger zone, and seal off stormwater and wastewater discharge outlets;

4） Activate the appropriate on-site response plan based on the category and characteristics of the sudden environmental incident and the on-site conditions;

5） If there are injured persons, the medical rescue team shall provide emergency treatment to the injured;

6） Report promptly to the Emergency Command Center, request and implement instructions. Request coordination and mobilization of other emergency resources as required by the on-site response plan. Once the emergency response plan has been activated and on-site command is in place, or upon intervention by local government authorities, transfer command authority.

(**2**) On-Site Response to Transformer Oil Leaks

1） The first person to discover the incident shall immediately report it to the Emergency Command Center, initiate initial response measures, and immediately cut off all sources of ignition within the substation premises;

2） The Emergency Command Center shall dispatch personnel to the scene to assess the specific situation;

3） The Chief Commander of the Emergency Command Center deploys on-site operations: the Rescue and Relief Team puts on protective gear, identifies the leak point and marks it, establishes a cordoned-off area, and directs non-essential personnel to evacuate to a safe zone downwind and upwind; Containment Measures: Provided safety is ensured, use oil-absorbent mats, sand, or similar materials to collect the leaked oil; Dispose of used oil-absorbent mats and sand as hazardous waste through a qualified entity; If the ground slope is suitable, construct a diversion channel to direct the oil to the accident wastewater pond.

4） Members of the Logistics Support Team shall take a headcount of personnel at the accident site and those currently on duty; determine whether there are any injured or poisoned individuals on site, and report the numbers to the Emergency Command Center.

(**3**) Leakage of Acid from Lead-Acid Batteries 1) The first person to discover the leak must immediately report it to the Emergency Command Center, initiate

initial response measures, and immediately cut off all ignition sources in the area. If a leak occurs, a pungent odor will be present in the air; personnel in the contaminated area should be evacuated to a safe zone upwind.

2） The Emergency Command Center dispatches personnel to the scene to assess the specific situation;

3） The Chief Commander of the Emergency Command Center will deploy on-site operations: the Rescue and Response Team must don protective gear and wear acid- and alkali-resistant gloves. For acid leaks, form a ring around the spill using sand or soil to cover and absorb the leaked material, then collect it and transport it to the temporary waste storage area for disposal by a qualified entity.

4） Members of the Logistics Support Team should take a headcount of personnel at the accident site and those currently on duty; determine whether there are any injured or poisoned individuals on site, and report the numbers to the Emergency Command Center.

(**4**) On-site Disposal of Solid Waste Contamination

1) Sort and collect waste promptly, and have a third-party solid waste treatment provider transport it for centralized processing.

(5) Sulfur hexafluoride electrical equipment leakage or accident

1) In the event of a sulfur hexafluoride electrical equipment leakage or accident, field personnel must immediately report to the Emergency Response Team Leader, who will officially activate this Emergency Response Plan. Upon receiving the activation order, members of the emergency rescue team shall immediately execute their assigned duties under this plan and implement reliable protective measures. Emergency responders must wear protective clothing, respirators (gas masks), and protective gloves, ensuring no skin is left exposed.

2) When a sulfur hexafluoride electrical equipment leakage occurs, personnel are permitted to enter the site for work only after necessary site ventilation and mitigation measures have been implemented. For outdoor equipment, personnel must stand on the upwind side; for indoor equipment, the ventilation systems

must be activated, and personnel can only enter after at least 15 minutes of continuous ventilation.

3) If a sulfur hexafluoride gas leak causes personal injury, the injured personnel must be transported to a hospital for immediate medical treatment, and the incident must be reported to the Emergency Management Office simultaneously.

4) In the event of a severe gas leak, an equipment forced outage caused by pressure drops, or an equipment explosion, a report must be submitted immediately to the Emergency Management Office.

5) Configure emergency resources including respirators (gas masks), medical supplies, sulfur hexafluoride gas leak detectors, sulfur hexafluoride gas recovery devices, as well as necessary maintenance equipment and tools.

5.3. Escalation of the Emergency Response

If, following emergency response measures, the situation remains uncontrollable or shows signs of escalating, the Emergency Command Leadership Group shall deliberate and decide to issue an order to expand the emergency response.

5.4. Emergency Measures for Media and Public Opinion

（1） Before accepting media interviews or reports, complete the “Major Incident Report Form.” This must be approved by the overseas branch and, upon consent from the Science and Industry Group/Huadian Group (for record-keeping purposes), may then be carried out;

（2） Fully leverage the leadership role in public opinion management, effectively handle external news coverage and public opinion guidance, and ensure unified external information dissemination;

（3） Report the details of the emergency to the relevant press authorities of the local Vietnamese government and higher-level units in accordance with the decisions of the Emergency Response Leadership Group;

（4） Be responsible for receiving and hosting representatives from the news media, relevant departments of the local Vietnamese government, and higher-level authorities.

6.5 Termination of the Emergency Response Once the incident site is under control and potential hazards leading to secondary or derivative accidents have been eliminated; necessary protective measures have been taken to safeguard the public from further harm; and the potential medium- to long-term impacts of the incident have been mitigated to a reasonable and minimal level, this contingency plan shall be declared terminated.

5.5. Post-Incident Management

5.5.1. Post-Incident Measures

Following an environmental pollution incident, personnel shall remain at their posts—provided personal safety is not at risk—to ensure that normal production and daily life continue.

5.5.2. Insurance Claims

Coordinate with the company’s Finance Department to account for disaster relief expenses and handle post-incident insurance and claims settlement.

5.6. Summary and Evaluation of Emergency Response

The Emergency Command Center shall organize relevant departments to conduct a comprehensive and objective assessment of the emergency response efforts. It shall summarize the lessons learned from this emergency response, propose requirements and recommendations for improvement, and distribute them to relevant departments for earnest implementation; where necessary, this plan shall be revised.

(VIII) Emergency Plan for Infectious Disease Outbreaks

1. Scope of Application

This emergency plan applies to the emergency response and rescue operations for infectious disease outbreaks at the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company, such as plague, cholera, SARS, COVID-19, avian influenza, and other similar diseases. This specialized emergency plan is an integral part of the Comprehensive Emergency Plan and is coordinated with it. When an incident exceeds the scope of emergency response and rescue covered by this specialized emergency plan, the Comprehensive Emergency Plan of the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company shall be activated.

2. Incident Classification

Incidents are classified into four levels based on factors such as the severity of the hazard and the scope of impact: Level I Incidents, Level II Incidents, Level III Incidents, and Level IV Incidents.

2.1. Level I Incident

An infectious disease outbreak that has caused or is expected to cause three or more deaths or ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more.

2.2. Level II Incident

An infectious disease outbreak that has caused or is expected to cause at least one death or at least three serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million yuan to 50 million yuan.

2.3. Level III Incident

An infectious disease outbreak that has caused or is expected to cause serious injury to one or more people or minor injury to three or more people, or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan to 10 million yuan.

2.4. Level IV Incident

An infectious disease outbreak that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

3. Early Warning

3.1. Issuance of Early Warnings and Early Warning Actions

3.2. Early Warning Criteria and Issuance

The Emergency Command Center will communicate with local disease control centers and health bureaus in Vietnam to identify areas potentially affected by the infectious disease outbreak. When the company's location is at risk of being affected, the Chief Commander will issue an early warning to the entire company via telephone.

3.3. Early Warning Actions

（1） Relevant company personnel shall actively cooperate with the medical response team to thoroughly disinfect the entire company premises.

（2） Upon the occurrence of suspected cases of infectious diseases or diseases of unknown origin, the medical response team will immediately conduct a preliminary diagnosis of the patient and simultaneously report the relevant circumstances to the Emergency Command Center. The Emergency Command Center will then report the case to the Bang Me Thuot City Disease Control Center and local hospitals, requesting that medical authorities provide the patient with further diagnosis, medical observation, and treatment.

3.4. End of Alert

（1） The possibility of infection in a suspected case of an infectious disease has been ruled out following medical observation;

（2） the suspected patient is confirmed to have recovered following treatment, and no new cases have emerged after a period of observation.

Once both of the above conditions are met, the Commander-in-Chief of the Emergency Command Center shall declare the alert over.

4. Activation of Response

4.1. Convening of an Emergency Meeting

Upon the occurrence of an emergency, the discovering personnel shall report to the on-site Emergency Command Center. After confirmation, the Commander-in-Chief shall issue an emergency response order, and the Deputy Commander-in-Chief shall use the fastest available means of communication to disseminate the order to members of the on-site response task force to convene an emergency meeting and coordinate rescue efforts under unified command.

4.2. Emergency Response Levels

In this plan, emergency responses to infectious disease outbreaks are classified into four levels: Level I Emergency Response, Level II Emergency Response, Level III Emergency Response, and Level IV Emergency Response.

4.2.1. Level I Response

An infectious disease outbreak that has caused or is expected to cause three or more deaths or ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million or more;

4.2.2. Level II Response

An infectious disease outbreak that has caused or is expected to cause one or more deaths or three or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million to 50 million yuan;

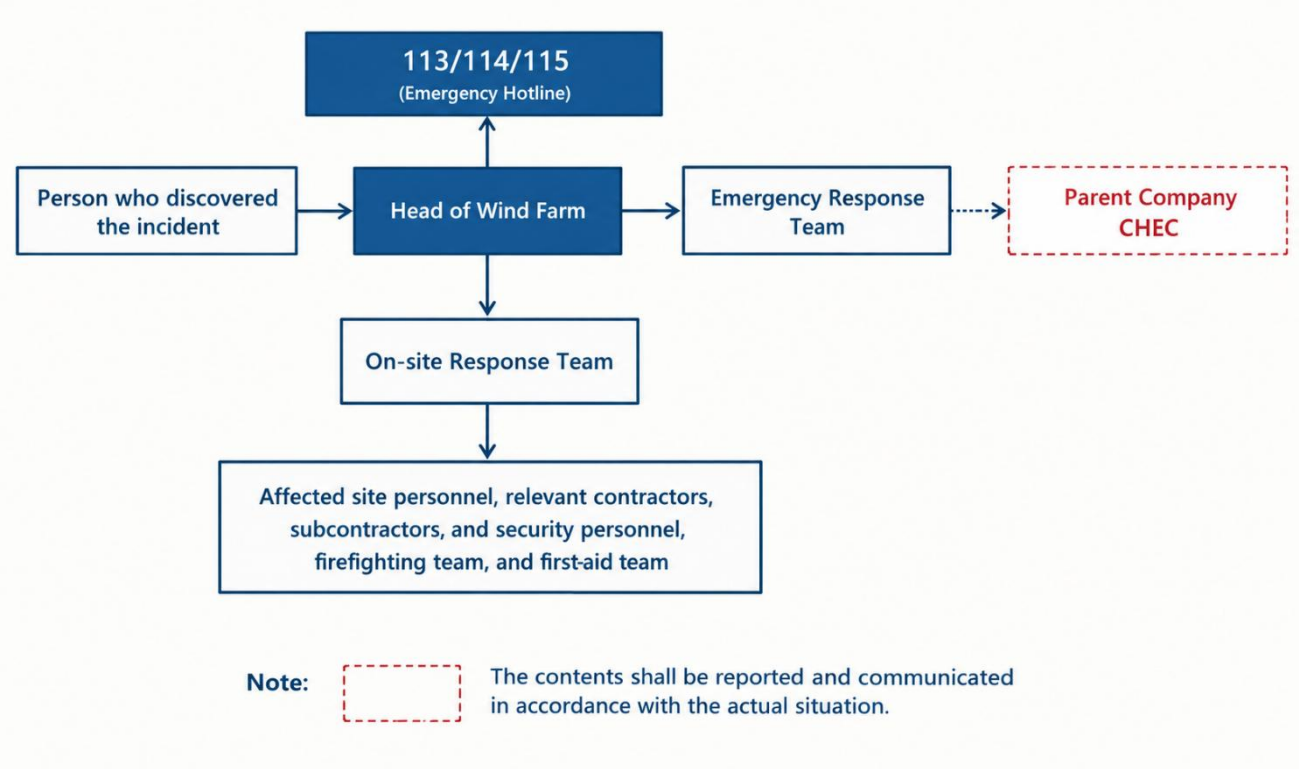
4.2.3. Level III Response

An infectious disease outbreak that has resulted in, or is expected to result in, one or more serious injuries or three or more minor injuries, or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan to 10 million yuan;

4.2.4. Level IV Response

An infectious disease outbreak that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to three or fewer people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

4.3. Reporting of Information



The On-Site Emergency Command and Coordination Group shall report the incident to the local Center for Disease Control and Prevention via the fastest available means of communication, while simultaneously and immediately reporting the basic details of the incident to relevant government departments, including the local Health Commission, Development and Reform Commission, Emergency Management Bureau, and the Central China Energy Regulatory Bureau.

4.4. Response Procedures

（1）Upon discovering an employee with a confirmed or suspected infectious disease, the relevant parties must as soon as the infectious disease is detected.

（2）The individual must be isolated immediately; call 115 promptly to request assistance, notify the patient's relatives, and arrange for the patient to be transported to a designated infectious disease hospital for diagnosis and treatment. Employees with infectious diseases must not report to work while

sick; any employee diagnosed with an infectious disease may only return to work after a hospital has ruled out the infectious disease.

（3） Upon discovering an employee with a communicable disease or suspected case, items that may have been contaminated must be promptly isolated and disinfected, and samples must be sent for official testing.

（4） Promptly disinfect areas where the infectious disease was present and public spaces; place employees who have had close contact with the infected individual under quarantine and observation to prevent the spread of the outbreak, and ensure thorough follow-up on the situation.

4.4.1. Reporting Content

（1） Time, location, and nature of the incident;

（2） Number of people exhibiting symptoms and number of people under temporary quarantine and observation;

（3） Possible causes of the incident;

（4） Personnel and supplies that need to be mobilized immediately;

（5） Measures already taken or planned, their effectiveness, and the next steps;

（6） Other important information that needs to be reported.

4.4.2. eporting Format

An initial report may be made by telephone, followed by the timely submission of a written report and relevant audio-visual materials via fax, computer networks, or other means.

4.5. Resource Coordination

All emergency supplies shall be uniformly allocated and managed by the Emergency Command Center. Based on the actual conditions at the incident site, the following measures shall be implemented: seal off the area and disinfect it; allocate disinfection supplies and chemicals; ensure the supply of protective

suits and gas masks or face masks for personnel in the sealed-off area and medical staff; distribute disinfection supplies and necessary protective equipment to people in the affected area; and secure the items required for quarantine.

4.6. Escalation of the Emergency

In the event of a severe and complex infectious disease outbreak that exceeds the emergency response capabilities of the photovoltaic power plant or is estimated to be beyond its capacity to handle, external support must be requested.

(1) Emergency Rescue Team: Support from local Vietnamese government authorities and medical institutions is required.

(2) Security and Protection Team: Support from local public security departments and the Armed Police Force is required.

(3) In the event of accidents resulting in casualties, confirmed cases of Class A infectious diseases, or more than six suspected cases occurring in multiple locations, the emergency response must be scaled up, and the “Special Contingency Plan for Accidents Resulting in Casualties” must be activated.

4.7. Logistical and Financial Support

（1） Whether the infectious disease outbreak is successfully managed using the project company’s own emergency response capabilities or through external support, once confirmed by the government health authorities, the project company’s Emergency Command Center shall declare the emergency over and promptly report this verbally to the Group Emergency Office. After the project company’s safety management department completes its summary of the incident, a written report shall be submitted to the Group Emergency Office.

（2） Depending on the incident level, the project company’s Emergency Office is responsible for investigating the infectious disease outbreak and handling follow-up matters.

（3） Upon the conclusion of an infectious disease outbreak, emergency response organizations at all levels involved in the incident response shall provide feedback to the project company as soon as possible to facilitate the preparation of a work report and the revision of the emergency response plan.

5. Response Measures

5.1. Guiding Principles for Emergency Response

In response to potential accident risks, severity of harm, and scope of impact, when an accident occurs, on-site personnel shall adhere to the following emergency response guiding principles: “Safety first, people-oriented; unified leadership, graded responsibility; rapid response, decisive action; timely early warning, and minimization of losses.”

5.2. Emergency Response

（1） Upon discovering an infectious disease outbreak, the person who discovered it or the department where the patient is located shall immediately notify the Daily Management Office of the Emergency Rescue Command Center or the hospital of the situation (including time, location, symptoms, number of people, etc.). Health personnel at all levels shall remain at their posts—while ensuring they do not become infected—to maintain normal production and daily operations.

（2） When a work team discovers a sudden infectious disease outbreak, it shall immediately report the situation to the company or the leadership of the Emergency Rescue Steering Leadership Group and recommend the activation of the emergency response plan.

1) Depending on the situation, the head of the Emergency Response Leadership Group shall order the activation of the “Special Emergency Plan for Infectious Disease Outbreaks.” The Emergency Response Daily Management Office shall notify personnel from the Emergency Command Center and all departments of the emergency response agency to participate in the emergency response.

2） The Security Team shall deploy personnel and ensure security measures are in place.

3） Upon receiving notification of the emergency response, each team shall handle the incident in accordance with its respective responsibilities.

（3） When an infectious disease outbreak occurs and measures taken fail to effectively contain it, to ensure orderly production, personnel in operational, maintenance, and management positions shall be housed in centralized accommodations with unified meals and lodging to minimize contact with the outside world and prevent infection.

（4） Treatment and Transport of Patients

1） Medical personnel shall wear protective equipment and take proper self-protection measures. For any suspected patients identified, they shall promptly contact the relevant higher-level authorities in accordance with applicable regulations, or conduct diagnosis, treatment, and transport under the guidance of experts.

2） During transport, patients shall be transferred by dedicated vehicles to medical institutions designated by the local health administration for treatment. Detailed information regarding the onset of symptoms, diagnosis, or suspected diagnosis (case) shall be provided to the receiving hospital to assist it in confirming the diagnosis and initiating treatment as quickly as possible.

5.3. Termination of the Emergency Response

Within the wind farm area, if all quarantined patients have received effective treatment during the isolation period and no new suspected or confirmed cases have emerged, the head of the Emergency Management Office shall report this to the Emergency Response Leadership Group. In accordance with unified directives from higher authorities, the group leader shall announce the termination of the “Special Emergency Plan for Infectious Disease Outbreaks.”

5.4. Post-Response Measures

（1） Upon the conclusion of the “Special Emergency Plan for Infectious Disease Outbreaks,” efforts to restore production and daily life shall be carried out promptly, in accordance with the principle of minimizing the losses and impacts of the incident.

（2） The Company’s Finance Department is responsible for leading the accounting of disaster relief expenses, as well as handling post-incident insurance and claims settlement procedures.

（3） The infectious disease outbreak investigation team must be fact-based and science-driven. In accordance with the “Four No-Let-Ups” principle, it shall promptly and accurately determine the cause of the outbreak, thoroughly learn from the incident, formulate preventive measures, implement accountability systems, and prevent similar incidents from occurring.

（4） The Emergency Rescue Team is responsible for collecting and organizing materials such as emergency rescue records, plans, and documents; organizing each work team to summarize and evaluate the emergency rescue process and support efforts; proposing suggestions for improvement; and submitting the summary and evaluation report to the Emergency Rescue Leadership Group and higher-level competent authorities.

(IX) Special Emergency Plan for Food Poisoning Incidents

1. Scope of Application

This specialized emergency response plan is an integral part of the comprehensive emergency response plan and is coordinated with it.This plan applies to emergency response and rescue operations involving cases where individuals may have consumed spoiled or undercooked food, or where poor personal hygiene habits have led to bacterial food poisoning, poisoning from toxic animals or plants, chemical poisoning, or mycotoxin poisoning. When an incident exceeds the scope of emergency response and rescue covered by this specialized emergency response plan, the comprehensive emergency response plan of Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company shall be activated.

2. Incident Classification

Incidents are classified into four levels based on factors such as the severity of harm and scope of impact caused by food poisoning incidents: Level I Incident, Level II Incident, Level III Incident, and Level IV Incident.

2.1. Level I Incident

A food poisoning incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in three or more deaths, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more;

2.2. Level II Incident

A food poisoning incident that has caused or is expected to cause at least one death or at least three serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million yuan to 50 million yuan;

2.3. Level III Emergency

Food poisoning incidents that have caused or are expected to cause serious injury to one or more people or minor injury to three or more people, or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan to 10 million yuan;

2.4. Level IV Emergency

Food poisoning incidents that have caused or are expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

3. Activation of Response

3.1. Convening of Emergency Meetings

In accordance with the principle of "early detection, early reporting, and early response," responsible entities at all levels shall analyze and assess information regarding various potential scenarios within their respective jurisdictions, the on-site emergency command center—after understanding and verifying the details of the incident and completing the relevant procedures—shall report to the local Center for Disease Control and Prevention via telephone, email, or fax, while simultaneously reporting the basic details of the incident to the local government and emergency management department.

3.2. Reporting of Information

Contact information for internal emergency department personnel is listed in Table 4 of the Comprehensive Contingency Plan. The 24-hour emergency hotline is: 02623750789.

3.2.1. Content of Reports

Upon receiving a report of a mass outbreak of disease of unknown cause, the emergency investigation team must obtain detailed information regarding the incident's name, the incident category, time of occurrence, location, geographical scope, number of people involved, primary symptoms and signs, possible causes, measures already taken, the trend of the incident, and plans for next steps. It shall also collect relevant information based on the process of the incident's occurrence, development, and control, and prepare an initial report, progress reports, and a final report.

（1） Initial Report

The report should include the name of the event, the preliminary classification and nature of the event, the location of occurrence, the affected area, the time of

occurrence, the number of cases and deaths, the main clinical symptoms, possible causes, measures already taken, the reporting unit, the reporting officer, and contact information.

（2） Progress Report

Report on the incident's trends and developments, the response process, the diagnosis and causes or possible causes, an assessment of the situation, and control measures. At the same time, the content of the initial report should be supplemented and revised.

（3） Closing Report

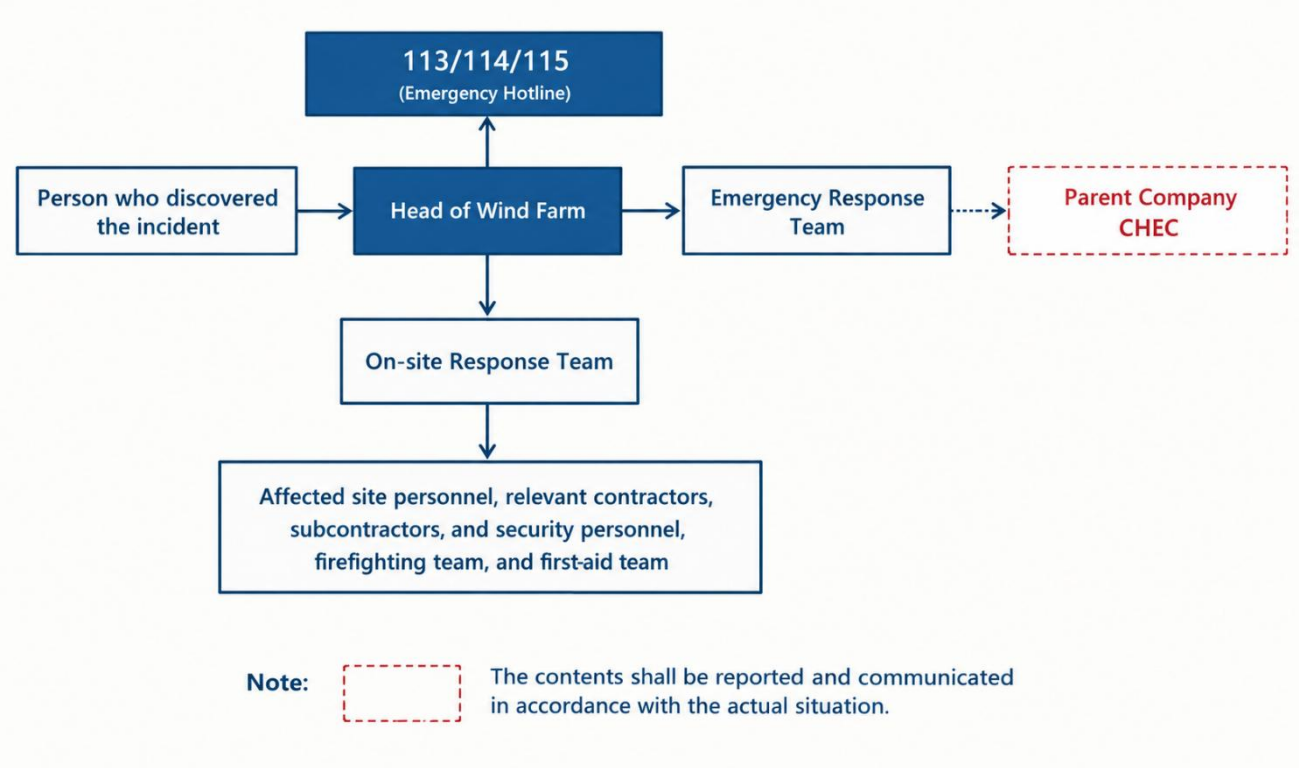
A closure report shall be submitted upon the conclusion of the incident. For any food poisoning incident that meets the classification criteria of the *Special Emergency Plan for Food Poisoning*, the health administrative department at the corresponding level shall organize an assessment upon its conclusion. The specific content shall include the entire process of the incident's occurrence and development, including the receipt of the report, an overview of the incident, background information (such as general conditions regarding the location of the incident, including geography, climate, and cultural factors), hypotheses and verification regarding food poisoning among affected individuals, discussions, conclusions, and recommendations.

3.2.2. Reporting Timelines and Procedures

（1） When a food poisoning incident occurs that reaches the Company's Level II emergency response threshold, it must be reported immediately to the superior authority.

（2） When a food poisoning incident has a significant impact on employees, a notice must be issued to employees in a timely manner. The notice should include the nature of the food poisoning, its development trends, severity, scope of impact, and associated hazards. Appropriate explanations should be provided to prevent panic among employees.

（3） Reporting Procedures:



3.3. Response Levels

Based on the incident classification criteria for food poisoning, and taking into account the severity of the incident's impact and the company's emergency response capabilities, emergency responses are categorized into four levels.

3.3.1. Level I Response

A food poisoning incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in three or more deaths, ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more;

3.3.2. Level II Response

A food poisoning incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in one or more deaths or three or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million yuan

Food poisoning incidents resulting in losses of up to 50 million yuan;

3.3.3. Level III Response

Food poisoning incidents that have resulted in or are expected to result in at least one serious injury or at least three minor injuries, or direct economic losses ranging from 1 million to 10 million yuan;

3.3.4. Level IV Response

A food poisoning incident that has resulted in, or is expected to result in, minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan.

3.4. Response Procedures

3.5. Escalation of the Emergency Response

If casualties occur during the emergency response—including one or more life-threatening cases requiring emergency resuscitation or six or more severe cases in a mass incident—the emergency response must be expanded by integrating the relevant contingency plans.

3.6. Termination of the Emergency Response

（1） The incident scene has been brought under control, and the conditions giving rise to the incident have been eliminated;

（2） The harm caused by the incident has been completely eliminated, with no possibility of secondary incidents;

（3） There is no longer any need to continue the various specialized emergency response operations at the incident site.

（4） Once the conditions for terminating the emergency response are met, the Emergency Command Center shall confirm that secondary and derivative hazards, as well as the harm caused by the incident, have been

have been essentially eliminated, reports to the Emergency Response Leadership Group, and the Commander-in-Chief declares the emergency response concluded; this decision is then communicated step-by-step to every level in accordance with the division of responsibilities.

4. Response Measures

4.1. Guiding Principles for Emergency Response

In light of the potential risks, severity of harm, and scope of impact associated with an incident, when an incident occurs, on-site personnel shall adhere to the following guiding principles for emergency response: “Safety first, people-oriented; unified leadership, graded responsibility; rapid response, decisive action; timely early warning, and minimization of losses.”

4.2. Emergency Treatment for Food Poisoning Victims

（1） Stop consuming the contaminated food;

（2） Collect samples, such as the patient’s excreta and suspected food items, for testing;

（3） Arrange for medical personnel to treat the affected individuals;

（4） Promptly transport patients to a hospital for treatment, including first aid (inducing vomiting, gastric lavage, and colonic irrigation), symptomatic treatment, and specialized treatment;

（5） If prompt transport to a hospital is not possible, the following measures may be taken under the supervision of the emergency response commander:

1） Induce vomiting. If it has been 1 to 2 hours since ingestion, vomiting may be induced. Immediately dissolve 20 g of table salt in 200 ml of boiling water, allow it to cool, and drink the entire mixture at once. If vomiting does not occur, repeat several times to rapidly induce vomiting. Alternatively, crush 100 g of fresh ginger to extract its juice and mix it with 200 ml of warm water before drinking.If the ingested food is spoiled meat, Shidi Shui may be taken to induce rapid vomiting. In some cases, patients may also stimulate the throat with chopsticks, fingers, or goose feathers to induce vomiting;

2） induce a laxative effect. If a significant amount of time has passed since the patient ingested the food—generally more than 2 to 3 hours—and the patient is in relatively good spirits, laxatives may be administered to expedite the expulsion of the toxic food from the body. Typically, 30 g of rhubarb is decocted

and taken in a single dose; for elderly patients, 20 g of sodium sulfate may be dissolved in boiling water and taken orally to induce a mild laxative effect. For elderly patients in good physical condition, 15 g of senna leaves may also be decocted and taken in a single dose, or dissolved in boiling water, to achieve the same laxative effect;

3） Detoxification. If food poisoning is caused by spoiled fish, shrimp, crab, or similar foods, mix 100 ml of vinegar with 200 ml of water, dilute the mixture, and drink it all at once. Additionally, a decoction of 30 g of perilla and 10 g of raw licorice root can be taken in a single dose. If spoiled beverages or preservatives have been accidentally ingested, the best first-aid measure is to administer fresh milk or other protein-containing beverages by mouth;

4） If symptoms do not improve after the above first aid measures, or if the poisoning is severe, the patient should be taken to a hospital for treatment. During treatment, provide the patient with good care, keep them as calm as possible, avoid mental stress, ensure adequate rest, protect them from getting cold, and provide an adequate supply of lightly salted water;

5) Implement temporary control measures for suspected toxic foods, as well as related utensils, equipment, and the scene.

4.3. Food Poisoning Reporting and Emergency Reporting System

4.3.1. Timely Reporting Up the Chain of Command

As soon as a food poisoning incident occurs, cafeteria staff must immediately report it to the Chief Commander, who will then activate the emergency response plan and report the incident to the company. At the same time, call the 115 Emergency Center and clearly state the organization’s address, the time of the poisoning, the number of affected individuals and fatalities, the primary clinical manifestations, and the food suspected of causing the poisoning. This will enable relevant authorities to take proactive measures and organize rescue efforts. If poisoning by deliberate means is suspected, report it to the public security authorities.

4.3.2. Preserving the Scene and Retaining Samples

After a food poisoning incident occurs, while reporting to the relevant authorities, the scene and any suspect food items must be preserved. Do not rush to discard food leftovers from patients, and do not rush to wash food-handling tools, containers, or tableware. Patients' excretions (vomit and feces) must be retained to allow health authorities to collect samples for testing, thereby providing reliable evidence to confirm the food poisoning.

4.3.3. Accurately Report the Situation

In the event of a food poisoning incident: Individuals involved in the incident should truthfully report the circumstances to the medical treatment facility. The head of the emergency response leadership team should report the relevant details step by step—such as the food consumed by those affected, the total number of people who ate the meal, the food consumed by those who ate the same meal but did not become ill, the primary symptoms of the patients, and the source, quality, storage conditions, preparation and cooking methods, as well as the heating temperature and duration of the suspected food—to the medical treatment facility and relevant authorities.

4.3.4. Handling of Contaminated Food

Consumption of suspected food items should be immediately suspended until the situation has been investigated. Once health authorities have investigated the situation and confirmed food poisoning, the food responsible for the poisoning should be promptly disposed of. Contaminated food may be boiled for 15 minutes before being buried or incinerated. Liquid foods may be disinfected with a bleach solution. Food-handling utensils and containers may be disinfected with a 1%–2% alkaline solution or bleach solution. Patients' excreta may be treated with a 20% lime slurry or disinfect using a 5% Lysol solution.

4.4. Disinfection procedures at the site of the poisoning incident.

（1） Seal off contaminated food and utensils, and clean and disinfect them;

（2） For microbial food poisoning, thoroughly clean and disinfect tableware, containers, utensils that have come into contact with the contaminated food, as well as refrigerators and equipment used to store food; the hands of food handlers must also be disinfected;

（3） For chemical food poisoning, thoroughly clean containers, tableware, and utensils that have come into contact with the contaminated food or may have, and thoroughly dispose of any remaining suspicious food to eliminate potential sources of poisoning.

（4） Treatment and Transport of Patients

1） Healthcare personnel must wear protective equipment and take proper precautions to protect themselves. Upon identifying suspected cases, they must promptly contact the relevant higher-level authorities in accordance with applicable regulations or, under the guidance of experts, conduct diagnosis, treatment, and transportation.

2） During transport, patients must be transferred by dedicated vehicle to a medical institution designated by the local health administration for treatment. A detailed account of the onset of symptoms, diagnosis, or suspected diagnosis (case) must be provided to the receiving hospital to assist it in confirming the diagnosis and initiating treatment as quickly as possible.

4.5. Public Opinion Management Measures

（1） After an incident occurs, before accepting media interviews or reports, first complete the “Major Incident Report Form.” Action may only be taken after obtaining approval from the overseas branch, the China Academy of Science and Technology Industry Group, and the Huadian Group (for record-keeping purposes).

（2） Fully leverage the leadership role in public opinion management, effectively handle external news coverage and public opinion guidance, and ensure unified external information dissemination;

（3） Report the situation of the emergency to the local government's press authorities and higher-level units in accordance with the decisions of the Emergency Response Leadership Group;

（4） Be responsible for receiving and coordinating with the media, relevant departments of the local Vietnamese government, and higher-level authorities

4.6. Daily Food Management

Strengthen routine food safety spot checks; ensure that samples of cooked food are retained for inspection. Procure only food with a clear source, from legitimate suppliers, and that is fresh. Ensure the hygiene of food and kitchen utensils, and strictly enforce the hygiene assessment system.

4.7. Follow-up Measures

The incident investigation team must adhere to the facts, promptly and accurately determine the cause of the food poisoning, thoroughly learn from the incident, formulate preventive measures, implement accountability, and prevent similar incidents from occurring.

The Emergency Response Team is responsible for collecting and organizing records, plans, documents, and other materials related to emergency response efforts; organizing each work team to summarize and evaluate the emergency response process and support operations; proposing recommendations for improvement; and submitting the summary and evaluation report to the Emergency Response Leadership Group.

(X) Emergency Response Plan for Mass Social Security Incidents

1. Scope of Application

This emergency response plan applies to the emergency response and rescue operations for mass social security incidents occurring at the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company. This specialized emergency response plan is an integral part of the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan and is coordinated with it. When an incident exceeds the scope of emergency response and rescue covered by this specialized plan, the Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan of the Vietnam Dak Lak Project Company shall be activated.

2. Incident Classification

Incidents are classified into four levels based on factors such as the severity of the hazard and the scope of impact: Level I Incidents, Level II Incidents, Level III Incidents, and Level IV Incidents.

2.1. Level I Incident

A sudden social security incident that has caused or is expected to cause three or more deaths or ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more; or one involving 500 or more participants.

2.2. Level II Incident

A social security emergency that has caused or is expected to cause one or more deaths or three or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 10 million yuan to 50 million yuan; or involving 100 or more but fewer than 500 participants.

2.3. Level III Incident

A sudden public safety incident that has caused or is expected to cause serious injury to one or more people or minor injury to three or more people, or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan to 10 million yuan; or one involving 15 or more but fewer than 100 participants.

2.4. Level IV Incident

A sudden social security incident that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan; or one involving 5 to 14 people; or one involving 5 to 15 people. security incident; or one involving 5 or more but fewer than 15 participants

3. Prevention and Early Warning

3.1. Hazard Analysis

The company may face labor-management disputes or conflicts of interest in various areas. Such disputes and other factors may lead to sudden incidents such as mass petitions, gatherings, blockades, or disturbances, which could disrupt normal production, work, and daily life.

3.2. Early Warning Actions

3.2.1. Early Warning Levels

（1） Level I Early Warning: An incident requiring a Level I response is anticipated, or a Level II response incident has already occurred and may escalate.

（2）Level II Alert: An incident requiring a Level II response is anticipated, or a Level III response incident has already occurred and may escalate.

（3） Level III Alert: An incident requiring a Level III response is expected to occur, or a Level IV response incident has already occurred and may escalate.

（4） Level IV Alert: An incident requiring a Level IV response is anticipated and may escalate.

3.2.2. Procedures for Issuing Alerts

Based on the results of predictive analysis, the Emergency Command Center issues early warnings for potential emergencies that can be forecasted. Early warning levels are generally classified into four tiers based on the potential severity of harm, urgency, and development trends of the emergency. Depending on the likely progression of the situation and the effectiveness of measures taken, early warnings may be upgraded, downgraded, or lifted.

The Emergency Command Center issues, adjusts, and lifts early warning information via radio broadcasts, telecommunications, information networks, and other means.

3.2.3. Response Procedures Following the Issuance of an Early Warning

During a warning period, the emergency response teams of all departments must prepare for mass social security emergencies and implement all early warning control measures in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency Rescue Command Center. Under an early warning, the emergency response teams of all departments must, to the greatest extent possible, resolve unstable factors at their earliest stages and make every effort to prevent the situation from further developing or escalating.

3.2.4. Termination of the Early Warning

Based on the development of the situation, the Emergency Command Center shall lift the early warning status when it confirms there is no possibility of a sudden mass social security incident, and shall notify all emergency response teams, relevant departments, and personnel of the lifting of the early warning via broadcasts, communications, information networks, and other means.

4. Response Activation

4.1. Emergency Response Levels

The Company’s emergency response is classified into four levels:

4.1.1. Level I Response

A sudden social security incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in three or more deaths or ten or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of 50 million yuan or more, or one involving 500 or more participants.

4.1.2. Level II Response

A sudden public safety incident that has resulted in or is expected to result in one or more deaths or three or more serious injuries, or direct economic losses of

10 million yuan to 50 million yuan, or involving 100 or more but fewer than 500 participants.

4.1.3. Level III Response

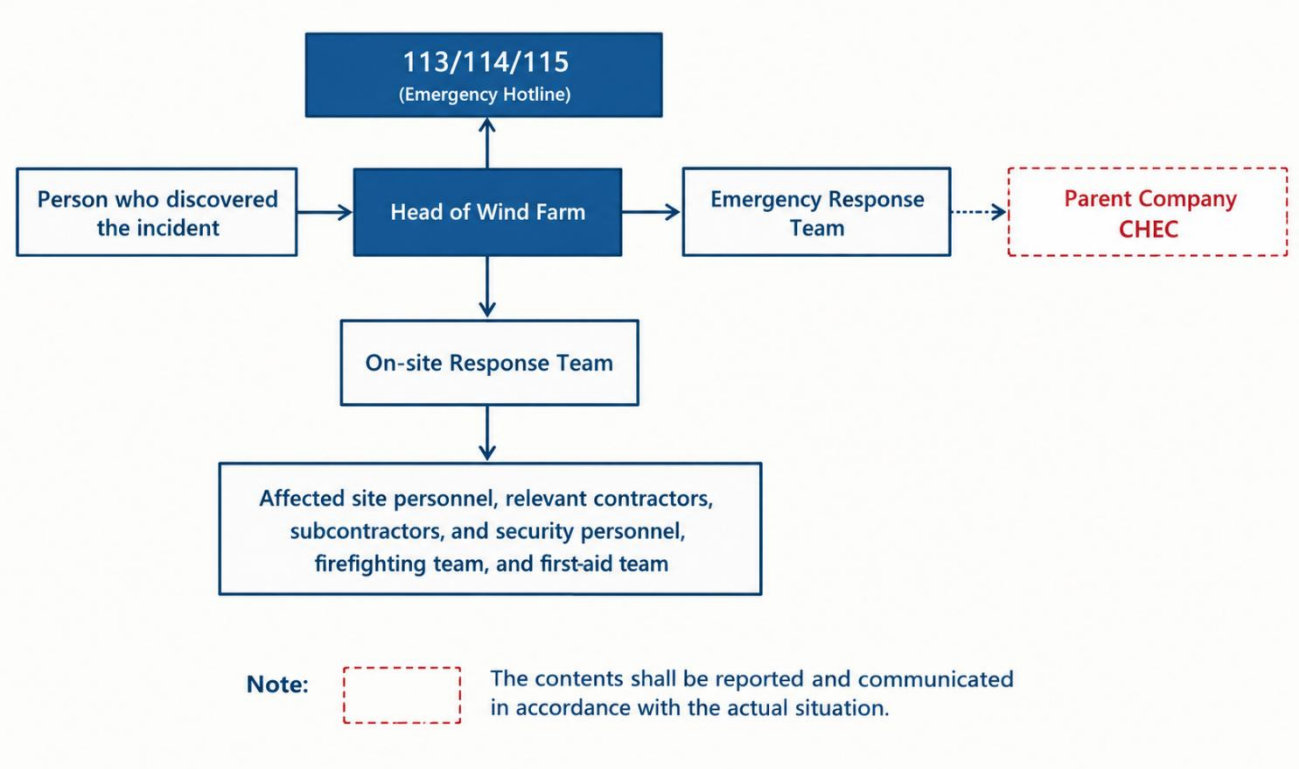
A sudden social security incident that has caused or is expected to cause serious injury to one or more people or minor injury to three or more people, or direct economic losses of 1 million yuan to 10 million yuan, or one in which the number of participants is 15 or more but less than 100.

4.1.4. Level IV Response

A sudden social security incident that has caused or is expected to cause minor injuries to fewer than 3 people, or direct economic losses of less than 1 million yuan, or one in which the number of participants is 5 or more but fewer than 15.

4.2. Reporting

4.2.1. Reporting Procedures



The first person to discover the incident (duty officer, operations and maintenance personnel, or other personnel) shall, immediately after the incident occurs, report a summary of the incident to the Head of Wind Farm. Upon receiving the alert, the Head of Wind Farm shall immediately notify the Emergency Response Leadership Group; the Chief Commander shall, depending on the situation, initiate the emergency response and report the basic details of the incident to the local Public Security Bureau, the local Vietnamese government, and the emergency management department.

4.2.2. Content of the Report

The report shall include:

（1） The type, time, and location of the mass social security incident.

（2） The scope and severity of the mass social security incident.

（3） Control measures and other response measures already taken.

（4） Persons requiring assistance from government departments.

（5） The reporting entity, contact person, and contact information.

（6） The reporting deadline is immediate.

4.3. Emergency Response

（1） Upon receiving instructions, the Emergency Command Center shall immediately organize members of the emergency response and rescue team to assist public security authorities in conducting area-by-area inspections of key areas within the facility, search for key suspects, establish cordons and cordon off the area to evacuate personnel, and cooperate with public security personnel to secure key locations (such as restrooms, trash cans, and conference rooms).

（2） Cooperate with public security personnel to review entrance surveillance footage for investigation purposes.

4.4. Termination of the Emergency

Following investigations by public security authorities and inspections and handling by all relevant departments, the Chief Commander shall issue an order to terminate the emergency plan based on the situation.

5. Emergency Response Measures

During major Vietnamese holidays—such as National Day, Southern Liberation Day, Hùng King Festival, Lunar New Year, and visits by foreign leaders—the project company shall strengthen security at the station and prepare for the prevention and control of mass social security incidents. The company shall be prepared to activate the emergency response plan for mass social security incidents at any time.

In the event of a sudden mass social security incident, measures such as evacuation and isolation, on-site persuasion, reporting to riot police, and containment of the situation shall be taken promptly.

（1） **Initial Response Measures:**

1) Personnel entering the incident scene should be assigned specific responsibilities to maintain order and make every effort to prevent the situation from expanding, escalating, or deteriorating.
2) When handling the situation on-site, relevant personnel should pay attention to their approach, maintain a professional attitude, stabilize public sentiment, listen patiently to their concerns, and provide food and drink as needed.

（2） **Follow-up Measures and Site Restoration:**

3) The Emergency Command Center is responsible for organizing an assessment of the scene; cleanup and restoration work may begin only after the assessment is complete.
4) Relevant departments shall organize the resumption of normal production.
5) The Production and Technology Department is responsible for organizing targeted inspections of equipment and facilities damaged during the incident.

If necessary, technical assessments should be conducted to identify potential safety hazards in the equipment and facilities following the emergency.

6) The relevant departments shall take inventory of, replenish, and restore the emergency supplies and equipment used during the emergency response.

7) Relevant departments must focus on resolving the root causes of the problem, actively carry out follow-up work, and thoroughly implement

8) all specific measures to resolve the issue. 6) After the emergency has concluded, submit an incident report and a summary report on emergency response efforts to overseas branches, the Science and Industry Group, and the Group Corporation.

9) Media Communication: When necessary, the News and Public Opinion Team shall coordinate with the news media and disseminate information about the incident to the public and the media.

（3） **Specific Requirements for Emergency Response**

1) In the event of a mass social security incident, the department of the person who first discovers the incident shall immediately report the details (including time, location, cause, number of people, etc.) to the Emergency Command Center. The Emergency Command Center shall approve the implementation of monitoring measures to address disturbances to public order caused by collective petitions, assemblies, or demonstrations.

2) The Emergency Command Center shall activate the emergency response plan. Members of the emergency response task force and emergency rescue personnel shall participate in the emergency response. The Information Release Working Group shall promptly carry out public outreach efforts to stabilize the emotions of participants in collective petitions, assemblies, and demonstrations; implement guidance and persuasion to control the development of the situation and resolve the incident in its early stages. Personnel, supplies, funds, and technical equipment shall be allocated to prevent the incident from escalating.

3) The Logistics Support Group shall deploy personnel, ensure security measures, and prevent sabotage by malicious individuals.

4) Upon receiving notification of the emergency response, all other task forces and departments shall handle mass social security incidents in accordance with their respective responsibilities.

5) When participants engage in extreme behaviors such as hanging banners or posting slogans, on-site response personnel and security guards should intervene to dissuade them.

6) If participants engage in illegal acts such as surrounding or storming office premises, blocking traffic, distributing leaflets, or damaging public property, on-site response personnel and security personnel must immediately report the situation to the emergency command center and promptly request that public security authorities handle the matter in accordance with the law to ensure normal work order.

7) In the event of sudden emergencies among participants—such as suicide attempts or fainting—on-site response personnel and security guards must immediately call emergency services or directly transport the patient to a nearby hospital for emergency treatment.

8) If any participants are carrying controlled weapons, explosives, or other dangerous items, on-site response personnel and security personnel must first calm them down, keep them under close surveillance, and immediately notify public security authorities to handle the situation in accordance with the law.

9) On-site response personnel and security personnel must provide appropriate care to elderly, frail, or ill participants to prevent accidents such as fainting, injuries, or fatalities.

10) During on-site evacuation, cordoning off the area, and persuasion efforts, avoid escalating conflicts between the parties; instead, conduct patient and

thorough persuasion; they must not resort to illegal measures such as verbal abuse, insults, or violence.