INFORMATION ABOUT SAFETY MEASURES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR FAILURE

1. Designation of the plant operator and address

Designation of the facility operator

The plant operator:	**LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o.**
Address:	**St. LG 1A, Biskupice Podgórne** **55-040 Kobierzyce**

Designation of the facility president

The Company President:	**Jangha Lee – President of LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o.**

2. Confirmation that the plant is subject to the laws concerning prevention of industrial accidents

In accordance with the Act of April 27, 2001, Environmental Protection Law (i.e., Journal of Laws 2024, item 54) and the Regulation of the Minister of Development of January 29, 2016, on the types and quantities of hazardous substances present in a plant that determine its classification as a lower tier or upper tier establishments (Journal of Laws 2016, item 138), LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o. has been classified as a upper tier establishments.

In accordance with the applicable requirements of the Environmental Protection Law, LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o. has submitted a plant notification to the Lower Silesian Provincial Commander of the State Fire Service. Additionally, the companyhas developed and submitted the Accident Prevention Program and the Safety Report to the Provincial Commander of the State Fire Service and the Provincial Environmental Protection Inspector in Wrocław.

These documents have been approved by the Provincial Commander of the State Fire Service. This confirms the fulfillment of all obligations of a plant classified as a upper tier establishments.

3. Description of the operationscarried out in plant

LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o. manufactures lithium-ion batteries for plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) and electric vehicles (EV). The factory's product is lithium-ion (Li-Ion) batteries that power electric cars.

LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o. is part of an international corporation within the LG Group, which includes companies operating in various industries such as chemical, electronics, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, and automotive.

The plantcomprises 12 main production buildings:

- WA 1 – production and formation of cell
- WA 2 – electrode production
- WA 3 – production and formation of cell

- WA 4 – electrode production
- WA 5 – cell production
- WA 6 – cell formation
- WA 7 – cell formation
- WA 8 – electrode and cell production
- WA 9 – cell formation
- WA 10 – module and pack assembly (modules packages)
- WA 11 – module and pack assembly (modules packages)
- WA 12 – module and pack assembly (modules packages))

and other buildings and auxiliary installations.

4. Characterization of Stored Hazardous Substances

The table below lists all hazardous materials at the LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o. company, which are taken into account when classifying the plant as lower tier or upper tier establishments . The plant also contains other hazardous substances. However, due to their properties, classification, quantities, and storage conditions, they do not pose a risk of causing a serious industrial accident and, therefore, are not included in the table.

List of Hazardous Substances Considered for Classification of the Plant as a upper tier establishments.

No.	Hazardous Substance Name	Hazard class	H - phrases	Hazard statements
1	Electrolyte – type 1	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 4 Skin Corr. 1A STOT RE 1 Carc. 1B Aquatic Chronic 3	H225 H302 H314 H372 H350 H412	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause cancer. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
2	Electrolyte – type 2	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 4 Skin Corr. 1A Skin Sens. 1B Repr. 1A STOT RE 1 Carc. 1B Aquatic Chronic 3	H225 H302 H314 H317 H360 H372 H350 H412	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause cancer. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
3	Electrolyte – type 3	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 3 Skin Corr. 1A Skin Sens. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Muta 2 Carc. 1B Repr. 2 STOT RE 1 Aquatic Chronic 2	H225 H301 H314 H317 H318 H341 H350 H361 H372 H411	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Toxic if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
4	Electrolyte (other)	Flam. Liq. 2 / Flam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 3	H225 / H226 H301 H302	Highly flammable liquid and vapour / Flammable liquid and vapour. Toxic if swallowed..

No.	Hazardous Substance Name	Hazard class	H - phrases	Hazard statements
		Acute Tox. 4 Skin Corr. 1B Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Eye Dam. 1 Muta. 2 Carc. 1B Repr. 2 STOT RE 1 Aquatic Chronic 3 Aquatic Chronic 4	H312 H314 H315 H317 H318 H332 H341 H350 H361 H372 H412 H413	Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful if inhaled. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
5	Lithium Nickel Manganese Cobalt Oxide	Acute Tox. 2 Resp. Sens. 1 Skin Sens. 1 Carc. 1A Repr. 1B STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 Aquatic Chronic 3	H330 H334 H317 H350 H360 H370 H372 H373 H412	Fatal if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
6	Copper foil	Acute Tox. 4 STOT SE 3 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1	H302 H335 H400 H410	Harmful if swallowed. May cause respiratory irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
7	Natural gas	Flam. Gas 1 Press. Gas	H220 H280	Extremely flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
8	Resin	Eye Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Resp. Sens. 1 Aquatic Chronic 2	H319 H317 H334 H411	Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
9	Acetone	Flam. Lig. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H225 H319 H336 EUH066	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
10	Isopropyl alcohol	Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H225 H319 H336	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
11	Dye	Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
12	Black powder	Acute Tox. 2 Resp. Sens. 1 Skin Sens. 1 Carc. 1A	H330 H334 H317 H350	Fatal if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

No.	Hazardous Substance Name	Hazard class	H - phrases	Hazard statements
		Repr. 1B STOT SE 1 STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2 Aquatic Chronic 3	H360 H370 H372 H373 H412	May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
13	Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	Flam. Gas 1 Press. Gas: Ref. Liq. Gas	H220 H281	Extremely flammable gas. Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.
14	Aluminum foil	STOT RE 2 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 2	H373 H400 H411	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life.. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects..
15	Machine oil	Flam. Liq. 3 Asp. Tox.1 Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1	H226 H304 H315 H319 H335 H400 H410	Flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
16	Ink	Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 Repr. 1B STOT SE 3	H225 H319 H360FD H336	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
17	1000 WASH (degreasing agent)	Flam. Lig. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H225 H319 H336 EUH066	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

5. Information about main scenarios of industrial accident

In the event of the release of a hazardous substance from a technological installation within the LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o.plant , industrial accidents may occur, which are the direct cause of chemical hazards. The type of hazard depends on many factors, primarily the properties of the released substance, its quantity, state of matter, process conditions, method and manner of release, and possible interactions with the environment. In general, the accidents that may occur at LG Energy Solution Wrocław can be categorized as follows:

1) **Emission -** In the event of a breach in the technological installation or individual packaging and the release of a chemical substance into the environment, a localized dust cloud may form, posing a toxicological hazard to people in the production area.

2) **Fire -** In the event of the release of flammable substances from the installation, a fire may occur, which would pose a threat to people and negatively impact the environment

due to thermal radiation and the emission of fire gases. The impact area of the fire is usually localized and confined to the plant's premises.

3) **Explosion -** In the event of the release of flammable substances from the technological installation, a gas cloud with concentrations within explosive limits may form and spread. If such a cloud encounters an effective ignition source, an explosion may occur. The explosion generates a shockwave that propagates in all directions. The force of the shockwave decreases with increasing distance from the explosion site. The effects of explosions are mainly felt in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, but they may also be heard and cause some damage at greater distances from the plant

Based on the result of the risk analysis, which is a part of Safety Report, representative emergency scenarios were selected and analyzed to determine the extent and consequences.

The following accident scenarios were selected in the Safety Report document:

1) Leakage in the natural gas pipeline – release through an opening with a diameter of 10% of the pipeline diameter over a 100-meter section;
2) Catastrophic failure of the natural gas pipeline – release through an opening equal to the diameter of the pipeline;
3) Fire in the emergency pit of electrolyte storage tanks in the CESS areas;
4) BLEVE explosion of an electrolyte storage tank in the CESS area;
5) Fire in the sump tray of the SRP-2 unit;
6) Fire in the sump tray of the SRP-3 unit;
7) Leakage in the LNG storage tank – release through an opening with a diameter of 10 mm;
8) BLEVE explosion of the LNG storage tank;
9) Fire in the module in the cell testing chamber;
10) Exposure to carcinogenic substances (electrolytes);
11) Exposure to toxic dust – cobalt, lithium, manganese, and nickel oxides.

For the selected scenarios, a computer simulation of hazard dispersion was carried out using the ALOHA software program distributed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

<u>Physical effects</u>

In order to determine the physical effects that may occur in the event of an emergency, it is necessary to select appropriate values for each possible phenomenon, i.e., toxic concentrations, thermal radiation, and overpressure wave. The relevant values were found in the literature and are presented in tables.

Toxic threshold concentrations

LC50	The concentration of a toxic substance that causes the death of half of the test organism population.
PAC-1	The maximum concentration of a toxic chemical substance in the air that causes mild, transient health effects.
PAC-2	The maximum concentration of a toxic chemical substance in the air that causes irreversible or other serious health effects, which may impair the ability to take protective actions.
PAC-3	The maximum concentration of a toxic chemical substance that poses a threat to life and health.

Threshold values of thermal radiation

4 kW/m^2	The magnitude sufficient to cause pain to personnel, if they do not manage to take cover within 20 seconds
12,5 kW/m^2	The minimum energy required to ignite wood and to melt plastic piping
37,5 kW/m^2	Energy sufficient to cause damage to process equipment

Threshold values for overpressure waves

0,05 atm. (5 kPa)	Irritating noise
0,08 atm. (8 kPa)	
0,15 atm. (15 kPa)	Glass breakage
0,20 atm. (20 kPa)	
0,45 atm. (45 kPa)	Partial destruction of buildings

6. Information about safety measures and methods of limiting the consequences of an industrial accident

In order to prevent and limiting the consequences of industrial accidents, LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o. has implemented a range of technical, organizational, and procedural safety measures.

All equipment at LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o. is equipped with multiple safety systems, including:

Process control system - Technological installations and hazardous substance storage units are equipped with control systems consisting of numerous instrumentation and control (I&C) devices distributed across installation equipment and apparatus. The I&C devices include pressure, level, flow, and temperature sensors.

Signals from I&C devices are transmitted to computerized visualization systems and PLC controllers, which manage processes and technological lines through automatic regulation of all adjustable parameters or by issuing appropriate warning and alarm messages. The system is also responsible for the automatic shutdown of technological lines, unloading stations, and the transfer of hazardous media via pipelines when parameter control within the programmed limits is not possible or ineffective. The automatic shutdown system or its components consists of so-called technological interlocks embedded in the control systems.

Ventilation, degas purification and dedusting systems - Production buildings, as well as the LESS areas and the IBC warehouse in CESS Stage III, have been equipped with general mechanical ventilation. Additionally, equipment where emissions of hazardous flammable / toxic / carcinogenic vapors may occur is fitted with mechanical exhaust ventilation at workstations. In the cell production process, various devices have been implemented to reduce emissions. Dust emissions are controlled through the use of dust collection devices, including pulse-jet bag filters (air from local exhausts is directed to so-called Dust Collectors equipped with dust filters located on the rooftops of buildings). Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are reduced through the use of adsorbers filled with activated carbon (AC Tower)."

Flame arresters - Breather valves or nozzles of non-pressure or low-pressure apparatus used for handling flammable materials have been secured by installing flame arresters. The purpose of the flame arresters is to protect the apparatus from the potential ingress of fire or sparks from the outside

Ex Devices selection – In the production and storage areas, there are media whose vapors form explosive mixtures with air (e.g., electrolytes). Based on the analysis of the installation operating parameters, taking into account the properties of process media, local explosion hazard zones were defined. Explosion-proof devices have been used in these designated hazardous areas.

Inerting system – All operations related to the storage, transportation, and unloading of electrolytes are carried out in an environment devoid of air supply. The transport of the electrolyte between the different areas is forced by injecting compressed nitrogen under pressure. This pressure is regulated using control valves.

Protection against pressure rise and vacuum - individual technological units have been secured against pressure rise by the installation of safety valves and natural gas pressure reduction stations. Protection of the apparatus against vacuum is provided by vent valves installed, among others, on NMP and electrolyte storage tanks. The NMP and electrolyte tanks have also been equipped with flame arresters.

Explosion hazard zone - For the designated areas, including those where electrolytes and natural gas are used, explosion hazard zones have been qualified and explosion hazard areas have been defined. In the buildings and on the adjacent land, there are no rooms classified as explosion hazard areas. For the designated explosion hazard zones, appropriate process safeguards have been implemented, including:

- Explosion-proof devices,
- Proper hazard zone labeling,
- Appropriately selected grounding and lightning protection systems.

Detection of explosive gas – in order to monitor the concentrations of explosive substances on the premises of the plant, stationary concentration detection systems (explosimeters) with signaling of the lower explosive limit (LEL) have been planned. Detection systems are provided in the following areas: CESS, LESS, boiler rooms, and electrolyte storage. All detection systems are integrated with the technological interlocks systems.

Electrolyte unloading point safeguards (CESS areas – III and IV stages)

- In the tanker unloading zone, electrolyte vapor detection, flame sensors activating the leakage sprinkler system, a sump tray, and a collection manifold have been implemented. The electrolyte vapor detection sensor triggers the automatic closure of shut-off valves and power disconnection. In the event of further uncontrolled leakage, the electrolyte will be directed through the drainage system to a collection manifold with a capacity of 27 m³ (Stage III) and 22 m³ (Stage IV)
- Tanker truck grounding control system – This system ensures the dissipation of electrostatic charges and monitors the proper grounding of road tankers during unloading. If the connection is lost (e.g., due to clamp loosening or cable damage), unloading is automatically stopped by closing the shut-off valves.
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System inerting – The transport of electrolyte from tankers to CESS storage tanks is carried out by injecting compressed nitrogen into the tanker.

Safeguards in the electrolyte storage tank areas (CESS areas – Stage III and Stage IV)

- Double Jacket: The storage tanks are equipped with a double jacket, which prevents the leakage of electrolyte to the outside in the event of a breach. The operating pressure of the storage tank is 4 bar, while the pressure of the jacket is 3 bar. A cooling water circulation system operates continuously within the external jacket, supplied from outside to regulate the temperature through the diaphragm.

- Leak Detection in CESS Zones: In the CESS areas, leakage detectors and a collection sump are installed. The leak detection sensors trigger the automatic closure of isolation valves and cut off the power supply. In the case of further uncontrolled leakage, the electrolyte is drained through a drainage system into the collection sump with a capacity of approximately 385 m³ (Stage III) and approximately 194 m³ (Stage IV).

Gas Boiler Room Safeguards

To secure the boiler facilities, gas detection shut-off systems have been installed near gas equipment. The system consists of gas detectors, an alarm module, and MAG-3 shut-off valves. In the event of a gas leak detected by the detection system, the gas supply to the installation is automatically cut off by closing the MAG-3 valves.

Lightning Protection System

Buildings and structures, as well as storage tanks, are equipped with a lightning protection system, operated in accordance with the requirements of applicable regulations (periodic inspections, maintenance, measurements).

Grounding Installations - Discharge of Static Electricity

Buildings and construction works have been equipped with grounding installations, in accordance with applicable regulations. Technological equipment, where static electricity may accumulate, has been properly grounded.

Safeguards in the LNG Station area

The following protection measures have been implemented in the LNG Station area:

- The unloading station is equipped with a grounding controller;
- LNG storage tanks consist of an internal tank and an external jacket. The external jacket serves as a casing and thermal insulation element for the internal tank;
- Local explosion hazard zones have been designated on the station premises, and explosion-proof (Ex) devices have been used;
- Tanks, fittings, and pipelines are protected against pressure rise with safety valves set to 11 bar (tanks) and 16 bar (fittings and pipelines);
- An explosion detection system has been installed, distributed in various areas (SRP container, humidifier, boiler room, and near LNG tanks);
- A flame detection system has been installed;
- The station is equipped with a fire-fighting power shut-off switch and local emergency shut-off switches, which allow the isolation of the gas supply from the storage tanks;
- A semi-permanent water-foam system has been installed in the LNG tank tray;
- Temperature sensors have been installed in the LNG tank tray, which detect a decrease in the surrounding temperature due to LNG leakage;
- SCADA system and an Emergency Shutdown (ESD) automatic shutdown system have been implemented. The safety system will emergency shut down the installation in case of:
    - Fire detection by two flame detectors,
    - Detection of a temperature drop below -80°C in the LNG tank tray by two temperature sensors,
    - Activation of the explosion detection system sensor (30% LEL) for more than 2 minutes, with simultaneous activation of a second sensor (30% LEL) for more than 10 seconds,
    - Gas pressure rising above 17 bar at the output of the regasification installation, with confirmation of the increase at the input of the SRP station,
    - Gas pressure dropping below 1 bar at the output of the regasification installation, while any explosion detection system sensor (10% LEL alarm) is triggered.

Cell Testing Area Safeguards

The produced cells are tested for safety in battery test buildings. They undergo various tests, and their behavior under extreme conditions is monitored. These areas are equipped with the following protection measures:

- Tests are conducted in specially adapted chambers, which are closed and secured with screws during the test. The test chamber is equipped with de-stress cables;
- The operation of the chambers is conducted solely remotely via an operator module.;
- Each room is equipped with a ventilation system that, in the event of an explosion, vents the gases from the room to the outside through a filtration tower.

Safety Management System

In LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o., a plant classified as part of a group of upper tier establishments, in order to guarantee an appropriate level of protection for people and the environment, a safety management system has been implemented as part of the overall management system. This system includes an organizational structure, scope of responsibilities, procedures, processes, and the resources necessary to define and implement a program to prevent industrial accidents

The safety management system includes:

- defining, at all organizational levels, the duties of employees responsible for actions in the event of an industrial accident, as well as the measures taken to promote continuous improvement awareness;
- defining a training program and providing training for the above-mentioned employees and other individuals working at the plant, including subcontractors;
- the functioning of mechanisms enabling systematic analysis of industrial accident hazards and the likelihood of their occurrence;
- safety instructions for the operation of installations containing hazardous substances, foreseen for normal operation, as well as for maintenance and temporary shutdowns;
- instructions for how to proceed when changes in the industrial process are necessary;
- systematic analysis of anticipated situations that may lead to an industrial accident;
- conducting monitoring of the functioning of installations containing hazardous substances, using the best available practices, allowing corrective actions to be taken in the event of phenomena that deviate from normal operation, including those related to wear and corrosion of installation elements;
- systematic evaluation of the accident prevention program and the safety management system, conducted in terms of their relevance and effectiveness, indicating how they are documented and approved;
- analyzing the internal emergency response plan.

In the event of a major industrial accident, each employee follows the procedures in place at the LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o.plant , which define how to respond to specific situations, the responsibilities of individual employees in the event of an accident, how to alert emergency services, and how to conduct rescue operations and post-accident procedures.

7. Information on Warning Methods and Public Procedures in the Event of an Industrial Accident

LG Energy Solution Wrocław Sp. z o.o., a companylocated in Biskupice Podgórne, aiming to adhere to the highest standards and ensure the safety of both its employees and the local community, has developed and implemented procedures for warning about industrial accidents at the plant .

In the event of a major industrial accident, the companywill immediately alert:

No.	The name of the organizational unit / external institution	Telephone number
1	**Emergency Response Centre**	**tel. 532 728 588** **tel. 532 728 587**
2	**Voivodeship Headquarters Control Station State Fire Service**	**tel. 71 368 22 36** **tel. 71 368 22 37** If there is no answer on the landline phone numbers above, report the incident using one of the following mobile numbers: – 609 569 132 – directly to SKKW; – 693 998 112 – until 3:30 PM to the Secretariat of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship State Fire Service Commander in Wrocław, after 3:30 PM to SKKW; – 691 998 112 - until 3:30 PM to the Secretariat of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship State Fire Service Commander in Wrocław, after 3:30 PM to SKKW
3	**City Headquarters Control station State Fire Service**	Emergency phone number: **998, 112** tel. 71 770 22 31 tel. 71 770 22 32 tel. 71 770 22 33
4	**Voivodeship Inspectorate for Environmental Protection in Wrocław**	**Monday to Friday, working hours 7^{30}–15^{30}** **tel. 71 327 30 00** **tel. 71 327 30 09**
		Duty phone number Monday to Friday, working hours 7^{30}–15^{30} **tel. 71 327 30 10**
		Duty phone number Monday to Friday from 15^{00}–20^{00} and Saturdays and holidays (except Sundays), from 7^{00}–20^{00} **tel. 787 092 872**
		Sunday duty phone numer, from 7^{00}–20^{00} **tel. 787 092 874**
		Emergency duty phone numbers Monday to Sunday, from 20^{00}–7^{00} **tel. 606 872 329; tel. 887 872 630**
5	**Voivodeship Crisis Management Center at the Voivode of Lower Silesian Voivodeship**	tel. 71 368 25 11 fax: 71 340 65 95
6	**Medicover Medical Services**	tel. 660 703 286
7	**Police Post in Kobierzyce**	**emergency phone number - 997, 112** tel. 47 871 68 28 tel. 601 814 402
8	**Emergency Medical Service**	**emergency phone number - 999, 112**

No.	The name of the organizational unit / external institution	Telephone number
9	**Gas Emergency Service**	**tel. 992**
10	**Energy Emergency Service**	**tel. 991**
11	**CompanySecurity Service**	tel. 784 434 687

7.1. Alarm Signals and Warning Messages

TYPE OF ALARAM, ALARM SIGNALS*

No.	Type of alarm	Method of announcing alarms		
		acoustic alarm system	mass media	visual alarm signal
1.	Announcement of Alarm	Acoustic signal – modulated sound of siren for three minutes	Repeated three times verbal announcement: "Attention! Attention! Attention! I am declaring an alarm (state the reason, type of alarm, etc.)" for	Yellow sign in the shape of a triangle or in justified cases, another geometric shape.
2.	Cancellation of Alarm	Acoustic signal – continuous sound of siren for three minutes	Repeated three times verbal announcement: "Attention! Attention! Attention! I am canceling the alarm (state the reason, type of alarm, etc.)" for	-

* According to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of February 23, 2024, regarding the detection systems of contamination and notification of their occurrence, as well as the powers of the authorities in these matters (Journal of Laws 2024, item 290).

WARNING ANNOUNCEMENT*

No.	Type of announcement	Method of announcing an announcement		Method of cancelling an announcement	
		acoustic alarm system	Mass media	acoustic alarm system	Mass media
1.	Warning of Contamination Hazard	-	Repeated three times verbal announcement: Attention! Attention! Individuals located on the premises at approximately [time] may be exposed to contamination (specify the type of contamination) in the direction of (specify direction)	-	Repeated three times verbal announcement: Attention! Attention! I revoke the warning about the threat (specify the type of contamination) for
2.	Warning of Natural Disasters and Environmental Hazards	-	Repeated three Times verbal announcement: Information about the hazard and instructions for residents …… (specify the type of threat, expected time of occurrence, and guidelines for residents).	-	Repeated three times verbal announcement: Attention! Attention! I revoke the warning about the threat (specify the type of disaster) for...

* According to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of February 23, 2024, regarding the detection systems of contamination and notification of their occurrence, as well as the powers of the authorities in these matters (Journal of Laws 2024, item 290).

7.2. Procedures for the Public in Case of an Industrial Accident

After Hearing the Contamination Alarm Signal:

- Do not approach the hazard area.
- While outdoors:
  - pay attention to the wind direction,
  - leave the affected area by moving perpendicular to the wind direction,
  - follow instructions given via radio, television, or mobile public address systems,
  - protect your respiratory system by making a protective filter from available material.

- While in room, house, office, store etc.:

- bring children and individuals with disabilities inside; secure livestock in their shelters,
- inform your neighbors,
- turn on the TV or radio and tune in to a local station,
- listen carefully to the broadcasted messages and follow the recommended actions,
- strictly follow the instructions issued by local authorities or emergency services,
- extinguish and avoid using open flames (e.g., gas heaters, stoves, cigarettes),
- seal windows, ventilation openings, and doors with wet paper, cloth, or adhesive tape,
- prepare respiratory protection, make a protective filter from available materials (e.g., a dampened tissue, gauze, towel, scarf) and use it if necessary.
- be ready for possible evacuation (prepare an essential bag with food supplies, medicines, personal documents, flashlight, etc.).
- secure food products and store an emergency water supply,
- if evacuation is ordered, turn off all electrical appliances, take your prepared bag, lock your home, and proceed to the designated evacuation site.

Alarm cancellation

- Strictly follow the instructions given by local authorities or emergency services.
- If contamination has occurred, undergo decontamination procedures and disinfect clothing immediately.
- Do not drink contaminated water or consume contaminated food before decontamination, as per sanitary authority guidelines.

After hearing the warning signal about the possibility of an explosion or fire:

- Do not approach the hazard area.
- While outdoors:
  - leave the affected area,
  - follow instructions given via radio, television, or mobile public address systems.
- While in room, house, office, store etc.:
  - turn on the TV or radio and tune in to a local station,
  - listen carefully to the broadcasted messages and follow the recommended actions,
  - strictly follow the instructions issued by local authorities or emergency services.
- Individuals remaining at home **after hearing the first explosion** and potential structural damage to the building should move to the safest possible location and shield their heads properly.
- Individuals trapped in a destroyed building, unable to evacuate, should position themselves in an area that allows for free breathing and wait for rescue teams.
- Individuals in open areas should evacuate to a safe location as quickly as possible.
- Do not attempt to save property or animals until the explosions have ceased and the situation has stabilized.
- Those remaining in the danger zone without the ability to leave independently, but who are not in immediate life-threatening danger, should wait for rescue assistance.