

Comprehensive Emergency Assessment Report

An Evaluation of Sustainability Performance & Strategic
Innovation Opportunities

Prepared for: SAMPLE REPORTS

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DIGITAL ACCESS

POWERED BY **ESG GLOBAL STANDARDS**

Emergency Assessment Results

Detailed sustainability evaluation

0 /5

Sustainability Rating

We Train Our Workforce On Emergency Management As Follows:

Option: Basic awareness on fire safety and evacuation is part of the employee orientation program. Subsequent training is normally not required. (=0)

Justification: Reference standards require a formal, documented, and regularly implemented emergency management training program. Specifically, the World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines and related onshore oil and gas guidelines call for: (i) an Emergency Response Plan with defined response organization, procedures, alarm/communication systems, evacuation and lifesaving measures, and a system to ensure continued readiness; (ii) regular, structured drills and trainings (quarterly drills without equipment, annual full drills, egress training under varied conditions, and ongoing updating of training as needed); (iii) training for all personnel (including contractors) across shifts, with explicit roles for emergency response teams, and (iv) monitoring and updating the training program based on continuous evaluation. The assessed ESMS documentation for Gridworks provides high-level health and safety policy statements and responsibilities but does not present any concrete, procedural evidence of emergency management training programs. There is no explicit reference to: (a) an Emergency Response Plan or its detailed components; (b) training for all employees (including contract workers) on life safety across common emergency scenarios; (c) dedicated training requirements for emergency response teams; (d) monitoring or evaluation of training effectiveness; or (e) a schedule or record of drills and exercises. The evidence shows only general policy commitments, periodic policy reviews, and broad communication of policies, without the procedural detail that the standards demand for emergency management training. Gaps relative to the standards include: - No documented Emergency Response Plan with defined organization, procedures, alarms, communications, evacuation routes, or rescue roles. - No evidence of training coverage for life safety across shifts or for contract workers. - No explicit training requirements for emergency response teams or managers on risk identification and management. - No stated cadence or documentation of drills, exercises, or evaluation of training effectiveness. - No indicators, responsibilities, or verification steps related to emergency training (e.g., who conducts trainings, how often, attendance records, post-training assessments, or continuous improvement feedback loops). Recommendations to reach higher performance, aligned with the referenced standards, include: - Develop and formally approve an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that includes: organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, alarm/communication protocols, on-site evacuation routes and muster points, procedures for securing areas and wells if relevant, and resumption of operations criteria. Ensure alignment with World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines. - Implement a mandatory emergency training program covering life safety for all employees across all shifts, including contractors, with defined training frequency and content (fire safety, evacuation, shelter-in-place, first aid). Establish training records and responsible roles (e.g., ESG Lead, E&S training coordinator). - Establish specific training requirements for emergency response teams (ERTs): composition, roles, drills, equipment use, and coordination with external responders; include regular certifications or refreshers. - Create a formal monitoring and evaluation process for training effectiveness: attendance tracking, pre/post

assessments, drills performance reviews, and a mechanism to update training content based on lessons learned, incidents, or changes in operations or environment. - Schedule and document a recurring drill program (including quarterly drills, annual full-scale drills, varied conditions, and post-drill debriefs) and embed continuous improvement by updating the ERP and training materials after each exercise. - Ensure inclusion of contract workers in all training and drills, with appropriate records maintained in the ESMS. Include managers in risk identification and management training as part of broader governance requirements. In summary, the current ESMS documentation lacks the procedural backbone required by the reference standards for emergency management training. Implementing a formal ERP, comprehensive training across all personnel, specified ERT training, and a robust drill/monitoring framework will bring the program into alignment with the referenced guidelines.

★ ★ Score: 0/5

We Develop Practical Skills For Emergency Response As Follows:

Option: Mock drills and exercises are conducted when necessary. (=0)

Justification: According to the referenced standards (World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines: Community Health and Safety and the Emergency Preparedness and Response guidance within the EHS Guidelines, including Emergency Resources, Training and Updating), an effective emergency preparedness and response capability requires: (a) a site-specific Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan; (b) documented training plans aligned with roles and responsibilities; (c) periodic drills/testing across shifts; (d) clear responsibilities, resources, and indicators; (e) management oversight and timely incorporation of drill findings into the ESMS, with evidence such as drill records, corrective actions, and management review. The assessed ESMS documentation references Incidents Management and Emergency Preparedness and Response and includes an incident reporting procedure with response timelines and grievance handling. However, it provides no concrete evidence of emergency drills or practice exercises, no site-specific or shift-wide drill frequency, no drill records or post-drill analysis, and no demonstrated senior-management involvement in emergency drills or improvement actions. The absence of explicit drill planning, execution frequency across all shifts, record-keeping, and the integration of drill findings into the emergency management plan signals a gap relative to the referenced standards. Key gaps include: (1) lack of a defined Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan detailing potential emergencies, response procedures, resources, and site-specific considerations; (2) no documented training plans aligned to emergency roles; (3) no evidence of regular, cross-shift drills or their records; (4) no evidence of post-drill evaluation, corrective actions, or senior-management review and resourcing of improvements. Recommendations to reach higher performance levels include: developing a site-specific Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan that identifies potential emergencies, response procedures, and required resources; establishing a formal training plan with defined roles, frequencies, and competencies; instituting regular (e.g., quarterly) drills across all shifts with documented drill reports, results analysis, and corrective actions; implementing a management review process where senior management reviews drill results and approves timely resource allocation for improvements; and linking drill findings into the ESMS monitoring and ESAP to demonstrate continual improvement.

★ ★ Score: 0/5

Our Emergency Preparedness And Response Plan Can Best Be Described As:

Option: Our employees play an active role in identification of potential emergency situations and emergency response planning. We consult external expertise when required. The emergency response plan is periodically reviewed and updated. (=3)

Justification: Reference standards require a well-structured emergency management approach that actively involves employees in identification of potential emergencies and in emergency response planning, includes consultation with external expertise where needed, and ensures the emergency response plan is periodically reviewed and updated. In addition, there should be explicit evidence of approach, responsibilities, and documentation that demonstrate how planning, implementation, monitoring, and continual improvement are conducted.

Assessment against the ESMS content:

- The ESMS documents an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) with a stated objective to manage internal and investment-project emergency situations and to minimize impacts to stakeholders. It also notes that portfolio companies are required to develop their own EPRP as part of Gridworks' requirements, and it references an Incidents Management and Emergency Preparedness and Response framework (including incident reporting, investigation, and management). This confirms the existence of an emergency planning framework and an integration with portfolio companies, which aligns with the general intent of Option 3.
- However, the documentation does not provide robust, verifiable procedural details that would fully satisfy Option 3's depth.
- Specifically:
 - Employee involvement in identification of potential emergencies or active participation in emergency response planning is not demonstrated with concrete processes (e.g., formal risk workshops, hazard identification by staff, or cross-functional E&S committees engaged in EPRP updates).
 - There is no explicit statement that external expertise is routinely consulted for EPRP development or updates (it only states that portfolio companies must develop their own EPRP; it does not specify external input or consultancies).
 - There is limited information on the periodicity of EPRP reviews, as well as defined review intervals, indicators, and verification steps to demonstrate continual improvement.
 - While incident reporting and the existence of an emergency plan are described, there is insufficient evidence of ongoing training programs, drills (including frequency and scope across shifts), or documentation/record-keeping related to emergency exercises.
 - Off-site communication, mutual aid arrangements, and community engagement on emergency management are not evidenced in the provided text.
- Gaps relative to the reference standards:
 - No explicit evidence of employees' active involvement in emergency identification and planning (as required for higher scores).
 - No documented process showing consulting external expertise during EPRP development/updates.
 - Absence of a stated, regular EPRP review/update cadence, with defined responsibilities, indicators, and verification steps.
 - Limited evidence of training, drills, and record-keeping across all shifts, or of communication channels with external parties or communities (key elements for higher performance levels).
- Recommendations to reach higher performance levels (aligned with the reference standards):
 - Formalize employee involvement:
 - Establish an E&S or safety committee with cross-functional representation (operations, EHS, maintenance, HR) tasked with identifying potential

emergencies and contributing to EPRP updates. - Document hazard identification workshops and monthly or quarterly reviews with minutes and assigned actions. - Integrate external expertise: - For EPRP development and periodic updates, specify engagements with external EHS consultants or relevant specialists, including scope, deliverables, and acceptance criteria. - Maintain records of external reviews and incorporate recommendations into the ESMS and EPRP. - Strengthen the review and update process: - Define a formal EPRP review cadence (e.g., annually or after significant changes/near-misses) with a documented verification step to ensure updates are implemented. - Establish measurable indicators (e.g., time to respond to incidents, evacuation time targets, completeness of contingency procedures) and track improvement over time. - Enhance training, drills, and documentation: - Implement regular, documented training on emergency procedures for all employees and contractors, including contract workers, with training records and refresher scheduling. - Conduct regular drills (quarterly unaided, quarterly with equipment, annual full deployments) across shifts and facilities; capture debriefs and corrective actions. - Ensure comprehensive documentation of drills, lessons learned, and action tracking, with closure verification. - Expand external communication and mutual aid planning: - Develop off-site emergency communication protocols and mutual aid arrangements with neighboring facilities, local authorities, and communities; document contact lists and communication drills. - Include community engagement elements in the EPRP and record outreach activities and feedback loops. In summary, the current ESMS demonstrates a foundational EPRP with requirements for portfolio companies and incident management integration, aligning with Option 3 in principle. However, to claim full alignment with Option 3 and to move toward Options 4 or 5, the organization should provide verifiable procedural evidence of active employee involvement, external expertise input, regular and documented reviews, comprehensive training and drills across all shifts, and explicit external and community engagement mechanisms.

★ ★ Score: 3/5

Our System For Managing Our Emergency Detection, Alarm, And Response Equipment Can Best Be Described As:

Option: We have the necessary and appropriate portable fire extinguishers in the facility. (=0)

Justification: Reference standards require explicit, verifiable procedures and evidence for emergency detection, alarm, and response systems, including specific equipment inventories, testing and maintenance regimes, responsibilities, and verification steps. According to the World Bank Group's General EHS Guidelines (Fire Prevention, Detection and Alarm Systems, Emergency Response Plan, and Operation & Maintenance) and the Onshore Oil & Gas guidelines referenced there, a robust ESMS should document concrete mechanisms for detecting incidents, alerting occupants/staff, initiating response, and maintaining installed systems (with defined frequencies, responsible parties, and verification). In the assessed ESMS documentation, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) and the Incident Reporting Procedure are described at a high level: they establish objectives to minimize consequences and outline incident reporting, investigation, and management, and require portfolio companies to develop their own EPRP. However, there is a lack of procedural detail and verifiable evidence on the actual detection and alarm infrastructure (e.g., presence or coverage of smoke/heat detectors, fire alarms, emergency lighting and signage in all areas), the status and maintenance of portable extinguishers or fixed suppression systems, testing frequencies, responsibilities for testing and verification, independent power supply for emergency systems, hydrants or water supply systems, or regular drills and performance indicators. The documentation does not demonstrate that detection/alarm equipment exists across all areas, that inventories are maintained, that there are defined maintenance/testing schedules, or that tests are conducted and logged with independent verification. Consequently, it does not meet the criteria of any higher-option level (2–5) which require explicit coverage of early warning systems, alarms, lighting, signage, portable extinguishers, pressurized water systems, or regular testing and independent power sources. Gaps observed relative to the reference standards: - Absence of explicit inventory details for emergency equipment (types, quantities, locations) and evidence of ongoing inventory management. - No defined maintenance or testing schedules for detection/alarm systems, extinguishers, hydrants, or emergency power supply, nor confirmation of responsible individuals or departments for testing. - No documented indicators, verification steps, or audit/verification processes to confirm ongoing operational readiness. - No evidence of drills, training, or performance reviews that demonstrate practical emergency readiness. - Portfolio-wide procurement approach for multi-emergency equipment and technology upgrades is not evidenced; only a general EPRP is described. Actionable recommendations to reach higher performance levels (aligned with the referenced standards): - Develop and document a comprehensive Emergency Detection, Alarm, and Response Equipment register for Gridworks and each portfolio project, including: - Detailed inventory (equipment type, model, quantity, location, installation date, last maintenance/date of inspection). - Clear assignment of responsibilities (E&S lead, facility manager, project O&M). - Coverage mapping showing detection and alert systems in all critical and occupied spaces. - Establish and publish a formal

Operation & Maintenance schedule for all emergency systems (detection, alarms, lighting, signage, portable extinguishers, fixed suppression if applicable, hydrants, water supply, and emergency power):

- Define maintenance frequencies, acceptance criteria, and verification methods (checklists, calibration records, service reports).
- Require independent verification or third-party audits for critical systems at defined intervals.
- Implement testing and drills:
 - Schedule regular (e.g., quarterly) functional tests of detection and alarm systems; annual or semi-annual drills with documented outcomes and corrective actions.
 - Include records of fire extinguisher inspections/maintenance with pass/fail criteria and replacement cycles according to manufacturer specifications.
- Ensure resilience of emergency systems:
 - Document an independent energy source (backup power) strategy for critical alarms and lighting; test and log battery/fuel-reserve status and automatic transfer arrangements.
 - If applicable, document hydrant/pressurized water system maintenance plans and testing results.
- Integrate EPRP with Site-Level and Portfolio-Level governance:
 - Require each project to maintain a site EPRP aligned with the Gridworks EPRP, with defined escalation paths, communication plans, and liaison with local authorities.
 - Establish KPIs and management review frequency (e.g., quarterly ESMS reviews) to assess readiness and implementation gaps.
 - Align with the reference standards' emphasis on timely, verifiable implementation by ensuring that all statements about emergency systems are supported by procedures, maintenance logs, test records, and independent verification.

In summary, the current ESMS documentation provides only a high-level emergency planning framework without the procedural evidence required by the reference standards. Implementing the above recommendations will move the system toward a verifiable level corresponding to higher option scores (2–5) by ensuring comprehensive coverage, routine testing, clear responsibilities, and demonstrable readiness.

★ ★ Score: 0/5

Maturity Level



No formal emergency plan

Very limited emergency control and personal protective equipment. No formal plan in place.

Recommendations

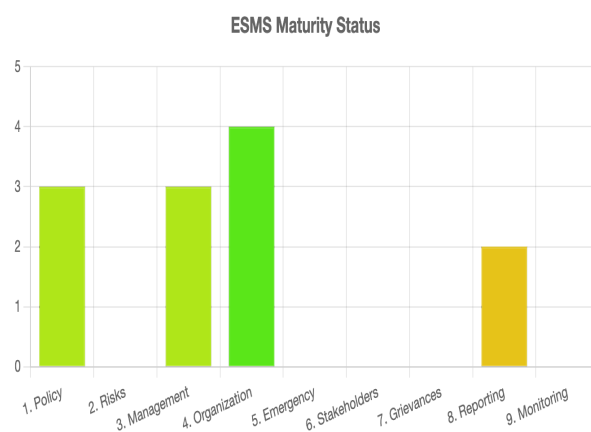
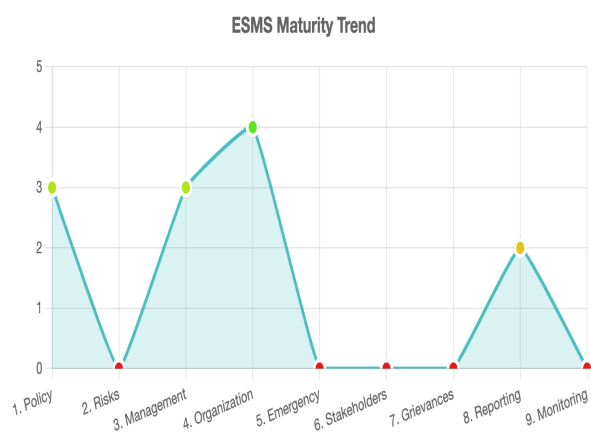


Emergency Response Plan

Work with external experts to develop an emergency response plan for the most common emergencies in your industry and area. Develop and implement a schedule for mock drills.

Performance Visualization

This section illustrates highlights the most current score per element. For complete transparency, any unassessed elements are assigned a score of zero.



ESG Performance Dashboard

DASHBOARD OVERVIEW

This dashboard provides a comprehensive summary of performance across all nine categories of IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1).

Each chart illustrates the trajectory of scores over time, with a focus on the five most recent assessments for each element.

This visualization is designed to support informed decision-making by highlighting trends, measuring progress, and identifying key areas requiring improvement.

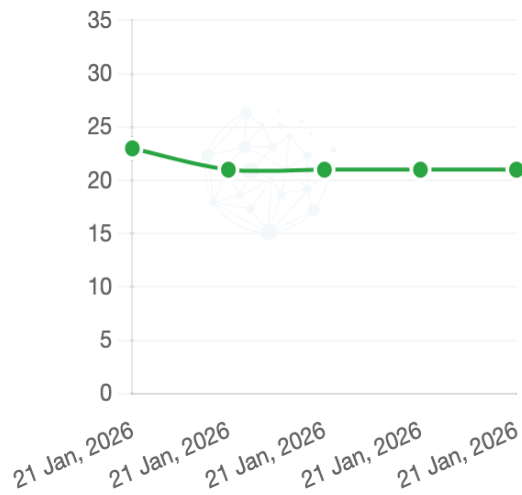
Use this tool to guide continuous enhancement in alignment with IFC's sustainability and risk management framework.

- ❑ **Comprehensive Analysis** - Covers all 9 PS1 categories with detailed scoring
- ❑ **Trend Visualization** - Tracks performance across 5 assessment periods
- ❑ **Gap Identification** - Highlights areas requiring improvement
- ❑ **Actionable Insights** - Supports continuous enhancement of ESG performance



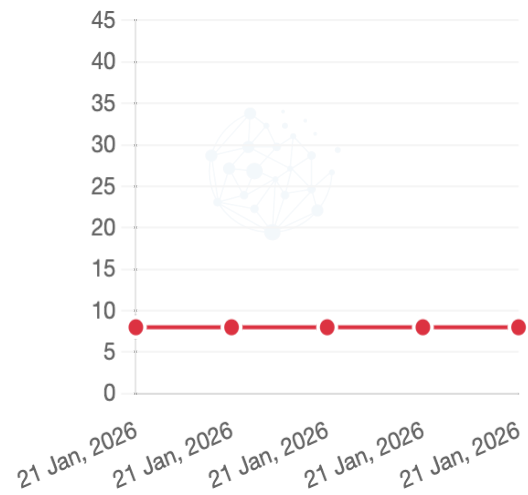
POLICY SCORE

Current Score: 3/5



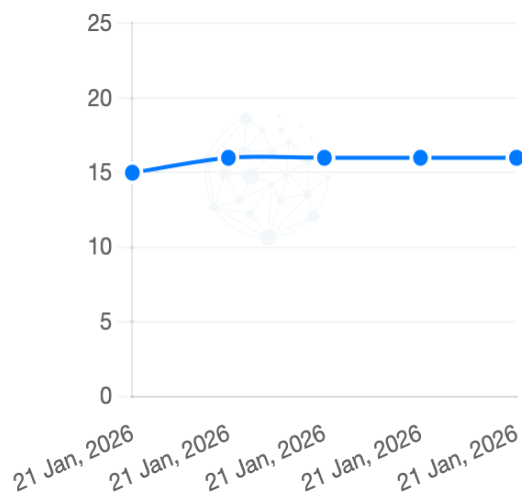
RISK SCORE

Current Score: 0.89/5



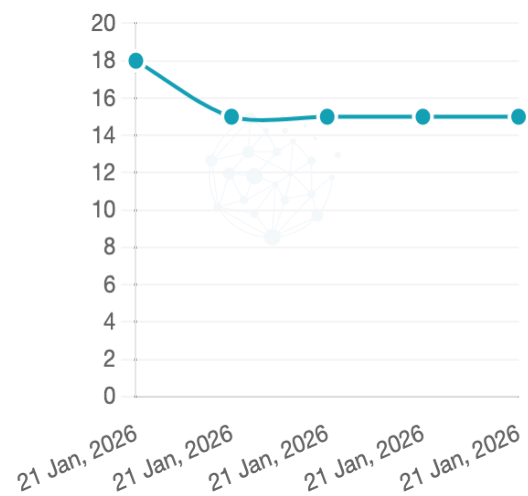
MANAGEMENT SCORE

Current Score: 3.2/5



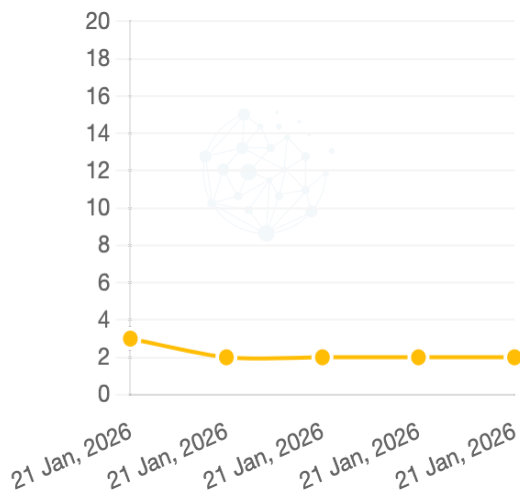
ORGANIZATION SCORE

Current Score: 3.75/5



⚠ EMERGENCY SCORE

Current Score: 0.5/5



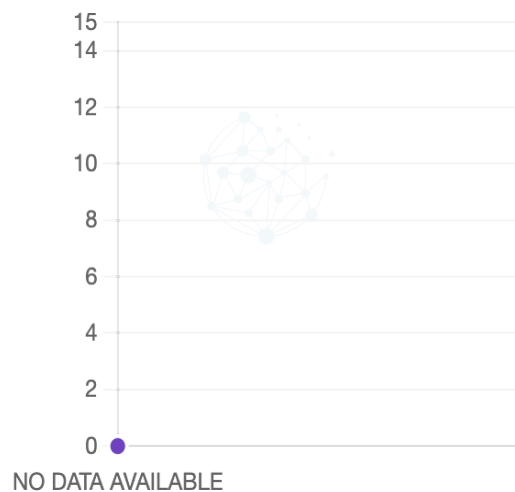
👥 STAKEHOLDER SCORE

Current Score: 0/5



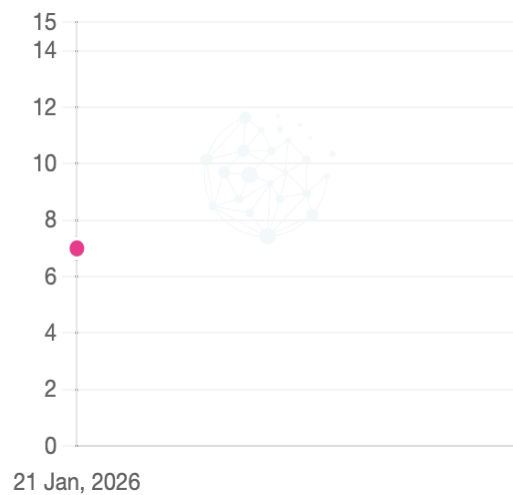
💬 GRIEVANCE SCORE

Current Score: 0/5



📄 REPORTING SCORE

Current Score: 2.33/5



MONITORING SCORE

Current Score: 0/5



"*Sustainable leadership* isn't about being perfect—it's about being *accountable* for every step forward."

— PAUL POLMAN, FORMER UNILEVER CEO

"Building a world where we meet our own needs without denying future generations a healthy society is not impossible ... *The question is where societies choose to put their creative efforts.*"

— CHRISTOPHER FLAVIN, WORLDWATCH INSTITUTE