**Detailed Risk Assessment Record**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Assessment of:** | Line 6 permit Variation requirements | **Dept/Location:** |  |  |  |
| **Assessment no:** |  | **Version no:** |  |
| **Assessment date:** | **03.12.2024** | **Review due date:** |  |  |  |
| **Assessor(s):** | **Kathryn McCann** | **Signature(s):** |  |  |  |
| **Manager:** |  | **Signature:** |  |  |  |

**Task Overview:** The objective of this task is to safely operate the tug truck whilst changing the battery on your reach truck. This risk assessment will cover the risks associated with changing a battery on a reach truck with the tug truck.

**Definitions: Hazard x Likelihood = Risk Rating (Number / Colour). Risk Rating (Number / Colour) dictates action required (See table)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk Rating | |  |  | Likelihood of Occurrence | | |  |  | Action Required |
| Highly Unlikely | Unlikely | Possible | Likely | Very Likely |
|  | |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |  |
| Hazard  Severity | None or very limited env impact | 1 | 1  Trivial | 2  Trivial | 3  Tolerable | 4  Tolerable | 5  Tolerable | Trivial: - No immediate action required, but ensure controls are maintained and reviewed. |
| Minimal  Env impact | 2 | 2  Trivial | 4  Tolerable | 6  Tolerable | 8 Moderate | 10  Moderate | Tolerable: - Look to improve at next review/significant change. Continue monitoring. |
| Serious env impact | 3 | 3  Tolerable | 6  Tolerable | 9 Moderate | 12  Substantial | 15  Substantial | Moderate: - Action required/Additional controls to be applied to reduce risk, within three months of date of risk assessment. |
| Major env impact | 4 | 4  Tolerable | 8 Moderate | 12  Substantial | 16  Substantial | 20 Intolerable | Substantial: Actions required urgently to reduce the risk. Consideration to be given to cessation of activity until risks are reduced. Additional controls to be applied to reduce risk, within two weeks of date of risk assessment. |
| Permanent adverse  env impact | 5 | 5  Tolerable | 10  Moderate | 15  Substantial | 20 Intolerable | 25 Intolerable | Intolerable: Stop activity immediately and take immediate action. Additional controls to be applied to reduce risk, prior to activity recommencing. |

|  | **Hazard information**  **(What could cause harm and how harm could be caused)** | **Environmental harm**  **potentially caused** | **Control measures to be put in place** | **Hazard severity**  **1 – 5** | **Likelihood**  **1 – 5** | **RISK**  **1 – 25** | **Completion date(s) & signature** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Increase in boiler emissions by larger boiler | Increased emissions to air.  Increased water use  Increased gas use  Resource depletion  Contribution to climate change | * Low emission boiler purchased * Annual boiler emission monitoring by an accredited contractor * Boiler works on a steam ring that works on demand * Exploration of cleaner fuels | 2 | 5 | 10 |  |
| 2 | Increase to storage of materials on site | Increased risk of spillages and therefore pollution to ground or water  More resource use  More material waste | * Re-train spillage clean-up procedure to all relevant staff * Driver training to reduce risk of driving related incidents causing spillages * Increase the availability of bunding for chemicals and hazardous bulk liquid ingredients * Appropriate disposal of used spill kit material | 3 | 5 | 15 |  |
| 3 | Increase to waste streams | More waste to manage our duty of care  Increased risk of land contamination  Resource depletion  Pollution risk | * Identification of any new waste streams and suitable disposal route * Adherence to the waste hierarchy * Circularity improvements – getting suppliers to take back and re-use packaging waste * Orders planned to reduce surplus product * Effective planning to reduce product losses * Continual monitoring and reporting of waste streams * Continual monitoring of waste avenues, political changes, regulation changes * Continue to segregate waste streams * Organisational annual waste reduction targets | 2 | 4 | 8 |  |
| 4 | Increase to nuisance | Noise nuisance caused to neighbouring properties.  Pollution (noise, light, water, ground, dust) | * Closed roller doors * Sound dampers on any reversing vehicles used outside * Continual monitoring of sub-contractors during construction phase * Clear instruction given to contractors during their site induction * Use of a contractor who use the ‘considerate constructor’ scheme | 1 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 5 | Increase to production capacity | More resources used and therefore more waste leading to increased energy use and other resources | * Ensure that all mitigations currently taking place for waste, pollution, material storage, spillages etc are reviewed and expanded to cover the new line 6 and storage warehouses. | 1 | 5 | 5 |  |
| 6 | Increased electricity and gas use | Air pollution through creation of energy and gas  Resource depletion | * Purchase 100% renewable electricity * Seek alternative fuel to create steam (Hydrogen) * Install lower carbon technologies (e.g heat pumps) * Regular energy monitoring * Net Zero Carbon targets to be set | 3 | 4 | 12 |  |
| 7 | Increased water use | Water scarcity  Increased water waste  Resource depletion | * Water re-use process to recycle cleaned effluent to be used for cleaning * Water efficiency consideration during the planning process * Monitor water use * Monitor soakaway levels | 3 | 4 | 12 |  |
| 8 | Increase to effluent discharges – effluent treatment | Water pollution via soakaway due to inability to clean | * As above | 4 | 4 | 16 |  |
| 9 | Changes to composition and concentration of the effluent following the addition of the RO. | Elevated concentrations of discharge consent parameters. | * RO waste-water will be discharged directly to the soakaway (via the permeate flow meter) rather than to the effluent plant. * There will still be a large volume of treated effluent remaining to dilute the RO treated waste water. * Our calculations evidence a worse case scenario of a 92% increase to discharge parameters compared to the annual average. This will still put the results a long way below the consent limit. | 4 | 2 | 8 |  |
| 10 | Increase to chilling capacity | More refrigerants and therefore more risk of FGas leaks and air pollution contributing to climate change | * Energy efficient plant purchased * Regular leak testing and maintenance * FGas registers kept up to date working closely with suppliers | 2 | 4 | 8 |  |
| 11 | Use of construction contractors | Pollution – noise, dust, light etc | - Pre qualification includes environmental credentials of sub - contractors  - Induction includes site specific environmental information  - Toolbox talks given to all staff regarding specific environmental risks  - Continual monitoring of sub-contractor environmental performance | 1 | 5 | 5 |  |
| 12 | Importing of new equipment | Imported packaging  Contribution to climate change  Resource depletion | * Imported packaging to be declared under EPR | 1 | 4 | 4 |  |
| 13 | Increase to compressed air capacity | Increased electricity use – contribution to global climate change | * Regular leak checks in compressed air pipework * Continue to procure renewable electricity * Demand driven compressed air | 2 | 4 | 8 |  |
| 14 | More fuel purchased as increased on-site shunting | Increased emissions to air  Resource depletion  Contribution to climate change | * Continue to purchase HVO rather than diesel * Purchase an electric truck – ordered and awaiting delivery | 1 | 4 | 4 |  |
| 15 | Increase to CO2 purchasing for product and processing – Use and storage of CO2 | Venting of CO2 either by process use or leaks – contribution to climate change | * Monitoring of CO2 use and losses * Switch some of our processes to use Nitrogen rather than CO2 which isn’t a GHG – Subject to customer approval * Identify loss points to increase efficiency | 4 | 4 | 16 |  |