



Poeton Industries
Poeton Cardiff Ltd.
283 Penarth Road
Cardiff
CF11 8UL

Wednesday 28th January 2026

FAO: Mr. Jason Hamling
Report Reference: Audit of secondary containment measures at Poeton in Cardiff – January 2026
Report Ref. No: PR9965

Dear Mr. Hamling,

Following on from the site visit on Wednesday 28th January 2026 to assess and inspect the secondary containment measures, please find enclosed the individual audit sheets which summarise the over condition of the assets located at the Poeton manufacturing facility in Cardiff.

If there is anything else you require or wish to discuss any of the technical details mentioned in the audit, please do not hesitate to contact us and we will be happy to clarify.












Kind regards,


Ross J. Smith

Ross Smith B.Sc. (Hons.) CMILT PISEP
Environmental & Technical Manager



GPT (UK) Ltd - Bund Audit Report

Client Details			
Client	Poeton Industries Ltd.		
Site Address	283 Penarth Road, Cardiff, CF11 8UL		
Visit Details			
Name of Auditor	Mr. Ross J. Smith B.Sc. (Hons.) CMLT PISEP		
Date of Audit	Wednesday 28th January 2026		
Project	Assessment of bunded areas (x4)		
Bund Details			
Location	Site Entrance (1)	Length (m)	10
Construction Material	Concrete Block	Width (m)	2.5
Liquid Stored in Tank(s) within Bund	Process Water	Height (m)	0.2
No. of Tanks within Bund	Several (various sizes)	Volume (m ³)	5
Largest Tank Volume (litres)	5,641	Design Plans Available	No
Total Volume of Stored Liquids (litres)	6,000 (approx)	Last Hydrostatic Test	Unknown
Audit Details			
Audit Component	Result* (Pass / Fail)	Risk Level** (Low / Med / High)	Comments
Bund Construction (Reinforced, waterstops present etc.)	Fail		The structure appears to be reasonable. It is suspected that no reinforcing bar has been used to anchor the concrete blocks to the ground. The size of the tanks and positioning of valves would suggest that liquid would not be contained should a failure occur.
Design Standards Used	Fail		Some conscientious effort had been made to construct suitable secondary containment with evidence of historic bund lining. There is no evidence of structural calculations being performed to determine suitability of the structure.
Bund Condition	Fail		Penetrations to the bund floor were noted. The bund is constructed from concrete blocks but it was noted that some of the block edges had been impacted by vehicles / plant. The floor of the bund was heavily corroded with penetrations and gaps / holes / cracks etc.
Coating Condition (if applicable)	Fail		The bund lining is in reasonable condition but showing signs of corrosion. The bund appeared to be coated with several layers of an epoxy-based paint which had failed in many places. There were brackets supporting the ancillary pipework were heavily corroded and damaged the coating.
Impermeability	Fail		The bund wall / floor joints were not sealed with multiple attempts made to patch cracks / holes. The sumped areas were not sealed to the main body of the bund and showed evidence of water escaping to ground through gaps.
Penetrations	Fail		Penetrations to the bund floor are not sealed and have been attached directly to the concrete pad. There was evidence of heavy rusting around the frame / bolts which have affected the structural integrity of the bund. The sumped areas are not connected to the bund floor.
Freeboard Allowance (Clearance, Surge, Firefighting Foam & Jetting)	Fail		If we apply the 110% rule to the bunded area (6,205 litres) and allow for fire-fighting foam (0mm, non flammable), a surge capacity of 250mm and rainfall (100mm), this gives us a required bund height of 350mm, which is 150mm short to comply with CIRIA C736 requirements.
Dewatering System	Fail		The bund does not require a dedicated dewatering system as the system's purpose is to treat waste water. However, the individual processes are not isolated from each other and water could be wrongly discharged in the event of a system failure. The area was covered by a large tarpaulin.
Capacity Compliance (25% / 110% Rule)	Fail		The 110% rule applies here. This means that wall heights of 200mm are insufficient to contain the required quantity and freeboard allowances should a failure occur. The water would in fact be discharged, unprocessed, to the foul drainage outlet which is located within the bund.
Collision Protection	Fail		The bund is not protected from impact by vehicles and / or plant. There was evidence of vehicular impact which had been repaired by coating the cracks in mortar. The bund is located along the main access route with a scaffolding rail being directly attached to the top of the bund walls.
Protected from Unauthorised Entry	Fail		No dedicated access is allocated and the inspector was required to climb through the scaffolding rails to conduct the inspection. The site is freely open with members of the public / delivery drivers able to access restricted areas.




Nearest Surface Water System	Fail		The site foul water outlet is directly within the perimeter of the banded area. Should an equipment failure occur, untreated water would be directly discharged to the public sewer.
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Assessor's Comments




This banded area was considered to be in very poor condition with evidence of significant damage to both the bund floor and walls. There was historic evidence of impact from vehicles and/or plant which had been repaired by coating in mortar; subsequent cracking was observed. The ancillary equipment within the bund was positioned on both an impermeable concrete plinth and loosely secured to the sub-structure. The wall / floor joints were not suspected to be watertight. The sumped areas had been lined with a plastic box but this showed evidence of damage and was not sealed to the main bund structure. The gap between the plastic sump and the bund was unsealed and was allowing contaminated water to leach to ground. Both cable ducts and tanks were unsealed and plastic weld joints had failed in several places. Electrical cables and airline hoses were unsecured (unattached and lying in the bund) and highly susceptible to water ingress. There was a heavy flow of water coming from a failed fitting to the rear of a secondary holding tank which had degraded the concrete substructure and mortar joints between brickwork supports. It is our opinion that this structure is not functioning as a secondary containment measure due to the significant number of failings observed.










Images

		
Image 1. Damage to the bund wall with evidence of patch repairs and coating.	Image 2. Wall / floor joints and not filleted or lined with an impermeable coating.	Image 3. Damage to the bund wall with evidence of patch repairs and coating.
		
Image 4. Sump liner shown not be sealed to bund floor or walls.	Image 5. Suspected failed plastic welds within sump liner with water holding in partition.	Image 6. Plastic channel liner detached from concrete and allowing water to escape containment.
		
Image 7. Plastic channel liner detached from concrete and allowing water to escape containment.	Image 8. Unsealed cable ducting.	Image 9. Unsealed joint between bund floor and plastic sump liner.

		
<p>Image 10. Unsecured electrical connections and airline lying within the bunded area.</p>	<p>Image 11. Leaking connection to the rear of secondary holding tank.</p>	<p>Image 12. Unlined sump within the bunded area. Water is held prior to discharge to foul drainage.</p>
		
<p>Image 13. Water ingress and lifting of render coating on main warehouse exterior wall.</p>	<p>Image 14. Damaged and unsealed bund floor which is below the leaking tank fitting.</p>	<p>Image 15. Cables and debris noted to be loose within the bunded area.</p>
		
<p>Image 16. Partition void between skins of the plastic sump liner - filled with water.</p>	<p>Image 17. Failed plastic welds in the corner of the plastic sump liner.</p>	<p>Image 18. Plastic sump liner is unsealed against the bund floor. Water is allowed to escape containment.</p>
<p>Risk Levels</p>		
<p>*Audit Result based on working knowledge of site operations referenced against relevant best practice guidelines and legislation.</p>		
<p>**Liquid storage and transfer have been subjected to an environmental risk assessment based upon the hazard posed by the material stored, the likelihood of the stored materials uncontrolled release, potential pathways and receiving environmental receptors.</p>		
<p>Low - No Pollutant Linkage</p>	<p>Medium - Possible Pollutant Linkage</p>	<p>High - Probable Pollution Linkage</p>

GPT (UK) Ltd - Bund Audit Report

Client Details			
Client	Poeton Industries Ltd.		
Site Address	283 Penarth Road, Cardiff, CF11 8UL		
Visit Details			
Name of Auditor	Mr. Ross J. Smith B.Sc. (Hons.) CMLT PISEP		
Date of Audit	Wednesday 28th January 2026		
Project	Assessment of bunded areas (x4)		
Bund Details			
Location	Water Treatment (2)	Length (m)	6
Construction Material	Concrete Block / Liner	Width (m)	2.5
Liquid Stored in Tank(s) within Bund	Process Water	Height (m)	0.2
No. of Tanks within Bund	4	Volume (m ³)	3 (approx)
Largest Tank Volume (litres)	1,800	Design Plans Available	No
Total Volume of Stored Liquids (litres)	7,200	Last Hydrostatic Test	Unknown
Audit Details			
Audit Component	Result* (Pass / Fail)	Risk Level** (Low / Med / High)	Comments
Bund Construction (Reinforced, waterstops present etc.)	Fail		The structure appears to be reasonable, however, several plastic welds were noted to have failed. The size and positioning of both tanks and valves would suggest that liquid would not be contained should a failure occur.
Design Standards Used	Fail		Some conscientious effort had been made to construct suitable secondary containment, however, there is no evidence of structural calculations being performed to determine suitability of the structure.
Bund Condition	Fail		The bund is constructed of plastic pieces which have been welded together. The chrome sump was not connected to the main body of the bund. Several plastic welds were noted to have failed with sizeable gaps visible by eye.
Coating Condition (if applicable)	Fail		The bund does not have a coating as the plastic liner is meant to be impermeable. The original bunded area did show signs of a historic lining but was replaced with a plastic drip tray. Gaps were noted at the joints.
Impermeability	Fail		The chrome sump was not sealed to the main body of the bund and has the potential for water to rise and escape to ground should an equipment failure occur. Large holes and unsealed overlaps present a potential pathway for untreated water to escape containment.
Penetrations	Fail		No penetrations to the bunded area were observed, however, gaps between the plastic joints mean that the capacity of the bund is effectively zero and offers no secondary containment.
Freeboard Allowance (Clearance, Surge, Firefighting Foam & Jetting)	Fail		If we apply the 25% rule to the bunded area (1,800 litres) and allow for fire-fighting foam (0mm, non-flam), a surge capacity (250mm) and rainfall (10mm, partially covered), this gives us a required bund height of 260mm, which is 60mm short to comply with CIRIA C736 requirements.
Dewatering System	Fail		The bund does not require a dedicated dewatering system as the system's purpose is to treat waste water. However, should the primary containment fail, water would be lost which could backup into the warehouse and overflow this bund.
Capacity Compliance (25% / 110% Rule)	Fail		The 25% rule applies. This means that wall heights of 200mm are insufficient to contain the required quantity and freeboard allowances should a failure occur. The water would in fact be discharged to the sump (partially lost) or the warehouse bund (which would overflow).
Collision Protection	Fail		The bund is not protected from impact by vehicles and / or plant. The bund is located along the main access route behind an access controlled barrier which restricts vehicular access.
Protected from Unauthorised Entry	Fail		The inspector was able to access the bund with ease. The bund is located behind an vehicular control barrier but this does not significantly restrict unauthorised access and staff members park nearby the secondary containment.

Nearest Surface Water System	Fail		Should an equipment failure occur, untreated water would be lost to ground (surge) and likely access the surface water drainage or escape to permeable ground below the neighbouring car park.
Assessor's Comments			
<p>This bunded area was considered to be insufficient for the intended purpose. The main failure is the lack of seal between the plastic sump liner and the main body of the bund. It was commented that the sump would not fill completely but would instead backup into the warehouse (through the outlet), fill the bund and overflow into the working area / drainage channels. The lack of attachment between the sump liner and the bund means that water can easily escape containment should a primary containment fail. A large rectangular hole was observed to allow water to escape to ground. Gaps were noted in the plastic welds constructing the bund and heavy corrosion to the plastic bracket holding the electrical probes (chemical attack). The same plastic was noted to be used for the bund as the bracket, which would suggest the chemicals used within the dosing system are not compatible with the main body of the structure. Areas of the bund were noted to be scored (from manufacture), missing plastic welds and insufficiently sealed at joints. Ancillary equipment was suspended above the bund on bricks / plastic grating and there was no evidence of vehicular impact protection.</p>			
Images			
			
Image 1. Water inlet from process water being discharged by the warehouse.	Image 2. Corrosion to the plastic bracket housing the testing probes.	Image 3. Corrosion to the plastic bracket housing the testing probes.	
			
Image 4. Missing plastic welds and gaps visible at overlaps within the bunded area.	Image 5. Missing plastic welds and gaps visible at overlaps within the bunded area.	Image 6. Missing plastic welds and gaps visible at overlaps within the bunded area.	
			
Image 7. Plastic sump liner not attached to the main body of the bunded area with a significant gap visible between the two pieces.	Image 9. Large hole between the plastic sump liner and the bottom of the bunded area. Existing degraded brickwork sump visible.		

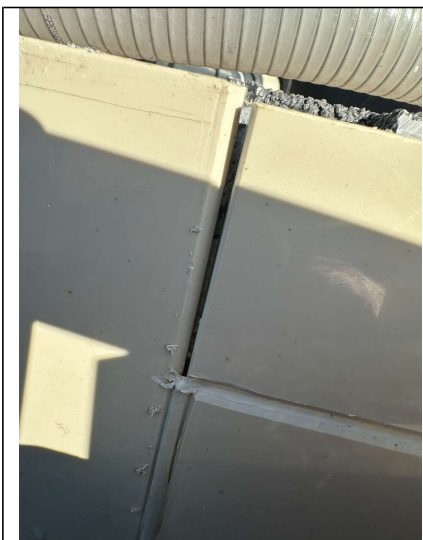


Image 10. Large gap visible between two joints forming the bund walls.



Image 11. Historic evidence of vehicular impact.



Image 12. Ancillary equipment held above the bunded area on bricks and plastic gratings.

Risk Levels

*Audit Result based on working knowledge of site operations referenced against relevant best practice guidelines and legislation.












**Liquid storage and transfer have been subjected to an environmental risk assessment based upon the hazard posed by the material stored, the likelihood of the stored materials uncontrolled release, potential pathways and receiving environmental receptors.


Low - No Pollutant Linkage

Medium - Possible Pollutant Linkage

High - Probable Pollution Linkage

GPT (UK) Ltd - Bund Audit Report

Client Details			
Client	Poeton Industries Ltd.		
Site Address	283 Penarth Road, Cardiff, CF11 8UL		
Visit Details			
Name of Auditor	Mr. Ross J. Smith B.Sc. (Hons.) CMLT PISEP		
Date of Audit	Wednesday 28th January 2026		
Project	Assessment of banded areas (x4)		
Bund Details			
Location	External Storage (3)	Length (m)	10.4
Construction Material	Concrete Cast	Width (m)	6.1
Liquid Stored in Tank(s) within Bund	Liquid / Solid Chemicals	Height (m)	0.12
No. of Tanks within Bund	Several Small Packages	Volume (m ³)	7.6
Largest Tank Volume (litres)	1,000	Design Plans Available	No
Total Volume of Stored Liquids (litres)	10,000 (approx)	Last Hydrostatic Test	Unknown
Audit Details			
Audit Component	Result* (Pass / Fail)	Risk Level** (Low / Med / High)	Comments
Bund Construction (Reinforced, waterstops present etc.)	Fail		The bund floor and walls appear to be structurally sound with evidence of design methodology. The sumps appeared to be holding water. It appears that the bund walls were cast separately to the base with some small gaps visible between the two components.
Design Standards Used	Pass		Some conscientious effort had been made to construct suitable secondary containment with evidence of historic bund lining. There is no evidence of structural calculations being performed and the presence of reinforcement bar is unknown. Some cracking observed.
Bund Condition	Pass		Some cracks to the bund walls and floor were observed but the structure appeared to be holding water. There was some pitting to the wall coating to an unknown depth and steel structures had been bolted into the concrete floor with heavy corrosion visible. Some wall damage noted.
Coating Condition (if applicable)	Fail		The bund lining is heavily deteriorated and showing signs of age. The bund wall / floor joints were not coated and small gaps were visible between the two structures.
Impermeability	Fail		The bund wall / floor joints were not filleted or lined with an impermeable coating. There was evidence of water escaping between the joints with damp patches observed. The sumps, although not lined, appear to be holding water.
Penetrations	Fail		Penetrations to the bund floor are not sealed and have been attached directly to the concrete pad. There was evidence of heavy rusting around the legs of the overhead structure. Some cracks were observed to the bund floor.
Freeboard Allowance (Clearance, Surge, Firefighting Foam & Jetting)	Fail		The 25% rule should be applied here as the bund is used for storing multiple small packages (< 1000 litres). If we account for fire-fighting foam (100mm), surge capacity (250mm) and rainfall (partial, undercover), this gives us a shortfall for any volume of liquid stored in the bund.
Dewatering System	Pass		The bund contains 2 sumps with hoses connected to an airline. It was noted that the bund must be manually emptied by site staff. Care should be taken to avoid discharging chemical contaminated water to the site's surface water drainage.
Capacity Compliance (25% / 110% Rule)	Fail		The 25% rule applies here. This means that wall heights of 120mm are insufficient to contain the required quantity and freeboard allowances should a failure occur. The chemical would likely overtop the bund should a primary containment (IBC, drum etc.) fail.
Collision Protection	Fail		The bund is not protected from impact by vehicles and / or plant. There was some evidence of forklift impact from turning in a tight space. A ramp provides access to the bund but no specific protection is present.
Protected from Unauthorised Entry	Fail		The inspector was able to access the bund with ease. The bund is located adjacent to the staff car park but unauthorised access is unlikely due to the location of the bund on site.

Nearest Surface Water System	Fail		The site storm water drainage is located nearby. The bundwater is discharged by hose to the drainage network. A significant loss of containment would result in chemicals being lost to permeable ground beneath the adjacent vehicle dealership (downstream).
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Assessor's Comments

This bunded area was considered to be inadequate for its intended purpose. The capacity of the bund was less than the minimum threshold required for freeboard allowance. Within the bund are 2 steel chemical stores and it is our opinion that these should be used solely for liquid chemical storage (secondary containment). With this in mind, the concrete area assessed would effectively become the tertiary containment measure and subject to fewer regulatory restrictions. In order to continue using this concrete bund as a secondary containment measure, the height of the bund walls would need to increase to account for freeboard allowances (rainfall, fire-fighting materials and surge). The wall / floor joints should be filleted, damages repaired and the whole structure lined with an impermeable coating which is resistant to chemical attack. A dedicated measure should be implemented to drain the bund in the event of a chemical release. Site staff should also be trained in chemical compatibility to ensure that reactive chemicals are segregated as per The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH), 2002.

Images



Image 1. External view of the secondary containment showing pooling of rainwater. Image 2. External view of the secondary containment showing access for forklift and/or site staff. Image 3. Empty and mixed chemical containers stored within the secondary containment.



Image 4. Damage to the bund wall adjacent to the dewatering system. Image 5. Cracks to the bund floor are visible throughout the structure.



Image 6. Cracks to the bund wall to the rear of the concrete structure (rear, right hand side).

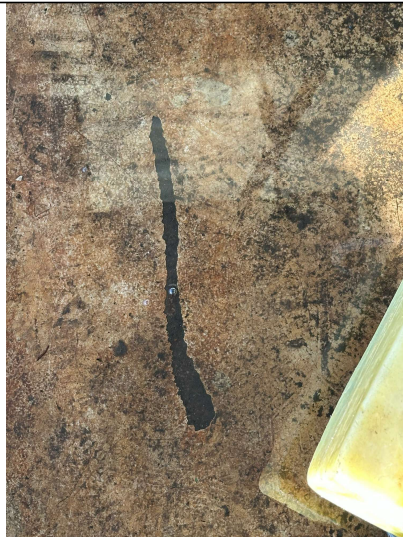


Image 7. Damage to the bund lining from scrpaing of forklift attachments or pallet truck.



Image 8. Damage to the bund wall from forklift impact (suspected wheels when turning).

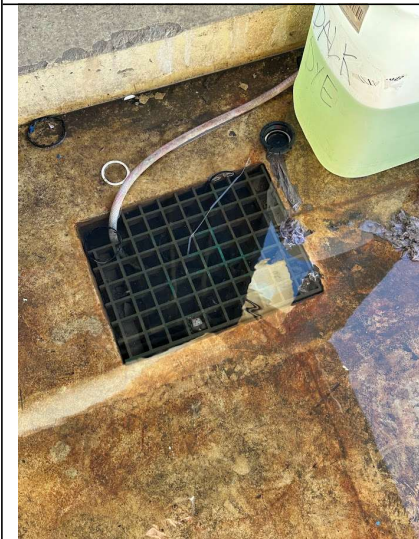


Image 9. Sump to the front of the bund which appears to be holding water.



Image 10. Sump to the rear of the bund which is filled with silt and plastic debris.



Image 11. Sump to the rear of the bund which is filled with silt and plastic debris.



Image 12. Pitting / holes observed to the lining of the bund walls.



Image 13. Corroded steel supports which were submerged in rainwater.



Image 14. Unsealed gap between the bund floor and the external concrete pad - pollutant pathway.

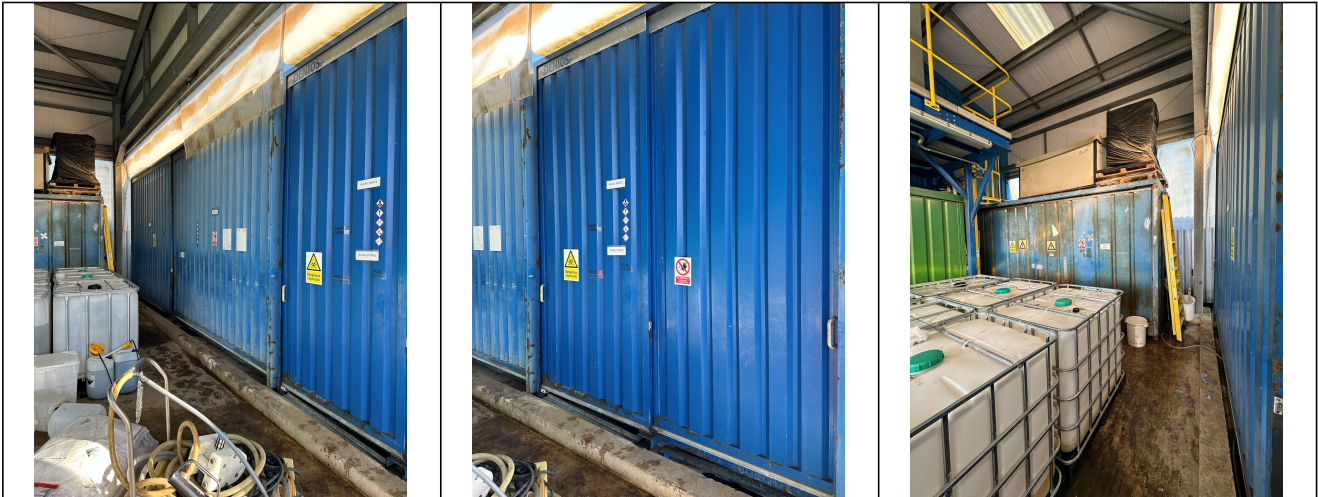










Image 15. Chemical storage cabinets which are external to the bunded area.


Image 16. Chemical storage cabinets which are external to the bunded area.

Image 17. The two chemical storage cabinets which should be used to prioritise liquid storage.

Risk Levels		
*Audit Result based on working knowledge of site operations referenced against relevant best practice guidelines and legislation.		
**Liquid storage and transfer have been subjected to an environmental risk assessment based upon the hazard posed by the material stored, the likelihood of the stored materials uncontrolled release, potential pathways and receiving environmental receptors.		
Low - No Pollutant Linkage	Medium - Possible Pollutant Linkage	High - Probable Pollution Linkage

GPT (UK) Ltd - Bund Audit Report

Client Details			
Client	Poeton Industries Ltd.		
Site Address	283 Penarth Road, Cardiff, CF11 8UL		
Visit Details			
Name of Auditor	Mr. Ross J. Smith B.Sc. (Hons.) CMILT PISEP		
Date of Audit	Wednesday 28th January 2026		
Project	Assessment of bunded areas (x4)		
Bund Details			
Location	Internal Bund (4)	Length (m)	7
Construction Material	Concrete Block	Width (m)	2.5
Liquid Stored in Tank(s) within Bund	Liquid Plating Chemicals	Height (m)	0.12
No. of Tanks within Bund	4	Volume (m ³)	2.1
Largest Tank Volume (litres)	2200 (approx)	Design Plans Available	No
Total Volume of Stored Liquids (litres)	6400 (approx)	Last Hydrostatic Test	Unknown
Audit Details			
Audit Component	Result* (Pass / Fail)	Risk Level** (Low / Med / High)	Comments
Bund Construction (Reinforced, waterstops present etc.)	Fail	 HIGH	The structure appears to be reasonable. It is suspected that no reinforcing bar has been used to anchor the concrete blocks to the ground. The size of the tanks and positioning of valves would suggest that liquid would not be contained should a failure occur.
Design Standards Used	Fail	 HIGH	Some conscientious effort had been made to construct suitable secondary containment with evidence of historic bund lining. There is no evidence of structural calculations being performed to determine suitability of the structure.
Bund Condition	Fail	 HIGH	The bund appears to be constructed from concrete blocks but it was noted that some of the block edges had been impacted by vehicles / plant exposing some fibrous material. The floor of the bund was heavily corroded from chemical spillages / drips.
Coating Condition (if applicable)	Fail	 HIGH	The bund lining has been heavily deteriorated by chemical attack. It was noted that a trolley is used to move metal parts into the bunded area; which could be further deteriorate the coating.
Impermeability	Fail	 HIGH	The bund walls and floors had been subjected to chemical damage. The bund is fitted with a drain which connects to an external holding tank. It is believed that alarm systems are in place to notify site staff should the containment reach capacity.
Penetrations	Fail	 HIGH	Tanks are placed directly onto the bund floor with evidence of heavy chemical staining beneath the structures. The bund is sloped towards a single floor drain which connects to an external holding tank. It is unknown how this tank is emptied.
Freeboard Allowance (Clearance, Surge, Firefighting Foam & Jetting)	Fail	 HIGH	The 110% rule should be applied here. If we account for fire-fighting foam (100mm) and surge capacity (250mm), this gives us a significant shortfall in terms of capacity for freeboard allowance alone.
Dewatering System	Fail	 HIGH	No dedicated dewatering system was present, however the floor drain is connected directly to an external holding tank which ensures isolation from the water treatment system.
Capacity Compliance (25% / 110% Rule)	Fail	 HIGH	The 110% rule applies here. This means that wall heights of 120mm are insufficient to contain the required liquid quantity should a failure occur. The chemical would escape the bund rapidly and would contaminate the warehouse (tanks too close to the bund walls).
Collision Protection	Fail	 MEDIUM	The bund is unprotected from impact but due to the nature of its location, it seems unlikely that a forklift truck would operate in such an area. Staff were observed using a trolley which was dragged over the bund walls to gain access to the chemical tanks.
Protected from Unauthorised Entry	Fail	 MEDIUM	The inspector was able to access the warehouse without restriction (no access card), however, it is believed that an access card system is in place. It was noted that staff are briefed on chemical safety as part of their induction

Nearest Surface Water System	Fail		Although the drain within the bunded area is separate from the main warehouse drainage channels, should a failure occur, the chemical would pass over the bund walls and enter the warehouse drainage system.
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Assessor's Comments

This bunded area is located within the main internal working area with several staff members operating in close proximity. The 4 tanks were noted to be extremely close to the exterior confines of the bunded area and it is believed that the bund is effectively acting as a drip tray. The capacity of the area is significantly smaller than required with site drainage channels passing beneath the structure. It could not be confirmed whether this drainage was connected to the singular drain situated within the bunded area. The chemicals being used were noted to have significantly damaged the bund lining which had also exposed some fibrous material protecting the corners of the walls. Wooden frames holding a hanging line over the dipping tank were balanced precariously on the edge of the bund wall and prevented an accurate measurement for bund length from being collected. Damage to the building render was observed along with exposed electrical cables. Prolonged use of the warehouse floor has worn away the concrete and revealed the block paving beneath which is highly porous and would allow any pollutant to escape containment, including the backing up of bund 2 into the warehouse.

Images



Image 1. View of the tanks held within the bunded area. Image 2. Storage area within the confines of the secondary containment. Image 3. Heavy chemical staining and corrosion noted to large areas of the bund.



Image 4. Drainage channel passing through the warehouse floor and discharging to bund 2 (externally). Image 5. Drainage channel passing through the warehouse floor and discharging to bund 2 (externally).

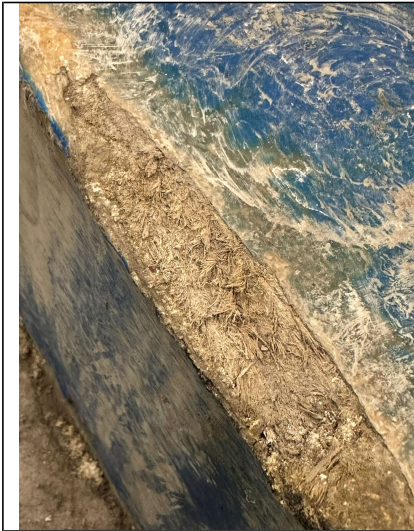


Image 6. Fibrous material exposed due to prolonged chemical exposure.

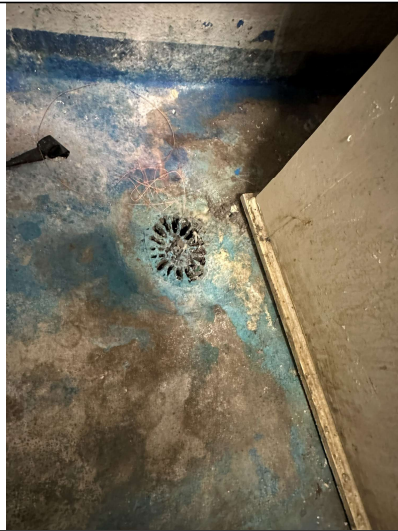


Image 7. Floor drain located within the confines of the bunded area.



Image 8. Internal drainage channel running beneath the bunded area.

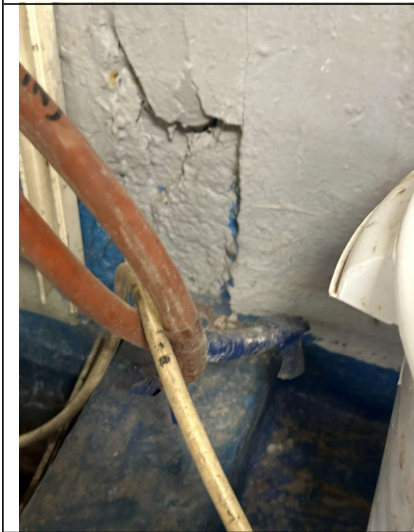


Image 9. Delamination of the render to the bund side of the internal wall.



Image 10. Heavy chemical staining and damage to the warehouse floor. Many cracks visible.

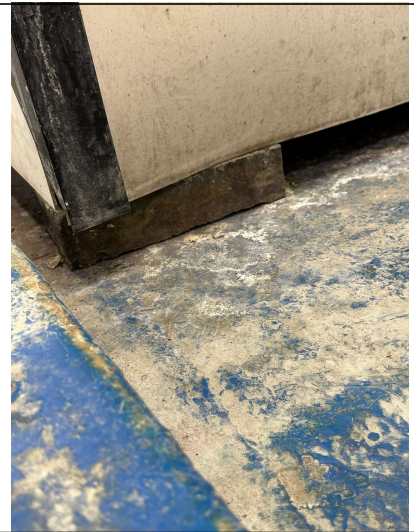


Image 11. One of the tanks within the bund which was positioned on acid-resistant engineering bricks.

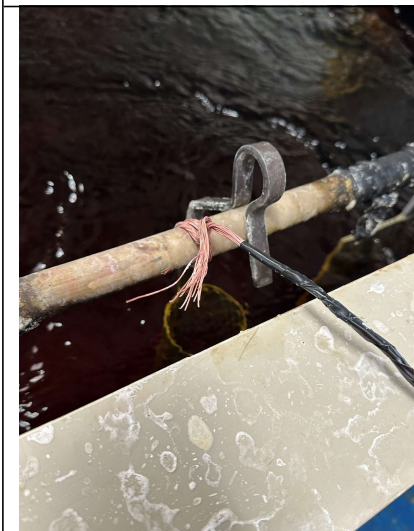


Image 12. Exposed copper cable above the chromium tank.



Image 13. Delamination of the tank decorative outer skin.



Image 14. Heavy chemical staining within / outside the bund and on top of the bund walls.

Risk Levels

*Audit Result based on working knowledge of site operations referenced against relevant best practice guidelines and legislation.

**Liquid storage and transfer have been subjected to an environmental risk assessment based upon the hazard posed by the material stored, the likelihood of the stored materials uncontrolled release, potential pathways and receiving environmental receptors.

Low - No Pollutant Linkage

Medium - Possible Pollutant Linkage

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