

Kemp, Andi

From: Sally Davies <Sally.davies@wynnstay.co.uk>
Sent: 12 November 2014 14:27
To: Parr, Elizabeth
Cc: Kemp, Andi; Sandra Cipollaro; Emyr Jones 2; Gareth Davies
Subject: RE: Permit WP3938SH - PC 2.4.1.2 Waste & Water audits - not received

Liz

We can find no evidence of having carried out waste/water use audits. We do have some methodology in place. However, would it be possible as you suggest to set up deadlines for an initial audit, so that going forward we can comply with permit conditions.

Many thanks for your help

Sally

Sally Davies
Wynnstay Group Plc

From: Parr, Elizabeth [mailto:Elizabeth.Parr@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk]
Sent: 30 October 2014 12:21
To: Sally Davies
Cc: Kemp, Andi
Subject: Permit WP3938SH - PC 2.4.1.2 Waste & Water audits - not received
Importance: High

Good morning Sally,

We do not appear to have a response on file in respect of the permit condition 2.4.1.2 as below.

- 2.4.1.2 carry out periodic waste minimisation audits and water use efficiency audits. If such an audit has not been carried out in the 2 years prior to the issue of this Permit, then the first such audit shall take place within 2 years of its issue. The methodology used and an action plan for increasing the efficiency of the use of raw materials or water shall be submitted to the Agency within 2 months of completion of each such audit and a review of the audit and a description of progress made against the action plan shall be submitted to the Agency at least every 4 years thereafter

The permit condition required an initial audit on water efficiency and waste minimisation (usually within two years of permit issue, if one hadn't been done 2 years prior to permit issue) to be conducted – this **didn't need to be submitted** to us. Then **submit** to us the methodology used and an action plan on how you could increase efficiency and reduce waste – this methodology and action plan to be **submitted within 2 months of the initial audit**. Then a review of the audit and progress against the action plan to be **submitted every 4 years thereafter**.

Please confirm by **Thursday 13 November 2014** whether an audit and reviews have taken place.

If no audit or reviews have taken place we will need to set up deadlines for the initial audit and submission date for the methodology and action plan.

Regards

Liz

Liz Parr

Cynorthwydd ARhLI / PPC Assistant

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Ein diben yw sicrhau bod adnoddau naturiol Cymru yn cael eu cynnal, eu gwella a'u defnyddio yn gynaliadwy, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol.
Our purpose is to ensure that the natural resources of Wales are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used, now and in the future.

Kemp, Andi

From: Kemp, Andi
Sent: 01 December 2014 13:33
To: Sally.davies@wynnstay.co.uk
Cc: Parr, Elizabeth
Subject: Water Efficiency and waste Minimisation Audit, Methodology and Action Plan

Sally,

Ok, if no record your end of doing an audit, we need to get the ball rolling and get into the 4 yearly cycle, and below is what I suggest based on the permit condition: 2.4.1.2:

carry out periodic waste minimisation audits and water use efficiency audits. If such an audit has not been carried out in the 2 years prior to the issue of this Permit, then the first such audit shall take place within 2 years of its issue. The methodology used and an action plan for increasing the efficiency of the use of raw materials or water shall be submitted to the Agency within 2 months of completion of each such audit and a review of the audit and a description of progress made against the action plan shall be submitted to the Agency at least every 4 years thereafter

Suggested steps to take, but you can approach this your own way or with consultants or other advice:

- 1) Conduct water efficiency and waste minimisation audits first
 - a. Define the current metrics, i.e. the current water use in total, the use per tonne of product produced, any trends over the last (at least 5 years, or longer if data available) few years. The same for waste production. Include what the water is used for and rank in % usage terms the uses and amounts. Same for waste and include fate of waste, i.e. sent to landfill, sent to a permitted recycler, reused by a permitted person as a replacement for raw materials to produce a product for example.
 - b. Conduct an audit around the plant to verify the above and to highlight:
 - i. Any obvious, critical wastage, i.e. leaks, waste from the process due to poor batching or recipe make up, or materials being discarded unnecessarily.
 - ii. Areas to investigate improvements, such as amount of off spec products, type of vehicle wash and amount of water used, water for other cleaning or wash downs etc., divert waste from landfill, reuse within the business etc.
- 2) From the audit, compile an action plan to investigate improvements and use figures and cost / benefit to either pursue or discount an improvement suggestion. If pursuing, then set targets or KPIs to measure performance and track progress.
- 3) Review the audit methodology – you may want to thoroughly investigate the methodology prior to an audit, but either way, the audit process must be evaluated and revised if necessary and revisions applied on the 4 year anniversary for the next audit.
- 4) The action plan progress, along with audit review, needs to be also sent in every 4 years after the first exercise.

You can refer to the sector guidance notes for food and drink industry and the general sector cross cutting “How to Comply With Your Environmental Permit”. The EU BAT Reference documents could also be useful. The food and drink sector is broken into sub sectors and I’m not sure if one is specifically covering animal feed mills – try the How to Comply first and focus in on any other applicable food and drink guidance. External sources of information can be obtained from trade associations, such as the Food and Drink Federation or such like.

The first audit should be completed and the methodology and action plan submitted by 31st Mar 2015; this means you have to plan and define your audit and conduct it and highlight improvements, before submitting the methodology and action plan by 31st Mar 2015. In four years time, we will expect you to have re-evaluated the audit process (what you assess, how, who etc.) and use a revised (if necessary) methodology for the next audit: methodology and updated action plan due 31st Mar 2019.

You may well already be a high performer re. water use and waste, but a thorough audit, using an understandable methodology, should highlight that and / or areas for immediate improvement and / or areas for potential investigation into improvement viability. It's these records we need. Refer to your EMS and external guidance on auditing and how to approach this exercise.

Call me if you want to discuss.

Regards,

Andi Kemp
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Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales
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Ein diben yw sicrhau bod adnoddau naturiol Cymru yn cael eu cynnal, eu gwella a'u defnyddio yn gynaliadwy, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol.

Our purpose is to ensure that the natural resources of Wales are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used, now and in the future.

Water Use Efficiency Audit Llansantffraid March 2015

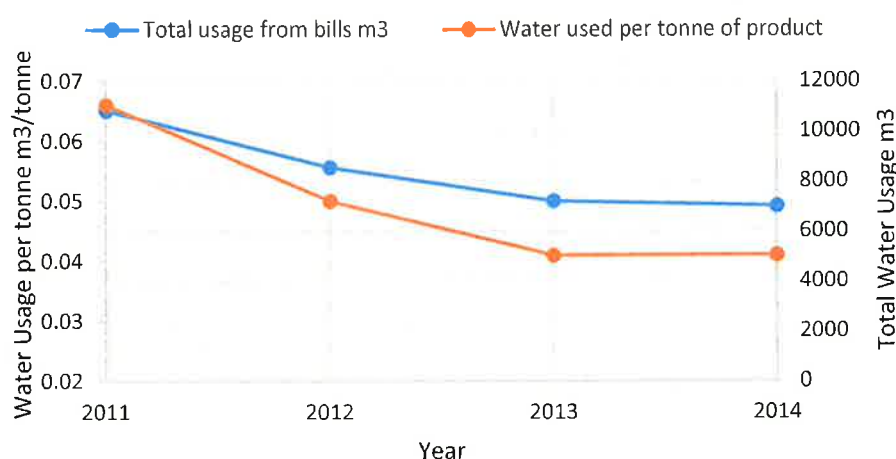
Current Water Usage

The current water usage has been assessed as defined in table 1 and Chart 1 below.

Table 1 Water Usage

Year	Total usage from bills m ³	Water used per tonne of product
2011	10831	0.066
2012	8551	0.050
2013	7199	0.041
2014	7000	0.041

Chart 1 Water usage Llansantffraid Mill



Water Usage By Process

An assessment was made of the processes using water and is summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Water Usage by Process for 2014

Process	Usage m ³	Method of Assessment
Water weighed into product	1478.92	Promtek logs usage
Boiler Usage for steam generation	4655.67	Meter readings taken from aug 2014 to feb 2015. Reading adjusted for time period
Vehicle Washing	1404	Estimated from flow rate of pressure washer, average time of vehicle wash and number of vehicles washed per week (see Appendix 1 for details)
Mill Washing	24	Estimated from number of IBCs used per wash and number of washes per annum
Total Usage	7562.59	

Comparison of Estimated Water Usage with Billed Water Usage

The estimated water usage by process was compared to the billed water usage as shown below.

Table 3 Comparison of Estimated Water Usage with Billed Water Usage

Total Estimated Water Usage m³	Bill water Usage m³	Difference
7562.59	7000	+ 562.92

Reasons for over estimation of water usage

Water weighed into product

It is considered that the Promtek water usage is accurately measured, so not be a cause for over estimation of water usage.

Steam Generation

The boiler usage is metered so should be reasonably accurate. Readings are currently taken daily. However, readings were not available at the time of assessment for the whole of 2014. The data for the time period available was used pro rata to assess usage for 2014. It is possible that this lead to some inaccuracies due to the varying production throughout the year. However, total production was not used to adjust water volume used as mashes and blends do not use any steam. A further assessment could be made to estimate extruded production during this time period which could then be used to give a more accurate estimation. Meter readings will continue to be taken on a daily basis so this data will be available for future assessments

Vehicle Washing

The method of estimation for volume of water used for vehicle washing is not 100% accurate as assumptions are made about the length of time it takes to wash the vehicle and the number of vehicles washed per week. Improved assessment could be made by installation of a water meter. This would need to be considered by senior management.

Mill Washing

This is also estimated, but as mill washing only contributes a small amount to the total water usage it is not considered significant.

Potential for Improvement

Table 4 below shows the processes ranked by water usage

Table 4 Processes ranked by water usage and Potential for Improvement

Process	% Water Used of total	Potential Improvement
Boiler Steam Generation	61.56	Limited and undesired. See note below
Water Weighed into Product	19.56	None. Finished products are currently meeting required legal moisture content as declared on label.
Vehicle Washing	18.57	Automatic Vehicle Wash installation to be investigated
Mill Washing	0.32	None. Insignificant quantity already used

Boiler Steam Generation and potential for improvement

Although steam generation is the process responsible for the greatest water usage, it is considered undesirable to significantly reduce the water usage. The extra steam used at high pelleting temperatures will reduce the electrical energy required to pass the raw materials through the Boa and press. Therefore, the pelleting process is more energy and resource efficient overall if the levels of steam produced by the boiler are maintained.

Summary

Estimated water usage by process exceeds billed water usage by 563 m³

The most likely reason for this is over estimation of vehicle water usage. However, this still accounts for a considerable amount of water used and is probably the process with the most scope for improvement. Investigation into automatic vehicle washes is to be carried out.

Observation of the site indicates no visible water leaks.

Appendix 1 Methods of Estimation of Water Use

Vehicle Washing

Pump flow rate = 15 litres per minute

Average wash time = 15 minutes

Average water use per wash = $15 \times 15 = 225$ litres

Approximately 120 washed per week

Total water use per week = $225 \times 120 = 27000$ litres = 27 m^3

Total water use per year = $27 \times 52 = 1404 \text{ m}^3$

Mill washing

IBC s used which contain 1000 litres

Intakes are washed with water once a month

Each washing for each of the 2 intakes uses 1 IBCs = 2000 litres

$2000 \times 12 = 24000$ litres = 24 m^3

WASTE AUDIT

SITE: LLANSANTFFRAID MILL

DATE PLANNED: 10/03/15

DATE COMPLETED: 31/03/15

AUDITED BY: Sandra Cipollaro, Sally Davies

AUDIT SUMMARY TO MANAGERS: 31/03/15

REMEDIAL ACTIONS DISCUSSED WITH OPERATIVES:

tba

DATE OF NEXT AUDIT: MARCH 2018

Audit Summary

Table 1a *Assessment of waste management* and Table 1b *Recycling efforts* were completed prior to the day of the Audit.

A walk round of the site was undertaken. A map of the site indicating locations of waste receptacles is included. The site was found to be clean and tidy with no litter visible. It was a very windy day but no litter had been blown around the site. Inside the mill, there was little evidence of leakage/spillage leading to waste of raw materials or finished products.

Observations were recorded in tables 2a *Process Waste Audit* and 2b *Observations of skips and bins*.

The inspection started with raw materials intake and the production process was followed. All operations that generate waste were recorded in table 2a. Observations regarding management of the waste were also recorded.

An assessment of waste segregation and recycling was made by observation of waste receptacles and results recorded in table 2b.

The observations are summarised below.

Waste Segregation

Waste was being segregated as required, with paper and plastic being collected into the appropriate bins by the mill operatives. Small numbers of loose bags were noted by the hand tips and the presses. These were to be put into the appropriate receptacle by the end of each shift.

Waste Recycling

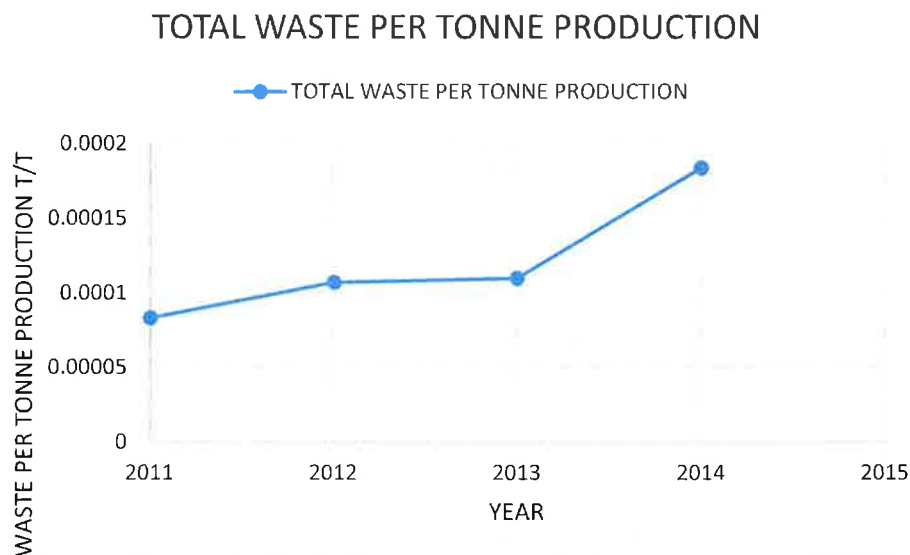
Waste was being taken to the appropriate baler or compactor ready for collection to be recycled. There appeared to be no recyclable waste being placed in general rubbish bins.

Waste Amounts

The amount of waste observed was considered to be acceptable. Some waste on site has been returned from Wynnstay stores and is not attributable to the mill. Therefore, when calculating waste produced by the mill, the weigh tickets from skips, balers and compactor cannot be used.

The waste produced by the mill is normally calculated from the known weight of raw materials used and the packing associated with the raw material (see figure 1 Total waste per tonne production below). For example, the weight of plastic bags used to contain 20 kg of supplement is multiplied up for the tonnage of supplement used. The apparent increase in waste for 2014 is due to improved accuracy of calculation rather than real increases. No significant waste stream was identified by the audit that is not considered in these calculations.

Figure 1



How full are the waste receptacles?

An assessment was made of how full the skips and bins were at the audit and recorded on sheet 2b. None of the bins seen were too full so that waste was overflowing. The large skips 2 and 3 that are emptied by external contractors appeared full. The emptying of the skips is to be monitored to prevent the skips from becoming over full.

Improvements

As the process is considered to produce limited amounts of waste, it was felt that there is little scope to reduce waste further.

The importance of good maintenance practices in the mill is recognised as essential to keep the process efficient and to minimise the usage of raw material and the leakage or spillage of product as it moves through the production process.

Raw materials will continue to be purchased in bulk where appropriate to further limit waste production.

On a Group scale, the scope of recycling is being reviewed.

Other Comments and remedial actions

The site map showing the location of waste receptacles and table 2b have been modified to reflect tote bins and waste bins on site. See Site map version 2 31/03/15.

It was noted that in some skips the waste did not appear to be generated by Wynnstay. For example, children's bicycles were seen in one skip and discarded flower arrangements in another.

It was also noted that there were tote bags present for the packers to use that had been returned from Rhosfawr after previously containing feed. These bags had a strong mouse odour and at least one mouse was seen inside the bags. The practice of reusing tote bags should be reviewed if there is a risk of contamination with mouse urine/droppings.

The tote bag used by the packers for discarded feed was not labelled as procedure requires. As highlighted in previous UFAS audits, it is not acceptable to have bags or other containers whose contents are not identified in the mill.

¹Table 1a Assessment of Waste Management

Name of Haulier	Collection Point	Date collected 2014	Weight collected t	Average Bill	Where is waste finally disposed
Parry & Evans	Cardboard Skip	Jan Feb April May July Sept Nov Dec	4.82 6.02 1.66 5.60 3.32 2.96 3.90 0.71	0.00	Recycling cardboard
Parry & Evans	Plastic Skip	Feb May July	7.40 7.74 4.24	0.00	Recycled Plastic
Potters	Skip 1	Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug September Oct Nov Dec	11.04 16.96 6.38 6.50 6.28 6.78 12.84 4.90	2073.20 1372.52 2141.48 901.98 1414.05 916.50 879.88 30.00 1032.50 701.3 1773.64 712.9	General waste to sorting facility Welshpool/ landfill
Parry & Evans	Paper Bank	Unknown	Unknown	0.00	Recycled paper

Signed _____ Sandra Cipollaro _____

Date _____ 31/03/15 _____

¹ Wasteman version 1.0 06/11/14

Table 1b Recycling Efforts

Materials Collected	Where Generated	Amount t	Recycling Revenue	Recycling costs	Avoided Disposal Costs @ £121.00 per tonne landfill	% waste currently recycled
Plastic	RM Intake	1.83	0	0	677.60	100%
	Group excluding mill	13.78	0	0	1667.38	100%
Paper	RM Intake	3.81	0	0		
	Group excluding mill	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	100%
Cardboard	RM Intake	0				
	Group excluding mill	28.98	0	0	3627.58	100%
Wood	RM Intake	22.6	0	0	2734.60	100%
	Group excluding mill	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	100%

Signed _____ Sandra Cipollaro _____

Date _____ 31/03/15 _____

Table 2a Process waste audit worksheet

Process	Waste Type	Management	Responsibility
Bagged raw material intake – paper	Paper bags	Collected and baled at the end of every shift in baler 1 by Control Room	Blending Operatives
Bagged raw material intake – plastic	Plastic bags	Collected in tote bin 4 by Control Room	Blending Operatives
Bulk raw material intake	None	n/a	n/a
Liquid raw material intake	IBCs	Reused	Site manager, Deputy Mill Manager
Blending	None	n/a	n/a
Cubing	Fines from feed	Reprocessed into mill	Mill Operatives
Bulk outloading	Meal from screening feeds	Reprocessed into mill	Mill Operatives
Packing	Meal from screening feeds	Reprocessed into mill	Mill Operatives
	1st 10kg of feed from each run collected into tote bin 2	Reprocessed into mill	Mill Operatives
Maintenance	General	Collected in rubbish bins 5 and 6	Maintenance staff, Deputy Mill Manager
Warehouse	None	n/a	n/a
Cleaning	Feed from spills	Reprocessed into mill	Cleaners

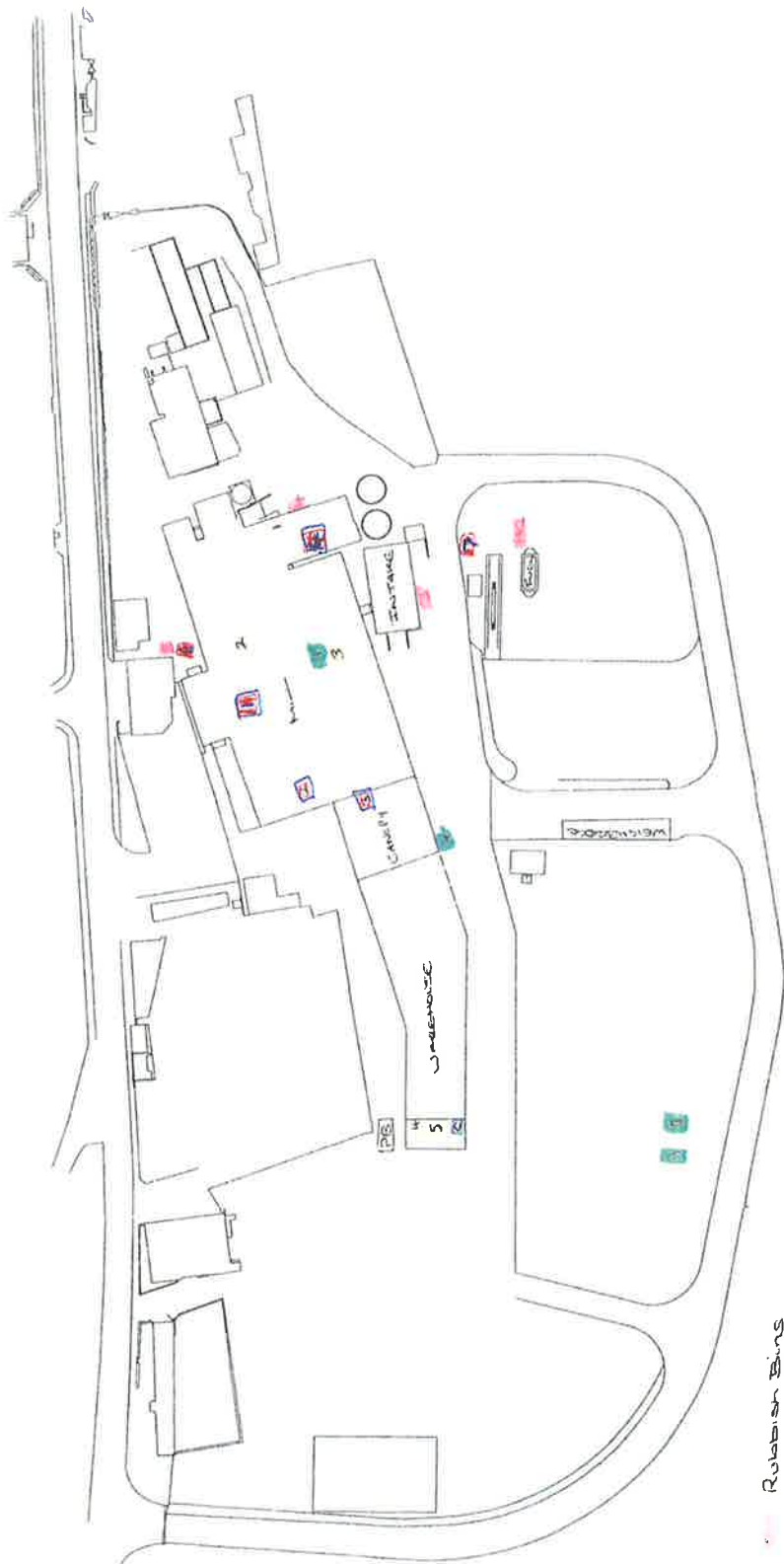
Signed _____ S. Davies _____ Date _____ 31/03/15 _____

Table 2b Observations of skips and bins

Ref	Location	Waste Type	Waste type seen	How full is skip/bin
Skip 1	Mill by Presses	Feed	Feed nuts and meal	Quarter full
Skip 2	Waste Area	Plastic	Plastic only	Full
Skip 3 (Yellow)	Waste Area	General Waste	General waste	Full
Skip 4	Corner of Canopy	General Rubbish	General waste. Some has the appearance of not being generated by Wynnstay	Full
Paper Bank	Outside Recycling Area	Paper	Paper	Nearly empty
Tote Bin 1	Mill (Bagging)	Feed (Pig and poultry)	Tote bin labelled pig and poultry is actually being used for fines for all species when inside intake is out of operation	Quarter full
Tote Bin 2	Mill (Bagging)	Feed (Ruminant)	Tote bag used for discarded feed (all species) from 1 st few bags of each run. Tote bag is unlabelled	Half full
Tote Bin 3	Under Canopy	Feed	Ruminant feed nuts	Third full
Tote bin 4	By Control Room	Plastic	Plastic	Nearly empty
Baler 1	Outside Control Room	Paper	Paper	Half full
Baler 2	On Micro	Paper	Paper bags in baler. Crate on micro for collecting plastic bags which are then baled in baler 5	Half full
Baler 3	Mill by Presses	Plastic	Plastic bags – small pile waiting to be baled	Half full
Baler 4	Recycling Area	Plastic	Not in Use	n/a
Baler 5	Recycling Area	Plastic	Plastic. 2 tote bags of plastic arrived for baling during audit	2 thirds full
Compactor	Recycling Area	Cardboard	Cardboard	Sealed unit

Rubbish bins 1 & 2	By Diesel Tank	General	General Waste	Half full
Rubbish bin 3	By Intake 1	General	General Waste	One fifth full
Rubbish Bin 4	Outside Mill by Control Room	General	General Waste	Full
Rubbish bin 5 and 6	By Maintenance Workshop	General	General waste	Full
Rubbish bin 7	By vehicle wash	General	General waste	Three quarters full

Signed _____ S. Davies _____ Date _____ 31/03/15 _____



- Rubbish Bins
- Balers
- Skips
- Tote Bins
- RB Paper Bins
- C Compactor

Site Map
Version 2

31-3-15

Waste Audit Methodology

Introduction

A waste audit is carried out every four years. The flow chart below summaries the methodology used to audit waste minimisation.



Audit Preparation

1. Selection of Audit Team

Staff from all areas of operation that are involved in waste management were selected for the Audit Team:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| • Mill/Site Manager | Ray Jones |
| • Health & Safety Manager | Sandra Cipollaro |
| • Quality Controller | Sally Davies |
| • Production Manager | Emyr Jones |

Sandra Cipollaro and Sally Davies head the team

2. Current Management of Waste

Waste processed on site is generated by the mill, head office and weighbridge operations, garage, and retail stores.

Waste generated by the mill is processed by the mill operatives. Warehouse staff are responsible for processing cardboard and plastic returned from retail stores. The cleaner is responsible for taking general and recyclable waste from the offices to the appropriate collection point. Garage staff are responsible for taking their waste to the appropriate collection point. Any hazardous waste is collected by a licensed contractor. Wooden pallets are processed at Astley site.

To assess current waste generation and management details of waste contractors used (Table 1a), waste generated and recycled (Table 1b) and skips and bins used for waste collection (table 1c) are shown.

Table 1a Assessment of Waste Management

Name of Haulier	Collection Point	Date collected	Weight collected t	Average Bill/Monthly cost£	Where is waste finally disposed

Table 1b Recycling Efforts (Annual)

Materials Collected	Where Generated	Amount t	Recycling Revenue	Recycling costs	Avoided Disposal Costs	% waste currently recycled	
Plastic	RM Intake*						
	Group						
Paper	RM Intake*						
	Group						
Cardboard	RM Intake						
	Group						
Wood	RM Intake						
	Group						
General	RM Intake						
	Group						

*Rm intake figure estimated from raw material used and associated packaging

The skips and bins on site are described in table 1c below

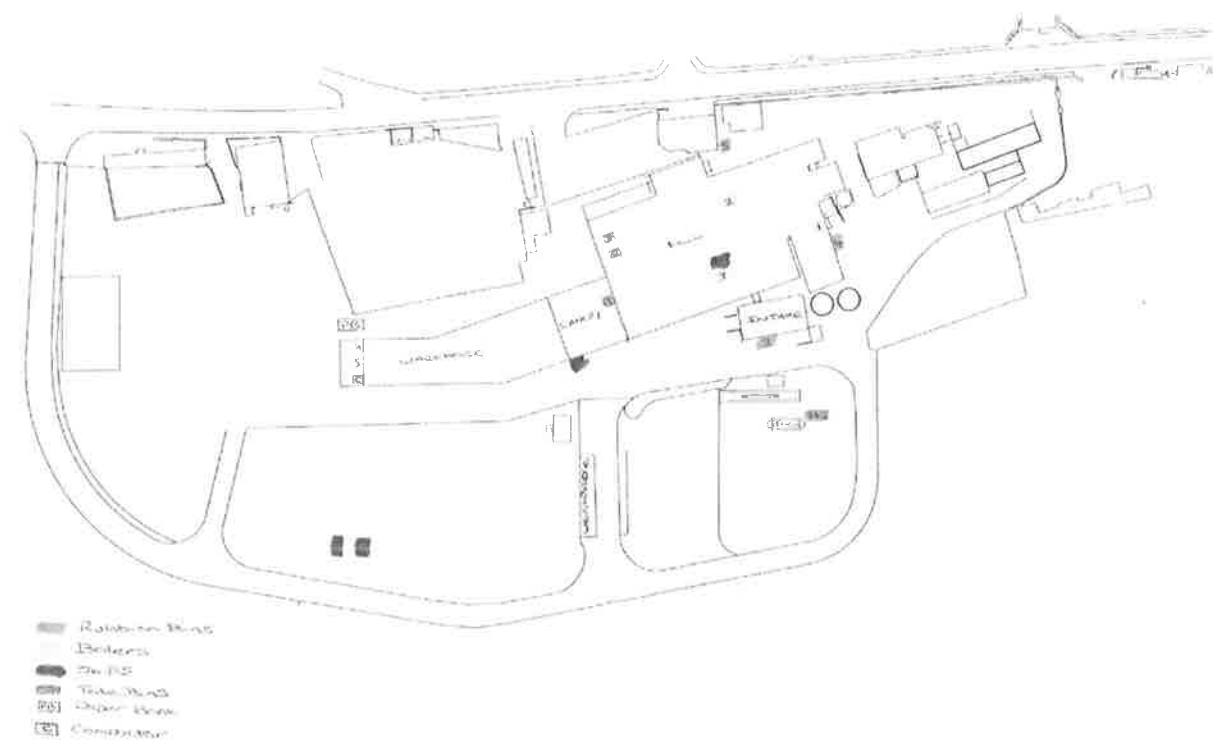
Table 1c Site skips and waste bins

Ref	Location	Waste Type
Skip 1	Mill by Presses	Feed
Skip 2	Waste Area	Plastic
Skip 3	Waste Area	General Waste
Skip 4	Corner of Canopy	General Rubbish
Paper Bank	Outside Recycling Area	Paper
Tote Bin 1	Mill (Bagging)	Feed (Ruminant)
Tote Bin 2	Mill (Bagging)	Feed (pig & Poultry)
Tote Bin 3	Under Canopy	Feed
Baler 1	Outside Control Room	Plastic
Baler 2	On Micro	Plastic
Baler 3	Mill by Presses	Plastic
Baler 4	Recycling Area	Plastic
Baler 5	Recycling Area	Plastic
Compactor	Recycling Area	Cardboard
Rubbish bins 1 & 2	By Diesel Tank	General
Rubbish bin 3	By Intake 1	General

Rubbish Bin 4	Outside Control Room	General
Rubbish bin 5	By Maintenance Workshop	General

3. Location Map

A location map shows the location and type of waste receptacle used.



4. Health and Safety Risk Assessment

To prepare for the audit team to inspect the site, the Health and Safety manager conducts a risk assessment to cover requirements for entering the mill and personal protective equipment required for carrying out a physical examination of daily waste produced. See Appendix 1 Risk Assessment

Day of Audit

5. Site Observation

The audit team will conduct a walk-through of the mill site to assess the sites and processes that generate waste. The inspection starts with raw materials intake and follows the production process. All operations that generate waste, the types of waste that are produced, and how they are managed are noted in the Table 2a Process waste audit worksheet. Assessment of management of the waste is also made by observations of the skips and bins (Table 2b)

Table 2a Process waste audit worksheet

Process	Waste Type	Management	Responsibility

Table 2b Observations of skips and bins

Ref	Location	Waste Type	Waste type seen	How full is skip/bin
Skip 1	Mill by Presses	Feed		
Skip 2	Waste Area	Plastic		
Skip 3	Waste Area	General Waste		
Skip 4	Corner of Canopy	General Rubbish		
Paper Bank	Outside Recycling Area	Paper		
Tote Bin 1	Mill (Bagging)	Feed (Ruminant)		
Tote Bin 2	Mill (Bagging)	Feed (pig & Poultry)		
Tote Bin 3	Under Canopy	Feed		
Baler 1	Outside Control Room	Plastic		
Baler 2	On Micro	Plastic		
Baler 3	Mill by Presses	Plastic		
Baler 4	Recycling Area	Plastic		
Baler 5	Recycling Area	Plastic		
Compactor	Recycling Area	Cardboard		
Rubbish bins 1 & 2	By Diesel Tank	General		
Rubbish bin 3	By Intake 1	General		
Rubbish Bin 4	Outside Control Room	General		
Rubbish bin 5	By Maintenance Workshop	General		

Audit Follow Up

6. Audit Summary

The findings of the audit are summarised to assess:

- Are wastes being segregated as required
- Are wastes being recycled as required
- Are waste amounts acceptable
- How full are skips/bins
- Could any processes be improved to reduce waste production
- Any other comments/observations

7. Feed back to operatives and managers

Managers are informed of audit findings and are responsible for informing operatives responsible for processing the waste of the findings and any remedial action required.

8. Comparison with Previous audits

The performance of waste management is compared to results from previous audits.



RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

Location

Mill and Yard

Activity

Waste Audit

Persons at Risk

Audit Team.

Hazard	How might they be harmed?	Control Measures
Slips, trips and falls	May be injured if they trip over objects or slip/trip on rough terrain	• Site keep tidy as possible • General good housekeeping is carried out within the mill. • Walkways kept clear. • Safety boots to be worn
Hygiene and potential contact with Bio Hazards	Contraction of 'Weils disease' from rat urine.	• Cover cuts with waterproof plaster. • Wear rubber gloves • Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking
Sharp Objects Glass, nails, etc	Cuts and scratches	• Wear rubber gloves • Wear safety boots.
Manual Handling	Injury from attempting to move heavy objects	• Assess the load before handling • Do not lift unless comfortable doing so.
Weather Issues	extremes of weather can cause injuries such as wind blown debris	• Wear sensible outdoor clothing • Cancel activity if there is extreme weather
Physical Hazards present at site	Slippery or unstable ground. Areas without vehicle segregation. Moving vehicles	• Wear appropriate PPE • High Vis clothing to be worn • Take note of any vehicle in vicinity

Additional Controls in place

- Hi Visibility clothing must be worn.
- Trained First Aider on site.
- Inform site Manager that audit is taking place
- Do not climb up skip.

Signed:

Date of Assessment: Jan 2015

