

## Annex 1

### RISK ASSESSMENT PLAN FOR INSTALLATIONS

The risk assessment plan referred to in Article 4(1) shall contain the following elements:

- (1) the site plan;
- (2) the locations where pellet spills and losses may originate from within the installation's boundaries, specifying high- and low-risk locations;
- (3) the handling operations during which pellet spills and losses may originate from within the installation's boundaries, specifying high- and low-risk operations;
- (4) the estimation of the quantities of spills and losses in the identified locations and operations;
- (5) drawing up of the list of the activities over which the installation might have authority to exercise control, including suppliers, sub-contractors and off-site storage facilities;
- (6) the definition of one specific role of a member of staff responsible for recording, investigating and follow-up on spills and losses, including reporting to competent authorities as in Article 4
- (7) and Article 9 (1);
- (8) description of equipment in place to prevent, contain and clean up spills and losses. Economic operators shall consider at least the following, taking into account the nature and size of the installation as well as the scale of its operations:
  - (a) For prevention: vacuum seals on hoses and pipework; tear- and impact-resistant packaging that can withstand degradation in aquatic environments; equipment to create secure connection points with secondary barriers in place; loading systems designed to ensure transfer lines can be completely emptied after loading and unloading; sealed containers or external silos to store pellets; automated transport systems for pellets;
  - (b) For containment: catchment devices placed along the exterior edge of loading and unloading areas; industrial vacuum cleaners and hand tools for immediate cleaning; internal and external drain covers, storm water drainage or filtration systems to manage reasonably foreseeable flood or storm events; a sewage treatment system;
  - (c) For clean-up: industrial vacuum cleaners for internal and external usage; dedicated appropriate containers for recovered pellets that are covered, labelled and secured to prevent further spills and losses; hand tools (e.g., brooms, dustpan and brush, buckets, repair tapes); reinforced collection bags.

- (9) description of procedures in place to prevent, contain and clean up spills and losses. Economic operators shall consider at least the following, taking into account the nature and size of the installation as well as the scale of its operations;
- (a) for prevention: limits on the volumes of pellets transported in certain packaging (e.g., pellets must be packaged and sealed in 25kg sacks, and loaded no more than 1 tonne per pallet); regular inspection and maintenance of packaging, containers and storage facilities; use of spill trays under transfer points and during loading and unloading; clear protocols for opening, loading, EN 2 EN closing and sealing containers at the start and end of loading; physical testing and monitoring of the effectiveness of prevention procedures;
  - (b) for containment: regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of catchment devices; regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of drain covers, stormwater drainage or filtration systems; regular inspection and cleaning of vehicles leaving and/or entering a site, outgoing water facilities and fences on the perimeter of the facility that are in public areas when applicable; immediate replacement or repair of leaking packaging; checks for broken and discarded packaging or containers for residual pellets before disposal or repair; maintenance of sewage treatment system;
  - (c) for clean-up: spilled plastic pellets are cleaned up immediately to prevent losses to the environment, at the latest upon the termination of the operation, and collected in a designated container. If possible, spilt plastic pellets are reused as raw materials to reduce wastage. If spilt plastic pellets cannot be reused as raw materials, they are retrieved and disposed of in accordance with waste legislation.
- (10) in addition to elements described in points (1) to (9), economic operators that are medium or large-sized enterprises and operate installations where plastic pellets in quantities above 1 000 tonnes have been handled in the previous calendar year shall also take the following actions:
- (a) describe the elements that should be reviewed at formal management meetings at least once a year including the estimated quantity and causes of any losses; preventive, mitigating and clean up equipment and procedures implemented and their effectiveness.
  - (b) establish an awareness and training programme, based on the employees' specific roles and responsibilities, on prevention, containment and clean-up, the installation, use and maintenance of equipment, the execution procedures, as well as the monitoring and reporting of pellet losses; (c) set the procedures for informing drivers, suppliers and subcontractors about the relevant procedures to prevent, contain and clean up spills and losses.