



Webinars for Cold Chain Professionals

COMPLIANCE WEEK: DAY 1

STARTING AT 10:30AM

In association with



TOM SOUTHALL
POLICY DIRECTOR
COLD CHAIN FEDERATION





DAY 1

HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE COLD CHAIN

SCHEDULE

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| 10:35 – 10:50 | Health and Safety policy update | Citation |
| 10:50 – 11:10 | PPE & Covid-19 | Gold Freeze The Extreme Temperature Specialists |
| 11:10 – 11:30 | The transition to low GWP refrigerants | STAR REFRIGERATION |
| 11:30 – 11:45 | ISO Standards in the cold chain | bsi. |
| 11:45 – 12:00 | Technical & Safety Expert Group update | THE ICE CO° storage & logistics |



File View Help

Audio

Sound Check  ?

Computer audio
 Phone call
 No audio

Microphone Array (Conexant SmartA... ▾

Speakers (Conexant SmartAudio HD) ▾

Talking: **Shane Brennan**

Questions

[Enter a question for staff]

Send

CCF - COVID 19 - INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE
Webinar ID: 308-161-843





HEALTH & SAFETY UPDATE

Citation

MICHAEL BROWN, HEALTH & SAFETY CONSULTANT

Citation

**Michael
Brown.**

Post Brexit

Changes Post Brexit- CE & UK Law

- The Machinery Directive was implemented into UK law by the Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 1992
 - Machinery first placed on the European market after 1 January 1993.
 - Transposed into UK legislation as :
 - **The Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008**
 - The CE mark will be superseded on January 1st 2021 by the UKCA (United Kingdom Conformity Assessed) mark for items that originally required a CE mark (for UK use only), anything delivered to the EU will still require the CE assessment.
 - All importers and suppliers must ensure any machinery has a UKCA mark (or CE mark until the 31st December 2020) before putting into use.
 - **PUWER** is still applicable to all machinery whether new or not.
-

Changes Post Brexit- CE & UK Law

CE UK
CA

Post Brexit: H&S Changes

Changes to the Chemical Industry:

- BIOCIDES (authorisation of biocidal substances and products)
- CLP (classification, labelling and packaging of substances and chemicals)
- PIC (prior informed consent)
- PPP (pesticides or plant protection products)
- REACH registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals.

At present there are no other announced changes to existing Health and Safety Law.

Possible HSE Focus During 2021:

- **Coronavirus:** Expect to see more premises (and documentation) inspections around the coronavirus legislation.

Covid-19 Inspection Tips:

To make things run smoothly, ensure you are recording:

- **Sanitisation Checks:** Commonly touched worksurfaces, welfare areas and also vehicles, particularly if they are fleet / pool vehicles.
- **PPE:** Ensure that you issue your staff members with PPE and that you have records to confirm they have received it, the type received and that they understand how to use it. Ensure they inspect it periodically and record this.
- **Social Distancing:** Ensure that your staff are obeying this and that appropriate signage and markings are clearly displayed and visible.

Possible HSE Focus During 2021:

Examples of Documentation

Citation
Team Brief

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Where does PPE fit in?

Under PPE Regulations, your employer must risk assess the work you do and take all reasonable steps to eliminate or reduce risk from hazards to an acceptable level.

If the employer decides that some risk still remains you must be provided with the appropriate PPE.

Some hazards are deemed to be always present in certain workplaces, for example separate regulations require hard hats to be worn in hard hat areas, at all times e.g. on construction sites.

To ascertain the level of risk, your employer will undertake a risk assessment and then use the hierarchy of control in order to identify what control measures are necessary.

IDEAL

●

Elimination:
Removing the hazard entirely, for example banning fork lift trucks from operating in pedestrianised areas.

Substitution:
Replace the hazard with a less hazardous process or chemical, for example replacing spray paints which could be readily inhaled with brush applied paints.

Engineering controls:
Implement engineering controls in order to reduce the likelihood of risk, for example adding extraction to a paint spraying process.

Administrative controls:
Administrative controls relate to overall processes, such as rescheduling breaks and lunch shifts in order to reduce the likelihood of an infection spreading within the workforce.

LAST RESORT

●

PPE:
Where it is not practicable to implement other measures, PPE is used as a last resort.

Standards & CE marking

All PPE supplied for use within the UK should be appropriately marked with a 'BS, EN or ISO' standard number and CE marked. Common standards for PPE are as follows:

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EN 351-1 & EN 352-2—Standards for Ear Defenders & Plugs - BS EN 149—Standard for Disposable Half-Face Respirators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BS EN 166—Standard for Personal Eye Protection - BS EN 388—Standard for Mechanical Gloves |
|--|--|

Need help? Contact the Citation advice line! 0345 844 4848

The information is given for guidance and should not be taken as legally binding advice.

SAFETY TIPS

HOW TO FIT DISPOSABLE RESPIRATORS

Respirators can provide effective protection against respiratory contaminants such as dusts, microbes and other hazardous substances. Here are some tips to ensure that you select the right one, and that it fits correctly.

Types of Respirator Particle Filters:

Particle filters are designed to capture particles, such as dusts, fumes, mists and some micro-organisms from the air flowing through them. These filters can be used against both solid particles and liquid particles (mists, fine sprays and aerosols). These filters are classified according to their efficiency. You can identify this by looking for a 'P' (Particulate) marking on the filter, the higher the 'P' rating the more thoroughly the respirator will clean the air.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| P Ratings: | Additional Markings: |
| P1 – Low efficiency. | NR – Not reusable – Designed for a single work shift (eight hours) and must not be reused. |
| P2 – Medium efficiency. | R – Reusable. |
| P3 – High efficiency. | |

Before fitting the mask:

- Ensure that you are clean shaven to allow the mask to form a good, tight seal.
- Check that it is the right respirator for the task to be performed and your face type. Have you been face fit tested?
- Make sure the mask is free of rips, tears, contaminants or other damage.
- Follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer.
- Check for leaks every time you wear the mask.

How to fit the mask:



Hold the mask in one hand, ensuring the straps hang down behind it.



Offer the mask up to your face and ensure it fits comfortably.



Pull the lower strap over your head to the back of your neck.



Pull the upper strap over your head to rest above your ears.



Ensure the straps aren't twisted and adjust them by pulling both bottom and then top straps.



If there is a nose clip, press it against your nose in order to ensure a tight fit.

TEST

Prior to beginning your task, ensure that you carry out a seal test. Do this by:

1. Placing your hands over the filter material and breathing in sharply.
2. The mask should seal on to your face, hold your breath for 10 seconds.
3. The mask shouldn't alip, if it does, re-adjust your respirator and repeat the test.

NB. You're unlikely to get a full seal on a rPE mask. What you're looking for is if you can feel air coming in from around the mask seal, big breath and feel for air movement.



0345 844 4848 Citation

Possible HSE Focus During 2021:

- Homeworking and Display Screen assessments.
- Stress and Mental Health Management for employees.
- A Targeting of Transport:
 - Driver hours,
 - Tyre Age (maximum of 10 years old),
 - Appropriate risk assessments & documentation.
- Occupational Hygiene.



Crystal Ball Time?

- Changes to the Working time Directive?

This has been confirmed it is being looked at.

- Possible relaxation of the CDM 2015 regulations.
 - A potential divergence away from the Machinery Directive (CE) in the Supply of Machinery regulations for UKCA marking.
 - Further relaxation of Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) regulations and Health and Safety (Consulting with Employees) regulations.
-

Stay Updated.



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PPE & COVID-19

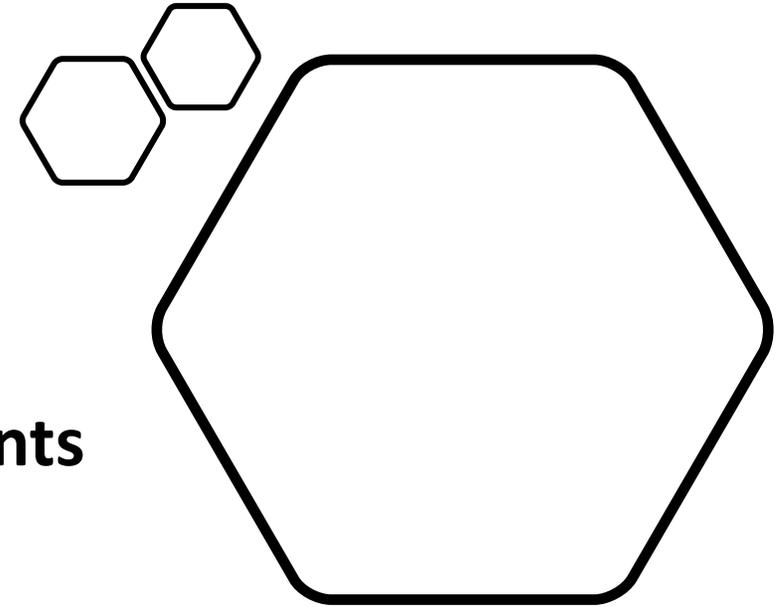


TAREK HAYAT, MANAGING DIRECTOR

COVID 19

Breaking the Chain

The PPE Challenge in sub zero environments



Tarek Hayat MBA RN
Managing Director Goldfreeze Ltd
A&E Nurse Specialist
tarek@goldfreeze.co.uk

Key Exploration Areas



What is the hazard we
need PPE for?



Developing & adapting
procedures and guidance

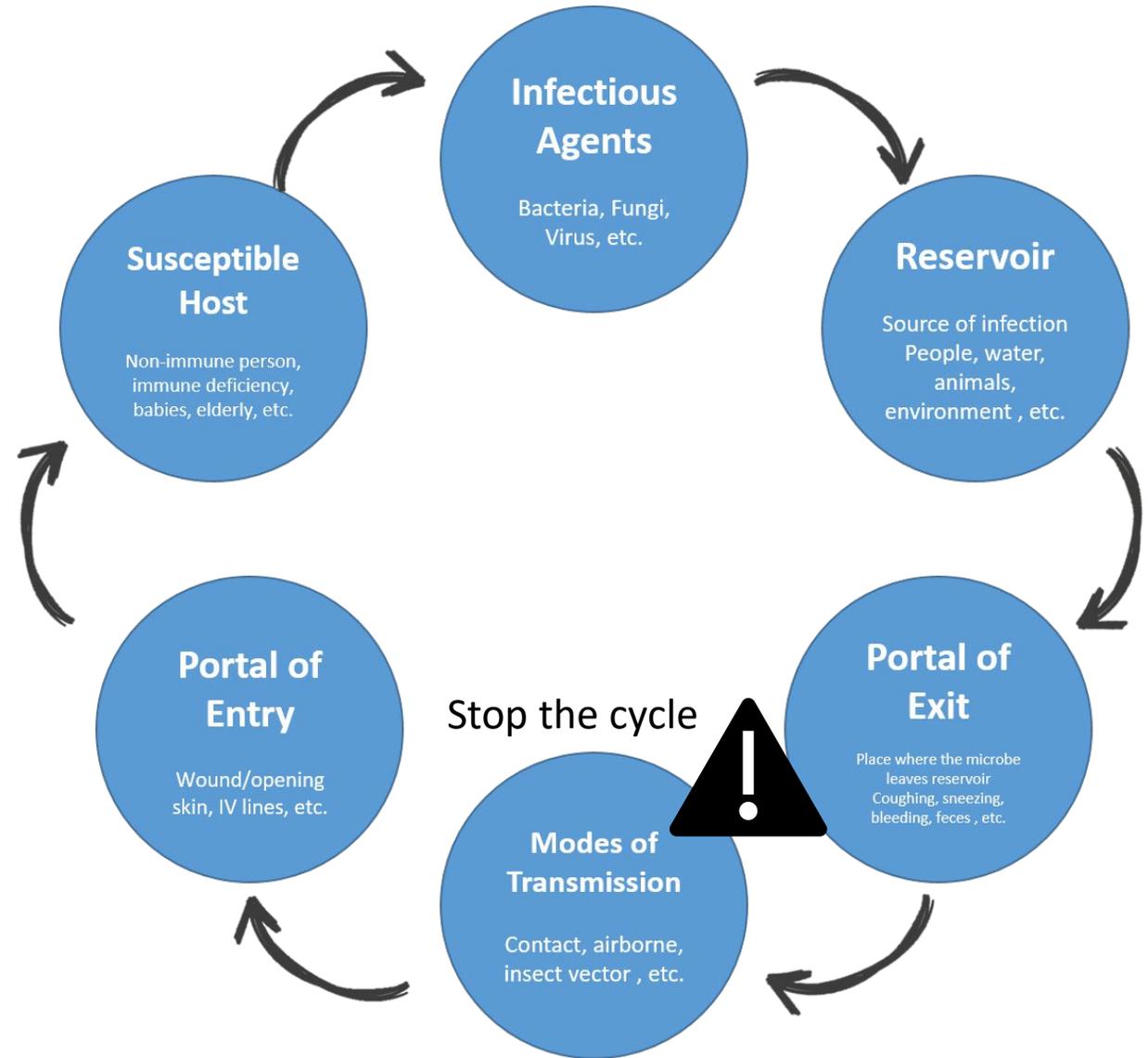


Monitoring and
interventions



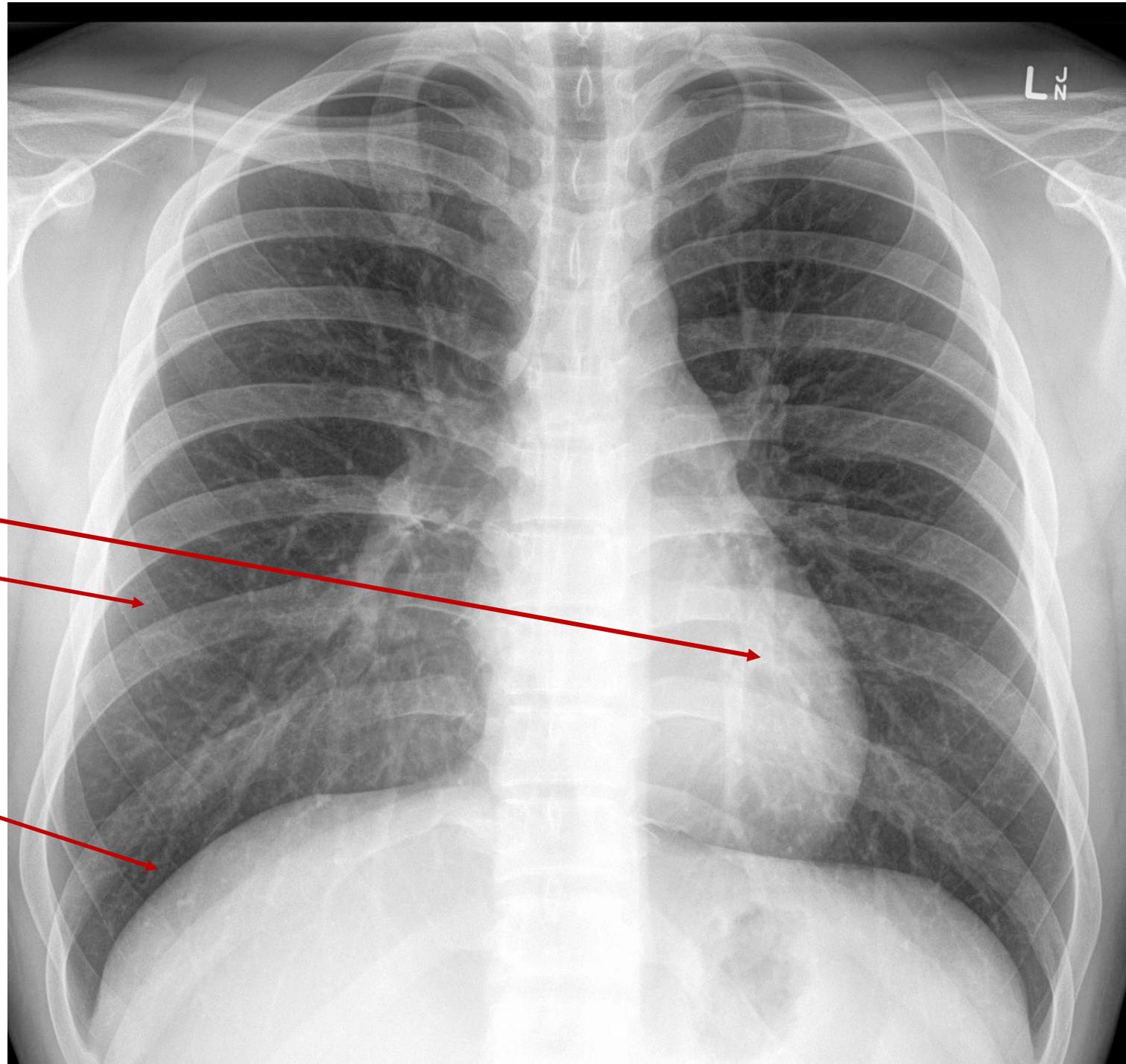
PPE solutions

The Chain of Infection



Systemic Effect of COVID

- Heart Clearly defined
- Black intercostal spatial definition
- Diaphragm obvious and equal on both side



Community Acquired Pneumonia

- Image more opaque
- Lower lobe inflammation/consolidation (red circle) can be single or bilateral
- Reduced lung capacity
- Increased respiratory effort
- Person is very unwell, weak, requires IV antibiotics and oxygen therapy

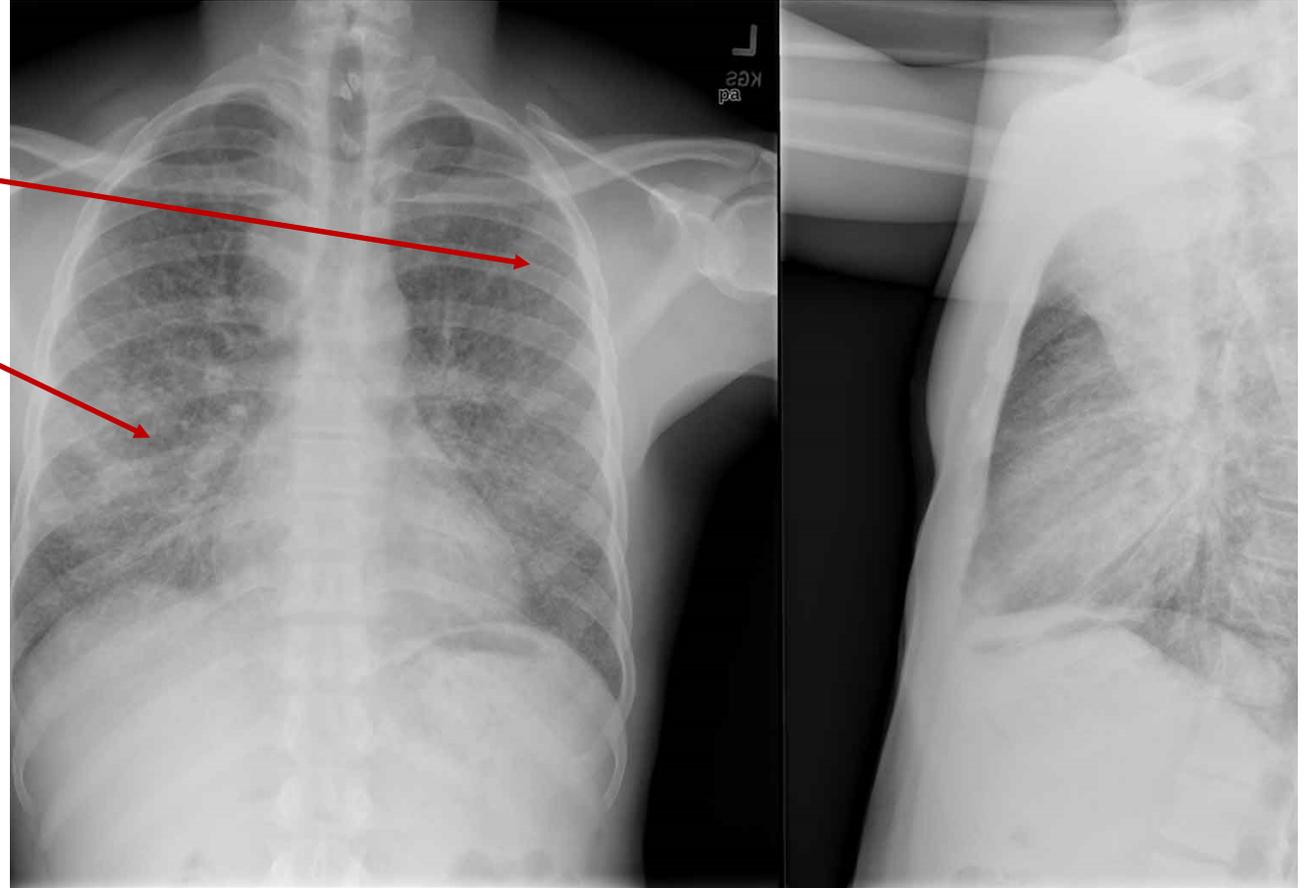


Severe COVID infection – Healthy Male

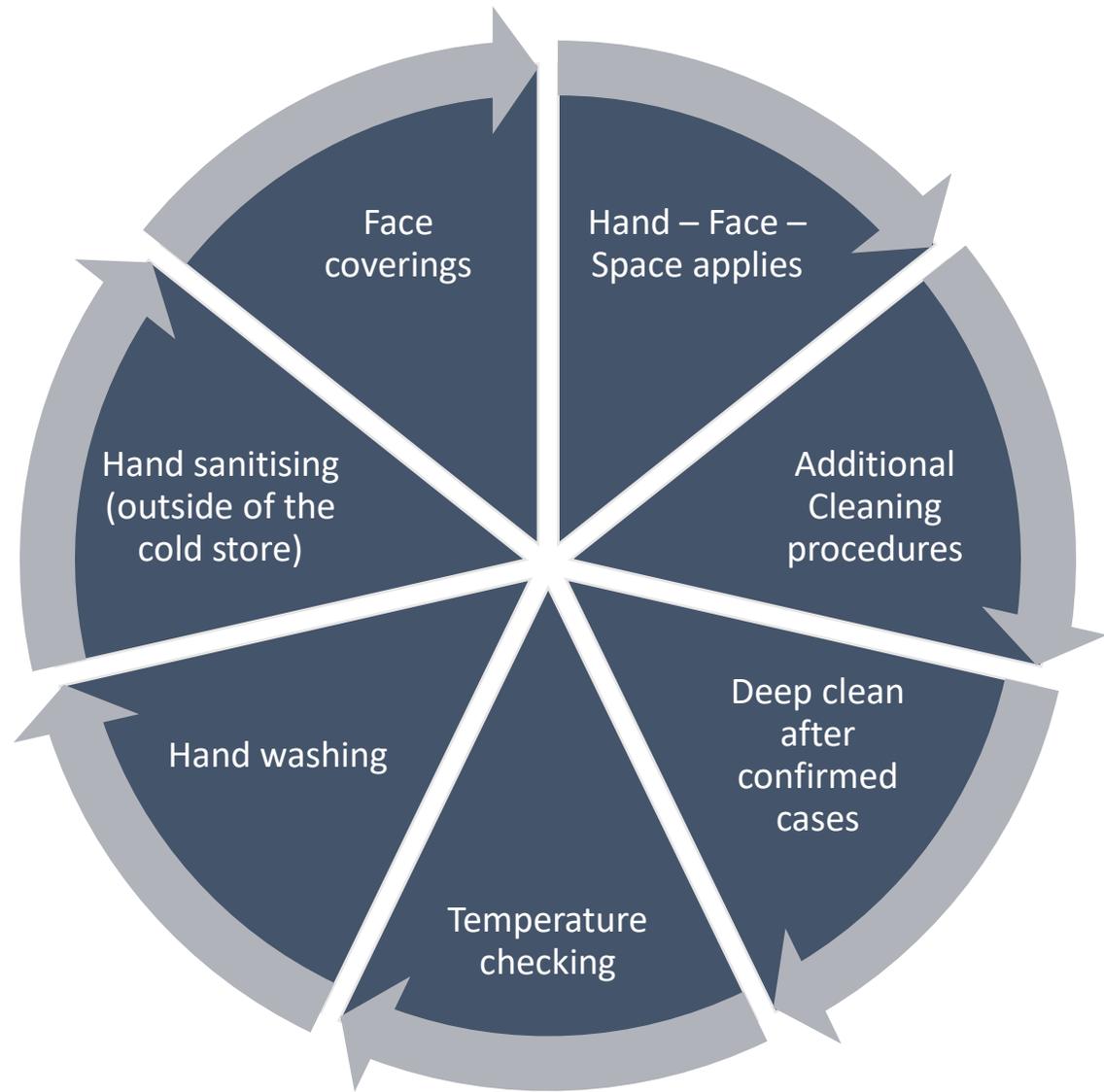


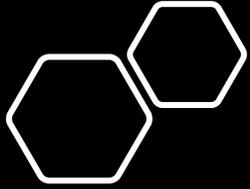
COVID – The Infection with no rules

- Profuse & acute inflammation of both lungs
- Significant reduction in lung capacity
- High respiratory effort
- High oxygen demand
- Reduced organ oxygenation
- Long-term scarring and fibrosis of lung tissue if survived
- Multi organ damage – Heart, Kidneys
- Effects of 'Long COVID'



Procedures, Guidance & Monitoring



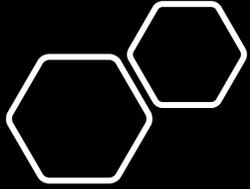


Unique Challenge of COVID to the Cold Chain

Growing Evidence That COVID thrives in the cold

1. The virus hangs in dry air longer
2. Cold air helps a virus remain active and able to infect
3. Cold air reduces our systemic ability to resist pathogens
4. Proximity transmission is higher in an enclosed cold area

Furness, C (2020), University of Toronto



Unique Challenges of the Cold Chain

Face coverings problematic due to moisture build up

Use of face shields impractical due to condensation

Hand washing and sanitisation not possible in gloved hands

Build-up of moisture on the surface of cold store clothing

Close proximity of work in food processing & manufacture at chill temperatures

Longer dissipation time of airborne droplets in cold air

Traditional sharing of cold store ppe

Ventilation challenge in coldstore

PPE Risk Reduction

- **Respiratory transmission**

Use of face coverings. How? Moisture build-up and freezing problematic

Use of distance – Essential

Early detection of raised body temperature – use of thermal equipment

Awareness of atmospheric droplets from breathing/talking

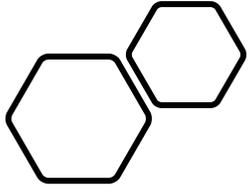
Development inherent antiviral fabrics and treatments eg Viraloff

Development of cold store respiratory solutions - forced air not an option due to battery failure in the cold

Discussions with the BAS over their breathing solutions in Antarctica

COVID benefits from physics in the cold (vapour-liquid-ice) – Protection therefore requires creative solutions





PPE Risk Reduction

- **Moisture Management (Disinfection)**

Disinfection of clothing

- drying cabinets, ionization devices or ozone, cold plasma, UV light
- washing/dry cleaning

Disinfection of rest areas where colleagues remain in PPE

Colleagues to change out of Coldstore PPE when visiting other site areas

- **Touch Transmission**

PPE not to be shared

Storage of PPE in colleague lockers

Hand hygiene outside the cold store

Infection Control culture

Feedback from cold chain colleagues indicates a high degree of success in COVID risk management.



PPE Future Development

- **Process Automation**

- **Personal**

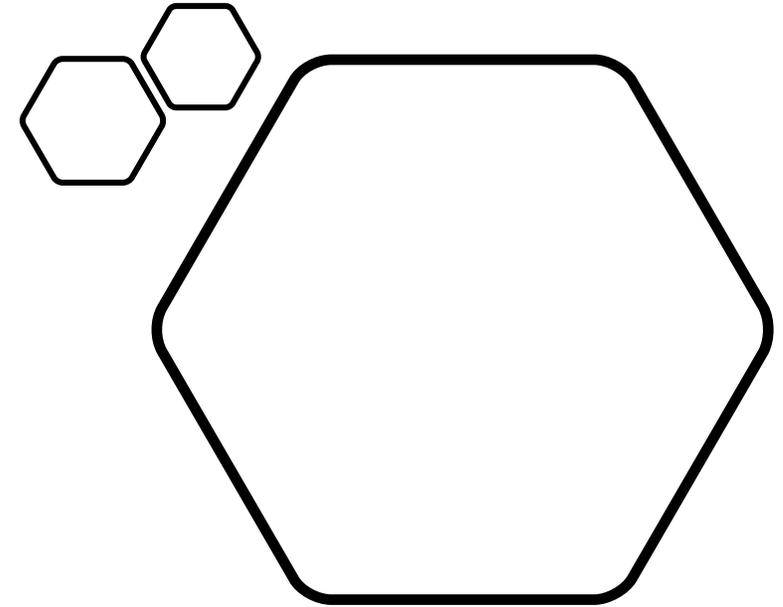
Anti viral fabrics & material treatments eg Viraloff
Respiratory solutions – key area of research
Vaccines

- **Environmental**

PPE management & storage
Ventilation
COVID Colleague Risk Assessment
Business process development

- **Technological**

Use of disinfection technology – eg UV lighting on entry and exit to cold environments
Smarter clothing eg Internal temperature sensors
PPE to develop as part of an industry wide solution – combination of textiles and tech



Summary

- COVID has no rules
- It thrives in cold environments
- For cold temperature PPE, COVID uses the laws of physics against us – solid/liquid/gas
- It is a unique challenge
- Cold chain colleagues are managing remarkably well
- PPE in the future will require a more technical and solution focused approach
- More research needs to be done on the effects of COVID on cold store colleagues

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Gold ❄️ Freeze

Any Questions?

www.goldfreeze.com

THE TRANSITION TO LOW GWP REFRIGERANTS



Dr ROB LAMB, SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR

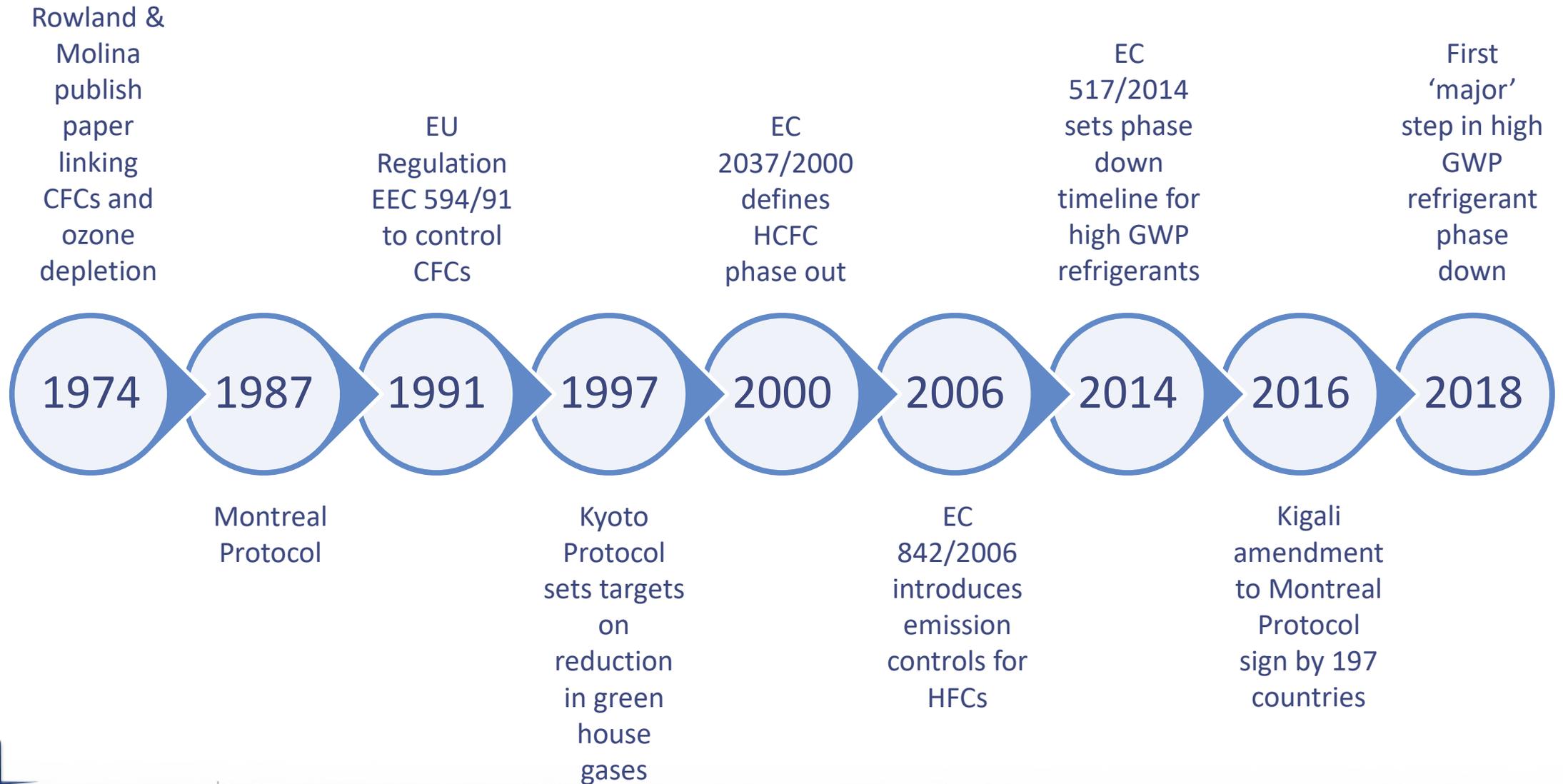
The transition to low GWP refrigerants

Dr Rob Lamb FInstR CEng MCIBSE
Group Sales & Marketing Director

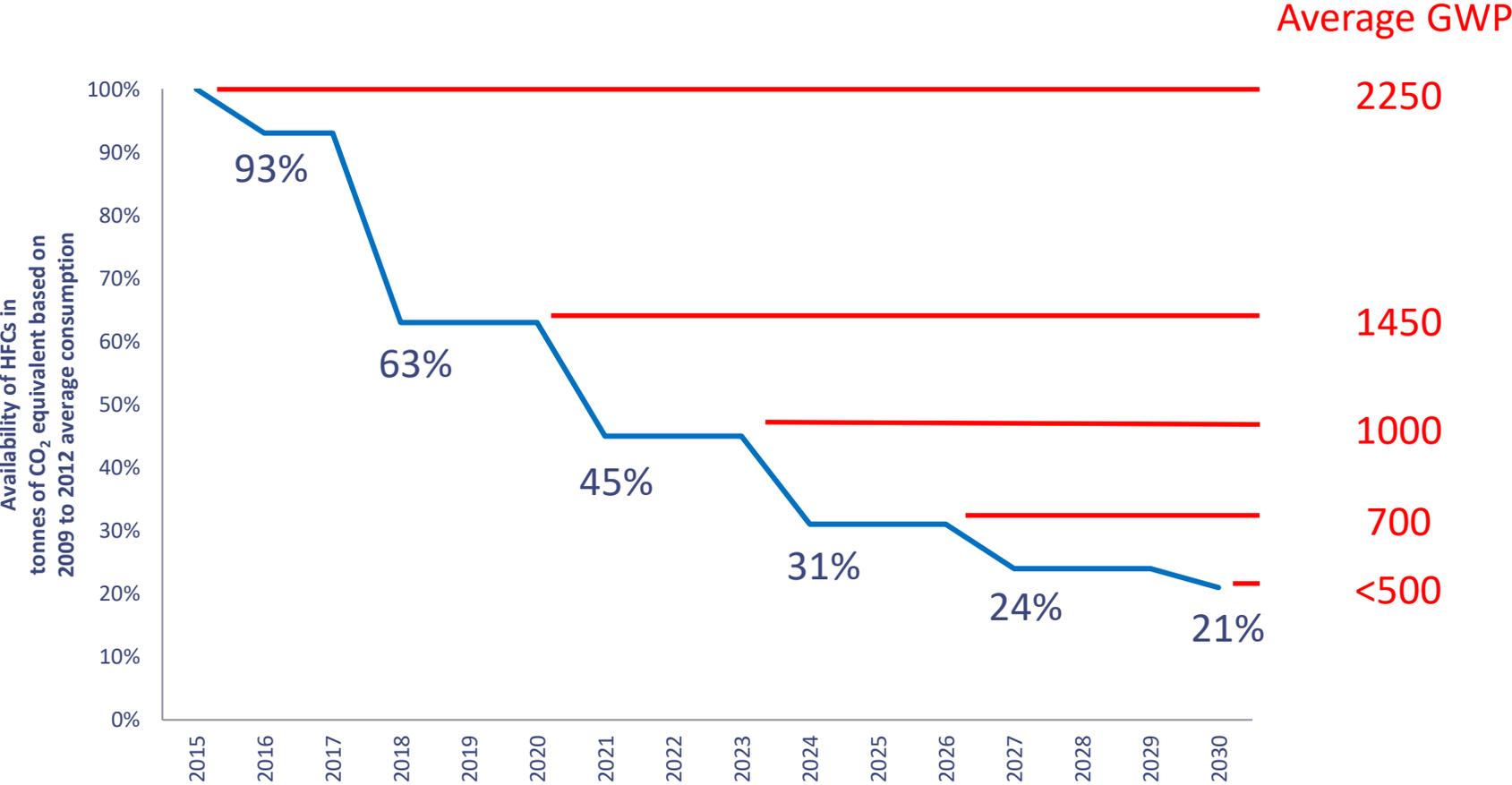


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An Ever Changing Picture

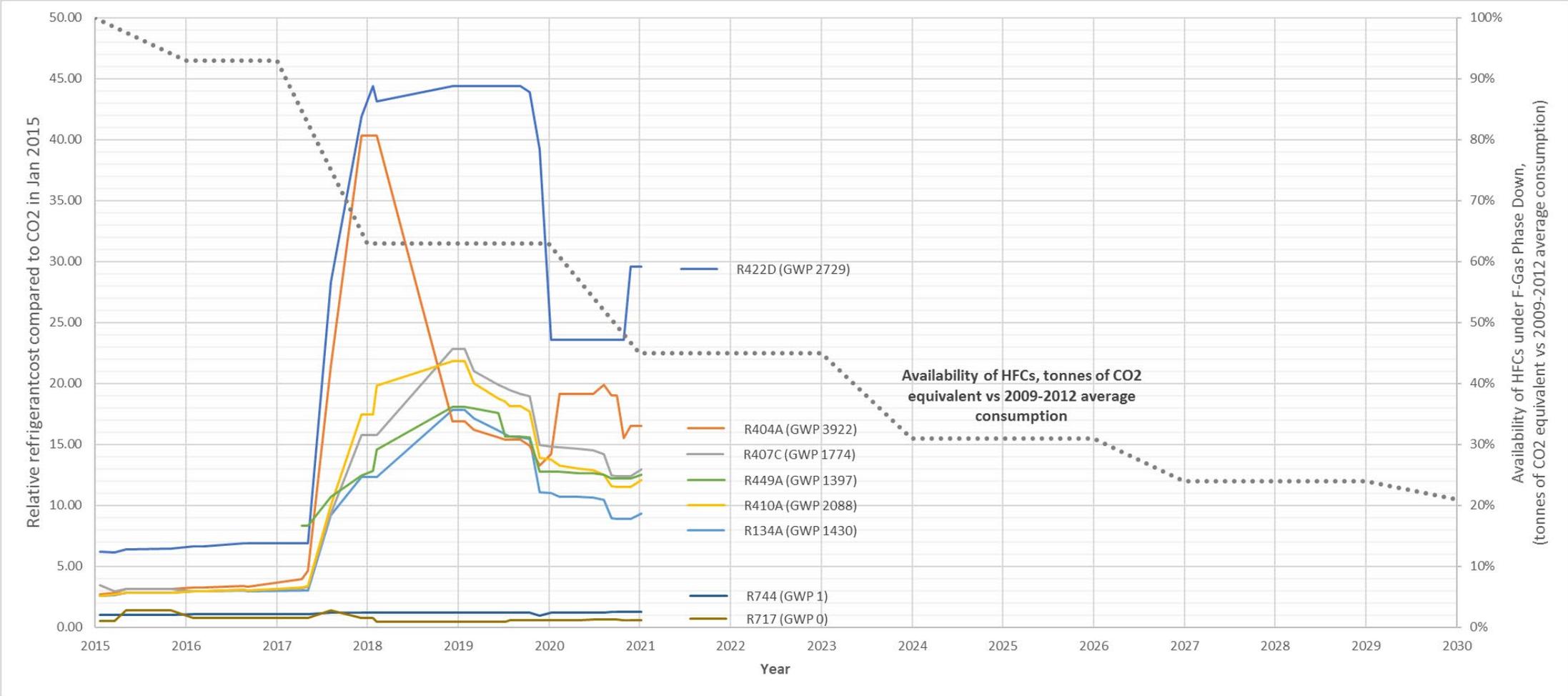


F-gas Phase Down Timeline



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F-gas Pricing



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- UK currently following existing EU phase down programme
 - No plans to change
 - Also following existing EN378 regulation
-
- **Business as usual!**



Refrigerated Trailers

- Follows F-gas regulation
- Move toward lower GWP leading to change in refrigerant
 - R452A replacing R404A but still has a GWP of 2,141
 - R410A systems replaced with R32 but beware of flammability!
- Trailer systems often not subject to service ban if less than 10kg charge
- Refrigerant subject to reduced availability and increased cost
- Beware of increases running costs
- Development work on other refrigerants such as CO₂
- Other regulations still in place such as mandatory leak testing

Refrigerant 'Risk'

| High Risk | Medium Risk | Low/No Risk |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| R404A R507 R422D | R134a R407F R448A R449A | HFO/HFC blends Ammonia CO ₂ HC |

- High 'risk' refrigerants are subject to:
 - Existing service ban on virgin refrigerant
 - Only available as reclaimed/recycled refrigerant
 - Higher in price than lower GWP alternatives
- Medium 'risk' refrigerants may be subject to:
 - Increase in pricing post 2021
 - Reduced availability

GWP and Flammability

| Refrigerant | GWP | Safety Class |
|-------------|------|--------------|
| R22 | 1780 | A1 |
| R32 | 704 | A2L |
| R134a | 1360 | A1 |
| R290 | 5 | A3 |
| R404A | 3922 | A1 |
| R407F | 1824 | A1 |
| R454A | 239 | A2L |
| R513A | 631 | A1 |
| R717 | 0 | B2L |
| R744 | 1 | A1 |
| R1234yf | <1 | A2L |
| R1234ze | <1 | A2L |



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GWP and Flammability

| Refrigerant | GWP | Safety Class |
|-------------|------|--------------|
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New Challenges with Lower GWP Refrigerants

Many new 'lower' GWP refrigerants typically classified as 2L in terms of flammability

This brings in new requirements for sites previously using A1 refrigerants

Need to meet requirements of DSEAR

'Mildly' flammable = Flammable

Additional guidance under EN378 guidance

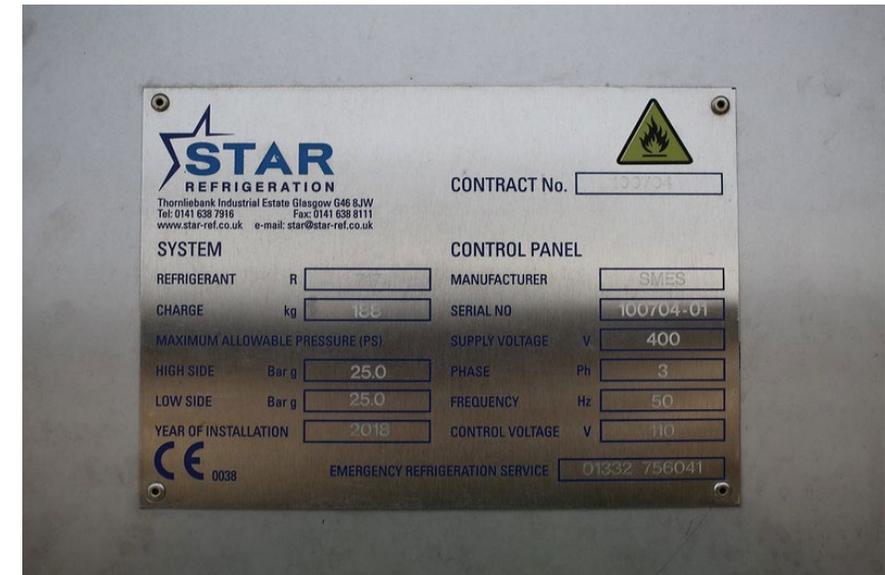


DSEAR - Risk Assessment

The user/owner is responsible for carrying out the risk assessment

The user may ask the designer/ installer for:

- Classification of area assessment/ calculations – this would often be checked by an outside DSEAR expert
- Provide cause and effect of safety systems
- Calibration certificate for gas detection system
- Documentation for testing safety systems
- Provide UKCA mark and PED conformity certificate
- Training documentation to demonstrate competence
- Standard working procedures for flammable refrigerants
- Quantity of refrigerant & refrigerant data sheets



The installer must not charge the refrigeration system with refrigerant until a risk assessment has been carried out and it deems the refrigeration system safe to operate

This risk assessment must include :

- Places where explosive atmospheres may occur – Classification of areas
- Arrangement to deal with accidents, incidents and emergencies
- People in the area have adequate information, instruction and training
- The design and installation of the safety systems are adequate
- Documented evidence of testing of the safety systems

DSEAR - Eliminating or Reducing Risks

Users can:

- Select an A1 refrigerant such as R513A or CO₂
- Design to reduce the quantity of refrigerant in the system
- Keep refrigerant to the machinery room only
- Keep refrigerant to external equipment only
- Remove ignition sources



DSEAR - Dealing with Accidents, Incidents and Emergencies

An Emergency Response Plan should include:

- General information about the refrigerant
- Emergency contact numbers
- A management structure and framework for when the emergency services and refrigeration contractor are called
- Methods used to inform staff to evacuate to a safe area
- The response plan to include for leaks in all areas where the refrigerant is present
- This should include the refrigeration space and give detail of the refrigeration systems automatic responses along with those required by personnel
- A package of information to be handed to the emergency services. This should include site layout drawing, P&ID's of the refrigeration systems, refrigeration system charge and COSHH sheets
- Detail how management will periodically test and review the emergency procedure
- Regularly testing



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This should include:

- Emergency Response Plan available for all on site to read
- Induction to include details of where flammable refrigerants are present for staff and contractors working on the site
- A Permit to Work (PTW) system in place for refrigeration contractors and those working in the area of the refrigeration system
- Management to receive training to understand the risks.
- Those working on the refrigeration system, their competence to be assessed by the PTW issuer. This would include reviewing their experience and training record

EN378 Guidance For A2L Refrigerants

Machinery rooms must have:

- Normal continuous ventilation as per EN60079-10-1
- Occupancy ventilation (4 air changes per hour)
- Emergency ventilation
- Independent gas detection system. Independent from the refrigeration system
- All electrics (non ATEX) shut down if 25% of the LFL is exceeded
- Seal (air tight) from other areas



EN378 Guidance For A2L Refrigerants

In an occupied space:

- Use quantities below the EN378 allowable charge
- Normal continuous ventilation as per EN60079-10-1

Areas not classified as occupied spaces:

- Hoods over non welded/ brazed joints as per EN378-3
- Hoods to include normal continuous ventilation as per EN60079-10-1

Open Air:

- Beware A2L's are heavier than air and can stagnate, therefore assess as per EN60079-10-1



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Refrigerant Replacement Options



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Refrigerant Comparison

| Criteria | HFC/HFO blends | CO2 | R717 |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| Low GWP | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Flammability | Yellow | Green | Yellow |
| Toxicity | Yellow | Yellow | Red |
| Materials of Construction | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Refrigerant Cost | Red | Green | Green |
| Retrofit Cost | Red | N/A | N/A |
| New Installation Cost | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Longevity | Yellow | Green | Green |



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- High GWP HFCs are being phased down
- A plan should be in place to remove high 'risk' refrigerants
- Prices are likely to increase for medium 'risk' refrigerants
- Availability also likely to reduce
- Medium term plan needed
- No single solution fits all applications
- Flammability and toxicity awareness needed
- Possible energy benefits
- Growth in use of CO₂ and ammonia

Thank You!

- **For further support:**

- T: 01332 756041
- M: 07979 705802
- E: rlamb@star-ref.co.uk
- www: www.star-ref.co.uk

THANK YOU!



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ISO STANDARDS FOR THE COLD CHAIN



ERICA COLSON, FOOD SECTOR PROPOSITIONS MANAGER

ISO Standards for the Cold Chain

Including the newly released ISO for
temperature-controlled distribution

Erica Colson, BSI Group

erica.colson@bsigroup.com

bsi.

BSI, Inspiring trust for a more resilient world



Shape

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- Entropy™ Software



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- Gap analysis
- Verification services
- Supplier certification
- Second-party assessment
- Self-assessment tools
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 - Kitemark
 - CE Mark



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- Supply chain solutions
 - BSI SCREEN
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 - SCM Platform

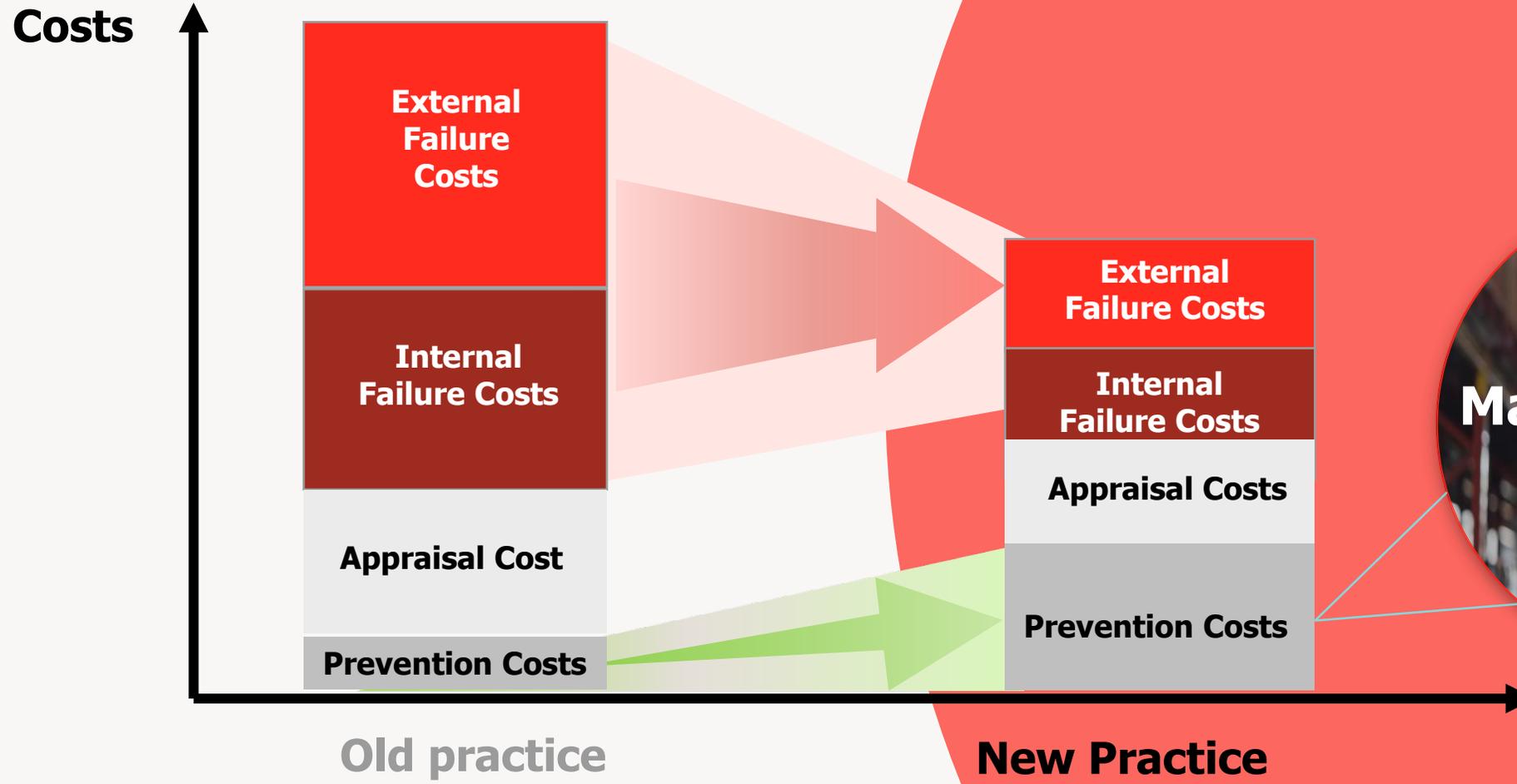
Standards BRCGS and ISO



BRCGS | Storage and Distribution



Reducing Overall Costs by Increasing Prevention Costs



Quality Management ISO 9001

Better products and services



66%
Improving your
products and services



60%
Reducing the likelihood
of mistakes

Better for business



Inspiring trust in
your business



Attracting new
customers



Increases your
competitive edge

Occupational health, safety and wellbeing

ISO 45001 OHS Management System



“ISO 45001 has placed health and safety at the heart of our organization, assisting with hazard identification and risk management, requiring continual improvement, exposing the business to external audit, and improving senior management and board oversight”

Stuart Wadley, Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) Manager,
Lerwick Port Authority



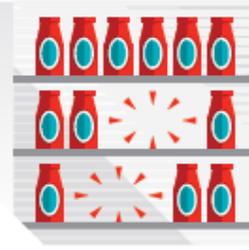
Food safety risks directly related to production



Plant closure due to large-scale events such as fire



Equipment damage and process downtime



Loss of production

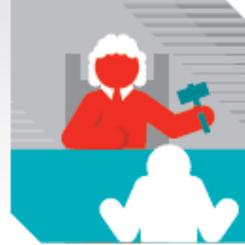
Absence of key workers



Additional training costs



Costs associated with injury and ill-health claims



Overtime to cover absences and extraordinary events



Damage to reputation and good-standing



Costs and duties imposed by incident investigations

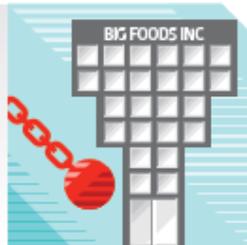


Increased liability insurance premiums



Recruitment and retention challenges

Poor or weak organizational resilience



Ill health or death of colleagues and friends



bsi. Organizational impacts of health and safety failure

Health and Safety ISO 45001



Drive efficiency



Improve regulatory compliance



Improve staff engagement, morale & retention



Reduce prevalence of accidents and incidents



An ISO for the Cold Chain...

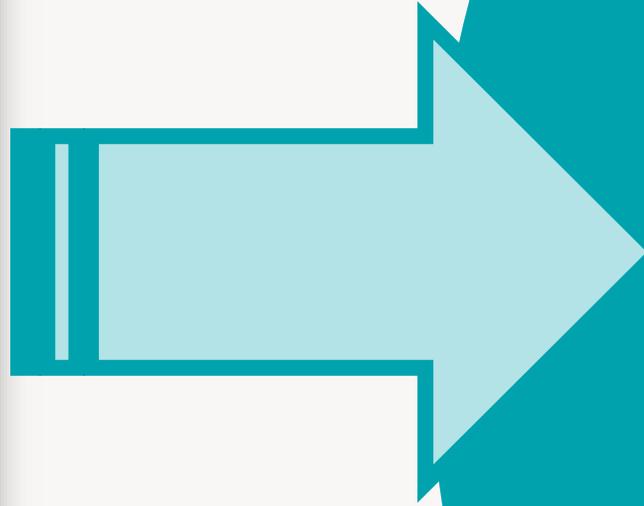
bsi. ...making excellence a habit

PAS 1018:2017 → ISO 23412:2020

PAS 1018:2017
Indirect, temperature-controlled refrigerated delivery services –
Land transport of refrigerated parcels
with intermediate transfer – Specification



bsi.



BS ISO 23412:2020



BSI Standards Publication

Indirect, temperature-controlled refrigerated delivery services — Land transport of parcels with intermediate transfer

bsi.

The impact in practice...



Yamato Transport



“By achieving ISO 23412 certification, we have increased our ability to maintain high quality service that our customers can trust and rely on. Furthermore, by encouraging logistics companies in each country to obtain certification, we are promoting the sound growth and expansion of the small-lot cold storage and delivery service market, and contributing to solving social issues such as food waste. ..”

Indirect, temperature-controlled refrigerated delivery services - ISO 23412



Temperature monitoring



Service delivery



Documentation



Labelling



Transferring goods



Temperature range control

The structure of ISO 23412

1. Scope

2. Normative references

3. Terms and definitions

4. Refrigerated delivery service definition and communications

5. Transport network

6. Information exchanged between the refrigerated delivery service provider and the delivery service user

7. Refrigerated parcels

8. Information exchanged between the refrigerated delivery service provider and the recipient

9. Conditions for operation sites, refrigerated vehicles, cold stores and cooling materials

10. Work instructions and operational manuals

11. Staffing

12. Monitoring and improving the refrigerated delivery service

Annex A (informative) Refrigerated delivery service classification type

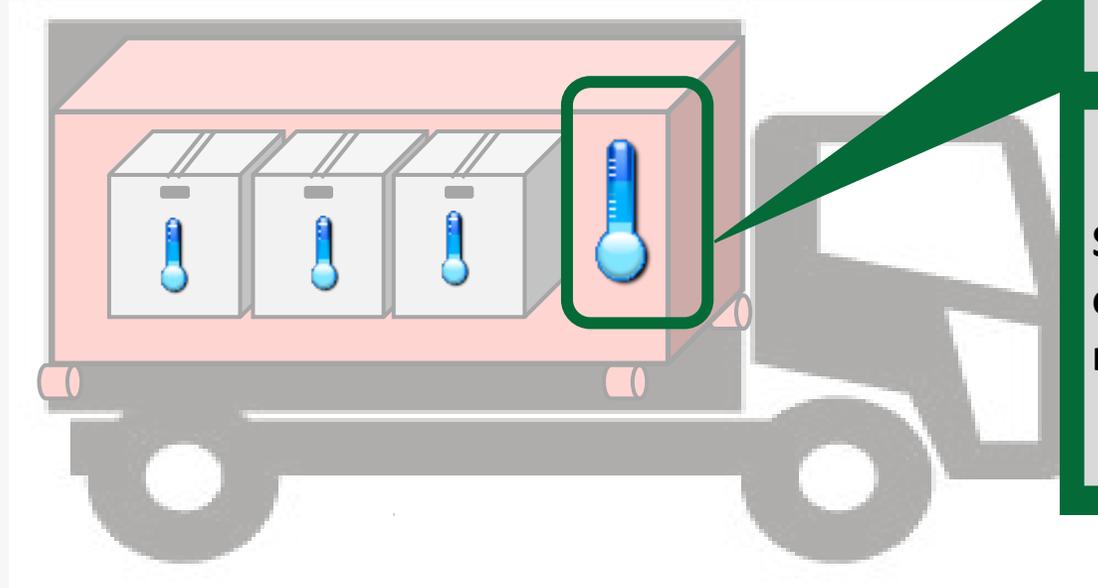
Annex B (informative) Considerations for the transport of refrigerated parcels containing foodstuff

Table B.1 – Temperature monitoring

Table B.2 – Temperature recording

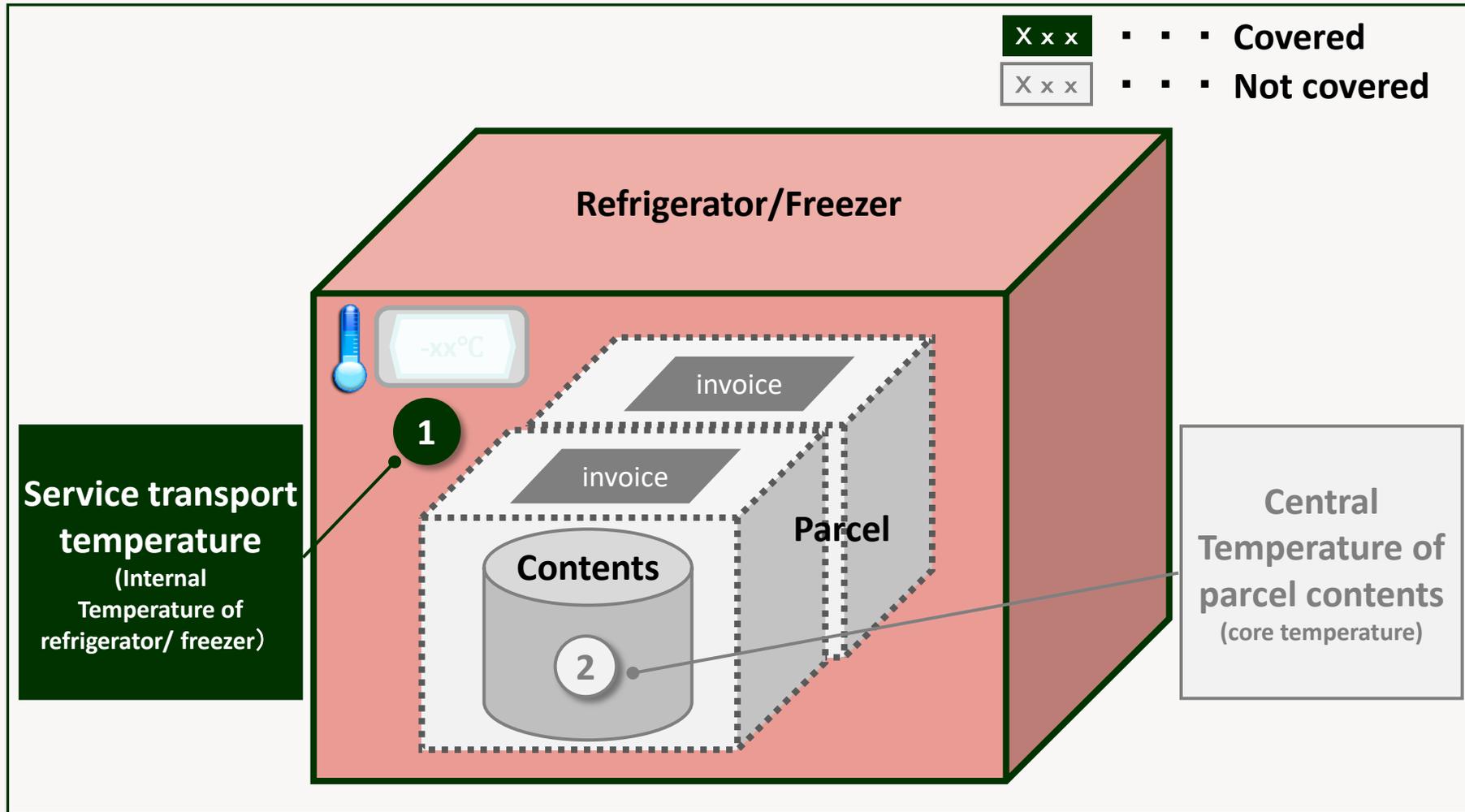
Business license for refrigerated delivery service providers

Scope of temperature control that ISO 23412 covers

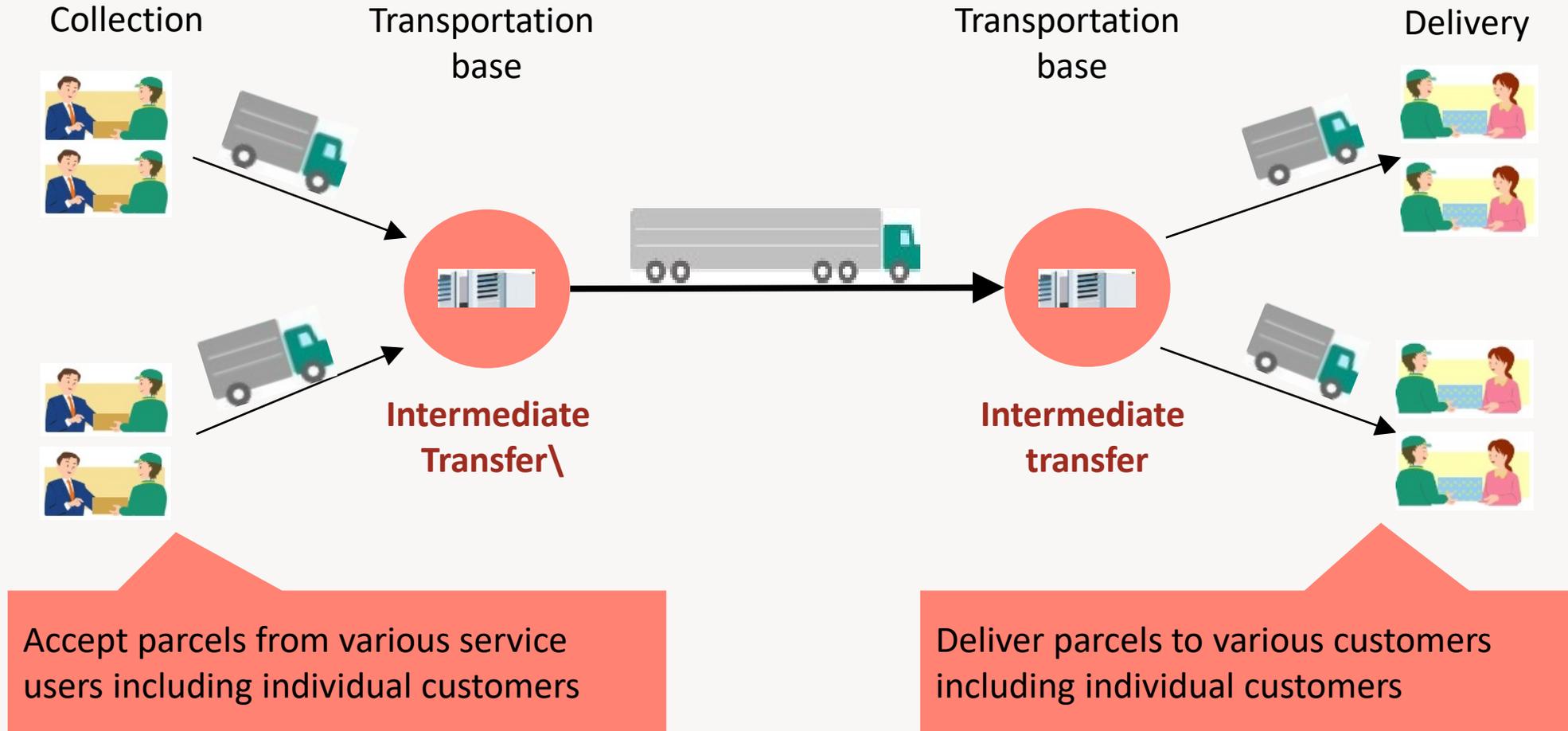


| ISO 23412 | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Subject of the standard | ■ Logistics operator |
| Subject of temperature regulation | ■ Service transport temperature <u>Internal Temperature of refrigerator/ freezer</u> |

Ref.) Scope of temperature control that ISO 23412



Scope of services process- ISO 23412 requirements



Beyond food distribution: ISO 23412 for pharma...



Problem Statement:

- Supply chain transparency
- Product tracking
- Quality assurance
- Product security
- Effective reporting
- Protect brand / reputation management

Why BSI:

- Standards-based Quality
- Supply chain specialist capabilities
- QMS development
- Global footprint – local presence
- Knowledge transfer
- Continual support
- Innovation technology – blockchain and QR



Certification to ISO 23412

- Reduced risk
- Implementation of best practice
- Ensure the safety and quality of goods delivered
- Enhancing customer confidence in your services
- Proven compliance to legislation
- Driving continual improvement
- Embed consistency across certified sites

Next steps...

1

Make ISO's work for you, to improve your operational efficiency, and market appeal



Transition, Issue 4 audits begin May 1 2021

Free

30 minute 1:1 sessions on new **Indirect, temperature-controlled refrigerated delivery services standard - ISO 23412**

First come first served, 10 available, should be claimed (not necessarily taken) by 25 Feb 2021

Questions?

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By Royal Charter

bsi.

AN UPDATE FROM THE CCF TECHNICAL & SAFETY EXPERT GROUP

THE ICE CO[®]
storage & logistics

KERRY BROADHEAD, HEALTH & SAFETY MANAGER

31st JANUARY:
First two cases of Covid-19 detected in UK.

27th FEBRUARY:
First case of Covid-19 in Northern Ireland.

5th MARCH:

- First confirmed death from Covid-19.
- Rishi Sunak announces extension to Climate Change Agreement Scheme and end of red diesel subsidy for TRUs from 2022 in Spring Budget.
- Panic buying sees supermarket shelves emptied across the UK.

23rd MARCH:
PM announces national lockdown.

20th MARCH:
Furlough scheme announced.

28th MARCH:
Food storage and distribution operations designated 'essential workers'.

8th APRIL:
Deaths attributed to Covid-19 peak at 1,445.

10th MAY:
Government alters 'stay home' advice ending the initial lockdown.

1st JUNE:
Certain year groups return to school.

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

4th JULY:

- 'One metre plus' and indoor gatherings allowed for first time.
- Pubs and restaurants allowed to open with restrictions.

Covid-19 outbreak in New Zealand linked to cold store: eventually the cold store is ruled out as a source.

8th SEPTEMBER:
Regulations laid in Parliament to formally extend Climate Change Agreement.

18th OCTOBER:
'Tiered' restrictions begin in England creating localised lockdowns in some areas.

5th NOVEMBER:

- England enters second lockdown. Similar restrictions in other nations.
- New Climate Change Agreement target for 2021-22 provisionally confirmed at 6.67% against a 2018 baseline.

- First use of Covid-19 vaccine in the UK.
- Brexit negotiations – UK and EU negotiations on future trade go down to the wire.

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

GUIDANCE



FROZEN & CHILLED > STORAGE >
DISTRIBUTION > NETWORK

COLD CHAIN
FEDERATION

CHILLED
STORAGE

HEALTH & SAFETY SERIES

KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE IN A COLD STORE

HS1 / 2020 / ISSUE 1



COLD CHAIN COMPLIANCE

Cold Chain Compliance is the brand for the advisory work of the Federation. Our focus will be on producing simple, accessible, guides that tell people what they need to know about key regulatory challenges from health and safety, to refrigeration management and food safety, as well as providing bespoke answers to member's compliance queries.

IN FOCUS

This is where you will find in depth compliance guidance on cold chain specific health and safety challenges.

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
|  | HOW TO USE OUR AMMONIA GUIDANCE The Cold Chain Federation's Ammonia Refrigeration guidance is made up of three documents, each with a specific purpose and audience. This document gives a brief overview of each guide and who it is aimed at. | DOWNLOAD |
|  | SAFE MANAGEMENT OF AMMONIA REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS This guidance has been developed by industry following the withdrawal of HSE's publication PM81 to give clear current cross sector guidance on the safe management of ammonia refrigeration systems. | DOWNLOAD |
|  | PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT (PSM) FOR AMMONIA REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS Following publication of <i>Safe Management of Ammonia Refrigeration Systems</i> , the Cold Chain Federation's Technical and Safety Expert Group produced this new guidance that sets out recommended Process Safety Management Procedures that if implemented will provide assurance that ammonia refrigeration systems are being safely managed. | DOWNLOAD |
|  | HAZARDOUS AREA CLASSIFICATION OF AMMONIA REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS IN COMPLIANCE WITH DSEAR 2002 This document has been developed to provide guidance for industry regarding the hazardous area classification of ammonia refrigeration systems in compliance with requirements of the Dangerous Substances and the Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR). | DOWNLOAD |
|  | PRIMARY AUTHORITY ADVICE NOTE - AMMONIA GUIDANCE This Primary Authority Advice has been produced by Slough Borough Council in partnership with The Cold Chain Federation for use by members of The Cold Chain Federation to help their business comply with the law. | DOWNLOAD |



FROZEN & CHILLED > STORAGE >
DISTRIBUTION > NETWORK

COLD CHAIN
FEDERATION

CHILLED
STORAGE

COMING SOON

HEALTH & SAFETY SERIES

FOOD SAFETY IN THE COLD CHAIN

HS1 / 2020 / ISSUE 1



All free to download at: www.coldchainfederation.org.uk



NEW GUIDANCE COMING SOON



HOW TO TRAIN EMPLOYEES TO OPERATE LIFT TRUCKS IN COLD STORES

- Who should employers train?
- What should training include?
 - ❖ ADDITIONAL HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE COLD ENVIRONMENT
- Continuous Development
- Training supervisors and selecting instructors
- Primary Authority advice note covering Regulations 9(1) & 9(2) of the PUWER Regs 1998'



UPCOMING WEBINARS

www.coldchainfederation.org.uk/connect



COLD CHAIN COMPLIANCE

FOOD SAFETY IN THE COLD CHAIN
27 JANUARY 2021 10:30 – 12:00

- Post-Brexit food safety regulations
- Evolution of temperature-monitoring in the cold chain
- Preview of CCF's new food safety guidance

Register here to join the webinar coldchainfederation.org.uk/cold-chain-compliance-week



COLD CHAIN INSIGHT

10 FEBRUARY

**COLD CHAIN CONVERSATION
DEFINING NET ZERO**



**TRANSPORT
WEEK
16 – 17
MARCH**

PREVIOUS WEBINARS

<https://www.coldchainfederation.org.uk/connect/previous-webinars/>

THANK YOU

JOIN US TOMORROW:

Wednesday 27th January 10:30am

DAY 2: FOOD SAFETY

In association with

