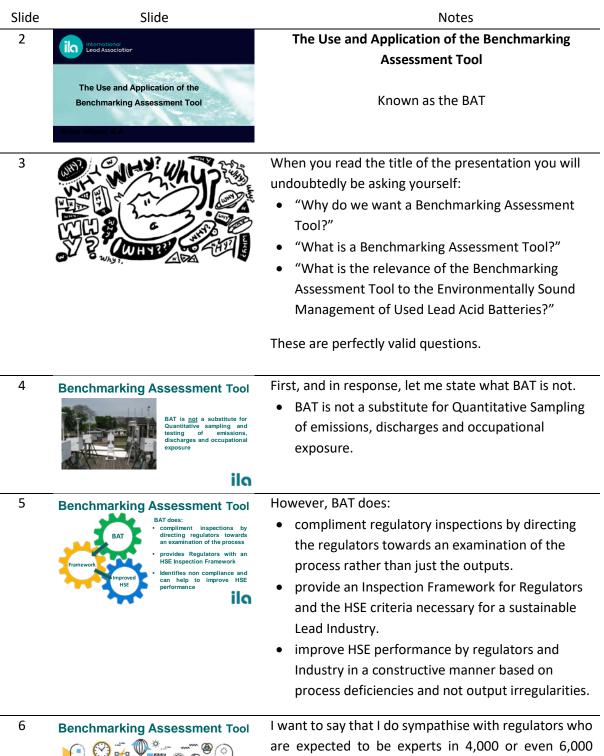
BAT Training Webinar Workshop

Notes for the Use and Application of the Benchmarking Assessment Tool





I want to say that I do sympathise with regulators who are expected to be experts in 4,000 or even 6,000 different industrial processes and have the budgets necessary to purchase monitoring equipment for every circumstance. The BAT process assists regulators by taking them through an inspection process that acts as an "expert eye" for HSE.

7 -10		 Nevertheless, before I explain how the BAT process can be applied, let us just summarise the main criteria for ESM. For ULAB Collection, we want a closed loop system with all the batteries returned to a smelter complete with electrolyte Ideally for the transport of ULAB, a leak proof container or at least shrink wrapped and palletised Any temporary storage should be under cover to minimise leaking issues Breaking must never be manual, but can be undertaken using a semi-automated battery saw or a hammer mill breaker Electrolyte must be collected, neutralised and converted to a saleable product to eliminate any effluent discharge Any smelting operations must be ventilated to a filter plant Any by-products produced should be converted to inert saleable products
11,12	Observation and Measurement Does the regulator just Observe and Measure?	The next question for us in the 21 st century is, "Does the regulator just observe and measure?"
13	Assessing ESM The questions for the regulators are : • Can you evaluate performance? • Can you identify problems? • Can you make recommendations to improve the ESM of ULAB?	 Well the answer is in so many emerging economies that the regulator does neither at present
14	Observation and Measurement Does the regulator just Observe and Measure? What if the Regulator identify problems and help to resolve them?	What would be the outcome be if regulators could not only identify problems, but help to resolve them? This is where the BAT process opens a new chapter for regulators monitoring the Lead Industry.

15 Benchmarking Assessment Tool ✓ Comprehensive and easy to use The BAT is particularly suitable because it is: ✓ Comprehensive and easy to use

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16	Benchmarking Assessment Tool Trese are the only assessment aids required A ph paper test kit and mometer	The only items of equipment necessary to complete a BAT inspection is a pH test kit and a hand-held anemometer, and both items are normally given to delegates attending an ILA benchmarking training workshop, although this is not possible with a Webinar
17,18	Basel Convention	 ✓ Consistent with the Basel Convention Technical Guidelines and the accompanying Training Manual
19,20	Market	✓ In the form of a questionnaire
21.22		✓ Identifies good practices and those that are not so good by highlighting the good practises in Green
23	Benchmarking Assessment Tool Comprehensive and easy to use Consistent with the Basel Technical Guidelines In the form of a questionnaire Identifies Good Practices and Not So Good Applicable to the whole Life Cycle	 ✓ Applicable to the whole life cycle
24,26	Benchmarking Assessment Tool <u>Regulatory</u> vs <u>Benchmarking</u> Specific - Holistic ilo	 Let's examine the differences between a regulatory and a BAT inspection. A regulatory inspection is specific targeting emissions or discharges, but a BAT inspection is holistic covering all aspects of HSE performance.

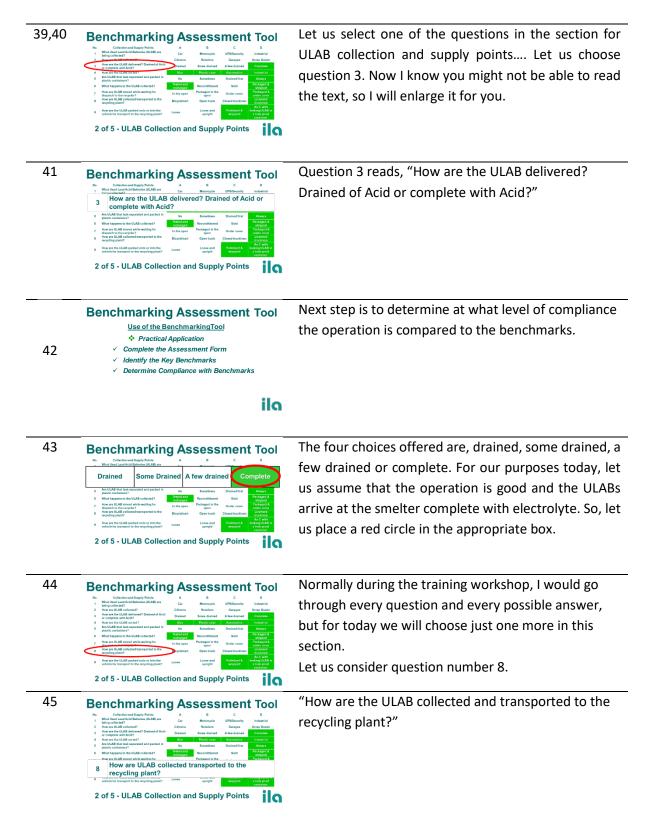
27,28	Benchmarking Assessment ToolRegulatoryvsBenchmarkingSpecific-HolisticSingle Location -Supply Chain	• A regulator normally visits only one location, but the BAT inspection will include the whole ULAB supply chain.
	ilo	
29,30	Benchmarking Assessment ToolRegulatoryvsBenchmarkingSpecific-HolisticSingle Location -Supply ChainQuantitative-Qualitative	 Regulatory inspections involve quantitative sampling and analysis, whereas the BAT inspection is qualitative.
	IG	
31,33	Benchmarking Assessment ToolRegulatoryvsBenchmarkingSpecific-HolisticSingle Location -Supply ChainQuantitative-Qualitative	 Finally, the regulatory inspection is reactive, because samples are taken, analysed and then a decision taken about any action to be imposed if one or more of the samples is outside the specification. On the other hand, the Benchmarking inspection is pro-active, because if a poor operation is observed, it can the rectified immediately.
34	Benchmarking Assessment Tool Questions 1. Is this an acceptable practice? 2. How would you monitor that situation? 3. Is the task or operation necessary? 4. What recommendation could improve performance?	 When applying the BAT process the questions regulators must ask themselves are: 1. Is this an acceptable practice? 2. How would you monitor that situation? 3. Is the task or operation necessary? 4. What recommendations can be suggested to improve HSE performance?
35	Benchmarking Assessment Tool <u>Benchmark Phases for ULAB Recycling</u> & ULAB Collection & Temporary Storage & Packaging & Transportation & Recycling	As I stated earlier the BAT process examines: ULAB Collection Temporary Storage Packaging Transportation Recycling
36	Benchmarking Assessment Tool Use of the BenchmarkingTool Practical Application Complete the Assessment Form	Now it might seem obvious, but we need to complete the BAT form that has a series of questions in the left- hand margin and in the four columns to the right, a series of pre-determined answers that embrace the full range of practices from poor to good.

37,38 Benchmarking Assessment Tool

- ✓ Complete the Assessment Form
- ✓ Identify the Key Benchmarks

We also need to identify the Key Benchmarks that are in columns A, B, C and D

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The four pre-selected options are, by bicycle or hand cart, open truck, closed truck or van, or a closed licensed truck or van. For our purposes, let us assume that in keeping with the previous assessment, deliveries are also HSE compliant and the ULAB are delivered by a licensed truck or van.

A completed BAT form for this section of the 47 **Benchmarking Assessment Tool** assessment, that is, collection and supply points, might look like this if all the practices observed are good. 2 of 5 - ULAB Collection and Supply Points ila 48 Having completed the first section, we move to the Benchmarking Assessment Tool Use of the BenchmarkingTool next section. Practical Application ✓ Complete the Assessment Form Identify the Key Benchmarks ✓ Determine Compliance with Benchmarks Repeat for each section of the Form ila 49 **Environmental Status. Benchmarking Assessment Tool** What happens you hi you hi if your No Furnace aterial? 3 of 5 - Environmental Status ila 50 So, let us take one example, say number 3 again. **Benchmarking Assessment Tool** of in a . Dust and S only Is the s ila 3 of 5 - Environmental Status "Is process effluent discharged from the site?" 51 **Benchmarking Assessment Tool** 3 Is process effluent discharged from the site? y Furnace - Do ispose of in local tip No 3 of 5 - Environmental Status ila 52 The four options are, always and untreated, **Benchmarking Assessment Tool** sometimes untreated, after treatment and never. Let Sometimes untreated Always and untreated After treatmo us assume for now that effluent is never discharged Yes from the site. ose of in a ocal tip No free of dust, slag ts the 3 of 5 - Environmental Status ila



re general population to the t? aent discharged from the site? to the battery acid drained ? ce emissions from the plant	Next to the Plant Always and untreated Discharged No control	1 kitometre Sometimes untreated Treated and discharged Furnace is ventilated to a hardware	5 Kilometres After treatment Collected, treated and used in the process All processes are ventilated to a	Never Produce AS C with all Arms recycled
to the battery acid drained	untreated Discharged	Untreated Treated and discharged Furnace is ventilated to a	Collected, treated and used in the process All processes are ventilated to a	produce As C with all
?		discharged Furnace is ventilated to a	and used in the process All processes are ventilated to a	Produce Processor As C with all
e emissions from the plant	No control	ventilated to a	ventilated to a	
			Bachouse	
using a Blast Furnace – Do ubber Unit?	No			
using a Rotary Furnace – Do the charge Material?	No			_
with your furnace residues?	Dispose of in a local tip	Treat and dispose of in a local tip	Treated and sold for hard core	used to make bricks/ties
n, tidy and free of dust, slag ass?	No	Dust and Slag only	Acid residues only	Yes
		al Statue	5	ilc
	187	1957	s? No only	

A completed assessment form for a good operation in this section would look like this.

54	Neuronal networkNeuronal network </th <th>Moving onto the next section, Occupational Lead Exposure.</th>	Moving onto the next section, Occupational Lead Exposure.
55		Let us examine the options for question number 8.
56	Benchmarking Assessment Tool Network of the state of the	"Are the eating and process areas segregated?"
57	Non-service and service	The choices are, no, eating on site is not permitted, yes but the canteen is not ventilated or, yes with a HEPA filtered air-conditioned canteen or mess room. For our purposes today, I am going to circle the option with the HEPA filtered A/C Canteen.
58	Benchmansking Assessment Tool N Andread States N Andread States N Andread States N Andread States N Andread States N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Again, for our purposes now, let us assume there is full compliance with the best practices.
59	No<	Finally, we move to Safety. Whilst the focus with Lead plants is environmental and occupational exposure, plants must operate in a safe manner and the holistic approach of the BAT process takes full account of the main aspects of safe working associated with pyro- metallurgical recycling.

60	No <th>Taking one example, say number 7.</th>	Taking one example, say number 7.
61	Non-contraction And Andrewsky Non-contraction Non-contraction	"Is there a permit to work and lock off system for maintenance?".
62	No No <th< td=""><td>The options are, no, a permit to work only, lock-off only, and yes, with locks and keys. For our purposes today, let us circle box number 4.</td></th<>	The options are, no, a permit to work only, lock-off only, and yes, with locks and keys. For our purposes today, let us circle box number 4.
63	No No <td< td=""><td>In keeping with good practices, a completed safety assessment would look like this.</td></td<>	In keeping with good practices, a completed safety assessment would look like this.
64	Benchmarking Assessment Tool Lead the BenchmarkingTool * Practical Application Complete the Assessment Form Identify the Key Benchmarks Determine Compliance with Benchmarks Determine Compliance Issues Identify Non-Compliance Issues Prepare recommendations to improve	The final stage of the BAT assessment is to review the answers circled on the form to identify any answers not in a green box, that is, practices that do not comply with the good practices outlined in the Basel Technical Guidelines, the accompanying training manual or the ILA good practice guidelines.
		Having identified the non-compliance issues, the next step in the process is to prepare a list of

We did not have any in the examples selected, but this is not normally the case. So now we are familiar with the methodology for the BAT inspection, let us return to the form and select different answers to the five questions chosen earlier and answers more typical of the observations we normally make during a BAT site inspection.

recommendations to improve the HSE performance.



3		How are the ULAB complete with Acid		ed? Drain	ned of Ac	id or
5	Are	ULAB that leak separated and packed in the containers?	No	Sometimes	Drained first	Always
6	What	it happens to the ULAB collected?	Tosted and recharged	Reconditioned	Sold	Packaged & shipped
7	diag	r are ULAB stored while weiting for setch to the recycler?	in the open	Packaged in the open	Under cover	Packaged & under cover
8		r are ULAB collected transported to the cling plant?	Bicycle/cert	Open truck	Closed truck/van	Licensed truck/van
9		r are the ULAB packed onto or into the icle for transport to the recycling plant?	Loose	Loose and upright	Palletized 8 wrapped	As C with leakingULAB a leak proof container.

In the section for ULAB collection and supply points.

In response to question 3.

66	Benchmarking Assessment Tool	Let us circle "Some Drained".
	Image: Section of the section of th	
67		and where we want to be is, "Complete".
68	Benchmarking Assessment Tool	Considering question 8 again
69	Benchmarking Assessment Tool	Let us assume that ULABs were observed arriving in an "Open Truck", and we want to be in the Licensed Truck/Van box.
70	Bechemente mentaria de la comparación de la comp	Returning to Question 3 for the Environmental Status
71	Benederation of the series of the s	Let us assume that we observed that the effluent from the site is discharged without treatment

72	<section-header></section-header>	and as a minimum standard we want the battery acid neutralised prior to discharge.
73	Note	Turning now to Occupational Exposure.
74	Supervised A Base A Base <td>Let us assume that we noted the operators were provided with a canteen, but it was not ventilated. Ideally, we should be in the HEPA filtered box.</td>	Let us assume that we noted the operators were provided with a canteen, but it was not ventilated. Ideally, we should be in the HEPA filtered box.
75	No. N	Finally, we return to Safety and let us assume that
76	No No <th< td=""><td> the company inspected only had a permit to work system and the standard is, full lock-off with keys.</td></th<>	the company inspected only had a permit to work system and the standard is, full lock-off with keys.
77	BAT Recommendations 1. <u>Short Term – Minimum or no cost</u> 2. <u>Short/Medium Term – Low Cost</u> 3. <u>Long Term – Capital Investment</u>	 Once the deviations from the norm for the HSE performance are identified, then recommendations to improve performance can be made and they are best divided into three categories: 1. Short Term – where there is minimum or no cost improvements to be made.
		 Short to Medium Term – where the improvements can be made with a small investment Long Term – where serious planning and capital investment is required to make the improvements

80,82	 bach Recommendations c. 1 on service ULAB complete with electrolyte c. 1 on the ULAB collection truck c. 1 on the disc of the disconse of	 In the examples we have examined the recommendations would be as follows: 1. Short Term: a. Only purchase ULAB complete with electrolyte b. License the ULAB collection truck 2. Short to Medium Term: a. Neutralise and filter the electrolyte prior to discharge b. Install a positive pressure HEPA filter system for the Canteen c. Introduce and implement a Lock-Off isolation system for maintenance
83	BAT Recommendations 1. Short Term – Minimum or no cost Only purchase ULAB complete with electrolyte License the ULAB collection truck 2. Short/Medium Term – Low Cost Install a +ve pressure HEPA filter for Canteen Introduce a Lock-Off system for isolation 3. Long Term – Capital Investment Build an ETP and operate a closed loop system	 Long Term: Design and build an ETP to operate a closed loop system such that no effluent is discharged to the environment.
84	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	 Now, where has the BAT system been applied? Costa Rica to convince the government that the Lead smelter was HSE sound.
85	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	Indonesia as part of the UNEP global initiative for the ESM of ULAB recycling
86	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	 Kenya for the development of an environmentally sound recycling plant for used Lead Acid Batteries
87	Where thes DATE From Applied? Chana	 Ghana, where elements of the BAT process have now been incorporated into the licensing process

88	Where Has-BAT. Been Applied? Colombia	Colombia, where the regulators required an inspection protocol and tool
89	Where Has BAT Been Applied? Nigeria	Nigeria to assess the HSE performance of a new Lead smelter in that absence of any qualified inspectors or specialist monitoring equipment
90	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	China, where there is also a BAT for Lead Battery manufacturing.
91	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	Tanzania to assist the regulators with their inspection protocols
92	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	Three states in India to provide an inspection tool for regulators
93	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	Fiji, to improve the HSE performance at a Lead Acid Battery manufacturing plant and a ULAB recycling operation
94	Where Has BAT Been Applied?	Ethiopia, as an integral part of the Government's strategy for Lead Risk Reduction

95 The Conclusions of delegates that have been trained **Benchmarking Assessment Tool** in the use and application of the BAT process are that * Conclusions: ✓ Easy to use, fast and pro-active it is: ✓ Can identify HSE issues and problems ✓ Easy to use, fast and pro-active ✓ Process is qualitative & based on observation ✓ Non – confrontational and drives ESM ✓ Able to identify HSE issues and problems of ✓ Could be a useful indicator of ESM ila non-compliance with good practices. ✓ Based on observations and is qualitative ✓ Non-confrontational, because no quantitative measurements are taken. ✓ A useful indicator of ESM and HSE performance This is the Certificate and License to use and apply 96 International Lead Association Certificate of Accreditation the BAT process presented to all candidates that attend the practical workshop. Benchmarking Assessment Tool This is to certify that *This Person* is accredited by the international Lead Association (ILA) to use and apply the Benchmarking Assessment Tool (BAT). to use who elegan to signed for and on behalf of the ILA _Exian Wilson..... Date: E5.4.2020 97 Thank you International Lead Association Thank you.