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1) <u>Assess the source streams to determine Major, Minor and Deminimis contributors</u>

Enter data in the table below and then sort the data by the information in columns (6) and (7), this will rank the data into size order and enable comparison to the Minor and Deminimis Thresholds (see column (5).

Source	Fuel Material Stream	tonnes CO₂e	%ontribution	Comments/Verification Focus Deminis = $\leq 1kt$ or $\leq 2\%$ total (to 20kt) Minor = $\leq 5kt$ or $\leq 10\%$ total (to 100kt)	Aggregate % (Largest to Smallest)	Aggregate tonnes (Largest to Smallest)	Major/ Minor/ Deminimis
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	F2 - Fuel gas	1,031,002.89	42.80%		100.000%	2,408,735	Major
	FCCU Regen	781,921.52	32.46%		57.197%	1,377,732	Major
	F1 - Fuel oil	492,436.37	20.44%		24.735%	595,810	Major
	F3 - Flare gas	87,096.97	3.62%		4.292%	103,374	Major
	SRU CO2 venting	9,403.04	0.39%		0.676%	16,277	Deminimis
	F4 - A flare	5,921.72	0.25%		0.285%	6,874	Deminimis
	CCR/CRU coke comb	840.9	0.03%		0.040%	952	Deminimis
	F5 - Gas Oil to MP Boiler	99.49	0.00%		0.005%	111	Deminimis
	F6- Diesel fire pump gasoil	11.62	0.00%		0.000%	12	Deminimis
		0	0.00%		0.000%	0	
		0	0.00%		0.000%	0	
		0	0.00%		0.000%	0	
Total To	nnes Declared =	2,408,734.52	100.00%	Check if not 100% - rounding error?		<u> </u>	

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2) For the monitoring and reporting elements across the data flow assess the risks in terms of strengths and weaknesses and the potential for mis-statement or non-conformity to arise

This Analysis will assist in providing focus for Stage 2 detailed testing to be documented in the verification plan.

In the Range section highlight your consideration of the risk level for each criterion using a position from left to right – the further to the right the higher the risk is considered to be. Provide relevant comments and/or a reference to a linked work paper to justify the risk area selected. (Use the Shading Tool to 'fill' the relevant block to indicate your assessment of the risk level and state the "Average" risk level where the template states XXXX eg across the set of bullets for that element do the results generally indicate Low. Medium or High risk) In determining the risk range the following should be taken into consideration:

Inherent risk –the susceptibility of a parameter in the emission report (or a sub-component of it) to misstatements that could be material, individually or when aggregated with misstatements in other parameters and/or susceptible to non-compliance with requirements, assuming that there were no related control activities. HIGH would indicate a high susceptibility to mis-statement.

Control risk - risk that the internal control system fails to prevent, detect or correct in a timely manner a misstatement, which individually or when aggregated with other parameters, could be material. HIGH would indicate a high susceptibility to failure of control, or no control in place..

Detection risk - the risk that the verifier will not detect and/or address a material discrepancy or a non- conformity that exists. Identification of "inherent" and "controls" risks helps to minimise the risk that the verifier will overlook a material discrepancy. In addition, the sampling strategy adopted by the lead verifier, taking account of materiality levels, controls residual detection risk. Residual levels, after application of control measures should therefore be "low" before the Lead Verifier decides to minimise the amount of investigation and testing to be done on that area.

Low Risk	Range	High Risk	Comments
Acquisition of data? Overall risk	assessment for this section:	LOW	Including further time required to evaluate/test this area?
Source input data identified (eg fuel/process/samples)?		 Not defined 	All sources listed in permit and SOP
Measurement procedure defined?	_	Not defined	Documented in SOP
Measurement/Analytical equipment identified?		Not identified	Documented in SOP
Measurement/Analytical equipment calibrated?		Not calibrated	Key meters and equipment are on planned maintenance except for the FCCU air rate meter (this is no longer used for ETS calculations as the CEMS is now in use)
Calibration procedure identified?		 Not defined 	Known and documented in standard forms for completion.
Calibration to recognised Standards		Non Standard method used	Analysers calibrated to internal standards, not clear if these relate to ISOs. Failure to implement GC independent maintenance requirement although discussed with CA. For other instruments test equipment is not always being recorded on the report forms
Calibration records available		 Not readily available 	No problems finding records
Measurement/Analytical equipment maintained?		Not maintained	Key meters and equipment are on planned maintenance (except FCCU air rate – see above), no problems finding records etc
Maintenance records available?		 Not readily available 	Meter and analyser records easily obtained and reviewed
Handling of data? Overall risk	assessment for this section:	LOW	
Data readily available		Not readily available	Data available in company database and underlying information. D/B not very transparent, but only affects FG and FCCU as other data calculated in additional spread sheet.
Data 'appears' reliable		'Appears' unreliable	RFO data is normally subject to Sarbanes Oxley checks, FCCU data is

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Low Risk	Range	High Risk	Comments
Appropriate adjustments for STP have been accounted for		No adjustment has been made	used for detailed process control; FG data is part of installation mass balance. Other data appears reliable Yes, made in calculation spreadsheet. But as data is calculated and reported in tonnes, this makes no difference to the results
Simple management mechanism (eg spreadsheet)		Complex management mechanism (eg databases etc)	Complex series of spread sheets etc; D/B used for final calculation is complex and non-transparent, although SOP contains formulae and a top up spreadsheet is in place to show EU ETS required elements
Data handling process formally defined		Not formally defined	Detailed process flow diagram in place for key stages, SOP in place including risk assessment (but this needs updating to reflect whole accounting process)
Data and process periodically checked/ verified		Not checked	Internal sense checks and validation of data monthly by several different people. Internal EMS audits review GHG accounting and
Fully automated systems		Mostly manual systems	system is formally part of externally certified EMS Mostly automated systems using inbuilt sector calculations with extra spread sheet to calculate the additional ETS requirements. A number of manual transfers along the way but internal QA is good
Emissions calculations? Overall ris	k assessment for this section:	LOW	
Interface(s) identified - input data :to: calculation mechanism		Not identified/ defined	Clear process flow diagram outlining personnel and responsibilities at each stage
Emissions/Discharge calculation process defined (& documented)		Not defined and/or documented	Uses the sector standard spread sheet now promoted by their trade association
Calculation of emissions factor etc clearly defined, documented and controlled	-	Not documented/defined	Labs for FG and FO accredited to ISO17025
Assumptions clearly documented		Not documented	SOP is pretty comprehensive, but would benefit from identifying the names of the .xls files used for the calculations (as these are standard names carried forwards each year).
Calculation sources/values clearly defined		Not defined	D/B has audit trails built in, SOP defines sources and links, cell comments used to explain adjustments etc. But algorithms not transparent
Calculations periodically checked/verified		Not checked	Detailed checks of relevant underlying data are made by site rep before data is entered into D/B, monthly reported data is cross
Calculation systems protected from unauthorised access		Not protected	checked by Supervisor and HSE Manager and signed off quarterly before submission for corporate reporting. FO is included in Sarbanes Oxley testing and external audit D/B is password protected and creates an audit trail when amendments are made. Underlying spread sheets are in an edit controlled access folder on the server.
	k assessment for this section:	LOW	
Processes formally defined		Not defined	Yes – SOP within management system
Processes formally documented		Not documented	Yes – SOP within management system
Responsibilities formally defined		Not defined	Yes – SOP within management system
Process simple (eg few hands/streams)		Process complex (eg lots of	Process is a bit complex but the SOP clearly outlines activities and

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Low Risk	Range	High Risk	Comments
		'hands'/stream)	responsibilities (except for some permit conditions)
Data formally checked/ verified before report sent		Not checked	Yes
	ssessment for this section:	LOW	
Shows strong awareness of relevant Scheme		Poor awareness	Good awareness and senior management involvement.
Shows commitment to compliant reporting		Poor commitment	Yes – most improvements accepted and enacted
Has defined clear responsibilities for M&R		Poorly defined responsibilities	Yes
Provides good levels of resource for M&R		Lack of appropriate resource	Yes –current data co-ordinator in place since August ##; most other relevant personnel have been in place for a number of years and no significant changes in accounting process have occurred
Has formal management system in place (& includes relevant accounting & reporting) eg ISO9000/14001		No relevant formal management system	Yes, incorporated within the certified EMS and internal/ external audits are being conducted of the accounting system.
Formal system formally includes reporting for this Scheme		Not included	Yes and included within the internal audit programme; copies of reports viewed.
Has undertaken & documented Risk Assessment of accounting & control environment		No assessment undertaken	Yes, although this is not complete as it only covers the primary data generation parts of the data flow and controls
Has prior experience of non-financial data verification (eg EMAS or other ETS etc)		No prior verification experience	Yes, into the #th year of GHG verification
Has undertaken internal audits/assurance/controls processes of M&R for this Scheme		No prior internal audits etc	Yes – reports viewed
Data storage and archive well defined and robust		Poorly defined and not functioning well	Electronic data stored on formal company servers with access controls and backups. No issues were identified with hard copy document storage although reminders are needed that non-standard activities (eg re-calculations of source data) needs to have underlying evidence
Has mechanisms in place to ensure data/IT security and Information Management; and integrated with mainstream processes		Mechanisms not defined or not functioning	stored with ETS files. Yes
General business environment? • No internal/external drivers to mis-state Overall risk asset	essment for this section:	Internal/external drivers present	None apparent, good monitoring of trading position undertaken and management actively involved. Site needs to minimize its emissions as its allocation is insufficient, but no issues apparent to auditor. New
Good internal control to minimise mis-statement		No controls	holding company has declared an interest in understanding requirements, and ensuring its systems will meet them before requiring site to adopt new systems. D/B has a process to produce an forecast for corporate use; but the calculation of this YTD is erroneous due to failure to update key input values resulting in underestimates in the forecasts. This may be a handover issue with the new data co-ordinator
	essment for this section:	LOW	
Data analysis on-going to spot trends and anomalies (eg		No on-going data analysis	Yes at multiple levels on both raw input data and manipulated

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Low Risk	Range	High Risk	Comments
year on year comparison)			emissions date
Sense checks done regularly (eg against production etc)		No sense checks	None specifically against production although a variety of trends and checks are done by both HC accountants and Energy co-ordinator
Movements analysis Overall risk assessmen	nt for this section:		New days from the short and although an other words
Movements analysis on-going to identify Real Reductions vs Reductions from method change etc		No on-going movements analysis	None done formally at present, although monthly reporting and monitoring is done as part of regulatory purposes
Movements analysis records Material Movements resulting from method changes etc (ir non-Real Reductions		 No analysis and recording of non- Real Reductions 	Not formally at present
A method change has occurred that has resulted in a Material difference in the reported data?	-	No method change has occurred	The CEMS system will be used for FCCU CO2 data from the last quarter and the A Flare meter was used from 1/1/11. Not clear at this stage what impact that will have but a number of elements of accounting and compliance will need adjusting to accommodate these.

3) Evaluate each of the source streams identified in (1) on the basis of the overall evaluation of the data flow given in (2) and provide an individual assessment of each in the table below. This will direct the leven of effort you should put into the testing of that source stream.

Source (Fuel) Stream (delete/	Source Status eg	Inherent Risk	Controls Risk	Verification Focus	Comments
insert as appropriate):	Major, Minor, Deminimis	(H, M, L)	(H, M, L)	(H, M, L)	
F1 - Refinery Fuel Gas	Major	High	Medium	HIGH	Method adjustment gives rise to material change in emissions
F2 - Refinery Fuel Oil	Major	High	Low	Low	
M1 - FCCU air flow	Major	High	Low	Medium	Large emission source
F3 - Flare Gas	Minor	Medium	Low	Medium	Flare events gives rise to issues associated with EFs
F4 - A Flare Gas	De minimis	Low	Low	Low	
F5 – Gas Oil/Diesel (temp Boiler)	De minimis	Low	Low	Low	
M2 – Acid Gas rate	De minimis	Low	Low	Low	
M3 – CCR Coke	De minimis	Low	Low	Low	
F6 - Gas Oil/ Diesel (Fire pumps)	De minimis	Low	Low	Low	

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