

Loss prevention standards

# Managing Risks Caused by Stockpiling During Crisis Situations

This Loss Prevention Standard will help your business understand new and changed risks that arise when goods are stockpiled and provide you with strategies to ensure these risks are properly managed.



# Managing Risks Caused by Stockpiling During Crisis Situations



## Introduction

During periods of crisis, many organisations seek to stockpile goods/raw materials to guard against disruption to supply chains. Whilst on the face of it this can appear to be a wise precaution to guard against business interruption, it can also bring a number of specific risks and challenges that should be given consideration. Issues affecting the goods themselves, the premises, your employees and your neighbouring environment may all need reviewing. With careful assessment and planning, new, changed and increased risks can be controlled and managed until the crisis subsides and normal stock holdings can be resumed.



## Minimising Impacts on the Goods in Storage

A key consideration is minimising the risks to the goods/materials stored. Existing storage capacity in racking may become exhausted resulting in goods being stored on the floor, piled on top of each other, blocking aisles or flue spaces in racking or even stored externally. This may present the following risks:

### Damage to Goods

Check that packaging of goods is sufficiently robust to sustain the weights of pallets that are stacked on top of each other where racking spaces are exhausted.

### Perishable Goods

Ensure that access to goods continues to permit stock rotation processes to operate.

If temperature-controlled storage is used, ensure that the stockpiling doesn't overwhelm refrigeration plant and that adequate cooling rates can be maintained.

Also prevent perishable goods being positioned close to sources of heat such as steam/hot water pipes or in direct sunlight.

### Cross Contamination

Plan your storage layouts ensuring adequate segregation of goods where there is a risk of cross contamination. Consider how cross contamination can occur, including leakage/spillage and during materials transit within the premises.

### Returns and Quarantine Areas

It's important that you maintain adequate segregation of areas used for product returns/quarantine, ensuring that new stocks cannot be inadvertently mixed up with goods that are returned or quarantined. If possible, these areas should be physically segregated, e.g. separate room or area, cage, etc.

### Vermin

Increased amounts of goods in storage or newly stored goods may make your premises more attractive to vermin. It's good to review these risks with your competent vermin control contractor.

## LOSS PREVENTION STANDARDS

## New Special Storage Hazards

Any newly stored goods may introduce hazards that your premises have not been designed to safely store. Examples include flammable liquids, gases, aerosol products and items requiring temperature-controlled storage. In most circumstances, these products require specialist storage facilities for safe storage. Examples include fire rated flammable liquids stores, gas cylinder cages and chilled/frozen storage facilities. Such facilities can typically be hired-in from reputable hirers and it is a good idea to identify such companies within your business continuity plans. The siting of any specialist storage facilities also needs careful consideration, especially if they require power or other utility. Where the introduction of these goods into the premises significantly increases fire risks within the building (e.g. flammable liquids and gases), securing specialist external storage facilities can be the best option.

## Risks from Flooding, Roof Leaks and Burst Pipes

Where goods are stored on the floor, they are more susceptible to damage from water as a result of flooding, roof leaks and burst pipes. **If you have not already checked to see if your premises are in a flood risk area, it's advisable to do so using publicly available online resources.** As well as protecting your property from the ingress of flood waters including via internal manhole covers, it is sensible to ensure goods are not stored directly onto the floor and are raised off the floor wherever possible.

Risks from leaking roofs can be reduced by ensuring that drains, rain gullies and downpipes are inspected and cleared regularly, especially after leaf fall during autumn. This should be a regular activity in any case but is especially pertinent if you are planning to significantly increase stock levels within your building.

Risks from burst pipes should not be overlooked. Essential risk controls include maintaining heating systems, checking your pipework and ensuring lengths exposed to cold (internally and externally) are suitably lagged. Leak detection systems are becoming increasingly available at very low costs. If the increased stockpiles are business critical, then it could be a good time to consider the installation of such devices on your water supplies.

## Theft

Increasing values of stock at your site may well attract interest from those involved in organised crime. Theft attractive or goods of high value may be especially vulnerable and it is prudent to review security measures including:

- Adequacy and integrity of perimeter fencing
- Security of vehicles being unloaded or loaded
- Additional staff hires and any security checks that may be needed
- Policies for conducting random staff searching
- Procedures for locking-up and unlocking the buildings
- Coverage of intruder alarm space protection, ensuring devices are not impaired by stocks blocking field of views
- Obstruction of CCTV systems (blocked/obscured camera view)
- Risks associated with external storage

## Reducing Risks of Fire

### Heaters

Keeping stock away from heaters within storage areas is vitally important. To achieve this, you can provide a physical guard or barrier around the heater to maintain a clear space of at least 1m on all sides between a heater and combustible goods. Where this is not practicable, the floor 1m around the heater can be hatched prominently to indicate that it should be kept clear.

### Forklift Truck Battery Charging

To keep stock from encroaching on areas used for battery charging, a similar approach can be taken, remembering that space will be needed for the vehicles themselves. Barriers can be placed around the charging equipment and floor hatchings can be used to demark vehicle parking areas, allowing at least 1m clearance from any goods or stock.

### Lighting

Stock placed immediately below lighting is at risk should bulbs shatter. The lights themselves can also be damaged as stock is placed too close to the light units by lift trucks. Normally lighting in warehouses is positioned above aisles, but during stockpiling additional stocks may also end up being stored in aisles. To reduce risks, ensure there is always a 2m vertical clearance between the light unit and the stock. It is a good idea to temporarily mark **maximum “on the floor” storage heights on nearby walls and racking uprights** to aid forklift truck drivers.

Note: Maximum storage heights may also be determined by any sprinkler system design.

### Smoking

Smoking should always be prohibited from areas where combustible goods are stored. When stockpiling, it's prudent to check where people smoke and sense check that additional goods (or any associated increase in waste packaging materials) are not going to be stored near areas used by smokers. This is especially important if any external storage of goods/stock may be required, as many sites have created external spaces/areas for smokers to go. A minimum separation distance of 10m should be established.

### Hot Works

Poorly managed hot works continue to be one of the major causes of fires in commercial premises. During stockpiling the potential for increased rates of fire growth and spread through the stocks pose a further risk, with the possibility of reduced times for evacuation and a significantly greater extent of fire damage. Prohibiting hot works during the period of stockpiling is the best way to avoid such events and this should be the preferred approach if possible. Where this is not possible, it is vitally important that the area of the premises where hot works is undertaken is completely cleared of combustible goods, creating at least a 10m clear zone around the area where work is undertaken. Such work should always be managed using a “Hot Work Permit” system and further guidance on this and the management of hot works can be found within Aviva’s Loss Prevention Standard [Hot Work Operations](#).

## Electrical Switchgear/Installation

Finding space to store additional stock may lead to stock being placed near electrical panels and switchgear. This can lead to specific risks of damage to panels caused by forklift trucks during stock placement/picking. There are also risks that should an electrical panel fail or develop a fault, then fire can spread to nearby stocks.

To manage these risks, for switchgear within the main storage halls, erect barriers around the switchgear to maintain a clear space of at least 1m on all sides between the switchgear and combustible goods. Where this is not practicable, the floor 1m around the switchgear can be hatched prominently to indicate that it should be kept clear.

Resist the temptation to use electrical switchrooms as overflow storage areas.

## External Storage

Stockpiling often results in requirements for some goods to be stored externally. With increased risks of contamination, spoilage, theft and arson, decisions to store externally require careful consideration. Storing within temporary erected structures/buildings within yards and car parks can reduce risks of contamination and spoilage due to exposure to the elements. This can be a convenient and quick to implement solution but does present further challenges (see later in this document).

High value/theft attractive goods should ideally not be stored in external areas. If a temporary external structure is required, consideration should be given to the following:

- Siting – It should be sited in a well-lit area where it will be overlooked for as much time as possible and within the field of view of CCTV cameras that record and capture images
- Physical Security – It should be of robust construction, e.g. solid metal, brick or stone, with a secure roof structure that will resist attempts at forced entry and feature as few openings as possible. Padlocks used to secure doors should be of the closed shackle type and meet BS EN 12320:2012 CEN Grade 4 or better
- Intruder Alarm – Consideration should be given to the provision of a temporary intruder alarm system to protect the temporary storage building. A temporary intruder alarm system with a high intensity sounder (e.g. Master Blaster or Sound Bomb), designed to disorientate intruders and limit the duration of their stay, can provide suitable and relatively low-cost protection for such temporary storage buildings. All installations should be installed by a competent alarm installer, e.g. a company that is National Security Inspectorate (NSI) Gold or Silver approved or one approved by the Security Systems and Alarms Inspection Board (SSAIB)
- Lockup Routines – **It's important that these additional structures are included within lockup routines and any patrols undertaken by security guards**

External storage of combustible goods (e.g. idle pallets, plastic stillages/crates, etc.) can present an attractive target for arsonists and if these items are near your building, any fire can spread to the building and stocks within. In addition, smoke from any fires may drift through wall openings or be drawn through ventilation intakes, potentially spoiling stock within. Risks can be reduced by ensuring that combustible items are kept at least 10m away from the external perimeter of your buildings. Providing fire breaks between stockpiles of goods stored externally is also important and such spaces should be enough to allow access for forklift trucks and emergency vehicles. In buildings where windows are left open for ventilation, etc., these may need to be closed and secured to help ensure smoke ingress is minimised. Where possible, also avoid storing combustible goods up against site boundaries/perimeter fences where they may be susceptible to tampering or arson.

## Vehicle/Trailer Parking

Parked vehicles/trailers can be targets for arson resulting in the loss of vehicles and their contents as well as damage to nearby buildings and structures. Numbers of vehicles/trailers parked on site may increase during periods of stockpiling, particularly if they are being used as temporary storage containers. Keeping numbers parked on site to a minimum, ensuring adequate spacing between trailers to reduce risk of fire spread and ensuring vehicle/trailer storage parking areas are in a secure well-lit area away from the buildings (ideally >10m) and covered by CCTV systems will help reduce risks.

## Fire Detection Systems

Consideration should be given to automatic fire detection systems and whether changes to storage configurations can affect their operation. This may be an issue where air sampling or beam detection devices are installed. Limits on storage heights and restricted storage configurations within buildings may be required to ensure these devices continue to provide effective protection of the premises and goods.

Wherever possible the storage of combustible stocks within areas that are not protected by automatic fire detection should be avoided. Where this is not possible, regular fire checks of these areas are advisable.

## Fire Protection Systems

Additional stock and new goods may well challenge the design and specification of any fixed fire protection systems including automatic **sprinklers**. **It's important to understand this and plan storage arrangements so that as much of the value as possible (stock and premises) will remain adequately protected.** Key considerations are:

- That the type of goods stored in sprinkler protected areas remain within the scope of the system design and specification. If this will not be the case, you may want to consider segregation of these new items in a physically separate location so that the bulk of the stock remains adequately protected
- That any changes in the nature of the storage configuration, e.g. solid pile, different racking types or tiering, etc. do not compromise the installed protection designs
- Whether storage of goods between any aisles of racking will compromise sprinkler design in terms of horizontal fire spread. This may be the case for certain hydraulically calculated systems and if so, you may want to consider the cost/benefits of using an alternative storage location for the additional stocks, so that the premises and the bulk of the value of stocks remain adequately protected
- Ensuring that storage heights of goods stored on the floor remain within the design specification of the sprinkler system. Using highly visible markings on the walls and racking can help enforce this requirement
- For in-rack sprinklers, storage should maintain a 150mm clearance distance from the top of the pallet/stored commodity to the sprinkler head deflector
- For free standing storage or from the top of any racked storage, the clearance from the top of the storage to the sprinkler deflector should be at least 1m
- Ensuring block storage areas **don't** exceed 150m<sup>2</sup> with 2.4m between them (in areas of high hazard sprinkler protection)
- Maintaining flue spaces within the racking is very important as obstructing the flues can compromise sprinkler operation. These can be compromised by fitting additional storage within pallet bays (e.g. switching from UK pallets to Euro pallets) or by increasing the sizes of the pallets being used
- Ensuring that systems remain fully operational and that arrangements for inspection, service, maintenance and testing remain in place

To provide reassurances on the above it is considered prudent to discuss these issues with your competent sprinkler engineer and/or discuss this with your insurer.

## Means of Escape and Emergency Procedures

Stockpiling can introduce **hazards into the workplace** that may affect your employee's ability to safely escape the premises should fire breakout. These can include:

- An increased fire load in work areas that accelerates rates of fire growth/spread such that available times for safe escape are reduced
- Blocked/obstructed escape routes and final exit doors (internally and externally)
- The introduction of hazards along escape routes
- Impeded fire alarm sounders
- Obstructed emergency lights
- Obstructed firefighting equipment

**It's important that your** fire risk assessment is reviewed and that you satisfy yourself that a safe means of escape remains in place and that likely escape times remain acceptable. Employees and temporary workers should be informed and instructed of any changes to evacuation plans. It is prudent to conduct specific fire safety inspections during periods of stockpiling that focus on these and the other fire safety issues highlighted within this Loss Prevention Standard.

Further **guidance on conducting fire safety inspections** can be found in Aviva's Loss Prevention Standard [Fire Safety Inspections](#).

## Fire Hydrants

One notable hazard is that through external storage arrangements or by additional vehicles parked in yards or on access roads, fire hydrants can become obstructed. It is important that the hydrants always remain accessible to the Fire Brigade. Making hydrants clearly visible and by using hatched markings/signage you can reduce the risk of hydrants becoming obstructed during periods of stockpiling.

## Access for the Fire Dept/Brigade

Additional deliveries/collections, congested yards and vehicles queuing or parked on access roads can hinder access to the site for emergency vehicles. You can reduce these risks by scheduling deliveries and collections so that queuing is avoided. If space permits, a vehicle waiting/marshalling area can be created to allow vehicles to wait to be loaded/unloaded without blocking access to the site. If you are permitted to do so, you can also post signs indicating where vehicles should not park.

## Minimising Impacts on the Premises

### Racking

To reduce risks of racking collapse and damage, it's pertinent to have a competent person check the condition of the racking prior to stockpiling and ensuring repairs are made where necessary. Ensure that you know the maximum safe working load for the racking and that this is clearly marked at the end of racking aisles. When planning how to store the additional stocks within the premises, ensure that your storage plans do not place excessive weights on racking systems which could lead to the racking being overloaded.

Also give thought to vehicle access to racking systems. If available space for manoeuvring is reduced, then impacts and racking damage is more likely. Storage plans should try and maintain enough manoeuvring space for forklift trucks and order pickers.

It's important that systems for racking inspections continue to operate and you may need to review the frequency of these inspections if damage is occurring.

Any damaged racking considered outside the parameters of the safe operation should be emptied and taped-off until repaired and considered 'safe' to use.

#### Mezzanines

Similarly, if you are planning to place additional storage on mezzanine structures you should check that structures supporting the mezzanine will not become overloaded. Again, also consider the risks of impacts with supporting stanchions as a result of reduced manoeuvring space and whether impact protection measures would be beneficial.

#### Temporary Structures

The erection of temporary lightweight buildings in yards and car parks can be used to provide temporary storage facilities. Such buildings can protect goods from exposure to the elements. However, the following risks should be taken into consideration:

- Structure Suitability and Integrity – The structures should always be erected by a competent installer. You may want to check their competencies including memberships of professional bodies/associations (e.g. MUTA – [www.muta.org.uk](http://www.muta.org.uk)). You should provide the installing contractor with an accurate description of the intended building use. The competent installer should ensure correct anchoring, adequate stability and structural integrity, providing you with a certificate of installation following erection. If lighting and/or heating is required within the structure, they can also provide assurances that these have been professionally installed by competent engineers
- Siting – Siting the structures in a suitable location is especially important. Consideration should be given to:
  - Flooding – The structures should not be sited in areas prone to flooding, especially surface water flooding. It is prudent to check available flood risk maps before agreeing to the position of the structures and to inspect and clear surface water drains in the proposed area, prior to erection
  - Vehicle impacts – Maintaining vehicle turning circles is important to reduce risks of impacts. Before agreeing the location, it is prudent to discuss it with the Transport Manager to check whether the proposed location would compromise existing vehicle movements. If this cannot be avoided it would be sensible to notify drivers of this once the structure has been sited
  - Security – As these structures are difficult to secure against attempts at forced entry, siting them in any areas overlooked by security guards, permanently occupied areas or CCTV can help detect any unwanted intrusion
- Fire Detection and Protection – It is unlikely that when erected, these structures will be afforded with any automatic fire detection that will be linked to the building's main fire alarm system. Depending on the structure/goods, protection by mains/battery operated local fire detection can be suitable for short periods of occupancy only. If these facilities are likely to become permanent or semi-permanent, extension of fire alarm systems with addressable automatic fire detection should be considered. Similarly, each structure should be provided with suitable fire extinguishing appliances at a marked fire point
- Inspection – In addition to any checks advised by the installer, it is sensible to conduct inspections/checks on the condition of the temporary structures following any extreme weather event (e.g. windstorm), and on a periodic basis (e.g. monthly). Should any damage be noted it is best to consult your installer and complete any necessary repairs and alterations



## Access for Premises/Equipment Maintenance

Congestion on site may impede access to fixed items of plant, machinery and equipment. However, it is important that this does not occur and that programmes for inspection, service and maintenance of these items are permitted to continue as usual.

## Minimising Impacts on Employees

### Slips, Trips and Falls

Obstructed aisles and walkways, increased risks of leakage/spillage from damaged packaging can increase risks of slips, trips and falls. The importance of good housekeeping during periods of stockpiling remains essential. The following disciplines can reduce risks:

- Clearly demarking walkways and storage areas. Floor markings, barriered/protected walkways are effective at reducing these risks as well as pedestrian/vehicle impacts
- Provision of housekeeping stations around the workplace with bins, brooms, etc. can help encourage employees to clear up spillages, shed packaging, leakage. etc. This should be re-enforced with regular and thorough employee briefings and training, with good supervision of employee behaviours by management
- Frequent safety/housekeeping inspections can help maintain standards within the work area. Involvement of employees in these activities can also improve employee engagement and buy-in

Further guidance on reducing risks of trips in the workplace can be found in Aviva's Loss Prevention Standard [Top Tips for Trips](#).

### Vehicle Movements

Additional vehicle movements, different vehicles on site such as Longer Semi Trailers (LST), restricted/narrowed vehicle routes, obstruction of view for drivers can create new hazards which can increase risks of vehicle /pedestrian impacts. It's important that storage plans during stockpiling are subject to risk assessment and that necessary controls measures are put in place to manage these new risks. These may include:

- Creating areas where storage is prohibited (providing a physical barrier or by using floor markings)
- Providing additional blind spot mirrors
- Limiting the speed of vehicles or providing additional warning devices
- Further driver and employee safety briefings

A review of the Workplace Transport Risk Assessment should be undertaken and any additional control measures to be implemented should be informed and instructed to employees. Further guidance on reducing workplace transport risks can be found in Aviva's Loss Prevention Standard [Workplace Transport Safety](#).

### Temporary Staff

Additional temporary staff may be needed to support the stockpiling activities. New/temporary employees will be less familiar with the workplace and the hazards within. Engagement of new/temporary staff should be supported through renewed focus on employee induction/training programmes, proper supervision of new/temporary employees and by ensuring there are adequate supplies of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to support their onboarding.

## Unsafe Behaviours

Stockpiling and storage of goods in racking aisles may encourage employees to climb racking and stockpiled goods, rather than move/relocate the goods stored within the aisles. It is vital that such behaviours are not tolerated as risks of a fall from height are very serious.

This and other unsafe behaviours should be diligently explained to all employees, with firm action taken where employees break the rules.

It is better to plan storage arrangements so that employees do not find themselves in a situation where they are tempted to take a shortcut. Avoiding storage in aisles where possible, planning for stock rotation so that the oldest goods are the first to be picked and reviewing order picking targets so they are achievable will help ensure that employees do not find themselves in a situation where they are tempted to work unsafely.

## Unstable Piled Storage

Unstable piled storage can result from unsuitable/damaged packaging and from poor stacking practices. As well as ensuring that individuals know to check the condition of packaging before stacking, it is good practice to site piled storage away from frequently used walkways. Additional focus can be placed on this issue within routine housekeeping and safety inspections.

## Minimising Impacts on the Surrounding Area and Neighbours

### Vehicles and Deliveries

It's important to consider the impacts of additional deliveries/collections on your neighbours. Obstructed access roads and later deliveries/operating hours may give your neighbour grounds to complain. It is always worth engaging with neighbours explaining why any changes are necessary to deal with the crisis, reassuring them of their temporary nature.

Further guidance on night-time deliveries can be found in the Aviva Loss Prevention Standard [Managing Driving at Work During the Coronavirus](#).

### Spread of Fire

Where external storage of combustible goods is required, risks of spread of fire to neighbouring property can increase. Goods stored in yards can act as a **“fire-bridge”** permitting fire to spread between buildings. Stacked goods can also collapse and topple, potentially into neighbouring property should stack heights exceed perimeter fences.

To reduce risks, avoid external storage of combustible goods within 10m of neighbouring properties so far as is practicable. If this cannot be avoided, keep stack heights low enough to prevent toppled goods breaching your site's perimeter.

## Minimising Impacts on Your Customers

### Critical Supplies – Loss of Stock

Stockpiling at any location may allow your business to be more resilient to any disruption in your supply chains. However, should stocks accumulate at a single location, you may be introducing a business risk for your customers. A catastrophic loss of stock at your premises could have a more significant impact on your customers.

It can be prudent to discuss this with your customers and explore options to build-in resilience to the overall supply chain. Splitting critical items across multiple sites, duplication of storage or use of 3<sup>rd</sup> party operated locations may provide re-assurance to you customers that you are able to maintain supply should a serious loss happen.

### Checklist

A generic Stockpiling During Crisis Situations Checklist is presented in Appendix 1 which can be tailored to your own organisation.

### Specialist Partner Solutions

Aviva Risk Management Solutions can offer access to a wide range of risk management products and services via our network of Specialist Partners who are reputable companies offering agreed discounted rates for Aviva customers.

For more information please visit:

[Aviva Risk Management Solutions – Specialist Partners](#)

## Additional Information

Relevant Aviva Loss Prevention Standards include:

- [Arson Prevention](#)
- [Business Impact Analysis](#)
- [Property and Business Impact Risk Assessment](#)
- [Control and Management of Combustible Waste Materials](#)
- [Managing Change During Lockdown and the Coronavirus](#)
- [Pandemic and a Community Based Approach to Security](#)
- [Vehicle Security](#)

To find out more, please visit [Aviva Risk Management Solutions](#) or speak to one of our advisors.

Email us at [riskadvice@aviva.com](mailto:riskadvice@aviva.com) or call 0345 366 6666.\*

\*Calls may be recorded and/or monitored for our joint protection.

# Appendix 1 - Stockpiling During Crisis Situations - Checklist



Location	
Date	
Completed by (name and signature)	

	Introducing New Goods	Y/N	Comments
1.	<p>During stockpiling, are you introducing goods that may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need special storage conditions that you are not currently able to provide?</li> <li>• Exceed the design parameters of any sprinklers or fixed fire protection systems?</li> </ul> <p>Note. If Yes, consider options to provide specialist and separate storage facilities for these commodities.</p>		

	Minimising Impacts on the Goods in Storage	Y/N	Comments
2.	Is the packaging of goods sufficiently robust to sustain weights of pallets that are stacked on top of each other where racking spaces are exhausted?		
3.	Are you able to maintain stock rotation policies to prevent goods perishing whilst in storage?		
4.	Are you able to prevent overloading of refrigeration capacity for chilled/frozen goods?		
5.	Have you been able to plan storage layouts to ensure adequate segregation of goods where there is a risk of cross contamination?		
6.	Can you ensure product storage does not encroach on areas used for goods quarantine or goods returns?		
7.	Do you need to review vermin control arrangements in light of additional stocks and revised storage arrangements?		

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8.	Are you able to store goods off the floor?		
9.	Have you inspected and cleared rainwater goods and surface water drains to reduce risks of water ingress and surface water flooding?		
10.	Have you reviewed security arrangements to reduce risks of goods theft?		

	Introducing New Hazards	Y/N	Comments
11.	Are you able to maintain at least 1m separation of goods from heaters, battery charging equipment and electrical switchgear within storage halls?		
12.	Are you able to ensure there is always a 2m clearance between any lighting unit and stock stored beneath?		
13.	Are you able to ensure storage areas do not encroach within 10m of areas of the site used by people for smoking?		
14.	Is storage within electrical switchrooms prohibited?		
15.	Are you able to prevent external storage of combustible goods encroaching within 10m of your building?		
16.	Are you able to maintain fire breaks between stockpiles of goods stored externally to allow access for forklift trucks and emergency vehicles?		
17.	Do you need to close windows/shutters to prevent ingress of smoke from any incidents within yard areas?		
18.	Are you able to prevent storage up against site boundaries? If not are you able to limit the height of storage to below that of any perimeter fence?		
19.	Where goods are being stored in parked vehicles/trailers, are these sufficiently separated from the main premises (ideally >10m)? Are you able to maintain >2.5m separation between each trailer/vehicle?		

## LOSS PREVENTION STANDARDS

20.	Are you able to prevent storage practices within the building from impeding the operation of automatic fire detection systems?		
21.	<p>Are you able to prevent storage practices that will overwhelm sprinkler systems, paying particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permitted storage heights?</li> <li>• Storage within aisles?</li> <li>• Maintaining 150mm clearance from the top of the pallet to the sprinkler head?</li> <li>• Ensuring block storage areas do not exceed 150m<sup>2</sup> with 2.4m between them?</li> <li>• Maintaining adequate flu spaces within racking?</li> <li>• Maintaining access to permit continued testing and maintenance of the systems?</li> </ul>		
22.	<p>Are you satisfied that means of escape from the premises will not be impaired, paying particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blocked/obstructed escape routes and final exit doors (internally and externally)?</li> <li>• Impeded fire alarm sounders?</li> <li>• Obstructed emergency lights?</li> <li>• The introduction of hazards/obstructions along escape routes?</li> <li>• Obstructed firefighting equipment?</li> </ul>		
23.	Have you been able to ensure that storage arrangements do not impede access to firefighting hydrants?		
24.	Have you been able to maintain adequate vehicular access to the premises for the emergency services?		

	Minimising Impacts on Premises	Y/N	Comments
25.	Are racking systems in good condition and are measures in place to prevent racking from being overloaded?		
26.	Are measures in place to prevent mezzanine structures from being overloaded?		
27.	Are additional measures necessary to prevent risks of vehicular impacts on racking/mezzanine supports?		
28.	Has safe access to plant/equipment/machinery been maintained to permit continued safe access for servicing/maintenance and repairs?		
29.	Where temporary structures are being used, are they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erected/installed by a competent installer?</li> <li>Sited to reduce impacts from flooding, vehicle impacts and to reduce risks of goods tampering/theft?</li> <li>Subject to periodic inspection, including after any windstorm or extreme weather event?</li> </ul>		

	Minimising Impacts on Employees	Y/N	Comments
30.	Have you reviewed measures to maintain good standards of housekeeping during stockpiling?		
31.	Are you able to maintain clear walkways within storage areas?		
32.	Are you able to maintain adequate segregation of pedestrians and vehicles in both storage and yard areas?		
33.	Do you need to provide enhanced levels of training and supervision for new/temporary staff taken on to support stockpiling?		
34.	Have you been able to maintain adequate supplies of PPE for all employees including new/temporary staff?		

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35.	Have you provided appropriate employee briefings including changes to evacuation routes and procedures, altered risks from workplace transport, your approach to dealing with unsafe behaviours and the actions they should take if they encounter a problem safely completing an assigned task?		
36.	Is piled storage located away from frequently used pedestrian walkways?		
37.	Are there regular checks/inspections that will identify unsafe piled storage?		

Minimising Impacts on the Surrounding Area and Neighbours		Y/N	Comments
38.	Have you been able to minimise deliveries/collection and storage to minimise impacts on neighbours, giving consideration to traffic congestion, noise, litter and odours?		
39.	Are you able to arrange storage practices in yards to reduce risks of fire spreading to neighbouring property?		

Minimising Impacts on Customers		Y/N	Comments
40.	Have you discussed the implications of stockpiling with your key customers, so they understand any additional risks that they may face as a result of stockpiling and whether any alternative storage strategies may better suit their needs?		

Additional Comments	
41.	



## Please Note

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## LOSS PREVENTION STANDARDS