



BUSINESS CONTINUITY

OUTLINE FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

BS.BC.XX.XX.SXX.MH

SITE DETAILS:

MVV Environment Limited

Canford Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility

Canford Resource Park

Arena Way

Magna Road

Wimborne

BH21 3BW

Version: D2 Final for EP application

Issue date: May 2024



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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1. INTRODUCTION

Medworth CHP Ltd (Applicant), a wholly owned subsidiary of MVV Environment Ltd (MVV), are developing the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power (EfW CHP) Facility within the Algores Way industrial estate, Wisbech.

The objective of this report is to provide an Outline Fire Prevention Plan (FPP), detailing the intended provisions to be incorporated into final detailed design and operation of the EfW CHP Facility. The report will be reviewed and finalised following the detailed design stage of the development, prior to operation, and secured under the Environmental Permit.

This Outline Fire Prevention Plan will form one of a suite of documents managing Business Continuity at the EfW CHP Facility. It has been drafted in accordance with controls dictated by the company's Integrated Management System, certified in accordance with international standards for Environmental, Occupational Health & Safety, Quality and Energy Management.

This document has been drafted with due consideration of Environment Agency guidance 'Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits' and the associated report template, to provide a framework for the provision of the Environment Agency required information.

Consideration has also been given to industry guidance documents and specifications whilst drafting this document, and these will be instrumental in the detailed design of the EfW CHP Facility, these include but are not limited to the following:

- Environment Agency guidance 'Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits'
- Building Regulations – Approved Document B (Fire Safety)
- National Fire Protection Association 'NFPA 850: Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations'
- Chubb Guidance document - Energy from Waste (EfW) – Fire Systems
- BS 9999: Code of Practice for Fire Safety in the design, management, and use of buildings
- The Company's insurer's requirements

The Environment Agency guidance 'Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits' applies to those activities where combustible wastes are stored at permitted sites. The guidance sets out the minimum



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standards which must be achieved to address fire risk relating to the bulk storage of materials such as paper, card, wood, rubber, rags, and textiles, WEEE, scrap metal and tyres. If non-combustible waste is contaminated with combustible waste, it will generally be regarded as combustible.

The objectives of the Outline Fire Prevention Plan are to:

- Minimise the likelihood of a fire happening
- Aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours
- Minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

2. FIRE PREVENTION PLAN CONTENTS**2.1. Activities at the site**

The EfW CHP Facility will consist of a Schedule 1 installation activity, as defined in the EPR, and several directly associated activities. These include:

- Single line waste incineration plant thermally treating incoming non-hazardous residual waste.
- Generation of power with electricity exported to the National Grid, with the potential export of heat to nearby consumers.
- Production of incinerator bottom ash (IBA) that will be temporarily stored on-site before being transferred to a suitably licensed waste treatment facility for recovery/disposal.
- Generation of air pollution control residues (APCr) that will be temporarily stored on-site before being transferred to a suitably licensed hazardous waste facility for recovery/disposal.
- Provision for the generation of emergency power using a fuel oil engine in the event of loss of electricity supply to the installation and failure of island mode operation.

Table 1 lists the Schedule 1 activities, from the Environmental Permitting Regulations, and the Directly Associated Activities (DAA's).



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Table 1: Scheduled and directly associated activities

Activity Reference	Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EPR	Description of specified activity	Proposed limits of specified activity
AR1	Section 5.1 Part A(1)(b)	The incineration of non-hazardous waste in a waste incineration plant or waste co-incineration plant with a capacity exceeding 3 tonnes per hour.	The incineration of non-hazardous waste including the operation of boiler and auxiliary burners; facilities for the treatment of exhaust gases; on-site facilities for treatment of water; storage and disposal of residues, surface water and waste water; systems for controlling and monitoring incineration operations; and receipt, storage and handling of wastes and raw materials (including fuels).

Directly Associated Activities

AR3	Electricity generation	The generation of electricity using a steam turbine.	Generation of electricity for use on-site or export to the Grid.
AR4	Hot water supply	Export of hot water	Provision for hot water to be utilised by other energy users local to the site.
AR5	Emergency combustion plant	Emergency electrical generation in a diesel generator to provide electrical power to the facility in the event of an interruption in the off-site electricity supply to the facility and failure of island mode operation.	From fuel storage to generation of electricity and subsequent use.

The EfW CHP Facility comprises a single line waste incineration process; waste reception tipping hall, waste reception bunker and waste storage bunker; main thermal treatment process; boiler; turbine hall; on-site facilities for the treatment and/or storage of raw materials; residues; and water; air pollution control; chimney; air cooled condenser (ACC); and devices and systems for controlling the operation of the waste incineration plant and recording and monitoring conditions.



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The EfW CHP Facility also includes weighbridges; supply systems for water, gas oil and air; emergency fuel oil generator; site fencing and security barriers; external hardstanding areas; transformers, grid connection and switching compound; internal access roads for circulation and parking; drainage systems with oil interceptors and attenuation tanks; offices; workshop; stores and welfare facilities.

As the final detailed design of the EfW CHP Facility has not been completed, the process description and associated parameter values provided in this document are based on an initial specification and will be confirmed during the detailed design process together with the EPC contractor. As such, parameter values quoted in this document should be viewed as indicative/estimated. However, the Environment Agency will be informed of the final detailed design specification prior to commissioning, the Applicant would be willing to accept this requirement as a pre-operational condition of the EP. The EfW CHP Facility will, as a minimum, achieve the performance levels required by the IED and the BAT Conclusions for Waste Incineration.

2.2. Site plan

The proposed site layout is shown on drawing: SC1643PL Site Plan 02032023 in Appendix A.

2.3. Plan of sensitive receptors near the site

Receptor List – Identified sensitive receptors are shown on drawing FPP_001_REV_0, in Appendix B

Table 2.1. Receptor list

TYPE OF RECEPTOR	ID #	DESCRIPTION	Distance From Boundary (m)	Direction
HUMANS AND PROPERTY	SITE			
	-	Site Workers	On site	-
	-	Site Visitors	On site	-
	COMMERCIAL			
	1	Canford Resource Park	1	NE
	2	Magna Business Park	500	SE
	3	Canford Business Park	965	NE
	4	Canford Magna Garden Centre	985	NE
	5	White's Pit (closed landfill)	100	W



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TYPE OF RECEPTOR	ID #	DESCRIPTION	Distance From Boundary (m)	Direction
	6	Inert Recycling facility	150	W
	7	Wimborne Wellness Centre	950	NW
RESIDENTIAL				
	1	Group at Provence Drive/Beaumaris Road/Arthur Gardens	600	E
	2	Group at Provence Drive/Beaumaris Road	620	NE
	3	Group at Provence Drive/Neville Gardens/ Edmund Cresent	680	NE
	4	Group at Provence Drive/Bohemia Gardens	780	NE
	5	Group at Provence Drive/Isabella Street	850	NE
	6	Group at Provence Drive/Beckets Cresent	930	NE
	7	Group at Isabella Street	900	NE
	8	Group at Bohemia Gardens	840	NE
	9	Group at Neville Gardens/Edmund Cresent	710	NE
	10	Group at Beaumaris Road/Mortimer Place	670	E
	11	Group at Neville Gardens/Edmund Cresent	785	NE
	12	Group at Poitiers Drive	840	E
	13	Group at Wheelers Lane	780	E
	14	Beechleys	660	SE
	15	Group at Wheelers Lane/Ross Gardens/Viscount Walk	915	E
	16	Group at Viscount Walk	880	SE
	17	Group at Viscount Walk	860	SE
	18	Group at Viscount Walk/Monks Way	940	SE
	19	143 Magna Road	960	NE
	20	2 x dwellings off Magna Road	920	NE
	21	Moortown Cottage, Magna Road	860	NE
	22	Group at Moortown Drive	900	NE
	23	Stoats Hill, Magna Road	940	N
	24	Brakehill Cottages, Arrowsmith Road	880	N
	25	Group south of Arrowsmith Road	520	N
	26	Group north of Arrowsmith Road	840	NW
	27	Group south of Arrowsmith Road	510	NW
	28	Group south of Arrowsmith Road	510	NW
	29	Magna Care Centre	940	NW
	30	Dwelling north of Arrowsmith Road	960	MW



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TYPE OF RECEPTOR	ID #	DESCRIPTION	Distance From Boundary (m)	Direction
	PUBLIC USE			
	1	Bearwood Primary School	880	E
	2	Playing fields	965	SE
	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
	-	Solar Farm at White's Pit	300	W
	PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY (PROW)			
	-	Bridleway 118 – Arrowsmith Road to Wheeler's Lane	250	NW to SE
	-	Bridleway 125 – Magna Road to Dorset Way	500	N to W
	-	Bridleway 129 – north of Wheelers Lane	720	SE
	-	Bridleway 24 – Wheelers Lane	860	SE
	RECREATIONAL			
	1	The Hamworthy Club	900	NE
	2	Canford Park Sports Pitches	415	NE
	3	Heathland Support Area (dog walking area)	545	SE
	4	Canford Arena	320	NE
	5	Knighton Heath Golf Club	970	SE
	AGRICULTURAL			
	1	Paddocks	720	N
	2	Grassland	600	N
	3	Paddocks	740	NE
	4	Grassland	710	E
	5	Grassland	660	SE
	ATMOSPHERE-AQMA			
-	None	n/a	n/a	
WATER	SURFACE WATER			
	-	Knighton Stream	100	SW to E
	-	Drainage ponds, White's Pit	60	NW
	-	Unnamed Drainage Channels (various)	1 to 1000	N,E,S,W
	-	Drinking Water Protected Area (surface water) Lower River Stour	0	N,E,S,W
	GROUNDWATER			
	-	Secondary A Aquifer	0	N,E,S,W
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE	DESIGNATED SITES			
	1	Dorset Heaths Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	1	S



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TYPE OF RECEPTOR	ID #	DESCRIPTION	Distance From Boundary (m)	Direction
	2	Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA)	15	S
	3	Canford Heath Site of Special Scientific interest (SSSI)	15	S
	NON DESIGNATED SITES (but of impact to permitting)			
	-	Multiple areas of deciduous woodland	1 to 1000	N,E,S,W
HERITAGE LOCATIONS	LISTED BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES AND PARKS			
	1	Bow Barrow on Canford Heath – Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	500	S
	2	Bow Barrow on Canford Heath – SAM	850	SW
	3	Bow Barrow on Canford Heath – SAM	800	NW
	4	Bowl barrow on Knighton Heath, SAM	980	SE

Wind rose and source of weather data

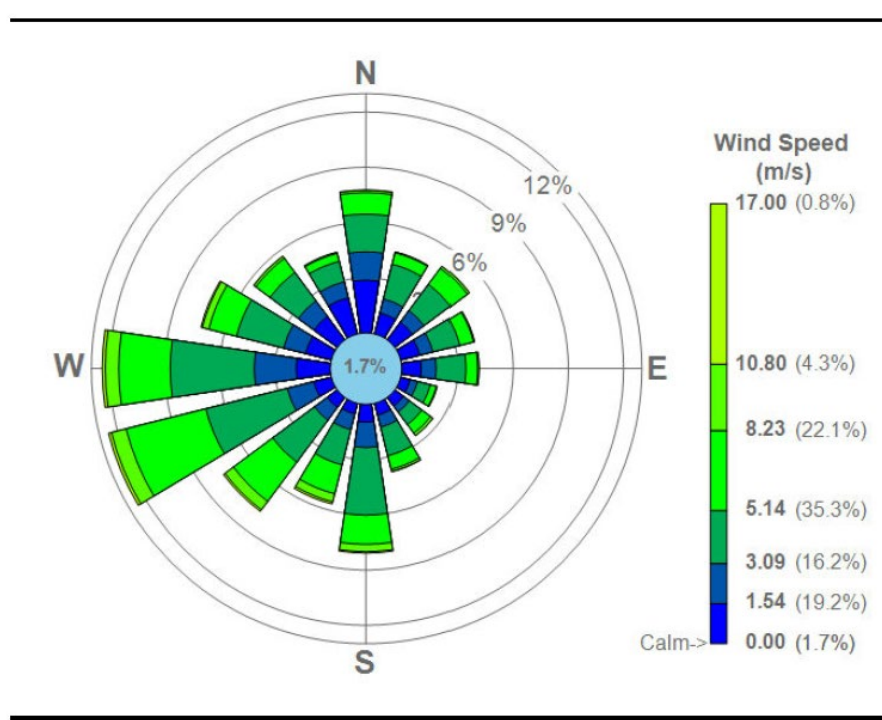


Figure 2.2. - Wind Rose for Bournemouth Airport (2016 to 2020)



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2.4. Drainage Plan

The indicative site drainage layout is presented in drawing 'Proposed SW Drainage Strategy Rev P02' in Appendix C.

3. USING THIS FIRE PREVENTION PLAN**3.1. Where the plan is kept and how staff know how to use it**

This Outline Fire Prevention Plan will be a stand-alone document in a suite of instructions managing Business Continuity within MVV's Integrated Management System (IMS). The IMS is available to all employees of the company via a cloud storage filing system. Physical copies of the Outline FPP will also be available in the administration building, weighbridge office and control room.

All employees are introduced to the IMS, its whereabouts, and how to use the documentation during their employment induction. Specific activities applicable to their role will also be covered in more detail by their Line Manager.

3.2. Testing the plan and staff training

In addition to an employee's initial induction training, all employees, contractors working at the site and visitors visiting the site will be required to complete a formal health and safety induction. The induction will include basic fire prevention measures, the location of the Outline Fire Prevention Plan, site specific rules regarding smoking and site emergency procedures.

All operations and maintenance staff will undertake basic third party fire awareness training with refresher training completed at the prescribed frequency.

Physical emergency signage will be displayed in prominent locations identifying emergency exits, fire extinguishers/firefighting equipment, fire alarm call points and spill kits/containment equipment.

All fire safety equipment will be serviced by a competent person. The service frequency schedule will be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, as a minimum.

Fire drills will be carried out every 6 months, in addition to weekly fire alarm tests which are recorded on MVV's daily log software. During the emergency drill, emergency conditions will be simulated to assess



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the site’s performance and efficiency when dealing with an incident. Results and observations will be recorded and reviewed to identify further training needs, or any required changes to evacuation plans or the FPP.

4. TYPES OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

4.1. Combustible waste

The non-hazardous waste types to be processed at the Facility, comprising municipal, commercial and industrial wastes, are presented in Table 3 below. This list includes combustible wastes, suitable for submission into the combustion process, all combustible waste will be stored in the waste bunker.

Table 3: Combustible waste types

EWC code	Description
02	Wastes from Agriculture, Horticulture, Aquaculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing, Food Preparation & Processing
02 01	Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting & fishing
02 01 02	Animal-tissue waste
02 01 03	Plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	Waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 06	Animal faeces, urine, and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated offsite
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry
02 01 09	Agrochemical waste other than those mentioned in 02 01 08
02 02	Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish & other foods of animal origin
02 02 02	Animal-tissue waste
02 02 03	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03	Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea, and tobacco preparation & processing; conserve production; yeast & yeast extract production, molasses preparation & fermentation
02 03 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 05	Wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06	Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	Wastes from preserving agents
02 07	Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea & cocoa)
02 07 01	Wastes from washing, cleaning, and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	Wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing



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EWC code	Description
03	Wastes from Wood Processing and the Production of Panels and Furniture, Pulp, Paper and Cardboard
03 01	Wastes from Wood Processing and the Production of Panels and Furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	Wastes from Pulp, Paper and Cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
04	Wastes from the Leather, Fur and Textile Industries
04 01	Wastes from the Leather and Fur Industry
04 01 08	Waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	Wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	Wastes from the Textile Industry
04 02 09	wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)
04 02 10	organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)
04 02 21	Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	Wastes from processed textile fibres
09	Wastes from the Photographic Industry
09 01	Wastes from the Photographic Industry
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
15	Waste Packaging; absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified.
15 01	Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	Plastic packaging
15 01 03	Wooden packaging
15 01 05	Composite packaging
15 01 06	Mixed packaging
15 01 09	Textile packaging
15 02	Absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
17	Construction and Demolition Wastes (Including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 02	Wood Glass and Plastic
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 03	Plastic
17 09	Other Construction and Demolition Wastes



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EWC code	Description
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 0901, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19	Wastes from Waste Management Facilities, off-site Waste Water Treatment Plants & Preparation of Water intended for Human Consumption /Industrial Use
19 02	Wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	Premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	Combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 05	Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	Non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	Non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	Off-specification compost
19 06	wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 01	screenings
19 10	wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes
19 10 04	fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
19 12	Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	Paper and cardboard
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber
19 12 07	Wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 10	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
20	Municipal Wastes (Household and Similar Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Wastes) including separately collected fractions
20 01	Separately Collected Fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard
20 01 08	Biodegradable food waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 25	edible oil and fat
20 01 38	Wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 99	Other fractions not otherwise specified



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EWC code	Description
20 02	Garden and Park Wastes (including cemetery wastes)
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste
20 02 03	Other non-biodegradable waste
20 03	Other Municipal Wastes
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 03	Street cleaning residues
20 03 06	Waste from sewage cleaning
20 03 07	Bulky waste
20 03 99	Municipal wastes not otherwise specified

4.2. Persistent organic pollutants

As a non-hazardous waste processing facility, no POP containing waste will be accepted.

4.3. Other combustible materials

Combustible materials expected to be present at the facility for the purpose of servicing the EfW CHP Facility during maintenance activities and as a fuel source for auxiliary firing, the emergency diesel generator and mobile plant are:

- Small quantities of oils and greases (stored in the maintenance store and workshop in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001)
- Gas cylinders (stored in purpose-built, secured, dedicated storage facilities)
- Low sulphur fuel oil (stored in a dedicated storage tank fulfilling the requirements of the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001).

The location of these combustible materials within the site will be confirmed during the detailed design stage. No combustible materials will be stored in close proximity to combustible waste.

5. MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF FIRE**5.1. Arson**

The site is accessed by security gates which are open during waste delivery hours, security is controlled by the weighbridge operatives permitting access through the weighbridge barriers. Outside of waste delivery hours the security gates are closed and monitored by the Control Room.

Live 24-hour recording CCTV cameras with c.90 days storage capacity will be located around the site, these will provide surveillance of the entire site, final locations and storage capacity will be determined during the detailed design stage. CCTV is monitored by the control room which is manned 24-hours a day.



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Site inspections will check the boundary fence line to ensure security controls are maintained.

5.2. Plant and equipment

All site equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines and a maintenance and inspection program implemented. All breakdowns or faults will be recorded for action.

All site vehicles, mobile and static plant will be fitted with suitable fire extinguishers installed in operator's cabs.

Plant machinery and combustible waste will not come into contact in a manner likely to cause combustion, as all combustible waste is tipped directly into, and stored in, the waste bunker. Contact is transient as spilt waste is either pushed into the bunker, or cranes are used to insert the waste into the furnace chutes.

5.3. Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

5.3.1. Electrical certification

All electrical installations will be fully certified during construction and commissioning of the EfW CHP Facility by an appropriately qualified individual/body, e.g., NICEIC certified.

5.3.2. Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements

Electrical equipment and light fittings will be routinely checked and maintained in accordance with the current edition of BS 7671 by an appropriately qualified individual as part of the EfW CHP Facility planned preventative maintenance programme and portable equipment in accordance with instruction OS.MN.10 Portable Appliance Testing.

Lighting and electrical fittings will be of a type which aids in the prevention of electrical fires (e.g., residual-current devices, fire resistant casings, ATEX certified where required etc.).

5.4. Discarded smoking materials



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5.4.1. Smoking on site policies

The site will operate a strict no smoking policy in all areas other than within the designated smoking area, this will also apply to e-cigarettes. The location of the smoking shelter will be determined during detailed design, however, in all cases it will be located away from operational areas and combustible materials.

5.5. Hot works safe working practices

Any hot works on site will be undertaken in accordance with a hot works permit and instruction OP.SR.07 Hot Work.

5.6. Industrial heaters

Industrial heaters are not to be used on site, in areas where waste is stored.

5.7. Hot exhausts and engine parts

Operational staff will be required to remain vigilant when using plant and equipment for signs of fire caused by dust settling on hot exhaust and engine parts.

Plant and equipment will be checked at the start and end of each shift and where required cleaned down before use.

5.8. Fire watch procedures

In accordance with MVV UK IMS instruction OP.SR.07 Hot Work and OP.SR.07.S01 Hot Work Safe Code of Practice a fire watch person shall be in attendance for the duration of all Hot Works, including any breaks, and for a period of 30-60 minutes after completion of the Hot Works. All fire watch requirements will be clearly stated on the Hot Work Certificate. The Fire Watch person is not to be engaged in any other activities during the fire watch period and must be trained in the use of firefighting equipment designated for the Hot Work task.

5.9. Ignition sources

A Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR) assessment will be completed during the detailed design of the EFW CHP Facility, with areas of risk identified on DSEAR zonal drawings.

Open burning is not permitted anywhere on the site.



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5.10. Batteries

Batteries will not be accepted at the EfW CHP Facility. Should a battery be identified within incoming waste it will be removed, stored within the quarantine area, and disposed of to a suitably licenced facility.

5.11. Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

Spillages will be cleaned up without delay upon detection, in accordance with the site's Emergency Management Plan.

A regular site inspection and maintenance program will be in place to identify leaks and spillages at the earliest opportunity.

Oils and fuel will be stored in appropriate secondary containment, away from operational areas, the exact location of which will be determined during detailed design stage.

5.12. Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust, and fluff

Regular housekeeping and inspection of the site will be implemented to reduce the build-up of waste, dust and fluff. Site wide inspections are carried out daily by the operations shift team and the waste acceptance operatives and cleaning is carried out as necessary if loose waste materials are found. The floor of the tipping hall is cleared on an ongoing basis during waste receipt periods and cleaned down at the end of each day..

All mobile plant is checked for deposits and build-up of waste prior to use and inspected as part of the daily site inspection routine.

5.13. Reactions between wastes

Non-permitted wastes are rejected in accordance with the EfW CHP Facility's Waste Acceptance procedures. Waste acceptance operatives are trained in waste acceptance procedures..

Site inspections are carried out to identify any incompatible wastes. In the event of a potential reaction the quarantine area can be utilised to segregate the incompatible waste

5.14. Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

Visible/declared hot loads are not accepted.



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Any hot load identified, whether by eye or infrared camera, within the waste reception/main waste bunker will be picked up by the waste crane and fed directly to the boiler. The waste bunker and boiler feed chutes will be equipped with fire protection measures.

The quarantine area can be utilised in an emergency and will be equipped with appropriate fire detection and protection measures.

5.15. Hot and dry weather

All combustible waste will be stored internally in the waste bunker, it is therefore unlikely to be influenced by external climatic effects.

6. PREVENTION OF SELF-COMBUSTION**6.1. General measures**

Self-combustion of waste can occur under certain conditions. Preventative measures can be adopted to reduce the likelihood of these conditions developing, for instance managing storage times, volumes, and the temperature of the waste.

6.2. Manage storage time**6.2.1. Method used to record and manage the storage of all waste on site.**

The capacity of the waste bunker will not be exceeded. It is anticipated that the waste storage capacity of the bunker will be 17,000m³ (equivalent to approximately 8 days fuel supply). During normal operation, waste storage residence time will be minimised by applying the FIFO principle and daily 'turning' of the bunker.

In the event that the EfW CHP Facility is not able to receive waste due to an unplanned incident such as a fire, forcing a prolonged full shutdown of the EfW CHP Facility, waste deliveries will either be stopped /or diverted to an alternative suitably licenced waste management facility in accordance with the site's Business Continuity Plan and the commercial terms of the relevant waste contracts.



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6.2.2. Stock rotation policy

All waste will be managed in accordance with the Bunker Management procedure for the EfW CHP Facility, held within the IMS.

The EfW CHP Facility will be equipped with two waste cranes which cover the entire length and width of the waste bunker. Under normal circumstances one crane will be operational with the second on standby.

Delivery vehicles will be directed to tip in any one of the available bays by the Tipping Hall personnel. During the operational day waste is tipped into the reception bunker. The waste crane will be programmed to clear the reception bunker and deposit the waste into the main storage bunker. During the day waste will be stacked in the main storage bunker whilst periodically feeding the boiler.

During the night shift the aim will be to clear the reception bunker completely (as far as is practicable), whilst maintaining feed to the boiler. The period during the night shift when waste is not being received provides the ideal opportunity for stacking and mixing of waste in the main storage bunker. Every attempt is to be made to 'Turn the Pit Over'. This entails digging a deep trench at one end of the main storage bunker, stacking old waste on top of the waste pile, and then backfilling with fresh waste from the reception bunker. Ensuring a full turnover of the main storage bunker and the feeding of the oldest waste first.

The standby crane can be utilised to enhance the effort during the night or other periods to turn the pit over.

6.3. Monitor and control temperature**6.3.1. Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of 'fines'**

The combustible wastes accepted at the site are residual wastes which are likely to have undergone pre-treatment to accord with the waste hierarchy. Therefore, the potential presence of metal content is limited.

6.3.2. Monitoring temperature

As part of the detailed design and construction of the EfW CHP Facility, the fire system design will be designed and installed by an approved fire engineering company in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 850 or equivalent standard, Chubb guidance and the fire risk insurers.

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Stored waste held within the bunker will be continuously monitored by scanning infrared cameras enabling the early detection of hotspots in the waste mass prior to combustion.. The cameras constantly scan the waste bunker to detect potential ignition sources. When a hotspot is detected, the Control Room will be alerted. Hotspots >55°C will raise a yellow warning, >80°C will raise a red alarm. The Control Room is permanently occupied to respond to warnings and alarms.

6.3.3. Controlling temperature

All new waste received will be deposited directly into the reception bunker. During the day shift this waste is automatically moved by the waste crane grab into the main storage bunker. During the night shift the Operation Team will 'Turn the Pit Over' as described in Section 6.2.2 above. This activity ensures homogeneity of the waste mass and reduces the likelihood of hotspots and subsequent combustion.

6.3.4. Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

All waste is stored inside in the waste bunker, therefore hot weather and heating from sunlight is unlikely to affect the waste.

6.4. Waste bale storage

No baled waste will be stored on site.

7. MANAGE WASTE PILES**7.1. Storing waste materials in their largest form**

Waste received at the EfW CHP Facility will not routinely undergo any prior treatment in advance of entering the waste bunker, such as shredding, and is therefore stored in its largest form. Prior to submission to the incineration process bulky waste may be shredded to improve particle size for entry onto the grate.

7.2. Maximum pile sizes for the waste on site

It is understood that the Environment Agency's maximum waste pile sizes do not apply to waste stored within a waste bunker, where separation into discrete piles is not practicable.



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7.3. Where maximum pile sizes do not apply

7.3.1. Waste stored in containers

No combustible wastes are stored in containers at the site and therefore controls for the storage of waste in this manner do not apply.

8. PREVENT FIRE SPREADING**8.1. Separation distances**

All combustible waste received at the EfW CHP Facility will be stored in the internal waste bunker, not in discrete piles, and therefore separation distances do not apply.

8.2. Fire walls construction standards

Fire walls will be designed and constructed at the EfW CHP Facility in accordance with the design fire compartmentation strategy, in line with NFPA 850, the Chubb guidance and the fire risk insurers' requirements. This will include certain fire compartments such as the waste bunker and boiler hall being separated by fire barriers with a minimum of 2-hour fire resistance rating. The final location and specification of the fire walls is subject to the detailed design of the EfW CHP Facility and will be further developed together with the EPC Contractor.

As part of the detailed design process, a fire risk assessment will be undertaken for each fire compartment to identify appropriate fire detection and protection measures to be installed.

All walls within the waste bunker will be suitably constructed in concrete to form a continuous 2-hour fire rated barrier. The base of the bunker will be constructed of reinforced concrete, and the whole bunker will be a water retaining structure. The structure of the waste bunker itself will therefore have adequate fire resistance.

All openings in the bunker and other fire barriers will be provided with fire doors, fire dampers, penetration seals, or other approved means having a fire protection rating consistent with the designated fire resistance rating of the barrier. Windows in fire barriers will be provided with appropriate fire protection to maintain the integrity of the fire barrier, e.g., by means of an automatic water curtain, window sprinkler system, etc. All cable trays or piping systems passing through fire barriers will be fitted with fire stops.



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8.3. Storing waste in bays

Incoming waste delivered to the EfW CHP Facility is deposited directly into the waste reception bunker and not stored in bays. Therefore, the requirements for wastes stored in bays do not apply to the EfW CHP Facility.

9. QUARANTINE AREA**9.1. Quarantine area location and size**

A suitable area for the quarantining of waste will be designated within the waste reception hall during the detailed design stage. This will likely be an area alongside the tipping bays approximately 4.5m wide which will fulfil the requirement of the FPP guidance, i.e., it will:

- Hold at least 50% of the largest waste delivery load; and
- Where practicable, have a separation distance of at least 6 metres, or alternative measure (such as concrete walls), around the quarantined waste.

The quarantine bay is covered by the same detection and suppression systems serving the waste reception hall.

The final design of the quarantine area will be subject to detailed design and agreed with fire risk insurers.

9.2. How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

Should a fire be detected in a waste delivery vehicle it will be directed to the quarantine area to deposit its load, should it be safe to do so.

9.3. Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

No material is stored in the quarantine area. Any materials directed to the quarantine area are to be removed from the site at the soonest opportunity.

10. DETECTING FIRES**10.1. Detection systems in use**

As part of the detailed design and construction of the EfW CHP Facility, the fire detection system will be designed and installed by an approved fire engineering company in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 850 or equivalent standard, the Chubb guidance and the fire risk insurers.



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Methods to be implemented will include: a combination of detection systems activated by heat, smoke and infrared detection. All alerts will be notified on the detection panel and a dedicated fire alarm HMI screen in the Control Room, which is manned 24 hours a day. This will allow the rapid identification of the fire location and the action to be taken.

The waste reception tipping hall is manned during periods of waste delivery and equipped with manual fire detection call points to raise the alarm should a fire be detected.

As described in Section 6.3.2 above, the waste storage bunker is equipped with infrared detectors continuously monitoring the surface of the waste mass.

10.2. Certification for the systems

All systems will be designed in accordance with BS 5839-1 Fire Detection and fire alarm systems for buildings – Code of practice for design, installation, commissioning, and maintenance of systems in non-domestic premises to Category P1 coverage and NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm and Signalling Code.

All fire protection and detection products, systems and services will be provided by suppliers and contractors registered on the Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) list of approved fire and security products and services. The design, manufacture and installation will be carried out by companies having achieved LPCB quality systems certification.

11. SUPPRESSING FIRES**11.1. Suppression systems in use**

As part of the detailed design and construction of the EfW CHP Facility, the fire suppression systems will be designed and installed by an approved fire engineering company in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 850, Chubb guidance and the fire risk insurers.

All fire suppression systems will be supplied from the firewater storage tank by an electrically powered fire pump (with a diesel powered back up pump set) to ensure that firewater can be delivered when needed.

A fire water ring main will be provided to serve the EfW CHP Facility Site with a number of fire hydrant connections suitably positioned to provide fire hose access to the relevant areas of the EfW CHP Facility. The number and exact position of the hydrants will be determined at the detail design stage.



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The waste bunker will be provided with a deluge system covering the entire bunker area which is divided into a number of zones each of 280 m² area in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 13. Each zone has a valve that is operated from a control panel in the control room to release water into the identified zone.

The waste storage bunker deluge system will also include separate zones dedicated to the waste feed hoppers and the control room window. The control room window deluge system ensures a 2-hour fire rating for the window.

The waste bunker will be provided with a sufficient number of water cannons to cover the entire waste storage bunker. The cannons can be operated in manual mode remotely from the control room panel to target specific areas, or in automatic mode where the cannons oscillate continuously to cover the entire bunker.

The cannons can operate in both gel/foam and water only modes. The purpose of the gel/foam is to form a thick sticky barrier on the waste so that the fire is unable to receive oxygen, causing combustion to slow and extinguish. The gel/foam suppression system water cannons in the waste storage bunker will be supplied with Firesorb Gel or similar (non PFOA or PFOS). However, the gel/foam does not render the waste unsuitable for the incineration process, the calorific value will be lowered because of the addition of the gel.

The scanning infra-red camera system will identify the zone within which any hotspot is detected. The Operations Team who are present within the control room 24/7, will assess the threat posed by the hotspot. Where possible the hotspot will be picked from the waste bunker by the crane and transferred to the feed chute for immediate injection into the combustion process avoiding the need to deploy a suppression system.

Should the first signs of combustion and smoke be visible then the identified zone will be drenched with the gel/foam suppression system water cannons and/or the water deluge system.

The waste reception tipping hall is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. The sprinkler heads are fitted with Quartzoid bulbs that are set to break at a certain temperature and release the firefighting water.



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The waste reception tipping hall is also equipped with firefighting hose reels.

11.2. Certification for the systems

All fire protection systems will be installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association NFPA 850 - Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations guidance. All sprinkler systems will comply with NFPA 13 - Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, and any water spray / deluge system will comply with NFPA 15 Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection or other equivalent standards.

All fire protection and detection products, systems and services will be provided by suppliers and contractors registered on the Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) list of approved fire and security products and services. The design, manufacture and installation will be carried out by companies having achieved LPCB quality systems certification.

12. FIREFIGHTING TECHNIQUES**12.1. Active firefighting**

Final firefighting techniques will be determined during the detailed design stage, these will include the early detection of fires and automatic sprinkler and/or manual deluge suppression to extinguish a fire in its earliest stages, supported by fire cannons.

The site will also be equipped with fixed firewater hose reels and manual alarm activation call points which can be used by site operatives, should it be safe to do so. All operatives will be trained in the identification of fire hazards, how to raise the alarm and how to use firefighting equipment including hose reels and fire extinguishers.

13. WATER SUPPLIES**13.1. Available water supply**

It is acknowledged that the provisions for the supply of firewater at the EfW CHP Facility are not in strict accordance with the EA's FPP guidance. The waste bunker will be a contained concrete structure, with thick fire-resistant concrete walls. The provisions for firefighting in this area will be in accordance with NFPA 850 and as required by the fire risk insurers. In addition, foam/gel will be used as an additive in the firewater system which will reduce the quantity of water required for firefighting.



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The firewater storage tank capacity is calculated in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 850 and the relevant Chubb Guidance Document for fire systems for energy from waste plants.

The calculation is based on the requirement that the firewater storage capacity is sufficient to provide two hours supply for all fixed fire suppression system demands that could reasonably be expected to operate simultaneously during a single event, in this context this is normally taken to be:

- A waste bunker deluge system zone at a flow rate of 10.2 mm/min/m² over the zone area of 280m²
- Two waste bunker water cannons at a flow rate of 1000 l/min
- One feed hopper deluge system at a flow rate of 10.2 mm/min/m² over the zone area of 280m²
- Control room window deluge system at a flow rate of 10.2 mm/min/m² over the zone area of 280m²
- A hose stream demand of not less than 1890 l/min.

No allowance is permitted for infill of water supply tanks during a fire situation in arriving at the water supply duration above.

The preliminary calculated firewater storage tank capacity is therefore as follows:

Fire suppression system component	Required flow rate l/min	Required capacity for 2 hour operation m ³
Waste bunker deluge system zone	10.2 x 280 = 2856	344
Waste bunker water cannons	2 x 1000 = 2000	240
Feed hopper deluge system	10.2 x 280 = 2856	344
Control room window deluge system	10.2 x 280 = 2856	344
Hose stream demand	1 x 1890 = 1890	227
Total required firewater storage tank capacity m³		1499

This would result in an installed tank capacity of 1,500m³, however the final tank capacity will be determined using the same calculation methodology during the detailed design stage taking account of the final layout of the EfW CHP Facility.

The two hour storage capacity is considered sufficient because the extensive fire protection and detection systems that will be provided on the EfW CHP Facility (as described in sections 10 and 11 above) will provide early detection and deliver rapid and targeted extinguishing of any waste bunker fire.



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In addition, operational waste management procedures as described in sections 6, 7 and 8 above will significantly reduce the risk of the initiation of a waste bunker fire.

This situation is comparable to case study 3 of the Environment Agency “Case study examples of alternative measures”. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits/fire-prevention-plans-case-study-examples-of-alternative-measures>)

14. MANAGING FIRE WATER**14.1. Containing the run-off from fire water**

The actual storage volume for firewater storage will not be known until the detailed design stage, indicative surface water storage volumes are presented on drawing “Proposed SW Drainage Strategy Rev P02”, when specifying the size of the containment tanks it will be based on early fire detection and operation of automatic fire suppressions systems in the waste reception and storage areas resulting in rapid containment. In accordance with the Standard Guidance (Chubb) the firewater retention provision is sized to accommodate at least:

- The spill of the largest single container of any flammable or combustible liquids in the area
- The maximum expected number of fire hose lines at a flow rate of 1,890 l/min minimum operating for a minimum of 10 minutes
- The maximum design discharge of fixed fire suppressions systems operating for a minimum of 10 minutes.

The waste bunker will be designed and constructed as a water retaining structure in accordance with BS EN 1992-3. This will protect against the leak of contaminated firewater from the bunker and minimise the risk of contamination of groundwater in the event of a fire within the bunker. The waste reception hall and turbine hall will drain to the waste bunker through the appropriate design of kerbing, floor falls and drains.

It should be noted that the potential volume of firewater required to extinguish a fire in the waste storage bunker will be considerably less than the total volume of the bunker, as the waste present in the bunker will reduce the available volume.

The site external drainage system will be sealed by an automatic closing valve activated by the fire alarm on the final connection to the surface water sewer, subject to detailed design.



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15. DURING AND AFTER AN INCIDENT**15.1. Dealing with issues during a fire**

In addition to this Outline Fire Prevention Plan, emergency procedures will be available in the Business Continuity section of the MVA UK Integrated Management System which will be followed in the event of a fire. These will include, but not be limited to:

- Emergency Management Plan, containing:
 - Responsibilities
 - Communications
 - Actions
 - Incident Control Sheets
 - Fire system overview
 - Locations of fire extinguishers
 - Rendezvous points
 - Fire hydrants
 - Hazardous materials and gases
- Emergency Response Protocol, containing:
 - Chain of notification
- Business Continuity Plan, containing:
 - Business Continuity Team
 - Alternative disposal sites
 - Consumables
 - Staffing arrangements
 - Information recovery
 - Communications
 - Site Assessment Team
 - Stock Level Management
 - Critical Functions analysis and recovery processes
 - Response checklist

All staff and contractors will be trained in the emergency response procedures specific to their role as well as the site wide emergency procedures. Training records for all staff and contractors will be retained as part of the Integrated Management System.



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The effectiveness of the procedures will be reviewed following an emergency, or emergency drill, on site. Where necessary, updates will be made to ensure efficient response and staff trained in the updates.

Copies of the Business Continuity documentation are available to all staff on the MVV UK IMS. Hard copies of the document will also be available at strategic locations on the site, i.e., Control Room, Administration building and Weighbridge.

In the event of a fire the operations team will risk assess the situation and determine the actions to be taken regarding receipt of waste. If the incident is of a minor nature, waste delivery vehicles may be held at the weighbridge. If it is clear that the extent of the fire would prevent vehicles from accessing the tipping hall, then incoming waste deliveries would either be stopped or diverted dependant on the commercial conditions of the relevant waste contracts in line with the Business Continuity Plan.

15.2. Notifying residents and businesses

Dependent on the nature and scale of the incident, it may be necessary to notify local residents and businesses. All external communications will be managed in accordance with the Business Continuity Plan.

15.3. Clearing and decontamination after a fire

Following a fire, which has required intervention by the Emergency Services and has been fully extinguished, the Site Assessment Team identified in the Business Continuity Plan will assess the EfW CHP Facility noting all damage, equipment losses and contamination.

Once the assessment has been completed and the EfW CHP Facility deemed structurally safe arrangements will be made to correctly dispose of any fire residues and contaminated waters.

All areas will be thoroughly cleaned prior to repairs and replacement commencing.

15.4. Making the site operational after a fire

Where a significant fire has resulted in a full shutdown of the EfW CHP Facility, and remedial actions have had to be taken, the EfW CHP Facility will not restart operations until notified that it is acceptable to do so by the Fire and Rescue Service, Environment Agency, and the insurance company.



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16. REVISION HISTORY

Revision Date	Issue	Approved by:	Signature	Summary of changes	Affected pages
01.05.2024	D1	JW		Final draft for EP application	-
31.05.2024	D2	JW		Final for EP application	-



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Appendix A: Drawing: SC1643PL Site Plan 02032023

(NB: The as built version of the drawing will be included in the final version of the document)



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Appendix B: Drawing: FPP_001_REV_0_May 2024



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Appendix C: Drawing: Proposed SW Drainage Strategy Rev P02

(NB: The as built version of the drawing will be included in the final version of the document)



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