PARLEY SRF FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Environmental Permit No: EPR/GP3793FY

Parley Health, Safety & Environmental Management System

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For use by Eco employees, contractors, and external fire officers.

Contents

1. Types of combustible materials

The SRF plant will accept the following waste types:

- Municipal solid waste (untreated) and/or dry mix recyclables (untreated)
- Oversize or non-recyclable items
- Fines (<50mm)
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Plastics
- Colour separated glass
- Mixed glass
- Ferrous metals
- Non-ferrous metals
- Refuse derived fuel

1.1 Combustible waste

The SRF plant will be situated on a waste management site which also processes waste wood (into wood chip) and green waste (into compost), which both have the potential to combust under specific conditions.

The SRF plant itself will take black bag waste which will be separated into different fractions (see above list).

1.2 Persistent organic pollutants

It is highly unlikely that any items containing POPs will enter the SRF plant.

1.3 Other combustible materials

Any contamination of waste, e.g., gas cylinders, aerosols, combustible liquids, should be minimal.

All fuels, oils, greases and chemicals used in the SRF plant will be stored within a lockable bunded chemical store. No hazardous waste is accepted on site.

2. Using this fire prevention plan

2.1 Where the plan is kept and how employees know how to use it

This fire prevention plan is kept on the DML on Eco's Shared Drive. All employees have access to the DML.

2.2 Testing the plan and employee training

All operatives undergo fire training which includes detecting fires and hot loads/spots and what to do in the event of a fire or hot load/spot being detected. Training is conducted biannually.

3. Fire prevention plan contents

This fire prevention plan sets out the measures put in place to reduce the risk of a fire breaking out. It also considers any additional risks posed by planned or reasonably foreseeable unplanned events.

3.1 Activities at the site

Activities on site include waste inspection, sorting, screening. How, where, and what machinery is used TBC.

The hours of operation for the reception of waste are as follows:

Monday – Friday:	07:00 – 17:00
Saturdays and Public Holidays:	07:00 – 13:00

The hours of operation for the processing of material are as follows:

Monday – Friday:	07:00 – 19:00
Saturdays:	07:00 – 15:0

1.1 Site plan (pre-SRF construction)

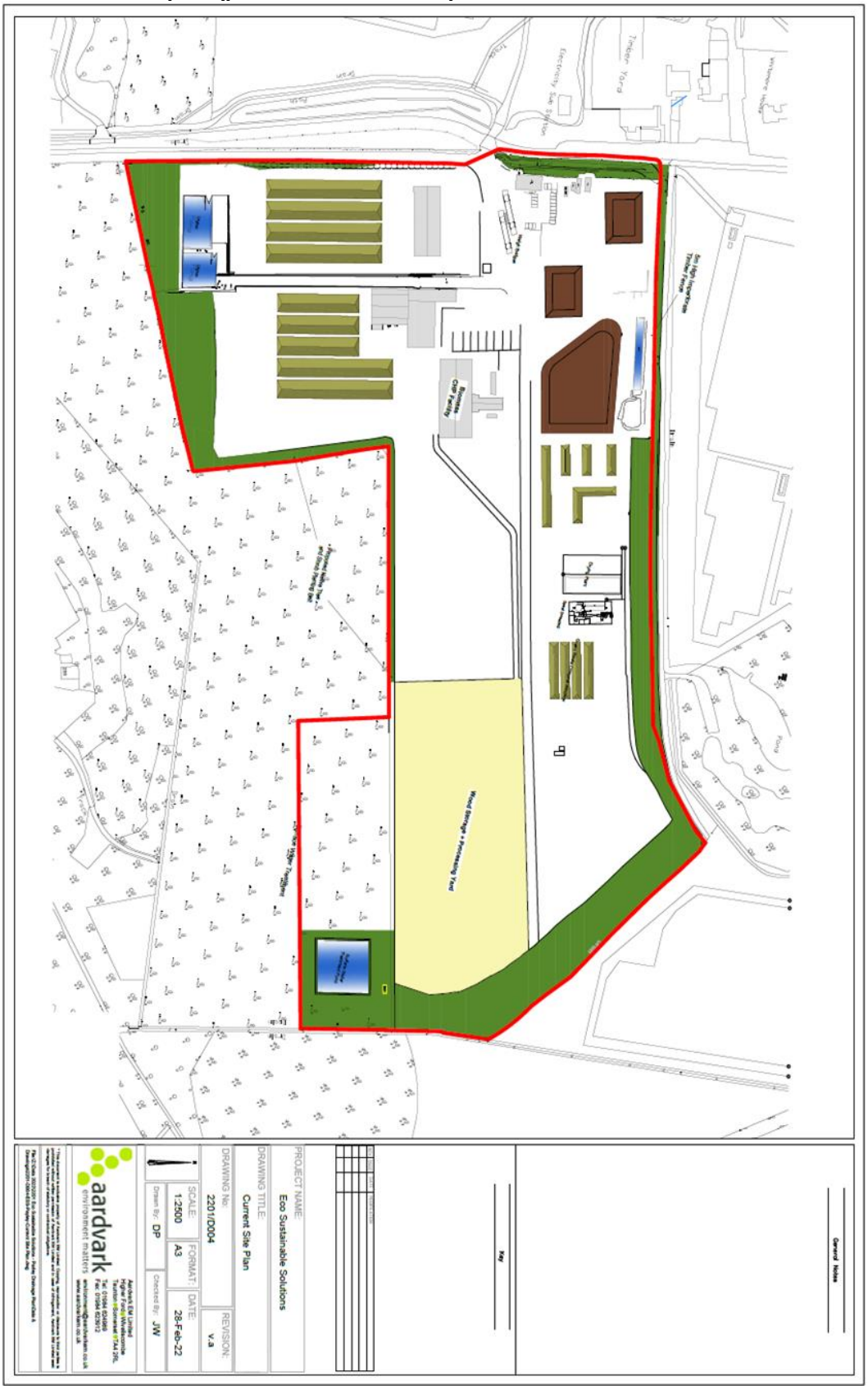

Figure 1 Parley site plan

1.2 Plan of sensitive receptors near the site

See appendix for map of sensitive receptors.

Table 1 Potentially sensitive receptors within 1000m

Receptor ID	Receptor name	Type of receptor	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
H1	Fencing Centre	Workplace	10	West
H2	Whitemere House	Residential (owned by operator)	60	North
H3	Express Gases, Bournemouth Airport Aviation Park	Workplace	115	Southeast
H4	Mass Concrete Bournemouth Airport Aviation Park	Workplace	135	Southeast
H5	Lewis Vehicle Services Bournemouth Airport Aviation Park	Workplace	155	Southeast
H6	Bournemouth Airport Aviation Park - other	Workplaces	220	Southeast
H7	Bournemouth University & Bournemouth Rugby Sports Pitches	Amenity	410	South
H8	Properties including Willow Tree Farm & Hurn Honey Fram, Barrack Road	Residential	430	West
H9	Properties at north end of Barrack Road	Residential	505	Northwest
H10	Parley Wood Business Centre	Workplace	615	Northwest
H11	Barrack Road including Ash Lea, Rhubane Cottage	Residential	650	West
H12	Four Acres, Barrack Road	Residential	660	Southwest
H13	South Coast Karting	Amenity & Workplace	740	Southwest
H14	Golden Acres Nursery	Amenity & Workplace	750	Southwest
H15	Portfield School	Amenity, Workplace & Residential	790	Southwest
H16	The Oaks, Barrack Road	Residential	835	Southwest
H17	Fir Grove Farm	Residential	1,000	Northeast

2. Manage common causes of fire

Eco understand the common causes of fire and the measures that can be taken to reduce the risk based on the activities carried out on site.

2.1 Arson

Eco Parley is a fully enclosed site with a lockable gate which is kept closed and locked outside of office hours. The office fire alarm is monitored by an external company. The main and access gates are checked daily for damage or signs of attempted entry. Such occurrences are noted in the site diary and any damage is repaired immediately in the case of minor damage or within a week in the case of major damage. The main access point to the site passes alongside the main office and weighbridge units, which provide continual supervision and video monitoring of all traffic movements in and out of the site. All visitors and third-party contractors are required to report to the office to sign in and out; any unauthorised visitors/contractors found on site are asked to leave.

The site has a dedicated 24/7 CCTV system set up to cover the entire site, including trained on all entrances/exits, which can be accessed remotely.

2.2 Plant and equipment

One wheeled loading shovel and a telehandler will be used in the SRF plant. Other machinery used in the plant TBC.

A maintenance and inspection programme for static and mobile plant and equipment is in place. All vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers. At the end of the working day, mobile plant and vehicles will be parked within a dedicated area away from processing and storage areas close the western edge of the site. This will minimise the potential for fires.

2.3 Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

2.3.1 Electrics certification

The SRF plant will have fully certified electrics installed by a suitably qualified person.

2.3.2 Electrical equipment maintenance and arrangements

All fixed electrical installations will be tested and maintained as appropriate. All portable appliances will be tested at least annually.

2.4 Discarded smoking materials

2.4.1 Smoking on site policies

Smoking is strictly prohibited for all personnel on site outside of the designated smoking area to the east of the site.

2.5 Hot works safe working practices

Only competent, authorised personnel are permitted to complete hot works on site. The Safe System of Work for hot works (**ECO-SS-06**) and risk assessment for welding must be read and signed up to by the person completing the works. Before commencing work, a Permit to Work form must be completed. Before being allowed to conduct any hot works on site, contractors must first be issued with a Permit to Work by the Site Manager.

Before carrying out any hot works – the following checks must be made:

- Remove and clean any loose combustible material away from the area.
- Cover or protect any combustible materials incorporated within the works.
- Check if there is combustible material on opposite side of the walls, ceilings or partitions and ensure they are covered and protected.
- Barrier/control access to the area so entry is not easily gained from personnel and vehicles.
- Ascertain if a fire watch is required for monitoring.
- Have suitable fire extinguishing equipment at hand.
- Ensure the correct PPE is being worn relevant to the task and the area.

After the works have been completed, the area worked in must be monitored for a minimum of one hour by those who completed the works until certain there is no risk of fire.

2.6 Industrial heaters

2.6.1 Use of industrial heaters

This section does not apply, the SRF plant will not use any industrial heaters.

2.7 Hot exhausts and engine parts

2.7.1 Fire watch procedures

All site vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers and operatives are trained in their use. Vehicles will not be left idling immediately adjacent to stockpiles of combustible materials to reduce the risk of auto ignition from hot exhaust gases. At the end of the working day, mobile plant and vehicles will be parked within a dedicated area away from processing and storage areas close the western edge of the site. This will minimise the potential for fires.

The SRF plant will be manned during operational hours. Fire watches will be carried out at regular intervals to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts.

2.8 Ignition sources

There will be no ignition sources in the SRF plant.

2.9 Batteries

Batteries will be separated and quarantined in appropriate weatherproof containers. If they are found to be damaged, they will be isolated from other batteries.

2.10 Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

All fuels and combustible liquids are stored appropriately, e.g., in bunded containers.

Mobile plant is all maintained to the manufacturer's recommendations thereby minimising the potential for any breakdowns, which may lead to pollution from engine or hydraulic oils or antifreeze. Servicing and maintenance of plant and equipment is carried out on hard surface within the site, except in cases of immovable breakdown. All fuels, oils, greases and chemicals are stored within a bunded chemical store.

Spill response kits are kept on site in strategic locations across all departments for use in the event of accidental oil or fuel spillages. Operatives are trained on spillage response and how to use the spill kits. The process is described in the operating procedure Dealing with Spills (**ECO-OP-06**). The major spill response procedure is detailed in Parley's Emergency Preparedness Plan (**ECO-EP-02**).

All used consumables including spill kit items, and oils are disposed of to a suitable facility.

2.11 Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust, and fluff

Daily good housekeeping practices are in place to minimise the accumulation of dust, litter, fibre or paper on the site, which could pose a fire risk. Any dust that builds up is cleaned from the equipment daily at the end of each shift. Supervision is provided by a Team Leader who is responsible for ensuring housekeeping procedures are followed.

Dust suppression measures such as dampening down roadways on site are implemented during the drier months.

2.12 Reactions between wastes

Eco's Waste Acceptance & Rejection Procedure (**ECO-OP-04**) ensures that only permitted wastes enter site. Waste types are segregated to prevent reactions between incompatible or unstable wastes. A quarantine area is retained for nonconforming wastes.

2.13 Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

Parley's waste acceptance procedure is described in Parley Waste Acceptance and Rejection Procedure (**ECO-OP-04**).

All employees are aware of the potential of hot loads coming on to site and are trained in the identification of potentially hot loads, such as smoking or burning odour. Any load which is suspected of being a 'hot load' is directed immediately to the quarantine area for investigation and management. All loads delivered to the SRF reception area will be inspected immediately after being deposited.

A dedicated quarantine area shall always be retained in the event that a 'hot load' is delivered to site or if a 'hot spot' is identified in the stored waste. This area is situated adjacent to the street/leaf

sweepings bays to the north of site. The area has an impermeable surface with sealed drainage and will have a suitable separation distance around it (minimum of 6m as is consistent with Environment Agency guidance) to prevent the spread of fire to adjacent materials or structures. As set out in the EA guidance, the size of the quarantine area is sufficient to accommodate 50% of the largest external waste pile and provide a minimum separation distance of 6m on all sides to the nearest pile, building or site boundary.

Operatives can also use existing materials (e.g., soils) onsite to smother hot loads or small fires if these are detected. The site will have available up to 10,000 tonnes of soils at any one time and the soil storage facility is located adjacent to the proposed SRF plant area. The site has multiple wheeled loading shovels which have the capacity to move over 1,000m^3 an hour of soils.

Any material that does ignite, with permission of the fire department who will state if it is safe to do so, will be moved to the quarantine area to extinguish and control fire spread. Piles of unburnt material, adjacent to a fire, will be moved to prevent spread. Any material deposited in the quarantine area will be inspected and removed from site to an appropriately permitted facility using appropriate delivery methods as soon as is practicably possible.

2.14 Hot and dry weather

Wastes used in the SRF process will be kept in a barn where it will be shaded from the sun. Storage time of waste is kept to a minimum, particularly during the hotter, drier months.

3. Prevent self-combustion

Many wastes can self-combust under certain conditions. Eco manage this by managing storage times, material pile volume and height, and monitoring the temperature of the waste.

3.1 General self-combustion measures

All team members are trained and are required to be vigilant with regards to potential for any stockpiles to self-ignite and are required to report any evidence of potential self-ignition to the Site Manager. Operatives have a daily check sheet that they are required to fill out to show that potential fires have been identified and acted upon.

Unprocessed stockpiles will be monitored with thermal imaging cameras and visually inspected to help identify any hotspots or potential ignition sources. A first in, first out policy is followed with all waste and retained on site for the minimum amount of time possible.

3.2 Manage storage time

Storage of waste used in the SRF plant will be limited to a maximum of four weeks. Bays will be emptied when full, and records will be kept in the control room of when the bays were last emptied.

3.2.1 Method used to record and manage the storage of all waste on site

All vehicles transporting waste to site must enter and exit over the weighbridge, where the weight and type of waste delivered is measured. This allows for monitoring of the volume of waste brought to site so ensure the permitted volume is not exceeded.

All storage areas will be clearly marked to identify to staff what is contained within these areas to avoid incompatible wastes being placed in the wrong areas.

Storage arrangements for all materials will be undertaken with due consideration given to access of fire fighting vehicles. The layout of the site will ensure that access is available to all areas of the site and to fire appliances in the event of a fire. The Site Manager will be responsible for maintaining manageable stockpiles on site and ensuring that access is available to all areas of the site for emergency vehicles. All piles will be kept at least 6m from the site boundary.

3.2.2 Stock rotation policy

Stock will be rotated in a first in, first out (FiFo) method. Bays will be emptied when full or every four weeks as a minimum.

3.3 Monitor and control temperature

3.3.1 Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of 'fines'

Metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) will be separated from the other waste fractions brought to the SRF plant. An over band magnetic belt and an eddy current separator (ECS) will be used as part of this separation process.

3.3.2 Monitoring temperature

Thermal imaging CCTV/heat and flame detectors will be installed in the SRF plant. The CCTV footage will be accessible 24/7 via an online app. The temperature of waste piles will be monitored using this camera system. A trigger point of 60°C will used; upon meeting this limit, waste will be removed to the quarantine area and dampened down using a dedicated fire suppression pump.

All employees are aware of the potential of hot loads coming on to site and are trained in the identification of potentially hot loads, such as smoking or burning odour.

3.3.3 Controlling temperature

Due to stock rotation, waste piles will have sufficient time to generate enough heat to cause a fire.

3.3.4 Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

SRF waste will be stored in a covered barn and will not be exposed to hot weather and heating from direct sunlight.

3.4 Waste bale storage

No bales, only loose waste, will be brought to the SRF plant.

4. Manage waste piles

Waste pile sizes are minimised and wastes stored in the largest form where possible and depending on the nature of the waste pile.

4.1 Storing waste materials in their largest form

The SRF plant will separate waste into their separate fractions. No shredding of waste will be conducted in the SRF plant. Processes within SRF plant TBC.

4.2 Maximum pile sizes for the waste on site

Type of waste	Storage location	Maximum pile size as per Fire Prevention Plan guidance[1] (m^3)	Max m^3 of waste type	Maximum tonnage at any one time (tonnes)	Maximum residence time
Municipal Solid Waste (untreated) and / or Dry Mix Recyclables (untreated)	Dedicated tipping bay(s) in building	450	2,700 (6 bays)	1,512	5 days
Oversize or non-recyclable items	Dedicated tipping bay(s) in building	450	450 (1 bay)	81	5 days
Quarantined waste	Quarantine bay in building	375 (half largest pile)	375 (1 bay)	210	5 days
Fines (<50mm)	Dedicated bay in building	450	450 (1 bay)	387	5 days
Paper	Dedicated bay in building	750	1,500 (2 bays)	315	5 days
Cardboard	Dedicated bay in building	750	750 (1 bay)	157.5	5 days

[1] Fire prevention plans: environmental permits Accessed 27 January 2025

Plastics	Dedicated bay in building	750	1,500 (2 bays)	210	5 days
Colour separated glass	Dedicated bay outside building	Not applicable	NA	150	5 days
Mixed glass	Dedicated bay outside building	Not applicable	NA	150	5 days
Ferrous metals	Dedicated bay outside building	750	750	225	5 days
Non-ferrous metals	Dedicated bay outside building	750	750	675	5 days
Refuse Derived Fuel	Dedicated areas outside building	450	5 No. 450m^3 stacks with 6m separation distance	588	5 days

5. Prevent fire spreading

5.1 Separation distances

Separation distance between waste piles will be kept to 6m minimum.

5.2 Fire walls construction standards

The concrete fire walls and bays will be designed to resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming) and have a fire resistance period of 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated and to enable a fire to be extinguished within four hours. Technical description, taking into consideration potential flame height and radiation, from the manufacturer TBC.

5.3 Storing waste in bays

Waste will be stored in two fire-proof bays. No more than 100m^3 of material will be stored at any one time and emptied on a first in, first out (FiFo) policy. Bays will be monitored and emptied when full, and records will be kept in the control room of when the bays were last emptied.

Representative temperature checks of all the waste within the bay will be carried out on the entire volume of the pile using thermal imaging cameras.

If a fire starts in the bays, the automated fire suppression system will kick in to suppress the fire. A clear freeboard space of 1m minimum at the top of the bay walls will be maintained to prevent fire spreading over and around the walls. Any wastes judged to be at risk of ignition will be quickly and effectively removed to the quarantine area to isolate any bays with burning waste during an incident. All wastes brought to the SRF plant will be contained within the bays in the plant.

6. Quarantine area

6.1 Quarantine area location and size

The quarantine area maintains a 6m separation distance around the waste to avoid contamination of any other wastes stored on site and minimise likelihood of fire spreading to the nearest pile, building, or site boundary. The quarantine area holds at least 50% of the storage bay's volume.

6.2 How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

Any material that does ignite, with permission of the fire department who will state if it is safe to do so, will be moved to the quarantine area by wheeled loading shovels to extinguish and control fire spread.

6.3 Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

Wheeled loading shovels will be used to remove material temporarily stored in the quarantine area if there is a fire.

7. Detecting fires

7.1 Detection systems in use

The SRF plant will be manned during operational hours by team members who are trained in how to identify signs of a fire and how to raise the alarm.

Unprocessed stockpiles will be monitored with thermal imaging cameras and visually inspected to help identify any hotspots or potential ignition sources.

CCTV installed notifies the Site Manager if movement/a naked flame is detected on site out of hours. If there is suspicion of a fire out of hours the Fire Department will be called.

7.2 Certification for systems

The design, installation and maintenance of the fire detection system will be covered by an appropriate third-party certification scheme e.g., UKAS or British Standard.

8. Suppressing fires

8.1 Suppression systems in use

An automated fire suppression system will be used which enables a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.

8.2 Certification for systems

To be confirmed upon installation.

9. Firefighting techniques

9.1 Active firefighting

Eco's Parley site is designed to allow for access for emergency vehicles. Any fire on site is treated as an emergency and will be extinguished at the earliest opportunity. If necessary, the Fire Department will be summoned. The site is very well served with four fire stations within a five-mile radius (including one with a high-volume pump) and a response time of less than 10 minutes.

Firefighting equipment is located around the site, in accordance with Fire Regulations. All fire extinguishers are clearly marked and tested at appropriate intervals to confirm their integrity. All site operatives are fully trained in the event of a fire and know where the location of firefighting equipment is. There are typically between 12 and 15 operatives on site at any one time who could be utilised in the event of a fire to help suppress it. This could be by using a wheeled loading shovel or excavator to create fire breaks within a stockpile to isolate any burning areas.

A dedicated and maintained pump (along with connections and hoses) capable of delivering a minimum of 2000lts per minute at a pressure of 7bar (enough to reach the top of the stockpile) is located adjacent to the wood yard, next to the lagoon with all operatives trained in its use.

10. Water supplies

10.1 Available water supply

A potable supply of water will be available in the SRF plant. Water for firefighting is stored in dedicated lagoons in the green, soils, and wood processing departments. The site is also permitted to receive water from a final effluent pipe. Additionally, there is a 180mm fire hydrant at the southernmost end of Chapel Lane.

10.2 Calculation for required water supply

Maximum pile volume in cubic metres	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on site in litres
750m^3	750 x 6.67 = 5002.5 litres per minute	Water supply per minute (TBC) x 180	TBC

11. Managing fire water

11.1 Containing the run-off from fire water

The SRF plant will have a self-contained drainage system, which all fire water will be contained in.

The site's drainage system collects all surface water which is stored within a dedicated lagoon. The lagoons are utilised for the purposes of dust suppression as well as firefighting water and containment of any firefighting water. Any clean flow from the lagoon is diverted to the site's discharge point, the northeastern surface water drain. In the event of a fire, the discharge to the surface water drain will be diverted to the site's existing wastewater chambers for discharge to sewer or tankered off site for disposal.

Volume of water required for firefighting in the SRF TBC.

12. During and after an incident

12.1 Dealing with issues during a fire

In the event of a fire at the site, the following procedure will be implemented:

i) Raise the alarm.
ii) Cordon off the area, clearing employees to a safe area and prevent any further access to the site. Conduct a check to ensure that all persons present on the site are safe and accounted for using clock cards, staff and visitor signing in sheets.
iii) Attempt to control the fire using the appropriate appliances on site. If the fire is small use mobile plant and attempt to separate the burning material from other waste. Contact the Fire Department on 999.
iv) When practicable and safe to do so, inform the Environment Agency of the incident in accordance with the conditions of the Environmental Permit.
v) Report the situation to the Fire Department on their arrival.
vi) Close all surface water drainage outlets from the site.
vii) Collected fire water to be retained within the site boundary via the internal water retention bunds and other appropriate bunds as necessary. Any retained firewater will be removed from site via the site sewer outlet, or via tanker.
viii) Once the fire has been extinguished, seek the advice of the Fire Department on future precautionary action.
ix) Record all details in the site diary.

In the event of a fire that prevents waste from being delivered to its applicable operational area, it will be diverted to alternative sites, or if not possible, to landfill, as referenced in Parley Emergency Preparedness Plan (**ECO-EP-02**).

12.2 Notifying residents and businesses

See Table 1 for sensitive receptors. Depending on the nature of the fire, those who reside or manage the sensitive receptors will be notified as appropriate.

Air Traffic Control at Bournemouth Airport will be notified in the event of a significant fire. It is considered that due to the location of the neighbouring receptors, even in the event of a fire, it could not impact residential or commercial sites.

12.3 Clearing and decontamination after a fire

Any incidents of fire will result in the accumulation of fire residues. It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to arrange for the safe disposal of the fire residues. A wheeled loading shovel will be used to collect the residues to place in a quarantine area until collection. This will then be treated as 'non-compliant waste' for disposal at an appropriately permitted facility.

12.4 Making the site operational after a fire

Detail of the process followed post fire is in Parley's Emergency Preparedness Plan (**ECO-EP-02**). All fire incidents are recorded and then investigated fully to understand and evaluate why they occurred and how effective the response to the fire was. The Fire and Emergency Preparedness Plans and training given to Operatives are then evaluated to determine if changes are required.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Sensitive receptors