

Accident Management Plan

Birch Airfield Composting



# Report produced for Birch Airfield Composting Serices Limited

#### Provided by Walker Resource Management Ltd (WRM)

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#### 1.0 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

#### 1.1 Site Location Details

Company: Birch Airfield Composting Services Limited

Access via: Blind Lane (Off B1022)

Office Phone: 01621 815430 Site Mobile Phone: 07747 866923

Site Grid Reference: Easting 591122, Northing 219697

## 1.2 Emergency Contacts

Emergency Services: 999 Local Police: 101

Environment Agency Hotline: 0800 80 70 60
Health and Safety Executive: 0345 300 9923
Electricity Supplier: On-site solar Farm

Local Authority: Colchester Borough Council - 01206 282222
Waste Disposal Contractor: Essex County Council - contamination/reject

fraction

CSH Environmental - Fine oversize

containing plastics.

Gas Supplier: N/A

Sewerage Undertaker: Binder Limited (Septic Tank) – 01473

830582

Fuel Supplier: Anglia Farmers (fuel broker) – 01603 881

881

#### 1.3 Out of Hours

Director Angela Morton - 07747 866923

#### 2.0 ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Development of this Accident Management Plan has been made in line with the requirements set out in Section 2.8 of S5.06. For accident management, there are three particular components:

- Identification of the hazards posed by the installation/activity;
- Assessment of the risks (hazard x probability) of accidents and their possible consequences; and
- Implementation of measures to reduce the risks of accidents, and contingency plans for any accidents that do occur.

#### 2.1 Identified Hazards

The following hazards have been identified for the proposed facility requiring assessment and management:

- Inadequate waste acceptance procedures;
- Overfilling of leachate storage lagoons;
- Leak of site containment;
- Breach of site containment;
- Fires arising from storage of compost;
- Explosion;
- Fuel leak from fuel tank or vehicles;
- Failure of mains services;
- Failure of site infrastructure;
- Site security failures/vandalism/arson;
- Noise pollution and vibrations;
- Odour
- Pests
- Mud and debris; and
- Impact of fugitive releases leaving site.
- Flooding
- Strong Winds

## 2.2 Assessment of the Risks

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Inadequate / failure to implement waste acceptance procedures	Rare: pre-acceptance procedures, staff training and recording of acceptance in place.	Acceptance of non- permitted or low quality waste.	Potentially odorous or unsuitable waste contaminating the waste treatment process.	Potential damage to human health (workers and local resident), local environment and infrastructure.	Low probability of event due to thorough waste acceptance and staff training procedures and low potential consequences.
Overfilling of leachate storage lagoons.	Rare – leachate storage lagoons are operated below the maximum capacity (75% and below) through the proactive management, inspection of the lagoon and monitoring of fill levels on a daily basis.	Release of potentially polluting liquids onto hard surfaced area of facility.	Spillage of leachate onto concrete areas of the site with potential to leave the concreted area draining onto open ground causing land contamination.	Contamination/potential pollution of local freshwater courses and soil ecosystems.  The impact on the surrounding area would not be significant in the long term but may cause the death of the surrounding vegetation in the short to medium term. Repeated incidents may have longer term environmental impacts affecting the surrounding eco-system and biodiversity.	Low risk given that the leachate storage lagoons are actively managed and controlled.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Failing of leachate storage lagoons.	Rare – leachate storage lagoon is operated below the maximum capacity (75% and below) through the proactive management, inspection of the lagoon and monitoring of fill levels on a daily basis.	Release of potentially polluting liquids onto hard surfaced area from the leachate storage lagoons.	Potential for leachate to contaminate open land if there was a sudden failure of the storage lagoons. The contamination of land would be isolated to the area directly surrounding the storage lagoon.	Contamination/potential pollution of local freshwater courses and soil ecosystems.  The impact on the surrounding area would not be significant in the long term but may cause the death of the surrounding vegetation in the short to medium term. Repeated incidents may have longer term environmental impacts effecting the surrounding eco-system and biodiversity.	Very low probability of event with low to medium potential consequence due to robust control measures.
Overfilling of leachate / surface water storage lagoons.	Rare – lagoon level monitored and operated below maximum capacity	Nitrogen rich leachate from lagoon.	Surface runoff and infiltration to groundwater.	Potentially polluting liquids flow into surface and groundwater with potential ecological harm.	Low probability of event with a high potential consequence.
Fires arising from storage of waste awaiting processing and fuels.	Extremely rare – appropriately stored waste and limited sources of ignition. Site also has Fire Prevention Plan.	Toxic and polluting smoke from fuel storage area.  Water used to extinguish a fire could be harmful to the surrounding environment if it isn't	Aerial dispersion of smoke to local residents depending of wind direction.  Potential risk of a fire spreading to the surrounding environment.	Risk to life of site operatives.  Closure of the site for a potentially significant period.  Contamination of land.	Low probability of event with high potential consequence.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
		Water used to extinguish a fire could be harmful to the surrounding environment if it isn't contained within the site.	Environmental damage from fire water runoff causing land contamination.	Destruction of habitat if the fire was to spread beyond the site.  Potential respiratory harm from toxic smoke, which may result in death.	
Fires arising from storage of compost.	Extremely rare – appropriately stored waste and limited sources of ignition. Site also has Fire Prevention Plan.	Toxic and polluting smoke from fuel storage area.  Water used to extinguish a fire could be harmful to the surrounding environment if it isn't Water used to extinguish a fire could be harmful to the surrounding environment if it isn't contained within the site.	Aerial dispersion of smoke to local residents depending of wind direction.  Potential risk of a fire spreading to the surrounding environment.  Environmental damage from fire water runoff causing land contamination.	Risk to life of site operatives.  Closure of the site for a potentially significant period.  Contamination of land.  Destruction of habitat if the fire was to spread beyond the site.  Potential respiratory harm from toxic smoke, which may result in death.	Low probability of event with high potential consequence.
Explosion.	Extremely rare - limited sources of ignition. Site also has Fire Prevention Plan.  Sources of combustion on site are limited.	Potential for harm could come to site operatives and local residents.	Depending on the size of the explosion, harm could come to site operatives and nearby residents should parts of equipment become airborne.	Serious injury or death to site operatives and local residents.  Closure of the site for a potentially significant period.	Very low probability of event with high potential consequence.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
		Damage to other equipment and buildings on site.  Toxic and polluting smoke.  Potential risk of a fire spreading to the surrounding environment.  Water used to extinguish a fire could be harmful to the surrounding environment if it isn't contained within the site.  Potential for harm could come to site operatives from smoke or fire.	Aerial dispersion of smoke to local residents depending of wind direction.  Environmental damage from explosion and associated fire water runoff causing land contamination.	Contamination of land.  Destruction of habitat if the explosion and associated fire was to spread beyond the site.  Potential respiratory harm from toxic smoke, which may result in death.	
Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles.	Rare - Pre-use checks are undertaken on all vehicles which would identify any potential fuel leaks.  All mobile plant is stored in the machinery store at the end of each working day.	Potentially polluting liquids flow onto hard surfaced area of facility, the lay of the ground would lead to large spill reaching open ground. Potential risk of fire if a naked flame is present.	Spillage of fuel onto concrete areas of the site with potential to leave the concreted area draining onto open ground causing land contamination.  Potential for fire water runoff and smoke	Potential slip and trip hazards making the area hazardous for site traffic and pedestrians.  Potential fire hazard if a naked flame is present, which may have damaging environmental	Low probability of event with low to medium potential consequence due to robust control measures.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
		Increase risk of slips or vehicles skidding on the spilled fuel if there is a large quantity.  Potential handling hazards if PPE and COSHH risk assessment for the substance is not followed.	emission in worst case scenario.	impacts from fire run off water and emissions. Potential for land contamination if not constrained.  Potential harm to operatives cleaning the spill if the appropriate COSHH risk assessment is not consulted.	
Failure of mains services.	Very rare – no history of outages.	Loss of electrical power.	Fugitive emissions to atmosphere.  May interfere with waste acceptance process.	Failure of site infrastructure could result in risks of leaks, fire, explosions, gas leaks, odour emissions or temporary closure of the site.  Build-up of waste material on site, exceeding storage limits.	Low probability of event with a high potential consequence.
Failure of site infrastructure.	Rare – infrastructure regularly maintained.	Leachate from waste materials held on concrete processing areas.	Leachate infiltration to groundwater beneath the site.	Nitrification of surface and groundwater with potential ecological harm.	Low probability of event with a high potential consequence.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Site security failures / Vandalism.	Extremely Rare – Gated facility with CCTV. No history of vandalism on site.	Damage to infrastructure and arson.	See related prediction from infrastructure and fire.	As per emission prediction.	Low risk given no history of vandalism on site.
Noise pollution and vibrations.	Rare - Local residents often sensitive to noise and vibration but is is considered that there is very low potential for exposure due to location of nearest receptor over 500 metres away and the control measures in place to minimise noise and vibration.	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground.	As a standard rule, emissions shall be free from noise and vibration, or where unavoidable follow a specially produced management plan.  Vehicles are turned off when not in use.  Equipment is well maintained.	Environmental nuisance complaints, loss of amenity and disruption to sleep.	Very Low: rare potential for exposure and very low impact.
Odour.	Low - Local residents often sensitive to odour but there is low potential for exposure due to location of nearest receptor not associated with the facility.	Air transport and inhalation.	Odour detected in local area.	Environmental nuisance complaints and loss of amenity for local population.	Low risk given the site follows an Odour Management Plan which details robust measures for minimising odour.
Pests.	Low - inappropriate storage of feedstock may increase pests such as rats and flies.	Population explosions of pests such as rats may have detrimental impact on the surrounding biodiversity and	Increased pest pollutions such as rats or other pests to surrounding area.	Cross contamination of compost, disease, annoyance for local sensitive receptors and negative effect on the biodiversity of the	Very low risk as easy to contain, with adequate procedures. Low probability of event with a negligible outcome. Good

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
		increased risk of the spread of diseases.		surrounding area.	housekeeping, a professional pest control contract and implemented and a pest management plan can be produced if required to reduce the risk.
Spills/ Management of hazardous materials – COSHH.	Very low- spills can occur from operative error or failure in infrastructure pipework or plant.	Release of potentially Polluting materials onto impermeable site surface.  Potential risk of fire if a naked flame is present.  Increase risk of slips or vehicles skidding on the spilled fuel if there is a large quantity.  Potential handling hazards if PPE and COSHH risk assessment for the substance is not followed.	The site is fully contained so any potential release would be captured within the contained drainage system.  Potential for fire water runoff and smoke emission in worst case scenario.	Potential slip and trip hazards making the area hazardous for site traffic and pedestrians.  Potential fire hazard if a naked flame is present, which may have damaging environmental impacts from air emissions.  Potential for land contamination if occurs in conjunction with a failure in secondary containment.  Potential harm to operatives cleaning the spill if the appropriate COSHH risk assessment is not consulted.	Very low given the probability of an event is very low with low to medium potential consequence due to secondary containment and robust control measures.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Mud and debris.	Rare - site kept clean & tidy. All access routes are on impermeable surfacing.	Public roadways polluted with mud & debris.	Mud & debris deposited from dirty vehicles onto public roadways.	Environmental nuisance complaints and loss of amenity for local population.	Very low to negligible probability of event due to impermeable surfacing and good housekeeping. Negligible consequence.
Impact of fugitive releases leaving site.	Low – little risk of noise, vibration, odour or dust being noticed beyond the site boundary. See Odour Management Plan and Environmental Permit Management System.	Noise, vibration, odour and dust acting as a nuisance to local residents.  Deposition of dust in surrounding area.	Aerial dispersion of noise, vibration, odour and dust depending on wind strength and direction.	Potential for harm to sensitive receptor from prolonged exposure.	Low risk given the procedures that manage and control fugitive releases and mitigation measures in place.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Flooding.	Extremely Rare – site is located in Flood Zone 1 – the area has a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea.	Flooding of the site and surrounding area.	Flooding with subsequent contamination of land, drains, groundwater and watercourses.	Potentially polluting liquids flow into surface and groundwater with potential ecological harm.	Low probability of event with a high potential consequence.
Strong Winds.	Low – the site is not situated in an area that is exceptionally windy throughout the year.	Odour, dust and fugitive emissions acting as a nuisance to local residents.  Deposition of dust in the surrounding area.	Aerial dispersion of noise, vibration, odour and dust depending on wind strength and direction.	Potential for harm to sensitive receptor from prolonged exposure.	Low risk given the procedures that manage fugitive releases and mitigation measures in place.

# 2.3 Risk Mitigation Measures

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
Inadequate waste acceptance procedures.	N/A	All incoming loads will be weighed on the weighbridge and inspected according to the waste acceptance procedure.  Site operatives will be made aware of the permitted waste types.  Wastes do not conform with permitted waste types will be rejected.  Records of wastes accepted and rejected will be retained.	Site Manager.  Environment Agency (if leads to a pollution event).	A confirmatory check will be undertaken at the offload area.  Additional detailed visual check will be undertaken.	Any non-conforming wastes identified following deposit will be removed and placed in a quarantine area pending removal from the site back to the supplier or to a suitable permitted facility.  A record will be made of nonconforming wastes.  Waste rejection procedure in place at site.	Waste Acceptance Procedure.
Overfilling of leachate storage lagoons.	Contained drainage system for the site.	Daily inspection of leachate storage lagoons to review integrity and storage level.	Site Manager-If fill level is high, or signs of damage seen.  Environment Agency in an Emergency event.	Daily Checks	Inform Site Manager upon detection.  Try to contain liquids, where possible, with temporary bunds.  Inform the Environment Agency.	Management System.  Accident Management Plan.  Site Manager to co-ordinate.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
					Depending on the severity of the breach, site processing areas may be unsuitable for processing waste materials. Reception or processing of waste would not be undertaken until agreed with the Environment Agency.	
Failure of leachate storage lagoons.	Contained drainage systems for the site.	Leachate storage lagoons are constructed of appropriate material.  A Contained drainage system is in place to control leachate and surface run off.  The site drainage system is proactively maintained to prevent a system failure.  There is no general public access to the site. Gates are locked when the site is closed.	Site Manager-If signs of damage seen.  EA- Emergency event.	The condition of the leachate storage lagoons is inspected on a weekly basis as part of the standard site checks by the Site Manager.  The fill level of the lagoons is inspected on a weekly basis as part of the standard site checks.  Fall of concrete prevents surface run-off onto surrounding land.	Site operatives will inform Site Manager if there has been a containment failure.  Site activities affected by the containment failure will cease until safe to be re-started.	Accident Management Plan. Site Diary.
Fires arising from storage of waste	Mobile plant and machinery including	Regular maintenance of all vehicles.	Fire Brigade- In the event of a fire.	Maintenance of vehicles follows	Raise alarm on site and contact the fire service immediately.	Accident Management Plan.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
awaiting processing and fuels.	Loading shovels and shredders in the vicinity of the fire.  Designated fuel storage tank.  Staff areas including the site office and weighbridge.  Waste reception area.	Staff fire drills are undertaken periodically.  All machinery is switched off when not in use.  No highly flammable materials are accepted onto site.  No wastes are burnt on site.  Inert soils and green wastes will be stored separately prior to processing.  Fuel is stored in a bunded storage tank.  Fire extinguishers are fitted to mobile plant which are subjected to annual inspection and servicing by an accredited third party contractor.  Policies relating to smoking, machine/plant maintenance, naked	HSE-In the event of a serious incident.  Environment Agency -following a fire event.	strict service schedule.  Fire drills are conducted annually.	Ensure personnel evacuated away from danger zone and assemble at the designated fire assembly point as detailed within the Fire Prevention Plan.  Ensure all staff and visitors are accounted for at the fire assembly point. Co-ordinated by trained fire marshals.  If possible to do so safely, switch or all electricity/fuel supplies.  Post member of staff at site entrance to direct emergency services. Liaise with and follow instructions of emergency team, making them aware of any hazards on site.  Inform the EA and HSE as required of the incident at the earliest opportunity.  Full incident investigation undertaken to determine	Fire Prevention Plan.  Record incident in Site Diary.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
		flames, arson, spillages, electrical testing, compost pile sizes and separation distances and hot loads all in place at site.  Visitors to the site are required to sign in at the site office.  Appropriate waste separation at reception and quarantining where required. A quarantine area is maintained on site at all times			the root cause and necessary corrective action.  Depending of the severity of the fire, site critical equipment may have been damage and no further reception or processing of waste would be undertaken until agreed with the EA.  If required, all incoming loads will be diverted and the site will be closed until implications from the incident have been resolved.  If required, a full clean down of the site will occur to decontaminate any areas affected.  If material cannot be processed within 2 weeks, then it must be removed off site and be disposed of in the most appropriate manner.	

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
Fire arising from the storage of compost/inert wastes.	Mobile plant and machinery including loading shovels and shredders in the vicinity of the fire.  Designated fuel storage tank.  Staff areas including the site office and weighbridge.  Waste reception area.	Regular maintenance of all vehicles.  Staff fire drills are undertaken periodically.  All machinery is switched off when not in use.  No highly flammable materials are accepted onto site.  No wastes are burnt on site.  Inert soils and compost are stored separately in dedicated areas on site.  Fuel is stored in a bunded storage tank.  Fire extinguishers are fitted to mobile plant which are subjected to annual inspection and servicing by an accredited third party contractor.	Fire Brigade- In the event of a fire.  HSE-In the event of a serious incident.  Environment Agency -following a fire event.	Maintenance of vehicles follows strict service schedule.  Fire drills are conducted annually.  Temperature and moisture content of the windrows is actively monitored using the Compost Manager system.	Raise alarm on site and contact the fire service immediately.  Ensure personnel evacuated away from danger zone and assemble at the designated fire assembly point as detailed within the Fire Prevention Plan.  Ensure all staff and visitors are accounted for at the fire assembly point. Co-ordinated by trained fire marshals.  If possible to do so safely, switch or all electricity/fuel supplies.  Post member of staff at site entrance to direct emergency services.  Liaise with and follow instructions of emergency team, making them aware of any hazards on site.  Inform the EA and HSE as required of the incident at the earliest opportunity.	Accident Management Plan.  Fire Prevention Plan.  Record incident in Site Diary.

Accident Management Plan

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
		Policies relating to smoking, machine/plant maintenance, naked flames, arson, spillages, electrical testing, compost pile sizes and separation distances and hot loads all in place at site.  Visitors to the site are required to sign in at the site office.  Appropriate waste separation at reception and quarantining where required. A quarantine area is maintained on site at all times			Full incident investigation undertaken to determine the root cause and necessary corrective action.  Depending of the severity of the fire, site critical equipment may have been damage and no further reception or processing of waste would be undertaken until agreed with the EA.  If required, all incoming loads will be diverted and the site will be closed until implications from the incident have been resolved.  If required, a full clean down of the site will occur to decontaminate any areas affected.  If material cannot be processed within 2 weeks, then it must be removed off site and be	

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
					disposed of in the most appropriate manner.	
Explosion.	All equipment and buildings.	Fire extinguishers are located at site and inspected and serviced annually.  Staff fire drills are undertaken periodically.  Visitors to the site are required to sign in at the site office.	Fire Brigade- In the event of a fire.  HSE-In the event of a serious incident.  EA-following an explosion.	Temperature monitoring of windrows using the Compost Manager system to ensure compost piles do not get excessively hot and combust. The composting process is proactively managed and monitored in accordance with PAS100 protocols.  Fire drills are undertaken.  Site checks ensuring fire extinguishers are positioned in the correct location, fire exits are not blocked and flammable material is not stored in inappropriate locations.	Raise alarm on site and contact the appropriate emergency service(s).  Ensure personnel evacuated away from danger zone and assemble at the designated fire assembly point as detailed within the Fire Prevention Plan.  Ensure all staff and visitors are accounted for at the fire assembly point. Co-ordinated by trained fire marshals.  If possible to do so safely, switch or all electricity/fuel supplies.  Post member of staff at site entrance to direct emergency services. Liaise with and follow instructions of emergency team, making them aware of any hazards on site.	Accident Management Plan.  Fire Prevention Plan.  Site Diary.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
					Inform the EA and HSE as required of the incident at the earliest opportunity.  Full incident investigation undertaken to determine the root cause and necessary corrective action.  Depending of the severity of the explosion, site critical equipment may have been damage and no	
					further reception or processing of waste would be undertaken until agreed with the EA.	
Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles.	Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles	Rare - Pre-use checks are undertaken on all vehicles which would identify any potential fuel leaks.  All mobile plant is stored in the machinery store at the end of each working day.  Fuel tank is bunded.	Potentially polluting liquids flow onto hard surfaced area of facility, the lay of the ground would lead to large spill reaching open ground. Potential risk of fire if a naked flame is present.	Spillage of fuel onto concrete areas of the site with potential to leave the concreted area draining onto open ground causing land contamination.  Potential for fire water runoff and smoke emission in worst case scenario.	Potential slip and trip hazards making the area hazardous for site traffic and pedestrians.  Potential fire hazard if a naked flame is present, which may have damaging environmental impacts from fire run off water and emissions. Potential for land contamination if not constrained.	Low probability of event with low to medium potential consequence due to robust control measures.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
			Increase risk of slips or vehicles skidding on the spilled fuel if there is a large quantity.  Potential handling hazards if PPE and COSHH risk assessment for the substance is not followed.		Mobile spillage kits are located in the maintenance shed.  Site operatives follow the spillage procedure to clean up spills.  Potential harm to operatives cleaning the spill if the appropriate COSHH risk assessment is not consulted.	
Failure of mains services.	Building Energy-using equipment Weighbridge.	Provision of standby facilities/sources where mains failure persists.  Maintenance of up to date plans showing location of utility services.	The Site Manager will be informed.  Utility Company.  Environment Agency – inform of any impact on the process.	N/A	Inform service provider to identify cause and restore service immediately. Whilst the electricity is turned off to repair a fault, a generator is used to power the weighbridge.  Divert incoming material to alternative facilities if it unable to processed within 24 hours of arrival on site.  Cease all operations within the facility.	Accident Management Plan

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
					Depending on the timescale to repair, reception of waste would not be undertaken until agreed with the Environment Agency.	
Failure of site infrastructure.	Concrete pads and drainage system.	Infrastructure regularly checked with maintenance programmes.	Site Manager  The Environment Agency (if there is an impact on the process).	Routine inspections of integrity.	Inform Site Manager upon detection.  Try to contain liquids, where possible, with temporary bunds.  Arrange for remedial works to be carried out immediately.  Remove any waste materials from area affected by failure. Export waste materials if no onsite space available.  Inform the Environment Agency of failure and proposed timescale to repair.  Depending on the severity of the failure and	Management System.  Accident Management Plan.  Site Diary.  Site Manager to co-ordinate.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
					timescale to repair, reception or processing of waste would not be undertaken until agreed with the Environment Agency.	
Site security failures / Vandalism.	All.	Machinery appropriately secured before end of each working day.  Machinery stored in the machinery store at the end of the working day.  Fully locked entrance gates, and on-site CCTV.	Police.  The Environment Agency (if leading to pollution incident).	Daily lock up at end of each working day.	Assess damage and mitigate any damage / pollution caused (follow fire plan).  Inform site management.  Inform Police.  Inform Environment Agency if required.  Record incident.	Environmental Permit Management System.  Accident Management Plan.  Site Diary.  Site Manager to co-ordinate.
Noise pollution and vibrations.	N/A	Staff and visitors shall be provided with appropriate PPE	The site manager will be informed of any noise complaints.	The site will investigate any noise complaints from sensitive receptors.	Noise complaints from sensitive receptors will be investigated and recorded in a complaints log.	Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
Odour.	N/A	As defined in Odour Management Plan	Environment Agency.  Local Sensitive Receptors	Twice daily odour detection at the site boundary.  Maintenance of odour monitoring records.	The operator shall undertake olfactory monitoring in line with the Monitoring Procedure.  Odour complaints from sensitive receptors will be investigated and recorded in a complaints log.  Mitigation measures will be implemented in line with the Odour Management Plan.	Odour Management Plan
Pests.	N/A	Good housekeeping practices.  Pest control contract.	Environment Agency Pest Control	On-going waste inspections for identification of infestation.  Externally Contracted pest controller.	Follow NRW guidelines on pest control.  Upon detecting a pest infestation, or evidence of such, immediate action shall be taken to secure the attendance of a professional pest controller to eliminate the pest infestation.	Fugitive Emissions Management Plan.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
Spills/ Management of hazardous materials – COSHH/ fuel leaks.	N/A	Impermeable surface with contained drainage system.  Operatives tasked with refuelling vehicles will be correctly trained.  Material Safety Datasheets.  Fuel stored in appropriate containers.	Environment Agency (if leading to pollution incident).	Daily site checks (inspection of bunds, integrity of tanks).	Spill kits and first aid kits are kept at locations around the site.  Ensure machinery is switched off upon detecting a spill.  Restrict access whilst spill is being dealt with.  Refer to COSHH risk assessments for the safe handling of the spilled material.  Monitor external areas to ensure not further contamination occurs.  Record and investigate incidents.  Inform Environment Agency of any significant spillages and the fire services if required.	Fugitive Emissions Management Plan.  Spillage procedure

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
Mud and debris.	N/A	Site operational areas are on an impermeable surface.  Dampen roads with water spray where appropriate.  The site will maintain good housekeeping practices.	Site Manager	Visual site checks will be carried out on areas with impermeable surfacing and at the site entrance.	Should it become apparent that debris and/or mud has been tracked onto the public highway from this activity, then sweeping/cleaning of relevant areas will be undertaken either that working day or immediately the following day.	Environmental Management System. Fugitive Emissions Management Plan.
Impact of fugitive releases leaving site.	N/A	Dust suppression available when levels are high.  Regularly maintained equipment to ensure correct operation.	Environment Agency Local sensitive receptors.	Daily/Weekly site checks.  Meteorological monitoring.	Dust suppression to reduce risk of further release.  In extreme cases cease operation of vehicle or equipment until problem identified and fixed.  Enact control measures as detailed in operational documentation.	Fugitive Emissions Management Plan.  Noise and Vibration Management Plan.  Accident Management Plan.  Site Manager to co-ordinate.

Accident Management Plan

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
Flooding.	Concrete pads and drainage system.  Site Office  Weighbridge	Monitoring of local weather to put measures in place that minimise impacts of flooding.	EA (if leading to pollution incident or unable to process waste.	The site is located in Flood Zone 1 – less than 0.1% chance of flooding in any one year.  The composting pad is elevated from the surrounding area, so is not likely to flood given the area's topography.	In a situation where flooding has an adverse effect on the facility, no further waste would be able to access the site and priority would be given to ensuring the ongoing effective processing of waste.  Where waste is saturated and cannot be processed due to flood waters, waste will be disposed of from site to a suitably licensed waste management facility.	Management System.
Strong Winds.	N/A	Monitoring of local weather to put measures in place to prepare for strong winds.	EA (if leading to pollution incident).  Local sensitive receptors.	Birch Airfield undertake meteorological monitoring using an onsite weather station which records wind direction and speed, amongst other variables. The purpose of monitoring the meteorological conditions is to provide weather	If there is a NE wind, or a slight wind and off-site odour is detected, consideration will be given to scheduling the shredding to when weather improves.	Management System

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				data which could be of immediate use for managing the dayto-day operational activities.		

## 2.4 Implementation

The site has implemented this full Accident Management Plan detailing potential accident and emergency situations that could occur on site, control measures to minimise potential occurrence and procedures to be followed should accidents occur on site.

## 2.5 Fugitive Releases

The site has a full Fugitive Emissions Management Plan, Noise and Vibration Management Plan and Odour Management Plan reviewed on a yearly basis, or as necessary, as identified by the processes installed within the Management Plan.



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