

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

1 Coronel Avenue, Off Rowleys Green Lane, Coventry, CV6 6AP

Tom White Waste Ltd

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Site Information & Key Contacts List

Site Address:	1 Coronel Avenue, Off Rowleys Green Lane, Coventry, CV6 6AP		
Site Operator:	Tom White Waste Ltd	National Grid Ref:	SP 34167 83652

Contact	Description	Office Hours	Out of Hours
Philip Helm Grant Wishart McKelvie Julian Ashley Tranter Andrew Paul Williams	Directors	024 7666 2525	07816 370028
Singh Gurbinder Sangha	Secretary	02476 662525	07816 370028
Michael Trueman Bart Dodanowicz	Site managers / foreman's & TCMs	02476 662525	07816 370028
University Hospital Coventry & Warwickshire Clifford Bridge Road, Coventry, CV2 2DX	Main NHS Hospital	024 7696 4000	999
	Accident & Emergency (A&E) – 12-hour service	999	999
The Gables Medicentre 268 Holbrook Lane, Coventry, CV2 2DX	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	024 7668 8340	999 or 112
West Midlands Police Police Station Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry, CV6 5DG	Local Police Non- Emergency	101 or 0845 113 5000	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
West Midlands Fire & Rescue Service Foleshill Fire Station Foleshill Road, Coventry, CV6 5HN	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	999 or 0121 380 7525	999 or 112
Coventry City Council Earl Street, Coventry, CV1 5RR	County Council General Enquiries	0808 583 4333	999 or 112
Severn Trent	Water Provider / Sewerage Undertaker	0800 783 4444	999 or 112
Environment Agency Sentinel House, 9 Wellington Cres, Fradley, Lichfield, WS13 8RR	Local Environment Agency Office	0370 850 6506	0800 80 70 60
Oaktree Environmental Ltd Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Specialist Advisor (Waste and Planning Issues)	01606 558833	999

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of site operations

1.1.1 This document considers the risks associated with a fire at 1 Coronel Avenue, Off Rowleys Green Lane, Coventry, CV6 6AP. The site is operated by Tom White Waste Ltd and the permit allows the acceptance, storage and transfer of household, commercial & industrial (HCI) waste.

1.2 Fire prevention objectives

1.2.1 This FPP has been designed to meet the following objectives:

- To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening;
- To aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours;
- To minimise the spread of a fire within the site and to surrounding neighbouring sites; and,
- To minimise impact of fire on people, environment and businesses.

1.2.2 This FPP document will be kept in the site office to ensure all operational site staff and contractors are aware and understand the contents of FPP and what they must do during a fire.

1.3 Reviewing and monitoring this FPP

1.3.1 This document will be due for review two years from the date of approval, as a result of any incidents which may lead to the requirement for immediate review, or the FPP guidance changing, whichever is the sooner. The circumstances which would warrant a review are the following:

- Experiencing a fire incident.
- Additional combustible waste streams accepted on site.
- Increase in waste storage volumes
- Development of site infrastructure – new buildings

- Installation of new equipment or plant – baler/loading shovel/sort-line/ etc.

1.4 **Summary of site operations**

1.4.1 In summary the main operations which take place at the site are as follows:

- Compacting (by loading shovel/360° excavator)
- Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand)
- Separation (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand)

1.4.2 The above activities are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan which is referenced as Drawing No. COL/3206/03 and shown in Appendix I of this FPP.

1.5 **Hours of operation**

1.5.1 The site is permitted to be open during the following hours for the receipt, treatment and removal of waste; including depositing, sorting, moving, storing and removing waste:

Monday to Friday	06:00 - 17:00
Saturday	07:00 - 12:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	No operations

1.5.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are maintenance works, general administrative duties and emergency processing due to unavoidable events such as staff shortages, plant breakdowns or poor weather conditions.

1.5.3 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised vehicular or pedestrian access.

1.6 Staffing and Management

1.6.1 The site will open for the deposit of waste or for other essential operations during the hours listed in Section 1.4. The table below details the staff structure of the site when operating at full capacity. Positions in bold italic print below are the minimum staff requirements when the site is open for the reception of waste:

Table 1.1 - Staffing Levels

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Site manager	1 <i>(1)</i>	Overseeing and co-ordinating all activities which take place at the site
TCM	1 <i>(1)</i>	Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with Health & Safety Legislation
Machine / Plant Operator's /	2 <i>(1)</i>	Waste handling / sorting of waste
General operatives	2 <i>(1)</i>	Waste handling / sorting of waste
Administration staff	2 <i>(1)</i>	Office/administrative duties

1.7 Plant and Equipment

1.7.1 Waste will be handled using the plant listed in Table 1.2 below. Additional plant will be hired to cover any very busy periods. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive/operate the plant listed below. Any changes to the list will be notified to the EA prior to implementation.

Table 1.2 - Plant & Equipment

ITEM	NUMBER	FUNCTION
Loading shovel	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360° excavator	2	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Forklift truck	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

1.7.2 Note: The plant/equipment on site may vary and additional equipment may be hired-in to cope with larger jobs, jobs with specific requirements or to prevent over stockpiling leading to a breach of permitting conditions.

- 1.7.4 The additional table below details the plant available to aid in fire suppression or manoeuvring of waste to reduce the spread of fire.

Table 1.3 - Item of plant available for fire-fighting, number and function

Item	Number	Function
Loading shovel	1	Collection/deposit of skips
360° excavator	2	Collection/deposit of roll on roll off skips
Forklift truck	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

- 1.7.5 Maintenance of all site plant is described in Section 2.5 of this FPP.

1.8 Correspondence with Fire and Rescue Service

- 1.8.1 Tom White Waste Ltd will seek a two-yearly response from the EA and FRS (or sooner should a fire incident occur) with regards to their FPP and associated operations on site. This regular correspondence will ensure all measures to prevent, mitigate and contain fires on site are up to date and deemed sufficient by the FRS.
- 1.8.2 The FRS were contacted during the preparation to obtain information relating to the nearest fire hydrants to the site. This information is shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03 and in Section 10.3 of this document.

1.9 **Sensitive Receptors**

1.9.1 Two Sensitive Receptors Plans have been provided in Appendix I to highlight the following:

- Drawing No. COL/3206/04, with a 1,000m radius detailing schools, hospitals, nursing and care homes, residential areas, workplaces, protected habitats, watercourses, groundwater, boreholes, wells and springs supplying water for human consumption
- Drawing No. COL/3206/05, this plan clearly details receptors within a 500m radius detailing road names, railways, bus stations, on or immediately adjacent to the site and within the radius of 500m

1.9.2 To minimise the impact on the local area and associated receptors from a fire on site, this document details mitigation measures which will decrease the likelihood of a fire occurring on site and limit the size and duration of a fire if it does occur (as per Section 1.2 above). These measures will ensure the potential impact on any of the surrounding land is as minimal as practicably possible.

1.9.3 Contact details for surrounding industrial, commercial, retail and leisure premises are shown in Section 8.3 including and procedures of how receptors with human population would be notified of a fire.

1.9.4 The table overleaf details a risk assessment of all the receptor types within 1km radius of site, and likely impacts on each - e.g. smoke, road closures, impacts on businesses etc...

Table 1.4 – Receptor information and fire mitigation

Receptor	Receptor Type	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management
Numerous surrounding industrial and commercial uses	Industrial / commercial premises	Fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke, fumes and particulate matter)	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Financial loss of businesses due to closure of adjacent roads/evacuation of premises.	Air transport of smoke.	High	Medium	Medium	Procedures set out in this FPP. Toolbox talks and liaison meetings with receptors to review procedures in the event the site is subject of a fire.
Residential dwellings in the surrounding area	Residential	As above	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population.	Air transport of smoke.	High	Medium	Medium	As above
Surrounding highway and public transport networks	Major road networks	As above	Closure of roads due to excessive smoke fumes. Increased risk of accidents due to poor visibility.	Air transport of smoke.	High	Medium	Medium	As above
Nearby leisure / retail	Leisure / retail	As above	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Financial loss of businesses due to closure of adjacent roads/evacuation of premises.	Air transport of smoke.	Medium	Medium	Low	Procedures set out in this FPP. Toolbox talks and liaison meetings with receptors to review procedures in the event the site is subject of a fire.
Surface Waters	Surface Waters	Direct run off of fire water across site or to surface waters. Fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke, fumes and particulate matter).	Loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality, killing of flora / fauna and other local wildlife	Air transport of smoke. Direct run off of fire water across site to surface waters.	Med	Medium	Low	Procedures set out in this FPP. The site has a sealed drainage system.
Habitats and species including Deciduous Woodlands and protected species	Protected sites and species	As above	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Air transport of smoke.	Med	Medium	Low	Procedures set out in this FPP

2 Managing Common Causes of Fire

2.1 Details

2.1.1 The following table outlines common causes of fire and outlines specific examples of these sources, the associated risks and any mitigation measures necessary to manage them:

Table 2.1 - Common fire sources and mitigation

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Arson or vandalism	Deliberate ignition of wastes by intruder(s) and/or vandalism of site infrastructure, plant and/or machinery which may give rise to malfunction or compromise the integrity of waste storage/containment measures	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable site security infrastructure. Vehicle checks on arrival to the site. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Staff training / toolbox talks. 	Near-zero
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Any liquid/fuel/oil storage is double banded in a workshop 6m away from any combustible waste storage or other flammable material. Daily checks of site surfacing and spill kits. Staff training / toolbox talks. 	Near zero
Electrical appliances and cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as a result of a power surge	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed wiring testing is carried out 5 years and portable appliances are PAT tested 12 months in accordance with Legislation. Daily checks for dust and fluff on wiring / electrical appliances. 	Low
Discarded smoking materials	Risk of ignition of stored wastes from smoking materials which have not been fully distinguished	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking in dedicated area of the site away from waste storage areas Smoking policy on site 	Near-zero
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. Staff training / toolbox talks. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. 	Low
Hot works	e.g. welding, soldering, cutting, etc. which involve the use of high temperature equipment which may be a source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only trained staff can use 'hot works' equipment i.e. oxy-acetylene. Staff and contractors follow safe working practices including a permit to works system when carrying out hot works. Daily fire watch for a suitable period after hot works have ended, particularly at the end of a working day. 	Low
Industrial heating	Industrial heaters and/or pipework used to heat internal and external areas on site which may, in turn, supply heat to stored wastes increasing the risk of combustion	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no industrial heaters (or associated pipework) used heat areas of the site. 	Low
Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all mobile plant. Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes. Daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment. 	Low

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff	Light waste and ambient particulates with high combustibility settling and building up in key areas in and around plant/machinery and around exhausts	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day. 	Low
Hot loads	Imported wastes which may contain materials which are above ambient temperature	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. 	Low
Overhead power lines	Any overhead power lines on or around the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no overhead power lines which traverse the site. 	Near-zero
Ignition sources	Activities or appliances which use a source of both primary and residual heat to treat waste or manufacturer material or plant/equipment	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot works procedures in place. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day. • Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes • No idling policy in place 	Low
Other combustible non-waste materials on or near the site not mentioned above i.e. gas cylinders / LPG tanks	Any combustible non-waste materials on or near the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. • Dedicated storage areas for cylinders. 	Low
Reaction between wastes	Combustible waste piles may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects if wastes react	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. 	Low
Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	Fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing from site vehicles and ELVs can combust or cause accidents leading to combustion	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill kits available throughout the site. • Suitable and sealed drainage system. • Continuous (minimum twice daily) checks for spillages around the site. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. 	Low
“Tramp” metal	Metal could be hot from mechanical processing and interact with lighter waste causing a fire	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load containing batteries. • Minimum daily checks on mechanically processed scrap metal at the start/end of each working day. Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • No mechanical treatment of scrap metal expected to take place at the site 	Low

2.2 **Fuel & Hazardous Fluids Storage**

2.2.1 The location of the above areas are shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03. The storage of these fluids will take place in a sealed steel tank stored >6m from any waste material or other combustible/flammable material. The procedures for fuel storage on site are as follows:

- Tanks are surrounded by a bund capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel stored in the tank.
- All pipework and associated infrastructure will be enclosed within the bund.
- A lock will be fitted to the tank valve to prevent unauthorised operation.
- All valves and gauges on the bund will be constructed to prevent damage caused by frost.
- No combustible waste will be stored within 6 metres of any fuel/fluid's storage without a fire wall in place.

2.2.2 The tanks are clearly marked showing the product within and their capacity. In addition to daily checks by staff for the tank's integrity, the tanks are also alarmed to ensure the operator notified in advance prior to the tanks being full.

2.3 **Hot Works Procedure**

2.3.1 Hot works and repairs will mainly take place in the workshop and the site's hot works procedure permit to work example is show in Appendix III.

2.4 **Smoking Policy**

2.4.1 A designated smoking area is available on site as shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03. Any smoking on site including the use of e-cigarettes will be done in accordance with the operator's smoking policy which is available in the site office.

2.4.2 No smoking will take place within 6m of combustible or flammable material and all personnel on site who wish to smoke will be told to discard their cigarettes within a dedicated bin adjacent to the smoking shelter.

2.5 **Mobile and fixed plant maintenance**

2.5.1 All mobile and fixed plant on site including vehicles in the fleet are subject to annual manufacturer maintenance to ensure proper working order in the form of service contracts.

2.5.2 Site management will undertake or delegate additional preventative maintenance checks on a more frequent basis i.e. daily, before, during and 1 hour at the end of each working day using a checklist similar to that in Appendix II to ensure the following:

- Machinery is mechanically sound for use and no presence of black fumes or trailing liquids visible prior to use or following shutoff of plant/equipment.
- Mobile plant is stored in the out-of-hours plant storage area as shown on Drawing No COL/3206/03 following cessation of activities and external separation distances of 6m are observed between plant and any combustible or flammable material.
- No plant will be stored in the building out-of-hours
- Plant which is not in use for any extended period is stored at least 6 metres from combustible waste in the dedicated area on site.
- All plant and equipment vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers in the cab. Rubber strips are not considered appropriate as they are usually removed via uneven and bumpy ground.
- Dust from processing/treatment operations on site can settle throughout the working day onto processing plant, plant exhausts and engine parts so a fire-watch will be implemented after cessation of works and equipment powered down for 1 hour each day to remove any dust/fluff using brushes, hoses etc... Any build of dust/fluff will be removed from the equipment and deposited into a container to await removal from site and site management informed.

2.6 **Site Security**

- 2.6.1 The site will have the following in place around the site perimeters as shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03 where the on-site buildings do not comprise the security.
- i) Boundary treatments comprise steel sheeted fence to the east of the site, 2.5m brick wall to the south-east,
 - ii) 2.5m high close board wooden fencing outside of 3m high steel sheet fence to the west of the site
 - iii) An existing off-site building is positioned adjacent to the northern boundary.
- 2.6.2 It must also be noted the site has been operational since 2010 and has never had any incidents in terms of intrusions for unauthorised personnel.
- 2.6.3 There is 24/7 remotely accessible CCTV fitted with full site coverage and off-site supervision. The location of CCTV cameras are indicatively shown on Drawing No COL/3206/03. The CCTV is serviced and maintained by IP Pro Ltd who are suitably qualified security installation company ensuring the system is suitable and repairs can take place instantaneously. The CCTV is designed to detect intrusions but will also detect animals, falling waste or any other sudden movements so in the event of one of these scenarios, the CCTV will log a call with at least two members of staff who can quickly get to the site if required i.e. if there was incident such as a break in, fire etc.. In the event of any unusual or suspicious activity picked up which is not in line with site specific procedures, this will mean a call to the emergency services which would present the risk of arson. Z
- 2.6.4 In addition to the above, there will be a mobile security guard who will patrol the site at least twice between the hours of 17:00 – 06:00 Monday Friday (most likely 11:00 and 15:00) and 12:00 – 06:00 Saturday – Sunday (similar times). The times may not be the same in the event someone is watching therefore will remain periodic out-of-hours but at least twice when the site is closed.

2.6.5 The site security measures (fencing/gates) will be inspected on a daily basis and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard as soon as practicable. All repairs will be noted on the site diary within 24 hours of the event.

2.6.6 If unauthorised access becomes apparent as a problem at the site the security measures will be reviewed and improvements implemented.

2.7 **Electrical Faults or Damaged/Exposed Electrical Cables**

2.7.1 All fixed wiring electrical cabling on site will be inspected daily by staff and serviced in accordance with Legislation (3/5 years) by fully qualified and certified electrical contractors to undertake both Planned Preventative Maintenance and Reactive Maintenance (under contract) of the following:

- a) Fire detection & alarm system;
- b) Emergency lighting;
- c) Machinery checks / services (as per manufacturers' instructions).

2.7.2 In terms of portable appliance testing (PAT), this will be serviced annually by qualified and certified electrical contractors.

2.7.3 Daily inspections of cabling, etc. will be undertaken and the daily Fire Checklist can be used as a reference. Any potential ignition sources from suspected electrical faults will be isolated and the appointed electrical contractors will be contacted immediately to rectify the situation. Where possible, staff will immediately remove any stored wastes from the vicinity of the fault area or cable traverse if safe to do so.

3 Waste acceptance procedures

3.1 General

3.1.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are in place at the site and are summarised below. The waste is delivered to the site via an existing access to the east and upon arrival all waste will undergo a visual inspection on arrival at site prior to progressing through to the weighbridge. Once the vehicle has passed the initial inspection, the vehicle will be directed to the weighbridge where the waste transfer documentation will be fully checked to ensure the waste matches the pre-acceptance information received.

3.1.2 Any wastes identified during the incoming waste inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted and removed/quarantined immediately to await safe removal from site. The EA will be contacted (where necessary) if the non-conforming waste discovered is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions or a potential risk of combustion.

3.2 Waste storage and treatment procedure

3.2.1 In summary the site will accept waste in mixed loads from HCI sources and tip them in the external tipping area, the waste is then subject to the following:

- i) All waste tipped is spread on the floor so any non-conforming material i.e. pressurised vessels, hot loads, batteries (if any discovered) can be picked out and immediately quarantined either in the quarantine area or a skip (location may vary).
- ii) Once the waste has passed inspection, depending on the source of the waste, it will be bulked up into one of the storage bays on site prior to onward transfer. Generally the site will only be stored dry mixed recyclables (DMR) which would be send for incineration waste destined for landfill i.e. non-recyclable residual waste.

3.2.2 The site will not mechanically treat any waste on site.

3.2.3 The site will not mix or mechanically process any hazardous waste on site.

4 Managing waste storage to prevent self-combustion and the fire spreading

4.1 General

4.1.1 The site will store the following waste types shown in Section 9.1 of the FPP guidance:

- HIC Wastes comprising wood, paper/cardboard, plastic, plasterboard, and other mixed wastes

4.1.2 The site will comply with Section 9.1 of the EA's FPP guidance in terms of pile sizes guidance and reference should be made to Drawing No. COL/3206/03 which shows the indicative locations of the above wastes. The waste storage table in section 4.2 details the maximum pile sizes which the site will comply with when the relevant areas are not in operation. During operational hours the piles may appear larger due to the constant throughput and quick turnaround of wastes however the operator will minimise pile sizes and store waste materials in their largest form during all instances of out-of-hours as shown below.

4.2 Waste storage table

4.2.1 The following table overleaf details the maximum pile sizes and duration for all wastes and other flammable/combustible material stored on site when the site is not operational. This ensures all piles are stored within Section 9.1 the FPP guidance and a minimum 1m freeboard is maintained outside of operational hours. The rows highlighted in green are considered to be non-combustible waste and will therefore not be subject to the storage and monitoring procedures shown in Sections 4.4 – 4.6.

Table 4.1 – Storage Table Details

Waste Storage Area Details - PILE SIZES BASED ON AREA OF STOCKPILE ON SITE PLAN NOT LENGTH X WIDTH												
Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Height (m)	Max area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Volume (m3)	Tonnage (approx.)	Maximum storage durations
AREA 1	Mixed municipal waste bulking bay	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Storage bay / galvanised steel	3 / 0.3	18	20	2	200	0.75	300	100	<72 hours
AREA 2	As above	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Storage bay / galvanised steel	3 / 0.3	16	10	2	160	0.75	240	80	<72 hours
AREA 3	As above	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Storage bay / galvanised steel	3 / 0.3	19	13	2	200	0.75	300	100	<72 hours
AREA 4	Quarantine area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Interlocking block concrete fire wall and galvanised steel storage bay	3 / 0.3	12.5	10.8	2	135	0.75	203	101	<72 hours

4.3 Conversion factors

4.3.1 The following conversion factors for calculating waste pile sizes are set out below.

Table 4.2 – Conversion Factors

Conversion Factors
Conversion factors for waste piles are worked out using the following methods set out by the Environment Agency
The maximum length width pile is based on the largest dimension – the volume of the pile has been calculated using the area x height x relevant conversion factor
Conversion of 1 for materials stored within containers, area of storage in stackable containers and waste/bale stacks
Conversion of 0.75 for waste stored within a bay comprising volume of rectangle + pyramid
Conversion of 0.3333 for waste stored in a free-standing stockpile
All containers can be moved and are accessible from one side so a fire can be extinguished

4.4 **Waste storage residence times**

4.4.1 The site will ensure more than one contract is set up with destination sites who can take their recycled waste to prevent a backlog building up on site. Tom White Waste Ltd- also operate two other permitted sites within three miles of the site where waste can be taken to.

4.4.2 Each pile is inspected throughout the day by operational staff and in the event of a fire has suitable techniques shown in various sections of this FPP to ensure any fire could be extinguished within the limitations set out in the FPP guidance.

4.4.3 The waste material will be stored in its largest form as no treatment of waste will take place at the site.

4.5 **Free standing piles**

4.5.1 The table overleaf details the combustible waste piles stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of the waste combusting.

Table 4.3 – Combustible waste storage table for waste stored free-standing piles or bays

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
<p>AREAS 1 – 3</p> <p>Mixed municipal waste bulking bays</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These areas will contain similar types of combustible waste in the form of DMR and general kerbside commercial and municipal wastes. • The wastes in these piles will be tipped at the left/right of the stockpile and then extracted from the right/left to ensure the first in first out principle applies. • The waste will not be stored in these areas for usually the working day given the number of deliveries/removals which take place throughout the day. The areas act as more of holding areas rather than an actual storage areas. The 72 hours is a worst-case scenario i.e. in the event of a plant breakdown or staff shortages. • The pile is visually monitored throughout the day by trained site operatives who will be trained via toolbox talks by site management in recognition of fire i.e. the early signs. • No mechanical treatment has taken place to the waste in the piles causing a significant rise in temperature. • All waste will have undergone pre and post acceptance checks to ensure the waste is suitable and no non-conforming waste i.e. batteries are present with the load. • The site will have access to hose points which can be used to dampen down the waste throughout operational hours which will prevent the waste from heating during periods of warm weather. • There will be suitable freeboard of at least 1m where the waste is stored against the walls ensuring any flames in the event of a fire would not spread onto adjacent bays. There is also an empty bay with a >6m separation distance between all waste storage areas. • As the waste is predominantly source segregated DMR and municipal wastes, the risk of receiving non-conforming loads is regarded as generally low. • There is access to all of the waste piles from the front of the pile. • The pile can be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of fire. • No further monitoring in terms of automated detection or manual detection using probes/thermal imagery considered necessary for this pile given all waste stored externally, suitable access to the pile and the waste residence time is low.

4.6 Waste stored in baled form

4.6.1 The site does not currently store any baled waste, however, if the site decides to bale any material, this FPP will be updated.

4.7 Waste stored in containers

4.7.1 The site will only be storing waste which is rejected in containers so this table details the procedures for moving/monitoring the waste stored in the event of a fire.

Table 4.4 - Combustible waste storage table for waste stored in containers

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
Rejected waste skip	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All containers are stored on the ground and replaced by empty containers once removed off site.• The waste in containers has been sorted so unlikely to contain any hot loads or incompatible waste which could lead to a spark or overheating causing a fire.• The containers will be removed from site within 48 hours or sooner if full.• The containers are accessible from at least on side and from the top in the event of a fire occurring in the skip to allow access for firefighting.• The waste will not exceed the height of the containers.• In the event of a fire breaking out in the containers, all can be dragged into the quarantine area by mobile plant to reduce the spread i.e. to another skip or adjacent waste piles.• Waste can be visually monitored 24/7 throughout the day by site operatives and CCTV. In addition to the CCTV, the waste will be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives.• In terms of moving the waste in a fire incident, site management or the FRS will decide on the best course of action from a practical and safety point of view.

4.8 Fire walls and bays

4.8.1 There are two different sets of firewalls used which:

- Reduce the need for 6m separation distances between different waste piles; and
- Reduce the need to provide a 6m separation from the waste and permit or site boundary.

4.8.2 The table overleaf details the type of wall and demonstrates their properties to:

- a) resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming); and,
- b) have a fire resistance period of at least 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated and to enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.

Table 4.5 – Fire wall details and specifications

Firewall type	Width	Site location / use	Specification
Steel panels	0.3m	External	Galvanised steel plates having 1,500°C temperature point

4.8.3 The above walls are checked throughout the day by staff via daily inspections if any gaps or damage to the walls are present which could compromise their integrity, the walls will be repaired and sealed as soon as practically possible. Although the walls are not concrete, there is a suitable separation distance between each waste storage area of >6m. An average fire for this type of yard or for other waste sites would reach a temperature of approx. 600°C meaning the steel walls would provide >2 hours resistance and act as a thermal barrier

4.8.4 For waste which is stored in and against walls, a suitable freeboard will be visually monitored throughout the day by operational staff who are loading/removing waste to/from the bay to ensure waste stockpiles don't exceed the freeboard height of the bay. The stockpile will be reduced immediately i.e. by moving wastes to quarantine area if a freeboard cannot be maintained. In the event of breakdowns, the operator will divert waste material to an alternative site until the freeboard is maintained. It is

not possible to scientifically calculate the flame height as each waste pile is different and could contain a number of different sizes/grades of waste leading to a lesser or greater flame height.

4.9 **External heating from hot weather**

4.9.1 It is considered that external waste will not be at risk from over-heating as the only combustible waste stored externally will be sorted waste in bays and as waste in each bay will be subject to continual movement and monitoring, the waste will not be stored for a period where it could combust from exposure to sunlight.

4.9.2 To further reduce the risk of self-combustion:

- Any rags will be stored in sealed containers inside the building out of direct sunlight to prevent self-ignition and stored away from heat sources, these containers are monitored throughout the day for heat build-up.
- no hot works or cutting take place in external areas of the site near combustible waste piles.
- All fuels and fluid storage are shaded from direct sunlight due to their position in the workshop.

4.9.3 Due to the volume, type and duration of other wastes stored at the site, it is considered that exposure from sunlight will not lead to the waste combusting.

4.10 **Stock rotation and seasonal variations**

4.10.1 Details of stock rotation are clearly shown in Sections 4.5– 4.7 for all wastes which are stored and processed on site.

4.10.2 In the event of destination site closures or seasonal demands for wastes leading to a longer storage duration, the operator can divert incoming waste and send stored waste to alternative site's using the EAs public register for alternative sites who could take

this material or they would contact the destination sites where waste from the site will be sent.

4.10.3 The operational outputs and residues produced by the site and the disposal or recovery routes are detailed as follows which the operator has outlets for:

- a) Brick/rubble - for crushing to produce 6F2 aggregate or similar product
- b) Some materials will not be recovered after processing (or will not be fit for use at recovery sites) such as clays and some soils. These materials may be disposed at suitably permitted site.
- c) Inert fines – sent to permitted site for washing
- d) Shredded fines – sent to permitted site for incineration
- e) Soils - sent to permitted site for washing
- f) Metals – metals removed from the overband magnet will be taken to a suitably permitted site for further recovery.
- g) Rejected material will be removed from site as detailed in Section 2.6.
- h) Wood – Used for biomass or animal bedding
- i) Paper/cardboard and plastic – Sent to paper/plastic recycler for further treatment
- j) Waste unsuitable for processing will be sent to a suitably permitted site.

4.10.4 The list of outlets has not been provided due to confidentiality purposes however the contracts will range from weekly – monthly depending on seasonal variations and demand for material.

4.11 **Wind**

4.11.1 As can be seen from Drawing No. COL/3206/03, the vast majority of wastes are stored within storage bays (with a minimum 1.0m freeboard), and a sheltered from the wind.

4.11.2 In the event of a fire, the largest stockpiles will be reduced in height using mobile plant if it is safe to do so.

- 4.11.3 In the event large quantities of fire water are used, impermeable areas are sealed and all water is will pool in the centre of the site and run off.

5 Site inspection programme

5.1 Daily checks

5.1.1 Site management are responsible for carrying out daily site walks for checking drainage systems, security measures and waste storage areas. Site management can reference the Fire Checklist shown in Appendix II. The site also carries out weekly inspections for firefighting equipment to ensure they are fit for purpose.

5.1.2 Carrying out the above checks daily will keep the levels of dust, fibre, paper and other loose combustible materials, which could aid in the acceleration of a fire, on site surfaces to a minimum and ensure all containment of wastes on site are functioning effectively in accordance with the storage limitations provided in the table on Drawing No. COL/3206/03.

5.2 Staff training

5.2.1 Operational staff are subject to site inductions which includes basic fire emergency procedures. Site management are suitably trained to carry out these inductions.

5.2.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 12 months to test that the plan works. The first test will take place within one month of the agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the operator's EMS. The Fire Checklist and training form in this FPP may also be used during the drill.

5.3 Toolbox talks

5.3.1 All operational staff on site have received fire awareness training / toolbox talks off trained staff i.e. the operations, site or technically competence manager on their staff induction to detect early signs of fire and to minimise the chance of a fire breaking out in order to meet the three objectives.

6 Quarantine Area

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the EA's FPP guidance an area of the site has been designated as the quarantine area as shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03 which is accessible at all times. This area is an empty storage bay.
- 6.1.2 It is considered the largest waste pile/area on site is **AREA 1** and if the area was full would have a volume of approximately $<300^3$ of waste material. The quarantine area proposed has an area of 135m^3 and a volume capacity of $<203\text{m}^3$ (if wastes are piled 2m high using 0.75 conversion factor) which is capable of holding more than 50% of the waste in this stockpile.
- 6.1.3 Waste would be moved to the quarantine area using mobile plant available at the site i.e. telehandlers. The out-of-hours storage locations for mobile plant is shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03.
- 6.1.4 In the event of a fire, the quarantine area will be used to either isolate wastes which are smouldering to allow safe dissipation of heat without placing other areas on site at risk of ignition; or, to remove any wastes stored in piles/containers near any material affected by a fire to prevent fire spreading to adjacent piles.
- 6.1.5 Waste will only be moved to the quarantine area if safe to do so following judgement by site management co-ordinating the fire response procedure or the FRS.
- 6.1.6 **Alternative measures** – Although the Quarantine Area is situated within 6m of the site boundary, the quarantine area is within a fire wall bay and also there is no combustible or flammable waste stored 6m beyond the site boundary as this comprises a grassed verge.

7 Detecting Fires & Response Procedures

7.1 Fire detection procedure (manual)

7.1.1 If a fire is detected or suspected by a member of staff during operational hours, the relevant person will conduct the following procedure report to site management:

- a) Raise the fire alarm (if not already done by another staff member) or sound fire alarms/communicate via radio or ring out-of-hours key holders. **Timescale for this will be upon detection i.e. seconds**
- b) Assess the intensity and scale of the fire and make a judgment as to whether the fire can be managed without the requirement for assistance from the emergency services i.e. using the hose or fire extinguishers. **This process should take less than 60 seconds. If fire requires further assistance, a call will be logged to the FRS then the procedures in 8.1 followed.**
- c) Initiate evacuation of staff and visitors on site to the meeting point and instruct delegated person(s) to conduct a roll-call to ensure all site users are accounted for. **Timescale variable depending on staff on site – estimated within 5 minutes.**
- d) If viable and safe, instruct necessary site staff to commence extinguishment. **Timescale variable depending on size of fire, suppression can be within minutes if safe to do so.**

7.2 Automated/out-of-hours detection

7.2.1 The site has various cameras throughout the site which provide full coverage to areas storing waste which, these cameras have been strategically placed in areas which are considered most likely at risk of fire in terms of spontaneous combustion and self-heating. The locations of the cameras are indicatively shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03.

7.2.2 Details of the site's security infrastructure and 24-hour CCTV and intruder alarm system are outlined in Section 2.6 which are considered ample to prevent arson which

could lead to a fire incident. The system is connected to the site offices and staff mobile software via the HIK Central Software, so that the cameras can be monitored during the day and out-of-hours by staff a (see below).

7.2.3 The above cameras are intruder/motion sensor alert only and specifically designed to detect a fire but as the site is not storing large volumes of waste for long duration and all piles are easily accessible to the external nature of the site, it is considered that an upgrade to the smoke, heat or flame detection is not required for this site.

7.2.4 The site manager and TCM will be trained in the following to ensure reduce the impact of a fire:

- Mobile plant
- Site drainage and surface water protection measures
- Firefighting equipment

8 Fire response procedures

8.1 Response procedure

8.1.1 Further to the measures detailed in Section 7, the following procedure would apply in the event of an incident:

- a) Call the Fire Response Service (FRS) immediately using 999.
- b) Call the EA's Emergency Contact Number.
- c) Competent person to ensure suitably trained employee initiates the three penstock valves in the site's surface water drainage system shown on t Drawing No. COL/3206/03.
- d) Prior to the FRS arriving, inform all neighbouring premises likely to be affected as a result of the fire in terms of potential road closures, smoke inhalation and action to be taken i.e. **stay indoors** (see Section 8.3).
- e) If not previously informed, senior management of the company will be informed at this point of the details, nature and extent of the fire and whether assistance from staff from other depots is required.
- f) Ensure access routes are clear (see Section 8.2).
- g) If safe to do so, site management will inspect the location of the fire, to identify immediate risks to surrounding premises and the FRS.
- h) Ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive.
- i) Ensure relevant site staff are standing by in a safe location to deploy additional surface water protection equipment where required under the direction of the FRS when they arrive (booms, etc.).
- j) Site management will identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive on site and will provide them with a copy of this document and update them with relevant information in terms of fire location, possible reason, waste on fire and projected impact which will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.
- k) Implement pollution control measures) if safe to do so.

- 8.1.2 In the event of site management being absent from site, the operator will ensure the TCM or a suitably competent deputy is available during operating hours to take command of an incident should one occur.

8.2 **Access for emergency services**

- 8.2.1 The site has clear access points for the emergency services as shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03. The nearest fire station is Foleshill Fire Station, situated 2.8 miles away to the south on Foleshill Road and the anticipated response time following a call to the FRS is for them to be on site within <10 minutes. The out-of-hours contact for the site will be situated on the site notice board at the entrance. There are also six other fire stations located within a 10km radius of the site.

- 8.2.2 The width of the surrounding roads and gateway exceeds the minimum required by the FRS which is 3.7m. Site management will also ensure the 3.7m access routes are maintained throughout the working day and before cessation of works during site inspections.

8.3 **Notifying receptors**

- 8.3.1 The contact numbers of key sensitive receptors identified within 1km of the site who could be directly affected in the event of a fire along with the Receptor Plan will be stored within the site office. The numbers/contacts are also shown in the pre-pages of this FPP. Other numbers may be added to this list or existing numbers changed throughout the lifetime of this FPP.

- 8.3.2 As it isn't feasible for a contact number to be provided for every individual residential receptor and individual business within 1km, the most sensitive receptors and closest business receptors have been included within the table overleaf. It is considered these receptors could pass on the incident to adjacent premises who contact information hasn't been provided in this FPP.

8.3.3 Following discussions with Coventry City Council, they have advised that once Emergency Services arrive on site i.e. FRS, Police, the lead authority (usually the Police) will co-ordinate a systematic approach to ensure all the relevant sensitive receptors within 1,000m are notified. This will involve via telephone calls, personal visits (knocking on doors) and or using a loud speaker while driving around the associated catchment. In addition to this, the Emergency Services would also publicise the fire on their Social Media outlets and contact local news websites, radios who can also provide updates on the incident. The Council will not commit in providing written communication to demonstrate their approach as it would depend on the type/size of fire as they have numerous approaches.

8.3.4 The police with the assistance of ECSS and any other attending authority will ensure all relevant properties are informed of the fire event and given clear instructions of the actions they need to take.

8.4 **Control of Combustion Products**

8.4.1 Combustion products likely to be associated with the waste stored at the site include PAHs, dioxins and particulate matter including black smoke from general mixed waste and scrap metal. The receptors will be advised of this during notification.

8.4.2 The release of combustion products may be controlled by the low size of waste piles at the site and the swift removal of burning wastes to the quarantine area (thus reducing spread of fire and reducing the amount of combustion products created).

9 Suppressing fires & firefighting techniques

9.1 Site-wide suppression

9.1.1 The site has the following on site suppression measures which are indicatively shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03:

- i) Hose reels strategically placed providing coverage to areas storing combustible and flammable materials.
- ii) Mixture of water, foam, powder and CO₂ fire extinguishers located in close proximity to waste piles.

9.1.2 During normal operational hours, there are at numerous members of staff who are fully trained in using mobile plant to assist with firefighting which would include suppression using the above and isolating waste at risk of combusting using mobile plant as shown below.

9.1.3 In addition to the above:

- The buildings also have strategically placed water, foam and CO₂ extinguishers.
- Out-of-hours plant storage (shovels and forklifts) to isolate waste at risk of combusting in the event of a fire.
- Direct access into the building for external suppression from the FRS (if required).
- All waste piles stored internally are below the limits shown within the FPP guidance in terms of size and duration reducing the size of a fire.
- All staff working in the building can operate the hoses and extinguishers.

9.1.4 Mobile plant i.e. shovels, excavators, forklifts will be used to move unburned material to the quarantine area and away from waste that is on fire to prevent it from spreading. The waste on fire which will have been separated will be quenched using suppression by staff or the FRS. The waste will be kept here until the fire has been extinguished.

- 9.1.5 The site could also fill a sealed skip with water and load burning waste into it. Access routes into and out of buildings including out-of-hours plant storage is clearly shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03.

10 Water supplies

10.1 General

10.1.1 Section 16 of the EA's FPP mentions the site should have enough water available for firefighting to take place and to manage a worst-case scenario. A worst-case scenario would be the largest waste pile catching fire. As the site has reduced stockpiles since the previous fires, it is considered that a fire would not spread into adjacent piles due to the measures implemented throughout site which are documented in this FPP.

10.1.2 The largest combustible waste pile on site equates to 300m^3 (**AREA 1**) and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 360,180 litres (360m^3) of water requiring a flow of approximately 2,001 litres per minute based on the calculation provided in the table below.

Table 10.1 - Water supply calculations (Largest Stockpile)

Maximum pile volume in m^3	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on/off site in litres
300	$300 \times 6.67 = 2,001$	$2,001 \times 180$	360,180 (360m^3)

10.2 On-site water supply

10.2.1 The site will have access to on-site hoses which connect to the mains water supply which can be used for dousing any hot loads i.e. in the quarantine area or for any small fires which could break out. A standard hose will have a flow of approximately 30/40 l/m in connected to a high-pressure washer.

10.2.2 There is also access to several fire extinguishers which are strategically placed around the site.

10.3 **External suppression - Fire Hydrants**

10.3.1 In consultation with the FRS and Severn Trent, there are three hydrants adjacent to the site on Coronel Avenue which are able to supply the following flow rates:

- Hydrant A = 11 - 13 l/s, 780 l/m
- Hydrant B = 11 - 13 l/s, 780 l/m
- Hydrant C = 7 - l/s, 480 l/m

10.3.2 Severn Trent have also confirmed ***the flow with hydrants A&B running simultaneously: will be 22 to 26 l/s. The flow ranges will be dependent on the demands in the network, also because C and A&B are supplied from different systems the above flow rates are not expected to be compromised if all three were operated simultaneously. Therefore with all three hydrants open it is expected that the total available flow range would be 29.5 to 34 l/s.*** This evidence can be supplied to the EA on request.

10.3.3 On the above basis, a flow of 34 l/s comprises 2,040 l/m which surpasses the required 2,000 l/m.

11 Managing Fire Water

11.1 Drainage

11.1.1 All areas which store and treat waste are located on an impermeable concrete surface with sealed drainage. Surface water from waste processing areas of the site drain into a series of surface gully catchment pits before draining into the combined sewer on Coronel Avenue via an interceptor. Clean surface water from the roof of the building discharges directly into the clean surface water sewer on Coronel Avenue. The above is demonstrated on Drawing No. COR/2026/03.

11.2 Containment of fire water

11.2.1 There are three possible outlets where fire water could be released from the site:

- i) Into the contaminated surface water gullies on site which discharge into the combined sewer on Coronel Avenue via the interceptor. To prevent this, the operator would initiate the penstock valve on the interceptor, this will shut off the discharge off site into the sewer causing the drainage to block and back up. This water would then likely be released back into the site through the gully's catchment pits. See Drawing No. COR/2026/03 which demonstrates the location of the penstock.
- ii) Into the clean surface water gullies on site which discharge into the surface sewer on Coronel Avenue via the interceptor. To prevent this, the operator would initiate the penstock to the surface manhole on site ensuring the same scenario as the above occurs. See Drawing No. COR/2026/03 which demonstrates the location of manhole which is fitted with the penstock.
- iii) Outside the two access/egress gates to the east of the site. To prevent this, the operator would deploy fire water booms to these areas as demonstrated on Drawing No. COR/2026/03 and in Section 11.3 below.

11.2.2 Once the operator has deployed all these measures, all fire water would be contained on site which would create a lagoon/swimming pool effect. The next sections detail the site has suitable containment if the above measures are deployed.

11.2.3 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest pile would require containment for 360,18-litres (360m^3) of water in accordance with the FPP guidance. The table overleaf details the containment available on site.

Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation for External yard

Volume of Water (m^3)	Containment Area (m^2)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
360	2,856 (sealed site area)	$360/2856=0.13\text{m}^3$	$>0.16\text{m}^3 = 0.03$ available

11.3 Fire water boom deployment procedure

11.3.1 The site will have access to several fire water booms which will be located as shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03 and would be deployed in the event of a fire and positioned as per the plan to contain any fire water runoff. The booms have a 160mm diameter tube each side and using a standard water main i.e. the hose from the site could be filled and provide containment in <5 minutes based on the length of the boom, the volume required and the 15 l/m from the standard hose.

11.3.2 A key member of senior staff will be responsible for arranging the deployment of the fire water boom will be trained in this procedure.

11.3.3 Upon confirmation that a significant volume of water is likely to be required for extinguishing a fire on site, the following deployment procedure for the fire water booms will be observed:

- a) Take the boom roll from the site office.
- b) Emplace the boom as shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03 by rolling the necessary length; they will be cut to size prior to being used as part of the fire drill procedure.
- c) Use supplied cable ties to seal the front end of the boom.

- d) Using a sharp knife, cut the laid-out section from the remaining roll.
- e) Using the Hose Reel, begin filling the first of the two chambers of the boom being sure to elevate the 'fill' end to prevent the water leaving the tube.
- f) Once the first chamber is filled, repeat in second chamber ensuring the 'fill' end is kept elevated to prevent escape of water.
- g) When both chambers are full the 'fill' end should be sealed using a cable tie thus completing deployment.
- h) Typically, one side of the roll would be filled which has a 160mm diameter.

11.3.4 The above process should be completed as above for all lengths of boom shown on Drawing No. COL/3206/03.

11.3.5 Once deployed, all booms should be regularly checked during a fire event to ensure that they are providing effective containment and that there are no breaches. Secondary/additional lengths of boom can be deployed in addition to the compulsory locations using the same procedure (as above) if deemed necessary.

11.3.6 **Fire water boom specification** - The boom is the same as those issued by the Agency to the FRS in their 'Grab Packs'. In the grab pack information, it states "*The boom is resistant to most chemicals but may be adversely affected by very aggressive solvents such as acetone*". The site will not accept any waste material containing acetone or any other solvents.

11.3.7 If there is any deviation from the above drainage arrangement, an amended FPP will be submitted for approval by the EA and FRS.

11.4 **Removal of fire water**

11.4.1 Upon successfully extinguishing a fire all standing fire water would be pumped using a hired-in vacuum tanker and deposited to a suitably permitted site.

12 After an incident

12.1 Contingency Planning

12.1.1 In the event of a fire the site will cease accepting waste. All customers who wish to deliver wastes during a fire will be notified by site admin staff and any who arrive without prior notification will be turned away. If urgent, deliveries will be directed to an alternative waste facility in the borough; details of which can be found on the EA's public register.

12.1.2 No waste will be accepted on site until the post-fire site recovery procedures outlined in the section below have been fully implemented and the site is authorised to re-open for trade and waste acceptance.

12.2 General recovery procedure

12.2.1 When the fire has been successfully dealt with the following actions will take place:

- a) All fires will be reported to the EA on the working day that they occur including all steps taken by site staff, management and/or emergency services to deal with the fire.
- b) Removal of burnt material to a suitably permitted site.
- c) Investigation into the cause of the fire, to ensure it does not reoccur.
- d) A review of the FPP and EMS, associated amendments will be implemented.
- e) Review of any additional training requirements for site personnel as a result of the incident.
- f) All fire extinguishers used to tackle the fire will be serviced and replaced after use.

12.2.2 In addition to the abovementioned procedures, the sections below outline specific procedures following a fire.

12.3 **Site decontamination**

12.3.1 Surface water on site will be cleared using the following method:

- a) Using a tanker/sucker, all standing fire water should be sucked up and taken off site or stored in a tank/bowser prior to removal off site.
- b) Using all available resources, manually clean the site surface and removing the debris to the pile of fire damaged waste for removal to landfill or permitted site.
- c) Using a road sweeper, sweep the yard (damp as required using the bowser) until all ash and clinker has been removed.
- d) All debris has now been isolated and all contaminated water holding areas have been cleaned and emptied.
- e) Wash the yard down in entirety using clean water or allow a reasonably heavy rain shower to wash the yard down.
- f) It is at this stage that site management should decide whether to repeat areas of the clean-up.

12.3.2 If the clean-up operation has been deemed complete and the site is deemed suitable for accepting waste, the site will ensure the following:

- a) Account for all consumables that have been used in the fire and re-order / replace immediately.
- b) Restack, and re-locate all items used for the surface water protection during the fire to their storage locations ready for future deployment.
- c) Check monthly that items are still present and correct and still serviceable for use in an emergency.

12.3.3 The operator will liaise with the EA throughout the event ensuring they are satisfied with the clean-up programme and notify the operator when the site can begin accepting waste again onto site.

12.3.4 Due to the nature of the site's customers, there are no regular waste contracts which need to be dealt with if the site is closed for a period due to any incidents.

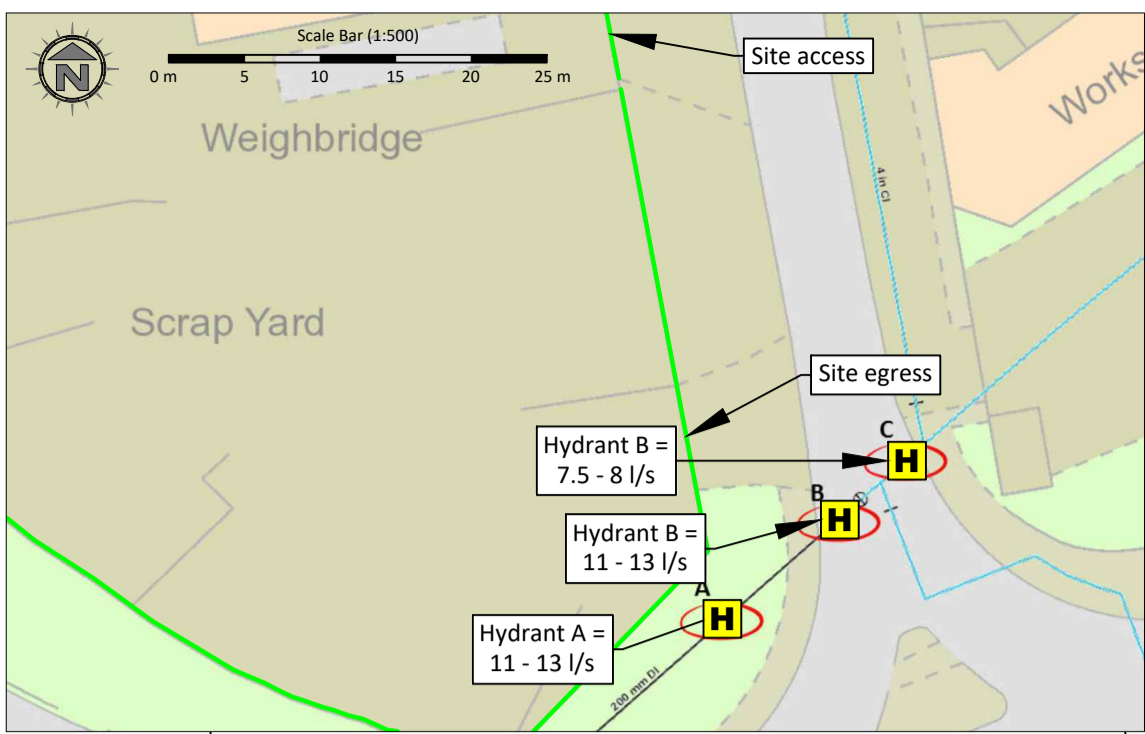
12.4 **Post fire site recovery**

12.4.1 If a recovery procedure is required, the operator would instigate the following procedures:

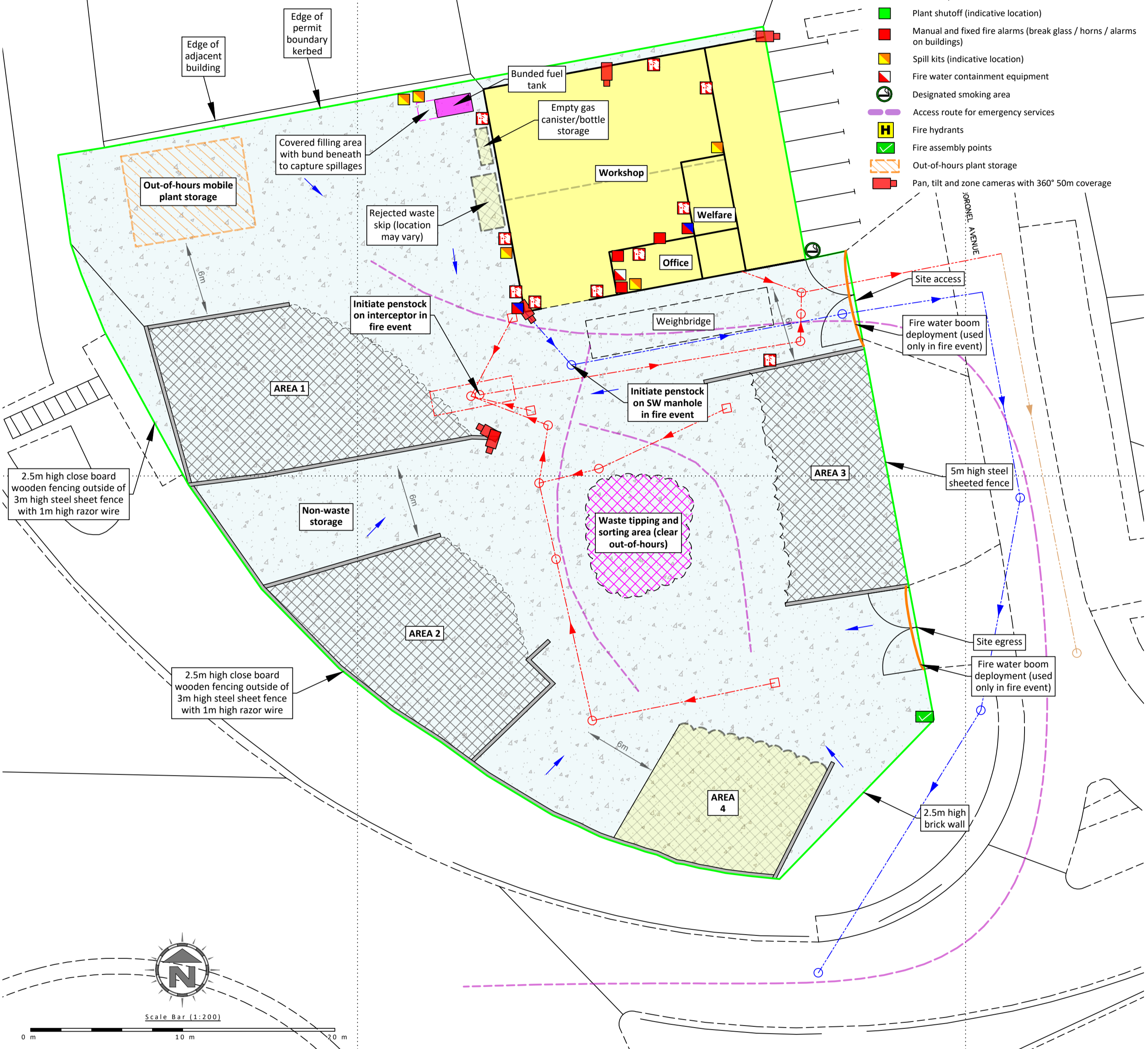
- a) Remove damaged material to a permitted facility that can deal with it legally.
- b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
- c) Assist the FRS with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.
- d) Review the FPP procedures and improve upon those which were found deficient.
- e) Review training requirements for staff.
- f) Assess whether further preventative measure could be implemented.
- g) Ensure all fire equipment, where used, is replenished.
- h) Remove fire water to a permitted facility for disposal.

Appendix I

Drawings



- Key:**
- Proposed permit boundary
 - Waste storage areas
 - Non-waste storage areas
 - Temporary waste storage areas (clear prior to shutdown)
 - Other buildings i.e. workshops/offices
 - Impermeable concrete surfaces with sealed drainage
 - Contaminated surface water drainage
 - Clean surface water drainage (from building roof)
 - Combined sewer drainage
 - Surface water drainage fall direction
 - Manholes and gullies
 - Fire water boom
 - ACO drainage channels
 - Quarantine area (with 6m buffer zone)
 - Hose reels (indicative location)
 - Fire fighting equipment / extinguishers (indicative locations)
 - Plant shutoff (indicative location)
 - Manual and fixed fire alarms (break glass / horns / alarms on buildings)
 - Spill kits (indicative location)
 - Fire water containment equipment
 - Designated smoking area
 - Access route for emergency services
 - H Fire hydrants
 - Fire assembly points
 - Out-of-hours plant storage
 - Pan, tilt and zone cameras with 360° 50m coverage



Storage Area	Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment / type	Height / width	Max Width	Max Length	Max	Approx. Area	Conversion	Approx.	Approx.	Max storage	Comments
AREA 1		Mixed municipal waste bulking bay	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Storage bay / galvanised steel	3 / 0.3	18	20	2	200	0.75	300	100	<72 hours	As above, pile covered with netting to prevent pests and escape of litter
AREA 2		As above	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Storage bay / galvanised steel	3 / 0.3	16	10	2	160	0.75	240	80	<72 hours	See AREA 1
AREA 3		As above	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Storage bay / galvanised steel	3 / 0.3	19	13	2	200	0.75	300	100	<72 hours	As above, pile covered with netting to prevent pests and escape of litter
AREA 4		Quarantine area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	As above	3 / 0.8	12.5	10.8	2	135	0.75	203	101	<72 hours	This area will be clear during operational hours and will act as the quarantine area in the event of a fire

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Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants

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t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT
Tom White Waste Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
Land at 1 Coronel Avenue, Off Rowleys Green Lane, Coventry CV6 6AP













SCALE @ A2 1:250	CLIENT NO 3206	JOB NO 001
DRAWING NUMBER COR/3206/03	REV A	STATUS Issued
DRAWN BY CP	CHECKED --	DATE 25.01.23

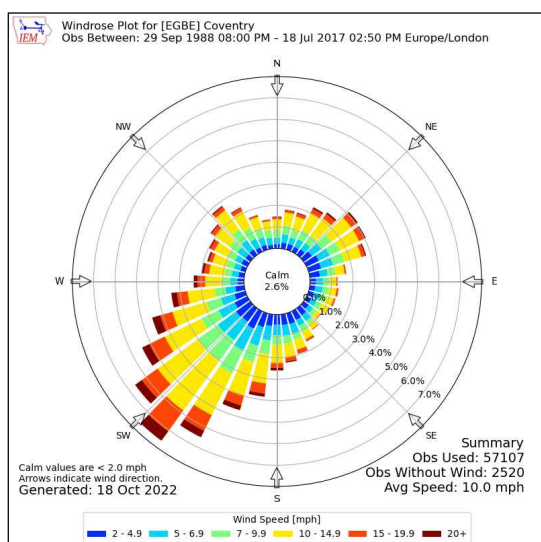
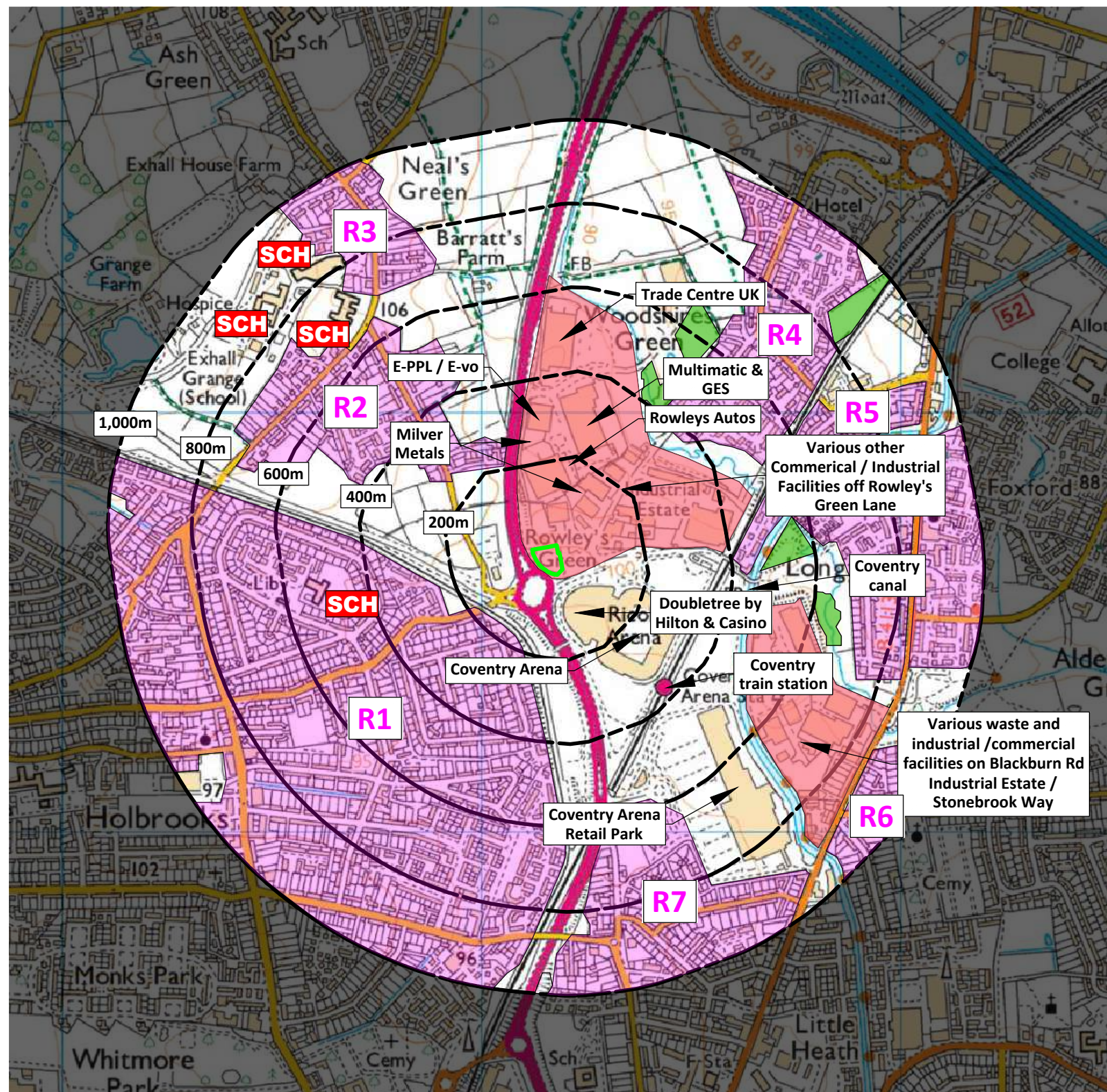
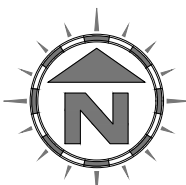
NOTES
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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	04.01.23	CP	Initial drawing
A	25.01.23	CP	Updated drainage following survey

KEY:

-  Permit boundary
-  Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
-  Residential receptor blocks (may include small retail/leisure also)
-  Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
-  Areas with mix industrial, retail, manufacturing and commercial properties
-  Class A roads
-  Class B roads
-  Class C roads
-  Railway line
-  School
-  Woodland areas (not protected)
-  Priority Habitat (deciduous woodland)



Compass Wind Rose for (EGBE) Coventry -
Period 1988-2017
- source: Iowa State University

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 km 500 m 1 km

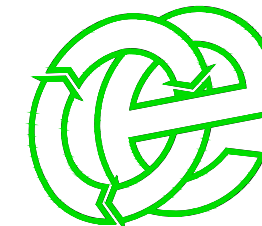
NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. The site overlies a principal aquifer and is located on a high groundwater vulnerability location.
3. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be blowing north-east from the south-west.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	08.12.22	JH	Initial drawing
A	04.01.23	CP	Application copy

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants



DRAWING TITLE
RECEPTOR PLAN - 1,000m

CLIENT
Tom White Waste Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
Land at 1 Coronel Avenue, Off Rowley's Green Lane, Coventry CV6 6AP

SCALE @ A3 1:12,500
CLIENT NO 3206
JOB NO 001

DRAWING NUMBER COR/3206/04
REV A
STATUS Issued

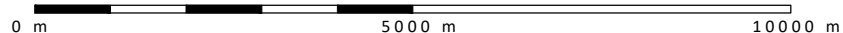
DRAWN BY CP
CHECKED --
DATE 04.01.23

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t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

KEY:

— Permit boundary

Scale Bar (1:100,000)

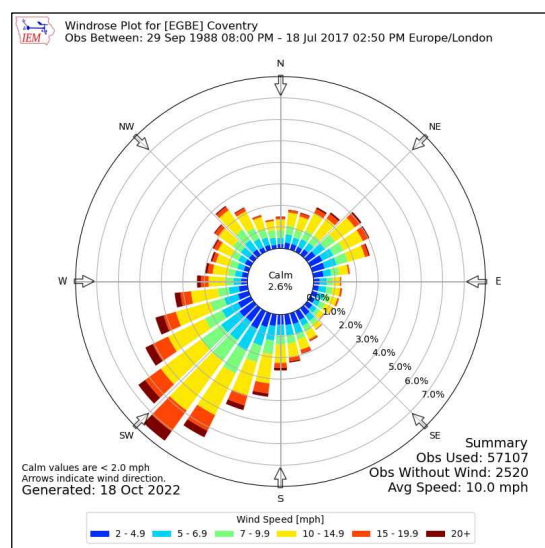


NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. The site overlies a principal aquifer and is located on a high groundwater vulnerability location.
3. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be blowing north-east from the south-west.

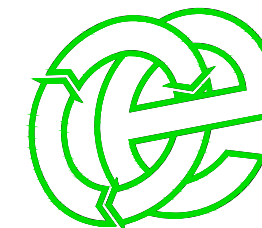
REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	04.01.23	CP	Initial drawing



Compass Wind Rose for (EGBE) Coventry - Period 1988-2017
- source: Iowa State University

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants



DRAWING TITLE
RECEPTOR PLAN - 500m

CLIENT
Tom White Waste Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
Land at 1 Coronel Avenue, Off Rowley's Green Lane, Coventry CV6 6AP

SCALE @ A3	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:10,000	3206	001

DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
COR/3206/05	-	Issued

DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
CP	--	04.01.23

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Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

TOM WHITE WASTE LTD							
SITE INSPECTION FORM (DAILY INSPECTIONS) – TWW/RF/4							
WEEK STARTING							
TYPE OF INSPECTION	DAY						
	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
FIRE EXITS, ESCAPE ROUTES AND CALL POINTS FREE FROM STORAGE OF WASTES/CONTAINERS							
SITE ENTRANCE/NOTICE BOARD							
SECURITY - GATES							
SECURITY - FENCING							
SITE ROADS (CLEAR FROM HAZARDS)							
IMPERMEABLE CONCRETE AREAS (INTEGRITY)							
INTERCEPTOR							
FUEL STORAGE AREAS							
BAY WALLS (STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY)							
FIRE BREAKS IMPLEMENTED (WHERE NECESSARY)							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS MIXED WASTE							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS CONTAINERS/SKIPS/BAYS							
STORAGE LIMITS OTHER WASTE							
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES (AWAY FROM POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES)							
REJECTED WASTE TYPES / STORAGE							
NOISE LEVELS							
FIRES (ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED)							
QUARANTINE AREA CLEAR OF WASTE							
NO SMOKING SIGNS IN PLACE							
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT							
PLANT/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKS							
HOT EXHAUSTS FIRE WATCH (DUST/FLUFF CLEANED REMOVED)							
OFFICE/WELFARE FIRE RISKS CHECKED							
LITTER							
DUST							
ODOUR							
VERMIN							
RECORDS							
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED							
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)							
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY							
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):							
CHECKED BY				SIGNATURE			
POSITION				DATE			
<i>Sheet</i>				<i>of</i>			

**TOM WHITE WASTE LTD
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST**

CHECKED BY	POSITION
DATE	DATE OF LAST CHECKLIST

	EQUIPMENT ITEM					
OFFICIAL MAINTENANCE CHECK REQUIRED (Y/N)						
IF NO, DATE OF LAST CHECK						
IF YES, DATE OF NEXT CHECK						
IS ITEM IN CORRECT WORKING ORDER						
LEAKAGES OF OIL/DIESEL ON MOBILE PLANT / VEHICLES						
IF NO, WHAT REPAIRS ARE REQUIRED (USE SEPARATE SHEET IF REQUIRED)						
WERE REPAIRS DETAILED ON THE LAST CHECKLIST						
IF YES, HAVE THEY BEEN CARRIED OUT						
ADDITIONAL REPAIRS OR ACTIONS REQUIRED						

TOM WHITE WASTE LTD - EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE NAME				DATE COMPLETED			
POSITION				REVIEW DUE			
TRAINER				OUTCOME	PASSED		
POSITION					FURTHER TRAINING REQUIRED		
CARRIED OUT /SIGN OFF >	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	SIGNED BY TRAINER		Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	SIGNED BY TRAINER
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT				FIRE PREVENTION PLAN			
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				FIRE SAFETY			
SITE RULES				EMERGENCY PROCEDURES			
RECORD KEEPING / TRANSFER NOTES				STORAGE /PILE SIZE LIMITS			
RECOGNITION OF WASTE TYPES				STORAGE DURATION			
SECURITY				FIRE DETECTION			
VEHICLE CHECKS				FIRE ALARMS			
PLANT OPERATION				FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT			
PLANT CHECKS				FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT MEASURES			
AMENITY - LITTER, ODOUR, PESTS etc.				SPILL CLEARANCE			
NOTES AND ACTIONS:							

Appendix III

Hot Works (Permit to Work)

Hot-work permits are required for any operation involving open flames or producing heat and/or sparks and must be prepared by a competent person. Hot works include brazing, torch cutting, grinding, soldering and welding.

Company Name		Project title	
Location		Project no.	
Supervisor		Permit no	
Equipment used			
Date of works		between	hrs and hrs
Precautions to be taken		Yes	No N/A
<u>Hot work must cease at least one hour before end of shift. Areas where hot works have been carried out should be checked before leaving site.</u>			
<u>Services affected must be isolated before work commences.</u>			
<u>Isolate smoke detectors in the vicinity of hot works.</u>			
<u>A suitable fire extinguisher must be available and be kept close at hand, at all times.</u>			
<u>Supervisors must ensure suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided and worn by operatives.</u>			
<u>All cylinders must be transported and secured upright.</u>			
<u>Valves and hoses must be in good condition.</u>			
<u>All cylinders must have flashback arrestors fitted.</u>			
<u>When not in use, cylinders must be shut off and returned to store.</u>			
<u>LPG cylinders must not be left in the building overnight without formal approval.</u>			
<u>Arc welding equipment will comply with current standards.</u>			
<u>Spent welding rods must be immersed in a bucket of water.</u>			
<u>Minimum radius of hot work must be 2 m from other persons working. Screens should be erected if needed.</u>			
<u>Where hot works are required adjacent to combustible material, a fireproof protective mat should be placed between the material and the heat source during the hot works. (Check both sides of partition walls</u>			
Precautions to be taken		Yes	No N/A
understand the permit conditions and the fire and safety precautions			
be in possession of a permit at all times			
stop work if required to do so by an authorised person			
immediately report any hazard likely to affect the fire and safety precautions			
ensure satisfactory access to and egress from the work area.			

Confirmation by contractor's supervisor: I confirm that the precautions specified above will be complied with and I will ensure that the persons carrying out the work described above are fully briefed on the safe method of work.

Name		Position		Signature		Date	
Confirmation by operator: I understand the precautions to be taken in carrying out the hot works.							
Name		Position		Signature		Date	
Site management authorisation: I certify that the above work can commence with the precautions listed above.							

Cancellation of permit by operator: (Note: hot works must cease at least one hour before end of shift.) I confirm that the work has been completed and the area has been checked and is safe.

Name		Position		Signature		Date	
Cancellation of permit by site management							
Name		Position		Signature		Date	
Inspection of area covered by hot-work permit by fire warden/site management after cancellation of permit				Inspection completed after			hr (s)
e		Position		Signature		Date	