

# Swadlincote Energy Recovery Facility (SERF)

## Accident Management Plan

on behalf of R&P Clean Power Limited

### Application for Environmental Permit

May 2024

Prepared by Stantec

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## 1 Introduction

As part of the application for the Environmental Permit for Swadlincote Energy Recovery Facility (SERF) (the ‘Facility’), operators must assess the risk to determine if any accident or emergency situations at the Facility may impact any receptors located within close proximity of the boundary. This Accident Management Plan (AMP) has been undertaken in accordance with the online Environment Agency (EA) Guidance<sup>1</sup> for undertaking environmental risk assessments.

The AMP will be regularly reviewed and updated. Incidents and near misses will be recorded and investigated, and remedial and preventative measures will be undertaken in accordance with the AMP and the Facility Environmental Management System.

If an accident does happen and it may cause an adverse environmental impact, the Environmental Permit holder is expected to:

- Immediately follow the AMP;
- Take the necessary action to minimise the environmental consequences;
- Take precautions to ensure the health and safety of both employees and external people is not compromised;
- Find the cause of the accident to prevent it happening again; and
- Review the AMP following an accident, or every 4 years if no accidents occur.

The assessment of risks associated with accident or emergency situations has been undertaken in accordance with the EA Guidance. It is stipulated under this guidance document that the AMP must fulfil the following four key requirements:

- Identify events or failures that could damage the environment;
- Assess how likely they are to happen and the potential environmental consequences;
- Actions to minimise the potential causes and consequences of accidents; and
- The actions that are required to be carried out if an accident occurs.

This AMP aims to fulfil the above requirements.

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<sup>1</sup> Environment Agency, Risk assessments for your environmental permit, 1 February 2016

## 2 Scope and Purpose

This management plan assesses the risks posed from the Facility that could contribute towards the occurrence of accidents. This assessment also identifies control or mitigation measures as appropriate to reduce the risk. The following key aspects have been evaluated as part of this process:

1. Accidental releases;
2. Vandalism;
3. Plant failure – Breakdowns;
4. Mains failure – Electricity and Water Supply Failure;
5. Odour release;
6. Effluent discharge to surface water;
7. Fire;
8. Flooding; and
9. Being unable to receive waste i.e., alternative storage or refusal of loads.

This AMP also includes details on the following aspects:

- Information on preventing accidents which could occur on-site and what to do if an accident or incident occurs;
- Series of relevant procedures;
- A list of key contacts and contact numbers; (Appendix 1);
- A list of emergency equipment indicating the location (Appendix 2);
- Accident / incident reporting form (Appendix 3);
- A Site Layout with Emergency Exits / Accident Response Equipment, e.g., indicating the building and process layout, location of accident response equipment – fire extinguishers and spill kits, emergency exit and evacuation routes (Appendix 4);
- Site Drainage System as part of the wider Environmental Permit application in Section IV as Figure 4; and
- Environmental Receptors Plan (Appendix 5).

### 3 Roles and Responsibility

A member of staff will be designated as responsible for the handling of emergencies, including coordination of actions, reporting to managers and regulators, and liaising with emergency services. This role will be delegated should there be absence.

All personnel will be trained for emergency response, and the necessary equipment will be on hand and readily available to ensure that all required measures can be implemented safely and rapidly.

Written procedures for the different types of emergencies are included in Section 8. All staff must read and follow the mandatory actions and the operational instructions for reporting and recording accident, incidents and near misses (Section 7) and reporting of serious accidents/incidents (Section 8.1-8.2).

All managers must read and follow the mandatory actions relevant to their role and implement the operational instructions for responding to initial reports and subsequent investigations.

#### 3.1 Incident Response Team

An Incident Response Team (IRT) will be established consisting of experienced personnel covering a range of roles (e.g., Site Controller, EHS, and Technical) and will be on call 24-hours a day. They will undergo appropriate ongoing response training. Should anyone be absent the role/s will be appropriately delegated to another suitable trained member of staff. Their specific roles and responsibilities are included in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Incident Response**

Role	Responsibilities
<b>Incident Manager</b>	Initiate a suitable response to the incident to ensure it cannot reoccur. Record and report the details of the accidents, incidents and near misses. Ensure that the response to the incident is adequate, taking the lead where appropriate. Initiate investigation where necessary. Support and advice to staff about all aspects of incident reporting, investigation, and improvement activities. Reporting of incident details to external agencies where appropriate.
<b>First-aid Team</b>	Receives materials and medicines and maintains readiness to provide first aid to injured persons as needed.

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	The first aid officer collects first aid kit and takes everyone on-site to the Emergency Evacuation Point. The First Aid officer attends to any casualties as required.
<b>Fire Wardens</b>	Prepares the fire protection equipment for action. Responsible for implementing the Fire Prevention Plan.



## 4 Training and Equipment

### 4.1 Personnel Training

All relevant staff members should receive training on an annual basis to understand what they should do in an emergency, for example:

- The location of exits;
- How to use emergency equipment;
- How to raise the alarm; and
- Who they should receive instructions from.

All personnel in the Incident Response Team should be trained and familiar with the following:

- First aid, including CPR;
- The operation manual;
- Emergency procedures (i.e., use and maintenance of fire equipment, etc.); and
- Chemical identification (Workplace Hazardous Material Information System or equivalent).

### 4.2 Safety and Emergency Equipment

All appropriate safety and emergency equipment will be always stored at or near the facility, and will include the following:

- First Aid Kits;
- Fire extinguishers to be provided across the Facility; and
- Temporary and spare signage such as “Authorized Personnel Only” signs.

All equipment required by the Health and Safety at Work Act and its implementing regulations, including the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981, and Management of Health and Safety at Work and Fire Precautions (Workplace) (Amendment) Regulations 2003, and the relevant accompanying guidance available from the Health and Safety Executive, will be provided.

The full list of equipment is to be provided once the Facility is fully operational. These will be included as Appendix 2 of this document.

### 4.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Each employee is provided with access to personal protective equipment that is appropriate for their task within the Facility. This may include:

- Safety boots;
- Gloves;
- High visibility clothing;
- Safety helmet; and
- Safety glasses.

Employees will be provided with all necessary PPE in accordance with the Personal Protective

Equipment at work Regulations 1992. Each employee will be required to wear the appropriate personal protective equipment depending on the work being completed whilst on-site.

### **4.4 Precautions**

On-site personnel will observe the precautions outlined below:

- The Facility will not be opened unless at least one attendant is on duty with communications equipment (mobile phone or 2-way radio) or two attendants without communications equipment;
- Approved safety shoes must be worn at all times in operational areas;
- Wastes will not be handled without gloves of the appropriate specification;
- Facilities will be provided to ensure staff can practice good personal hygiene; and
- Training will be provided in the use of all work equipment and for any manual handling.

## 5 Site Operations

### 5.1 Activities on-site

In summary, the Swadlincote Energy Recovery Facility comprises of:

- An Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) with a maximum annual throughput of 230,000 tpa and a stack of 60m height above ground level;
- The ERF will comprise of a mass incineration system, fed by single line;
- The fuel used in the Facility will be sourced and delivered to the Facility by a third party on a contracted basis;
- Two auxiliary burners installed at combustion chamber level to raise the temperature of the furnace prior to feeding waste and maintain the required temperature during shutdown and any periods of unstable combustion;
- A steam turbine driven power generation capacity of approximately 20.5 MW of electricity,
  - Up to 18.5 MW of which will be exported to the National Grid via a connection to the distribution network operated by National Grid Electricity Distribution.
- Grid connection cables, plant and equipment including a high voltage power distribution system to enable electricity to be supplied to the public supply network;
- Installation of weighbridges, access and internal roads and parking facilities;
- Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) emission abatement system;
- Collection of bottom ash and Air Pollution Control (APC) residues; and
- Associated office, warehouse, and equipment storage facilities.

The energy recovery operation will run on a 24/7 basis, and the Facility will be permanently staffed. The acceptance of fuel will be restricted to specified hours.

## **6 Risk Assessment for Accident / Incident Scenarios**

### **6.1 Risk Assessment**

The potential for environmental accidents or incidents to occur has been evaluated and recorded in the Environmental Risk Assessment submitted with the Environmental Permit Application. The assessment is based on a source-pathway-receptor model. The model focuses on the key environmental risk sources and assesses the potential for them to move via a defined pathway and to impact on an identified receptor. The probability of exposure and consequence of a hazard occurring are assessed assuming that the identified risk management technique has been effectively implemented.

The following process was used for the Environmental Risk Assessment:

1. Identify the source of the hazard / accident scenario;
2. Identify the relevant receptors;
3. Identify pathways;
4. State the management techniques;
5. Determine the probability of exposure;
6. Evaluate the consequence; and
7. Outline the remaining overall risk.

### **6.2 Accident / Incident Definitions**

#### **6.2.1 Hazard**

Anything (object, event, process) that has the potential to cause injury, damage or loss to the organisation, patient, staff, visitor or other.

#### **6.2.2 Incident**

An event that may cause harm or potential harm to a person or environmental receptor e.g., air, water, land, wildlife, or local habitat. This can include uncontrolled leaks and spillages of any materials, non-compliance to any permitted condition or consent limit.

#### **6.2.3 Near Miss**

Any event or omission where an incident almost occurred which had the potential to cause harm, injury, damage, or loss but failed to develop, whether or not as a result of compensating action.

#### **6.2.4 Accident**

It is a specific event that results in the injury, death, or ill health of an employee or has the potential for harming the ecosystem or natural resources.

## 7 Incident Reporting Procedure

Appendix 3 - Accident / Incident Report Form must be used for reporting and investigation of any injury accidents, environmental incidents, near misses and other losses. The depth of the investigation will depend on the seriousness of the incident.

If an Environmental Permit condition has been breached, a notification to Statutory Authorities of a breach of statutory emission limits or release of substances likely to cause harm must be undertaken as soon as possible. Relevant contact details are provided in Appendix 1 – Emergency Contact List.

Types of pollution incidents or emergencies that could arise at the SERF include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Accidental releases;
2. Vandalism;
3. Plant failure;
4. Mains failure – Electricity and Water Supply Failure;
5. Odour release;
6. Effluent discharge to surface water and sewer;
7. Fire;
8. Flooding; and
9. Being unable to receive fuel i.e., alternative storage or refusal of loads.

In the event of one of the above accidents or incidents occurring the specific procedures identified below will be carried out by the Incident Response Team (IRT) and other relevant personnel.

### 7.1.1 Method for reporting and recording accidents, incidents and near misses

1. Respond to the incident
  - a. Assess and treat any injuries - If a person is injured, make an assessment to ascertain if it is safe to approach the injured individual. Assess the injuries and either call for the first aider or an ambulance.
  - b. Secure the scene.
  - c. Notify relevant managers / Incident Reporting Team and stakeholders (Police, Ambulance Service, and Fire Service).
2. Report the incident
  - a. On the occurrence of an accident, incident or near miss the staff member(s) affected/involved must complete the accident/incident report form and email it to their line manager/supervisor by the end of the next working day.
  - b. For accidents/incidents involving trespassers visitors or others who do not have access to the form; the supervising staff member must complete this on their behalf and give them a printout on request. The staff member must then email the completed form to their line manager/supervisor by the end of the next working day.
3. Review the incident

- a. Determine if the initial remedial action is sufficient.
  - b. Identify outstanding issues and initiate relevant action.
  - c. Initiate investigation where necessary.
  - d. Every incident will require an assessment to establish the cause. This will range from a minimal investigation where the root cause is known and is already being addressed through other means, or the incident has been risk assessed and is as low as it can be, to a serious incident which will give rise to a full and immediate investigation.
4. Improvement strategies
- a. Once the contributory factors, and preferably the root causes (causal factors), have been discovered by the investigation, appropriate improvement strategies should be identified and actioned.
  - b. Ensure that any lessons from the incident are communicated to all relevant staff and appropriate action taken elsewhere on-site if necessary.
  - c. Update all relevant Method Statements and Toolbox Talks, and ensure new information is communicated to staff.

## 8 Accident Response Procedure

Several potential emergency and accident events have been identified and assessed. Procedures have been developed for each potential event and these have been divided into the following categories as described in the table below.

- (i) Major Emergencies; and
- (ii) Minor Emergencies.

**Table 2: Major & Minor Emergencies**

<b>Major Emergencies</b>	<b>Description</b>
Environmental pollution	Breach of permit emissions limits, major spills
Threat to Energy Recovery Facility and effluent plant	Major contamination of the Energy Recovery Facility and effluent plant
Public health danger	Bomb threat, environmental threat, animal rights threat, animal disease threat, and fire
Explosion or Potential Explosion	Leaking gas systems, boiler exploding or other items of equipment
Death/serious injury on Site	Person found dead or seriously injured on Site
Medical/First Aid Injuries	Personnel in need of medical assistance
Transportation/vehicle accident	Vehicle accident on Site requiring attendance of emergency services
Fire	Fire that cannot be controlled with extinguisher
Personnel in need of rescue	Person(s) trapped or incapable of moving, i.e., in confined space, building collapse
Extreme weather conditions	Heat stress, flooding, snow
Vandalism	Serious damage to the property by a third party
<b>Minor Emergencies / Incidents</b>	<b>Description</b>
Intruder Alarm – security breach	Intruder/unauthorised personnel on Site
Minor Injuries	Personnel can be treated easily at Site
No water supply	Failure of mains water supply
Electricity Supply Failure	No electricity on-site / electrical equipment failing to operate
Disruption of process/services - breakdowns	Fault that may jeopardise operations, e.g., loss of pumps, compressors, boilers, refrigeration
Fire	Fire that can be controlled with extinguisher
Odour release	Uncontrolled release of odours from material storage area

### **8.1 Major Emergency Response Procedure**

In the event of a major emergency the following actions will be taken:

1. Raise the alarm;
2. Notify the Incident Manager;
3. Incident Manager to contact the emergency services on 999, and EA on 0800 80 70 60;
4. If deemed necessary by the Incident Manager, staff will be instructed to congregate at the Emergency Evacuation point;
5. Follow evacuation path as demonstrated during evacuation drills and/or as illustrated on a posted building evacuation map and emergency signs and advise Incident Manager of the names of any persons known to be absent and still on-site;
6. Incident Manager to account for all occupants and, if necessary, determines appropriate action for any unaccounted persons and subject to nature of emergency;
7. The First Aid officer collects first aid kit and takes to the Emergency Evacuation Point. The First Aid officer attends to any casualties as required; and
8. Incident Manager advises when safe for personnel, customers, and contractors to return to the workplace.

### **8.2 Minor Emergency Response Procedure**

In the event of a minor emergency the following actions will be taken:

1. Raise the alarm;
2. Notify the Incident Manager;
3. Carry out emergency responses as per relevant procedure to minimise environmental consequences i.e., control of oil spills and leaks or fire – but only if:
  - Persons are trained to do so;
  - There is access to appropriate equipment and PPE; and
  - It is safe to do so.
4. If necessary, evacuate the Facility, and any nearby premises at risk;
5. In the short term, find out why the accident happened and take action to stop it happening again; and
6. Review the plan and inform the EA of the outcome of the review and any changes which are required.

### **8.3 Incident Control and Spillage Clean Up Procedure**

Incident control will be coordinated by the Incident Response Team. In the event of an incident or accidental spillage the following actions will be undertaken:

#### **8.3.1 Actions**

1. The severity of the incident, i.e., if there is an immediate danger to employees and/or the



general public and make a decision on the need to evacuate;

2. If it is possible to use the materials in the spill kits to control the situation, i.e., stop the flow of spilled material by spill kits, placing absorbent material on the affected area or position control booms around the scene of the spill. This should be undertaken as quickly as possible in order to prevent the spread of any spillage to storm or foul drains or surrounding environmentally sensitive areas. Penstock valves will be in place to prevent the flow of any potential contaminated effluents reaching the SuDS and/or controlled waters. Cordon off and isolate the area affected by erecting physical barriers, display signs at strategic points to ensure that unauthorised persons or vehicles do not enter the area.
3. If emergency services need to be contacted or any other personnel on the emergency contacts list;
4. That once employees have done all they can to ensure staff and public safety, control of the spillage or securing of the accident scene the relevant senior person must complete the Spillage Reporting Form and if required await the arrival of the response staff and/or emergency services;
5. All incidents will be recorded on the appropriate documentation and a thorough investigation will be carried out into the cause and remedial actions of the incident;
6. That once contained the incident team (or their delegate) will clean up the area or instruct the appropriate contractor. After the clean-up has been completed, if required depending on the type and severity of spillage, instructions may need to be requested from the appropriate authority as to the requirements to restore the affected areas to its pre-spill condition; and
7. If the spill response equipment has been used that the spill kit inventory has been replenished.

### 8.4 Plant Failure

In the event of the one of the following incidents at the Facility, the actions identified need to be followed:

- Power failure - mains failure leading to total blackout in part or whole of the plant area; interruption of power supplies to part of the plant equipment due to failure in the supply switchgears and equipment, lightning strike, or vandalism by trespassers;
- Fire Breakout - overheating of equipment; improper handling of inflammable materials;
- Abnormal Loading - e.g., unusual quantity of material entering the plant; and
- Failure of Plant - e.g., failure of belts, pumps, motors etc.

#### 8.4.1 Actions

1. Immediately stop processing to ensure there is no more loading of the Facility;
2. Requests can be made for assistance by the engineering department in regard to pipes, pump failure, machinery failure with the provision of temporary measures to stop or minimise the environmental nuisance. (e.g., provision of plants for emergency pumping, bund construction, etc.);
3. In the case of mains power failure, the power company should be contacted for investigation and early restoration of power supply;

4. If the incident generates an environmental nuisance the EA is to be informed;
5. An incident report form must be filled in detailing the cause, duration, nature, and consequence of the incident, as well as the steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate or prevent recurrence; and
6. A management review of the incident must be held to ensure corrective, preventative actions are validated and where necessary update the AMP.

### **8.5 Mains Failure – Power and Water Supply**

In the event of extended power loss to the facility, certain precautionary measures should be taken.

#### **8.5.1 Actions**

1. Unnecessary electrical equipment and appliances should be turned off in the event that power restoration would surge causing damage to electronics and effecting sensitive equipment;
2. Facilities with freezing temperatures should turn off and drain the following lines in the event of a long-term power loss.
  - a. Fire sprinkler system;
  - b. Standpipes;
  - c. Potable water lines; and
  - d. Toilets.
3. Equipment that contains fluids that may freeze due to long term exposure to freezing temperatures should be moved to heated areas, drained of liquids, or provided with auxiliary heat sources; and
4. Upon restoration of heat and power:
  - a. Electronic equipment should be brought up to ambient temperatures before energizing to prevent condensate from forming on circuitry; and
  - b. Fire and potable water piping should be checked for leaks from freeze damage after the heat has been restored to the facility and water turned back on.

### **8.6 Fire**

In the event of a major fire event, a range of measures will be undertaken to ensure the Facility is ready to recommence full operations without the risk of harm to human health or environmental receptors. The EA and the Fire and Rescue Service will be notified by Facility management immediately and kept regularly updated thereafter.

Neighbouring businesses will be notified regarding any fire which may affect their operations. A register of contact details will be kept on file for this purpose. If a fire occurs during typical working hours, personnel may contact the neighbouring sites directly. It will be the responsibility of the Facility manager to ensure this is done.

#### **8.6.1 Actions**

In the event of a fire and as soon as the fire detection procedures have been enacted and it is

safe to do so the following actions will be undertaken:

- Close the penstock valves to prevent the escape of firewater;
- Open fuel pit overflow bypass line valve to take advantage of the full Facility containment capacity;
- If possible, unburned material will be separated from the fire using heavy plant and quarantined; and
- The burning area will be isolated, and attempts will be made to extinguish the fire utilising the on-site firefighting equipment if safe to do so.

The Facility will not continue to accept waste if there is a fire event on-site. All ongoing deliveries will be immediately interrupted, and vehicles evacuated from the Facility.

Should the release of firewater from the Facility Boundary be an issue during firefighting or after the fire is extinguished, action will be taken to rectify the situation immediately. Including the use of tankers to be brought to the Facility and the contaminated firewater pumped from the bounded areas and treated in an approved manner by a qualified contractor for specialized treatment. All remediation action will be recorded, and advice sought from the EA if necessary.

The Facility building is constructed to the appropriate standards. Should a fire event compromise the buildings stability or integrity, the Facility will be immediately evacuated.

### 8.6.2 Actions after a fire event

After a fire event, the following procedures will be implemented depending on the severity of the fire:

1. *A small and containable fire that can be dealt with in-house using suitably trained staff and firefighting equipment located on Site:*

The fire will be recorded in the Facility log, including the causes of the fire and methods used to manage the fire. An assessment will be carried out to determine whether further mitigation measures could have prevented the fire. Any outcomes to be implemented on-site will be incorporated within this FPP and the EMS as required.

2. *A larger fire that requires the presence of the Fire and Rescue Service:*

If the Facility has been told to evacuate or cease operations by the EA and/or Fire and Rescue Service, the Facility personnel will wait until told safe to re-enter inside Facility and resume operations. The fire will be recorded in the Facility log, including the causes of the fire and methods used to manage the fire. An assessment will be carried out to determine whether further mitigation measures could have prevented the fire. Any outcomes to be implemented on-site will be incorporated within this FPP and the EMS as required.

Should damage be sufficient to prevent the Facility from being able to handle waste and/or produce electricity, the Facility will cease accepting waste.

The Incident Manager will liaise with the EA to determine a plan-of-action to introduce waste treatment and storage operations at the Facility, and the timescales involved to achieve this.

Any waste materials which is no longer suitable for incineration will be taken off-site for disposal / recovery at an appropriately licenced facility.

Once the Facility has been cleared of affected wastes, an inspection will be undertaken by the management, with appropriate technical expertise, with regards to any structural damage, or

damage to the drainage network, and internal and external surfacing.

If the fire was contained within a particular area of the Facility, operations at the Facility will be restricted to the unaffected areas, providing that the Facility can comply fully with the permit conditions. No Facility operations will recommence in any fire-affected areas until all necessary inspections and repairs have been completed.

The EA will be notified of the inspections and of any repairs undertaken, and of the recommencement of activities on-site.

## **8.7 Inclement Weather and Flooding**

During severe weather (such as lightning, heavy snow, etc.) take shelter immediately. Keep in touch with the Incident Response Team.

### **8.7.1 Actions**

A flood is a temporary overflowing of water onto a substantial part of normally dry land. Catastrophic flooding is a flood where the water level rises by more than one meter.

In the event of a flood the following actions should be taken:

1. If indoors:
  - Be ready to evacuate as directed by the Incident Manager; and
  - Follow the recommended primary or secondary evacuation routes.
2. If outdoors:
  - Climb to high ground and stay there;
  - Avoid walking or driving through flood water; and
  - If car stalls, abandon it immediately and climb to a higher ground.
3. Raise the alarm;
4. Notify the Incident Manager;
5. Incident Manager to notify of the competent authorities about the case of emergency/accident if the Facility personnel are unable to handle it without support;
6. Monitor the water level and the condition of the hydraulic engineering facilities; keep a record;
7. Carry out emergency activities on the hydraulic engineering facilities - open or close water outlet, sluices, make spillways deeper, clean up debris blocking bridges, culverts, footbridges, etc;
8. Evacuate all contractors and vehicles to safe a location;
9. Provide first aid to injured persons before the arrival of ambulance(s); and
10. Incident Controller advises when safe for personnel, customers, and contractors to return to the workplace.

## **8.8 Incorrect Waste / Disallowed Waste Material Procedure**

### **8.8.1 Actions**

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1. Accept only waste that is approved in accordance with the permitted EWC codes and the waste acceptance criteria;
2. All waste loads will be visually inspected during deposit in the waste reception areas;
3. Any non-conforming wastes will be segregated as soon as possible and stored in the quarantine area awaiting removal off-site; and
4. Records of incidents involving incompatible wastes will be kept on-site together with a summary of the remedial action taken.

**Appendices**

**Appendix 1 – Emergency Contact List**

<b>Title</b>		<b>Contact Number</b>
<b>Emergency Services:</b>		999
<b>Derbyshire Police (Swadlincote):</b>		0345 123 3333
<b>Derbyshire Fire and Rescue</b>		01773 305 305
<b>Environment Agency Hotline:</b>		0800 80 70 60 (Incident Hotline)
<b>Environment Regulator (Local Office):</b>		03708 506 506
<b>Title</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
<b>Local Authority</b>	South Derbyshire District Council	01283 595 795
<b>County Council</b>	Derbyshire County Council	01629 533 190
<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>
<b>Facility Operations Manager</b>	[TBC]	[TBC]

**Appendix 2 – Emergency Equipment / Resources**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Number On-site</b>	<b>Locations</b>
<b>First Aid kit</b>	[TBC]	[TBC]
<b>Fire extinguishers</b>	[TBC]	[TBC]
<b>Spill kits</b>	[TBC]	[TBC]
<b>Portable handheld radios</b>	[TBC]	[TBC]
<b>Eyewash Stations</b>	[TBC]	[TBC]
<b>Fire Blankets</b>	[TBC]	[TBC]

Full details to be provided with incorporation into the full Environmental Management System once the Permit has been issued.





**Swadlincote Energy Recovery Facility – Accident Management Plan**

<b>Designated staff member to deal with incident resolution</b>		
<b>Corrective action required</b>	Yes / No	<b>Implemented by:</b>
<b>4. Is a schedule 5 notification required to be sent to the Environment Agency?</b>		Yes / No
		<b>S.5 report ref:</b>
<b>Incident report signed by Facility Manager</b>		<b>Date:</b>
<b>Name:</b>		
<b>5. Corrective action</b>		
<p><b>Target date corrective action to be completed: .....</b></p>		
Corrective action agreed & signed by Facility Manager:		<b>Date:</b>
Corrective action confirmed as completed by:		<b>Date:</b>

**Appendix 4 – Site Layout with Emergency Exits / Accident Response Equipment**

The AMP will be updated to include detailed emergency exits and accident response equipment upon operation.

Appendix 5 – Environmental Receptors Plan

