

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Energy Pk Wy, Healing, Grimsby DN31 2TT

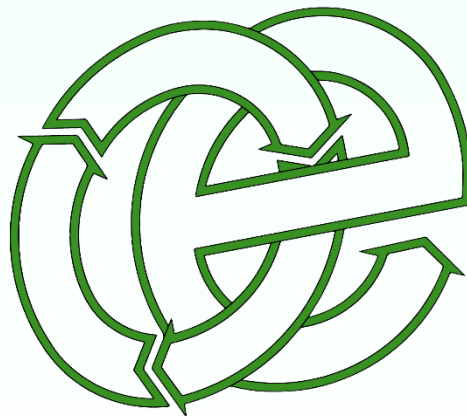
Rapid Collections Limited

Version:	1.1	Date:	26 March 2026		
Doc. Ref:	3640-HEAL-FPP	Author(s):	IA	Checked:	TB
Client No:	3640	Job No:	001		

Oaktree Environmental Ltd, Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ
Tel: 01606 558833 | E-Mail: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk | Web: www.oaktree-environmental.co.uk

Registered in the UK | Company Number: 4850754

© Oaktree Environmental Ltd – The unauthorised copying or reproduction of this document (or part thereof) is strictly prohibited



Oaktree Environmental

Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants



Document History:

Version	Issue date	Author	Checked	Description
1.0	21/01/2026	IA	-	First issue
1.1	26/03/2026	JU	TB	Document issue

THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN MARCH 2027 OR AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REVIEW, WHICHEVER IS THE SOONER.

Contents

Document History:	i
Contents	ii
List of Tables	iv
List of Appendices:	v
Site Information & Key Contacts List	vi
1 Introduction	1
1.1 General	1
1.2 Fire Prevention Plan Objectives	2
1.3 Reviewing and Monitoring this FPP	2
1.4 Site Operations	4
1.5 Hours of Operation	4
1.6 Staffing and Management	5
1.7 Plant and Equipment	5
1.8 Correspondence with Fire and Rescue Service	6
1.9 Sensitive Receptors	7
2 Managing Common Causes of Fire	9
2.1 Details	9
2.2 Fuel, Oil & Hazardous Material Storage	11
2.3 Hot Works Procedure	11
2.4 Smoking Policy	11
2.5 Plant and Equipment Maintenance	11
2.6 Site Security	13
2.7 Electrical Faults or Damaged/Exposed Electrical Cables	14
3 Waste Acceptance Procedures	15
3.1 General	15
3.2 Waste Storage and Treatment Procedure	16
4 Managing Waste Storage to Prevent Self-Combustion and the Fire Spreading	17
4.1 General	17
4.2 Waste Storage Table	17
4.3 Conversion Factors	20
4.4 Removal of Waste	20
4.5 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (free standing piles)	20
4.6 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (containers)	23
4.7 Fire Walls and Bays	24
4.8 External heating from hot weather	25
4.9 Stock Rotation and Seasonal Variations	26
5 Site Inspection Programme	27
5.1 Daily Checks	27
5.2 Staff Training	27
5.3 Toolbox Talks	28
6 Quarantine Area	29
6.1 Quarantine Area Details	29

7	Detecting Fires & Response Procedures	30
7.1	Fire detection procedure (manual).....	30
7.2	Automated/out-of-hours detection.....	30
8	Fire Response Procedures.....	32
8.1	Response Procedure	32
8.2	Access for Emergency Services	33
8.3	Notifying Receptors	33
9	Suppressing Fires & Firefighting Techniques	34
9.1	Site-wide Suppression.....	34
9.2	Out-of-hours Suppression.....	35
10	Water Supplies	36
10.1	General	36
10.2	On-site water supply.....	36
10.3	External suppression - Fire Hydrants	37
10.4	Other Suppression Methods.....	38
10.5	Automated Suppression.....	38
11	Managing Fire Water	39
11.1	Drainage	39
11.2	Containment of Fire Water.....	39
11.3	Fire Water Boom Deployment Procedure.....	40
11.4	Removal of Fire Water.....	41
12	After an Incident	42
12.1	Contingency Planning	42
12.2	General recovery procedure.....	42
12.3	Site Decontamination.....	43
12.4	Post Fire Site Recovery	44

List of Tables

Table 1.1 - Staff Training	3
Table 1.2 - Staffing Levels	5
Table 1.3 - Plant & Equipment.....	6
Table 1.4 - Item of plant available for firefighting, number and function.....	6
Table 1.5 - Sensitive Receptors	8
Table 2.1 - Common fire sources and mitigation	9
Table 4.1 - Waste Storage Table	18
Table 4.2 - Conversion	20
Table 4.3 - Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (freestanding waste piles)	21
Table 4.4 - Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (containers).....	23
Table 4.5 - Fire wall details and specifications	24
Table 10.1 - Water supply calculations (Largest Stockpile)	36
Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation	39

List of Appendices:

Appendix I - Drawings

Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03 – Site Layout & Fire Plan

Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-04 – Receptor Plan

Appendix II - Record Keeping Forms (advisory only)

Inspection Checklists

Preventative Maintenance Checklist

Employee Training Needs Assessment / Review

***The above forms are advisory only, alternative forms of the operator may be used electronically*

Site Information & Key Contacts List

Site Address:	Energy Pk Wy, Healing, Grimsby DN31 2TT		
Site Operator:	Rapid Collections Limited	National Grid Ref:	TA 23567 12596

Contact	Description	Office Hours	Out of Hours
Sam Chester	Operator	07583081268	07583081268
Diana, Princess of Wales Hospital Scarcho Rd, Grimsby DN33 2BA	Local NHS Hospital (Main)	01472 874111	999
	Accident & Emergency (A&E)	999	999
Humberside Police - Immingham Police Station 394 18-20 Washdyke Ln, Immingham DN40 2AB	Local Police Non-Emergency	101	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
Humberside Fire & Rescue Service Cromwell Road Fire Station, Cromwell Rd, Grimsby DN31 2BN	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	999 or 01472 243700	999 or 112
Environment Agency	Local Environment Agency Office	03708 506506	0800 80 70 60
North East Lincolnshire Council Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire, DN31 1HU.	County Council General Enquiries	01472 313131	999 or 112
Anglian Water	Mains Water Supplier	03457 919 155	03457 919 155
Oaktree Environmental Ltd Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Secondary specialist waste and permitting compliance advisors	01606 558833	N/A

KEY RECEPTOR CONTACT LIST

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
GY Self Storage - Plot F, Healing, Grimsby DN31 2TT	Self-storage facility	07377 256722
Beechwood Farm - Farmhouse Inns - Village Wy, Healing, Grimsby DN37 9UA	Restaurant	01472 356136
EPUKi - South Humber Power Station	Power Station	01904 610077

N.B. – list will be reviewed every 6 months or sooner if required

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Rapid Collections Limited (the Operator) to prepare this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP).
- 1.1.2 The FPP assesses the fire risk associated with the storage and treatment of combustible waste at Energy Pk Wy, Healing, Grimsby DN31 2TT.
- 1.1.3 The site will be operated in accordance with Environmental Permit Ref. EPR/WE0503AB operating as a household, commercial & industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment and Physical Treatment Facility.
- 1.1.4 The permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-02 Permit Boundary Plan. All references to 'the site' in this FPP refer to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.
- 1.1.5 All site staff and contractors must be aware and understand the contents of this FPP and what they must do during a fire. A copy of this FPP will be kept on site at all times and be made available to all members of staff.
- 1.1.6 In the event of a fire, the Fire & Rescue Service and EA would be able to view this FPP to ensure the actions set out are implemented to meet the objectives shown in Section 1.2.2.
- 1.1.7 Contact details for neighbouring business and receptors within the immediate vicinity of the site are kept on site. In the event of a fire these receptors would be contacted to alert them of the fire.
- 1.1.8 In addition to this FPP the site is managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.2 Fire Prevention Plan Objectives

- 1.2.1 This FPP has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance on Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits (updated 11th January 2021). The FPP guidance requires that the FPP accounts for the fire risk from potentially combustible waste types stored on site.
- 1.2.2 This FPP has been designed to meet the following objectives:
- a) To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening.
 - b) To aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.
 - c) To minimise the spread of a fire within the site and to surrounding neighbouring sites;
and,
 - d) To minimise impact of fire on people, environment, and businesses.
- 1.2.3 All staff working on site must understand the content of this FPP to know what to do:
- a) To prevent a fire occurring.
 - b) During a fire if one breaks out.

1.3 Reviewing and Monitoring this FPP

- 1.3.1 This FPP is considered a 'live' document which will be reviewed on a biannual basis (once every two years), if there are changes to FPP guidance and or if any of the following occur:
- a) A fire incident.
 - b) Additional combustible waste types are accepted on to site.
 - c) An increase in the annual throughput of combustible waste accepted.
 - d) An increase in the amount of combustible waste stored.
 - e) The construction of new infrastructure e.g. buildings.
 - f) The installation of new plant / equipment.

- 1.3.2 Reference should be made to Sections 7.2 and 7.3 which details procedures for staff training in the event of any changes in relations to the FPP.
- 1.3.3 Reference should be made to Table 1.1 which details the methods and procedures to maintain compliance with the FPP guidance.

Table 1.1 - Staff Training

STAFF TRAINING	
Item	Method
Ensure your FPP is available and that all staff know where it is kept.	The FPP will be kept within the off-site main office
Ensure staff receive training to enable them to competently carry out the procedures and measures contained within your FPP	- Staff will be suitably trained in how to raise a fire alarm and how to use the monitoring and extinguishing equipment. Managers will also ensure formal fire extinguisher training has been provided for anyone specifically designated to use such equipment. - A full understanding the procedures outlined in this FPP document will be required to be demonstrated as part of the site induction for all new staff and any existing staff that are not familiar with the documents. In particular all staff will be trained to ensure that they know what to do in the event of a fire and more importantly how to undertake their work in a way that minimises the risk of a fire occurring. - A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 6 months. 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 EMS. The Site Inspection Form in Appendix II will also be used during the drill. - All operational staff will receive fire awareness and firefighting procedures training / toolbox talks by trained site management prior to working at the site. This will enable the operational staff to detect early signs of fire and to minimise the chance of a fire breaking. Refresher testing will be mandatory every 6 months or sooner if site operations change which could lead to a greater fire risk.

1.4 Site Operations

1.4.1 Reference should be made to the Environmental Management System for specific details regarding the acceptance, storage, treatment and removal of waste, in summary the main operations which take place at the site are as follows:

- a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand).
- b) Manual separation (by picking line).
- c) Mechanical separation
- d) Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screen / trommel).
- e) Crushing (by using appropriate mechanical crushing plant).
- f) Blending (to produce soil, soil substitute or aggregate).
- g) Shredding (utilised for size reduction of waste material, thereby facilitating in the handling and transport).
- h) Compacting (by loading shovel / 360° excavator).
- i) Storage (prior to removal).

1.4.2 The above activities are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan, Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03.

1.5 Hours of Operation

1.5.1 The site will be open during the following hours for the delivery, receipt, removal and processing of waste:

Monday to Friday	06:30 - 16:30
Saturday	06:30 - 12:30
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	Closed

1.5.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are onsite maintenance works and general office use.

- 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 Table 1.2 below details the minimum staff structure required when the site is open for the reception and processing of waste and, therefore, shows the minimum number of staff available to tackle a fire on site during operational hours.
- 1.6.2 Site management will train operational staff in the contents of the FPP to ensure they can be considered suitable to assist in tackling a fire at the site ensuring the objective in Section 1.2.2 are met.

Table 1.2 - Staffing Levels

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Managing director	1	Overall management of the business
Site manager	1	Overseeing and co-ordinating all activities which take place at the site
TCM	1	Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with Health & Safety Legislation
Machine / Plant Operator's / General Operatives	4	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation
HGV drivers	6	Transportation/movement of waste
Yard drivers	3	Transportation/movement of waste

1.7 Plant and Equipment

- 1.7.1 Table 1.3 overleaf details the plant / equipment available on site. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive / operate the plant / equipment listed below.

Table 1.3 - Plant & Equipment

Item	Number	Function
Loading shovel	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360° excavators (8 & 14 tonne)	2	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Telehandler	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Trommel	1	Screening and separation of waste
Picking line	1	Hand sorting recyclables from mixed waste Separation of light fractions from inert material
Screener	1	Screening mixed C&D waste
Shredder	1	Utilised for size reduction of waste material under RGN 2.
Crusher	1	Crushing of C&D waste to create aggregate product

1.7.2 Note: The plant/equipment on site may vary and additional equipment may be hired-in to cope with busy periods, larger jobs or jobs with specific requirements.

1.7.3 Table 1.4 below details the plant available to aid in fire suppression or manoeuvring of waste to reduce the spread of fire.

Table 1.4 - Item of plant available for firefighting, number and function

Item	Number	Function
Loading shovel	1	Collection/deposit of skips
360° excavators (8 & 14 tonne)	2	Collection/deposit of roll on roll off skips
Telehandler	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

1.7.4 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 The Operator 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, see Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03 and Section 10.3 for further information.

1.9 Sensitive Receptors

1.9.1 It is considered that fire presents three main hazards to nearby sensitive receptors:

- a) Heat from the fire itself.
- b) Air pollution (predominantly from smoke emissions).
- c) Pollution to groundwater / surface water features.

1.9.2 Heat energy from a fire will reach sensitive receptors via direct fire spreading or by the deposit of burning embers. Heat energy is largely dependent upon the location and intensity of the fire.

1.9.3 Smoke produced from fires can contain harmful gases that are produced from the combustion process. The distance smoke will travel is dependent on wind speed at the time of the fire, however it is considered unlikely that smoke from the burning waste stored on site will significantly affect sensitive receptors outside of a 1km radius.

1.9.4 Significant amounts of water and / or other chemicals may be used when controlling a fire. Firewater produced from tackling a fire has the potential to contain contaminants from the chemicals used, burned materials and other pollutants present on the site. The release of firewater from the site because of a fire has the potential to cause pollution to groundwater / nearby surface water features.

1.9.5 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are listed in Table 1.5 Sensitive receptors are also illustrated on Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-04 Receptor Plan, see Appendix I.

1.9.6 The primary sensitive receptor for any fire event would be the site itself and any site users.

Table 1.5 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Industrial & Commercial users of Energy Park Way Industrial area	Surrounding	10<
FBM Zinc	Southeast	50
Humber Energy	Southeast	160
GY Self Storage	Southeast	170
South Humber Bank Power Station	Northwest	800
Watercourses / Surface Water Features		
Oldfleet Drain	Northwest	320
Humber Estuary (SSSI, SAC, SPA & Ramsar)	North	650
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
Energy Park Way	South	250
Railway Line	Southwest	325
Ecological Sites		
Deciduous woodland	North & Southwest	100 & 900

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	- 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.	Negligible
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	- Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. - Any liquid/fuel/oil storage is double bunded storage areas. - Daily checks of site surfacing and spill kits. - Staff training / toolbox talks. - Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift.	Negligible
Electrical appliances and cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as a result of a power surge	Medium	- 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	Smoking (including e cigarettes) is not permitted on site. Any persons wanting to smoke will have to do so off site in the dedicated smoking area (6m from the perimeter boundary).	Negligible
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Low	- 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	No hot works will take place on site.	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	There are no industrial heaters (or associated pipework) used heat areas of the site.	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
Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	High	- 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. - Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift.	Low
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	- 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	- 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	There are no overhead power lines which traverse the site.	Negligible
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	- 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	- 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 and LPG tanks on site.	Low
Reaction between wastes	Combustible waste piles may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects if wastes react	High	- 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 can combust or cause accidents leading to combustion	High	- 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	- 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. - 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, Oil & Hazardous Material Storage

- 2.2.1 No gas cylinders or aerosols will be routinely accepted for storage at the site, nor will there be chemicals present on site.
- 2.2.2 Oil and lubricants are stored on site for everyday maintenance of vehicles and plant. These are kept in secure containers off site.
- 2.2.3 Any fuel storage will be stored in accordance with the following procedures:
- a) Tanks will be surrounded by a bund capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel stored in the tank.
 - b) All pipework and associated infrastructure will be enclosed within the bund.
 - c) A lock will be fitted to the tank valve to prevent unauthorised operation.
 - d) Any storage of oil will comply with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 SI No.2954 or any subsequent legislation.
 - e) All valves and gauges on the tank will be constructed to prevent damage caused by frost.
- 2.2.4 The tanks will be clearly marked showing their capacity and product within.

2.3 Hot Works Procedure

- 2.3.1 No hot works will take place at the site.

2.4 Smoking Policy

- 2.4.1 Smoking (including e-cigarettes) is prohibited on site.

2.5 Plant and Equipment Maintenance

- 2.5.1 Plant and equipment including the operators own fleet of vehicles will be maintained and serviced in line with manufacturer's recommendations. All plant and equipment will be

subject to preventative maintenance checks by site operatives to ensure safe operation and prevent situations which may give rise to faults or malfunction, see Appendix II Preventative Maintenance Checklist.

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:

- a) 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.
- b) Mobile plant is stored in the out-of-hours plant storage area as shown on Drawing No 3640-HEAL-03 following cessation of activities and external separation distances of 6m are observed between plant and any combustible or flammable material.
- c) No plant will be stored in covered areas out-of-hours.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) 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 Site security is important to reduce the likelihood of unauthorised access to the site. The site is situated within an industrial area. The only ingress / egress to the site is via a security guarded access track from Energy Park Way, the locations of which are detailed on the Site Layout Plan.
- 2.6.2 The sites boundary comprises the following:
- a) 3.0m high concrete panels and/or metal sheeting with access gates.
- 2.6.3 The entrance to the site is secured with lockable gates which remain locked whenever the site is unmanned / outside of operational hours.
- 2.6.4 In addition to the above, the site has 24-hour remotely accessible CCTV footage covering all waste storage and operational areas meaning all areas of the site are monitored. Any unusual or suspicious activity picked up which is not in line with site specific procedures will mean a call to the emergency services.
- 2.6.5 The above site security measures/infrastructure is considered suitable to prevent unauthorised access. There have been no incidents of unauthorised access on the site since operations began.
- 2.6.6 The site security measures will be inspected on a weekly basis and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within a suitable timescale. All repairs will be noted on the site diary repaired as soon as practically possible. The checklist in Appendix II provides further information.
- 2.6.7 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 Weekly 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.
- 2.7.4 All electrical points will be turned off at least 10 minutes before the site closes (other than those used for CCTV) to ensure the risk of short circuiting is minimised.

3 Waste Acceptance Procedures

3.1 General

3.1.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented on site as detailed below.

3.1.2 Every load will have the following details recorded at pre-acceptance:

- a) Vehicle Registration and drivers name and signature.
- b) Waste haulier name and valid waste carriers' registration number.
- c) Name address (of source site) and signature of transferor.
- d) Name, address (of destination site) and signature of the person receiving the waste (transferee).
- e) Permit number or exemption reference of person receiving the waste (if applicable).
- f) Description of waste including waste type, waste source, waste containment and waste quantity.
- g) List of Waste (LoW) code.
- h) SIC code of the waste holder.
- i) Date and time of waste transfer and waste transfer note number.
- j) Confirmation that the waste hierarchy has been considered.

3.1.3 The operator predominantly uses their own vehicles to collect skips from customer sites. Upon collection of a load the skips content will undergo an initial visual inspection to ensure that the load is acceptable. Following the initial inspection, if the load is deemed acceptable by the driver it will be brought to the site.

3.1.4 Once on site the load will be transported over the weighbridge where the transfer documentation will be fully checked to ensure the waste matches the pre-acceptance information received.

3.1.5 The loads will undergo a further inspection upon arrival and when being tipped at the site. Any wastes identified during these 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.

- 3.1.6 If loads are heavily contaminated with non-conforming waste the load will be rejected.

3.2 Waste Storage and Treatment Procedure

- 3.2.1 Following acceptance, the loads of mixed HCl skip waste is tipped in the main waste reception, inspection and sorting area within the covered area (AREA 2). Following tipping the waste is subject to the following:

- a) Tipped waste will undergo an inspection to remove any non-conforming material (if any) which is picked out and immediately quarantined for removal from site.
- b) Once any non-conforming material has been removed, the bulkier items can be removed by a grab.
- c) Plasterboard typically arrives already segregated from waste loads, however, if any is identified during sorting / separation it will be handpicked and stored in a container.
- d) Wastes will undergo further separation via the trommel and the picking line and are discharged into bays beneath the plant.
- e) An overband magnet removes any fragments of metal from the waste.
- f) Following the above the remaining wastes should be heavier items consisting of inert construction and demolition waste (stone, concrete hardcore). This material falls off the end of the conveyor into a bay at the end of the conveyor belt
- g) Waste within the above bays will be transferred to the relevant storage bay or container on site.
- h) Sorted stone, concrete and hardcore is moved to the relevant storage area to await further treatment via crushing and screening to produce secondary aggregate products for resale to the construction industry. The processed aggregate product is stored in one of the aggregate bays.

4 Managing Waste Storage to Prevent Self-Combustion and the Fire Spreading

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 All waste stored on site will comply with Section 9.1 of the EA's FPP guidance, reference should be made to Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03 Site Layout & Fire Plan for details of waste stored and the indicative storage locations on site.
- 4.1.2 The operator will minimise pile sizes and waste storage time where possible. The maximum time combustible waste will be stored on site is 1 month, this short storage time significantly reduces the chance of internal heating in waste piles causing combustion. Maximum storage durations for each waste time are illustrated in Table 4.1 and Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03. It is important to note these are the maximum storage times (accounting for potential delays in removal i.e. transport issues) and waste is typically removed a lot sooner.

4.2 Waste Storage Table

- 4.2.1 Table 4.1 details the maximum quantity, location and duration for all wastes stored on site. This ensures all piles are stored in accordance with Section 9.1 of the FPP guidance.
- 4.2.2 The storage table has been based on the maximum volumes of waste the site could store at any one time.
- 4.2.3 All waste stored in bays will be stored with a minimum 1m freeboard from the maximum height of the bay walls.
- 4.2.4 Rows highlighted in blue are non-combustible wastes.

Table 4.1 - Waste Storage Table

Storage Area Details - Pile volume based on Area x Height and rows in blue are non-combustible wastes												
Plan Ref	Description	Unprocessed/ Processed	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Max storage height (m)	Approx. Area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Tonnage (Approx.)	Max storage time
AREA 1	Wood	Unprocessed	Free-standing against concrete panel wall	3 / 0.3	6	11.5	2	53	0.75	80	50-100	<1 month
AREA 2	General waste tipping area	Unprocessed	Free-standing against concrete panel wall	3 / 0.3	10	16.6	2	125	0.333	85	50-100	<24 hours prior to being transferred into the relevant storage container
AREA 3	Fines	Processed by trommel	3-sided bay beneath trommel	3 / 0.3	4.6	4	2	15 per bay	0.75	23 per bay	30	<24 hours
AREA 4	General	Processed/sorted via picking line	3-sided bay beneath picking line	3 / 0.3	3.4	3	2	9	0.75	14	30	<24 hours prior to being transferred into the relevant storage container
AREA 5	Wood	Processed/sorted via picking line	3-sided bay beneath picking line	3 / 0.3	3.4	3	2	9	0.75	14	30	<24 hours prior to being transferred into the relevant storage container
AREA 6	Metal	Processed/sorted via picking line	3-sided bay beneath picking line	3 / 0.3	3.4	3	2	9	0.75	14	30	<24 hours prior to being transferred into the relevant storage container
AREA 7	Plastic	Processed/sorted via picking line	3-sided bay beneath picking line	3 / 0.3	3.4	3	2	9	0.75	14	30	<24 hours prior to being transferred into the relevant storage container
AREA 8	Oversize	Processed/sorted via picking line	3-sided bay at the end of picking line	3 / 0.3	3.4	3	2	9	0.75	14	30	<3 months (typically processed every 8 weeks)
AREA 9	Plastic	Processed/sorted by hand/grab from tipping area or via picking line	3-sided concrete walled bay	3 / 0.3	3.5	8	2	23	0.75	35	50	<1 month
AREA 10	Scrap metal	Processed/sorted by hand/grab from tipping area or via picking line	3-sided concrete walled bay	3 / 0.3	4	5.5	2	25 per bay	0.75	38 per bay	50	<1 month
AREA 11	Scrap Metal	Processed/sorted by hand/grab from tipping area or via picking line	3-sided concrete walled bay	3 / 0.3	7	7	2	49	0.75	74	74	<1 month
AREA 12	Mixed Waste	Processed/sorted by hand/grab from tipping area awaiting processing via trommel	3-sided concrete walled bay	3 / 0.3	7	7	2	49	0.75	74	74	<24 hours

Storage Area Details - Pile volume based on Area x Height and rows in blue are non-combustible wastes												
Plan Ref	Description	Unprocessed/ Processed	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Max storage height (m)	Approx. Area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Tonnage (Approx.)	Max storage time
AREA 13	Topsoil (interchangeable storage area i.e. may be used to store IBA)	Processed/sorted by hand/grab arising from tipping area	3-sided concrete walled bay	3 / 0.3	13.5	10	2.5	105	0.75	200	200	<3 months (typically processed every 8 weeks)
AREA 14	Hardcore	Processed/sorted by hand/grab from tipping area or via picking line	3-sided concrete walled bay	3 / 0.3	7.5	23	2.5	160	0.75	300	300	<3 months (typically processed every 8 weeks)
AREA 15	Tyres	Processed/sorted by hand	Loose	N/A	1	5	2	5	1	10	10	<1 month
CONT 1 – 7	Segregated recyclables comprising general, plasterboard, wood, PVC, plastic, metal, green waste & gypsum etc.	Processed/sorted via AREA 2 or picking line and transferred into 40 cubic yard containers	In 40cuyd containers	N/A	2.4	6.1	2.75	N/A	1	38 per container	30	<1 month

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 Removal of Waste

4.4.1 The Operator will ensure more than one contract is set up with a destination site that can take their recycled / sorted waste to prevent a backlog building up on site.

4.4.2 Each waste storage area 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 for as long as practicably possible before treating and moving it off site.

4.5 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (free standing piles)

4.5.1 The table below details the combustible waste piles stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of the waste combusting. It must be noted that non-combustible wastes have not been included within the following tables.

Table 4.3 - Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (freestanding waste piles)

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 1 Wood	• These areas comprise the storage of wood against a 2-sided concrete bay. • Wastes will be stored with a 1m freeboard from the top of the wall. All bays are open at the front meaning there is access available at all times in the event of a fire. • The wastes in these areas have been sorted / processed and is therefore unlikely to contain any material which could cause combustion i.e. a hot load or lithium battery. • The waste will be tipped at right hand side of the stockpile and extracted from the left in an anticlockwise formation ensuring the first in first out principle will apply. The stockpile is therefore dynamic, and, given the material throughput of the site, waste will not be stored for longer than 1 month, which is a worst-case scenario in the event of a breakdown or plant malfunctions and is significantly less than the guidance permits. • Waste is visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is located on site providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • A full deep clean of waste storage bays will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there is no build-up of residual items of waste that are stored for longer than necessary. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.
AREA 2 General waste tipping area	• This area comprises the waste reception (tipping) sorting and processing area where mixed HCl waste is deposited upon arrival to the site. • Waste is stored in the waste reception area for <24 hours significantly reducing the potential for self-combustion. • Wastes undergo an initial manual sorting / separation via grabs bulkier items and fractions of waste (predominantly C&D waste such as stones, concrete, hardcore) is moved into the relevant processing/storage area to undergo further treatment. • The remaining smaller fractions of mixed waste that require further mechanical separation, are transferred into the hopper for processing through the trommel / picking line. • The above waste storage area is a free-standing stockpile stored in a covered area providing a degree of protection from external heating from the weather. • The above wastes stored in these areas will not have undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste. • The waste in these stockpiles will be tipped at one side of the stockpile and extracted from the opposite side ensuring the first in first out principle applies. The stockpile is therefore dynamic, and, given the material throughput of the site, waste will not be stored for longer than 24 hours,

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
	which is a worst-case scenario in the event of a breakdown or plant malfunctions. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is available providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • A full deep clean of the waste storage areas will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there are no contrary items of waste which have been stored longer than necessary. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.
AREAS 3-8 Waste stored in bays beneath the picking line	• These storage areas comprise concrete storage bays beneath the picking line / trommel for the storage of various wastes which have been separated by type. • All bays are open at the front meaning there is always access available in the event of a fire. • Waste will be stored in the bays for a maximum 24 hours (or when the bays are full whichever is the sooner). • To comply fully with the FPP guidance, the entire pile will be cleared and deep cleaned every 12 weeks prevent any build-up of residual material. • As the waste in these areas has been separated by waste type, they are unlikely to contain any material which is likely to cause combustion i.e. a hot load or lithium battery. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is installed at the site providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.
AREA 9, 10, 11,12 & 15 Wood, scrap metal & tyres	• The bays are used to store sorted and processed wood and scrap metal. Sorted tyres will be stored in a freestanding stockpile (AREA 15) • The above waste will have previously undergone manual / mechanical sorting and separation taken from the picking line bays or tipping/sorting area so there is unlikely to be any contravening or reactive items that cause combustion i.e. lithium batteries. • Waste will not be stored in this area for longer than 1 month which is significantly less than the guidance permits. • Waste will be stored with a minimum 1m freeboard from the height of the surrounding. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire.

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
	- In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is installed at the site providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. - Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.

4.6 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (containers)

4.6.1 Table 4.4 below details the waste types which are stored in containers at the site.

Table 4.4 - Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (containers)

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
CONT 1 - 7 Segregated recyclables	- The waste stored in these containers will comprise sorted wastes from the picking line or other storage area on site. The material will be stored in a container to ensure the easier transfer and movement of waste from the site. - 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 1 month or sooner if full which is significantly less than the guidance permits. - 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 by CCTV out-of-operational hours. - 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. - Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.

4.6.2 There is no firewall or 6m separation distance in place between each individual container as these areas are considered to have a low risk of combustion due to the following:

- a) Wastes have been processed / separated and there is negligible risk of waste stored containing contravening waste increasing risk of self-combustion i.e. batteries.

- b) All containers are accessible from at least one side, in the event of a fire the adjacent containers within 6m of the burning waste would be moved to the quarantine area.
- c) The significantly short storage time of waste in these areas (<1 month) means that the risk of combustion is low.
- d) The confines of the container will act as a temporary fire break to allow adjacent containers to be moved to the quarantine area.

4.7 Fire Walls and Bays

4.7.1 The concrete firewalls used on site are constructed to the BS8110 Pt2 'Structural use of concrete Part 2 Code of practice for special circumstances' and BSEN1992-1-2 'Design of concrete structures. General rules. Structural fire design'. In accordance with BSEN1992, the fire resistance of concrete structures over 100mm will have a fire resistance of 1200°C for 4 hours. This means the fire walls:

4.7.2 Reduce the need for 6m separation distances between different waste piles; and

4.7.3 Reduce the need to provide a 6m separation from the waste and permit or site boundary.

4.7.4 Table 4.5 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
Concrete panels	0.15 – 0.3m	External bays and surrounding fire walls	Concrete panels – Class A1 in accordance with Clause 4.3 4.4 of EN:13369 - >120 minutes

- 4.7.5 Walls are checked throughout the day by staff and recorded on weekly inspections, if any gaps or damage to the walls are present which could compromise their integrity will be repaired and sealed as soon as practically possible.
- 4.7.6 All combustible waste stored against fire walls (excluding the picking line bays) will have a suitable freeboard of at least 1m, but 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.

4.8 External heating from hot weather

- 4.8.1 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 containers, waste in each container 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.
- 4.8.2 Waste stored in external bays will largely consist of inert construction & demolition waste (soils) which is not considered sensitive to external heating from hot weather.
- 4.8.3 To reduce the risk of self-combustion from external heating, the site will deploy the following measures:
- a) In the event of a drought period i.e. three hot days where weather conditions would exceed 25°C / 75°F, which the operator would know in advance via the Met Office, the monitoring frequency of waste stored in containers will be increased to at least three times every 12 hours per day and the piles would undergo additional dousing using hoses.
 - b) The piles can be easily suppressed using hoses in the event of early fire detection i.e. smoke, steam, flames.
 - c) No combustible waste is stored for longer than 1 month and therefore in accordance with FPP guidance, due to this, no monitoring is considered necessary. The site would only look to deploy the use of temperature checks i.e. probing in extenuating

circumstances i.e. closure of destination sites, transport failures, staff illness where the waste could be stored excessively i.e. up to 12 weeks. This would occur only on very rare occasions, and the EA would be contacted in this scenario.

4.9 Stock Rotation and Seasonal Variations

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

- 4.9.2 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.

5 Site Inspection Programme

5.1 Daily Checks

- 5.1.1 Site management are responsible for staff and contractors carrying out fire watches including daily site walks for checking drainage systems, security measures, out-of-hours plant (hot exhausts) and waste storage areas. Site management can reference the Inspection Checklists shown in Appendix II but may use internal check sheets.
- 5.1.2 Weekly inspections of firefighting equipment also take place to ensure they are fit for purpose and there are sufficient quantities available on site.
- 5.1.3 The fire watches and site inspections will take place regularly throughout the day when plant is idle but recorded at least once at the end of the working day before the site closes to ensure the risk of a potential fire has been reduced.
- 5.1.4 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. 3640-HEAL-03.

5.2 Staff Training

- 5.2.1 Operational staff will be subject to site inductions which includes basic fire emergency procedures provided by site management or the Technically Competent Manager. If necessary, a third-party fire consultant will be contacted to carry out additional training.
- 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 EMS. The Inspection Checklists may also be used during the drill.

5.3 Toolbox Talks

- 5.3.1 All operational staff on site have received fire awareness training and 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 Quarantine Area Details

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the EA's FPP guidance an area of the site has been designated as the quarantine area. The location of the quarantine area is shown on Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03, which is accessible at all times. The quarantine area is situated in a central area of the external yard and has a 6m buffer from all waste storage and operational areas (including the permit boundary).
- 6.1.2 It is considered the largest combustible waste pile is the tipping and sorting area comprising of mixed waste within the covered area. If this area was full, the maximum volume of waste would equate to approximately 85m³, meaning the quarantine area on site would need to hold 42.5m³ of waste material.
- 6.1.3 The quarantine area proposed measures 32m² and has a volume capacity of 42.5m³ (if waste is piled 4m high using a 0.333 conversion factor) which is capable of holding more than 50% of the waste in the largest stockpile. The quarantine area is also capable of holding 2no. 40 cubic yard containers.
- 6.1.4 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. 3640-HEAL-03.
- 6.1.5 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.
- 6.1.6 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.

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 Internal and external areas of the site benefit from a 24 hour remotely accessible motion sensor CCTV. The motion sensors will detect any sudden movement i.e. falling waste, animals, intruders or trespassers. Senior management including the site manager and directors have access to CCTV footage via mobile devices, outside of operational hours CCTV is monitored by a third-party security who will alert management and the relevant authority if required of any unusual or suspicious activity.

7.2.2 The out-of-hours staff are trained in the following to ensure reduce the impact of a fire:

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

7.2.3 In the event the out-of-hours contacts are unavailable due to sickness or holiday, an alternative member of staff who lives within 5-10 minutes of the site (suitably trained) will be provided with a phone contactable by the monitoring company and directors who will stand in temporarily to ensure out-of-hours procedures are sufficient.

7.2.4 It is also considered the FRS would be available within 10 minutes to assist the out-of-hours contact in suppressing and controlling the fire.

7.2.5 Alternative measures – based on the following, it is considered that the installation of an automated detection system is not required for this facility:

- a) Limited quantity and duration of waste stored at the site.
- b) The operator and FRS's ability to attend the site within 10 minutes of notification in an incident.

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 Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-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 a clear access point for the emergency services as shown on Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03. The nearest fire station is Cromwell Road Fire Station, situated approximately 4 miles away, the anticipated response time following a call to the FRS is for them to be on site within <10 minutes.
- 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 to contact all receptors within 1km of the site, in the event of a fire the most sensitive receptors (i.e. receptors within the immediate vicinity of the site) would be contacted by the operator.

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. 3640-HEAL-03:

- a) 30,000 litre water storage tank.
- b) Hose reels strategically placed providing coverage to areas storing combustible and flammable materials.
- c) Mixture of water, foam, powder and CO₂ fire extinguishers located in close proximity to waste piles.
- d) Mobile water bowser (IBC of water on forklift truck).

9.1.2 During normal operational hours, there are 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 site 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 covered areas 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 at the site can operate the hoses and extinguishers.

9.1.4 Mobile plant i.e. excavators, forklifts will be used to move unburned material / containers of waste 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 operator could also fill a sealed skip with water and load burning waste into it. Access routes into and out of covered areas including out-of-hours plant storage is clearly shown on Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03.

9.2 Out-of-hours Suppression

- 9.2.1 Once alerted to a fire the following procedure will be conducted:
- a) Irrespective of whether a company presence is required at the site by the FRS, the out of hours appointed contact (or delegated responsible person) will attend the site to assist in any way possible if safe to do so, under the instruction of the FRS.
 - b) The site appointed out of hours contact will subsequently contact as many additional members of staff as required.

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.

10.1.2 The largest combustible waste pile on site equates to $<85\text{m}^3$ and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 102,060 litres (102m^3) of water requiring a flow of approximately 567 litres per minute based on the calculation provided in Table 10.1 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
85	$85 \times 6.67 = 567$	567×180	102,060 (102m^3)

10.2 On-site water supply

10.2.1 Reference should be made to section 9.1.1 in terms of the water available on site. Although there are not the required 102,060 litres stored on site, the site benefits from a 30,000-litre water storage tank providing an initial quick method of suppression to prevent fires spreading and experiencing a large-scale incident. The site will rely on quick detection and suppression to prevent a large-scale incident occurring requiring the maximum of water.

10.2.2 There will also be access to hoses on-site which can be connected to the mains water supply to 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.

- 10.2.3 In addition to the above there are Suitable firefighting equipment i.e., fire extinguishers – foam and CO₂ will be available on areas of the site storing combustible waste and the site office.

10.3 External suppression - Fire Hydrants

- 10.3.1 In consultation with the FRS, they have confirmed that there are no hydrants in proximity to the site but there could be private hydrants. The FRS have confirmed the following:

"All fire engines have a water tank. Property fires will get a response of 2 or 3 fire engines. If it's a significant fire the first engine on scene can call up additional resources, either more fire engines or specialist appliances.

We have a hose layer that can lay out up to 2K of large diameter hose from any water source. We also have a high-volume pump capable of delivering 7,000 litres per minute over a distance of 3K, also from any water source".

- 10.3.2 The nearest main water source is the Humber Estuary situated approximately 650m North of the site, as per the above, the FRS could use a high-volume pump to deliver 7,000litre per minute to the site.

- 10.3.3 It is also worth noting that a private hydrant may be available within the industrial park, the following guidance extracted from The Local Government Association (LGA) / Water UK National Guidance Document details the following flow rates which should be considered for this site:

Industry

- 10.3.4 In order that an adequate supply of water is available for use by the Fire and Rescue Authority in case of fire it is recommended that the water supply infrastructure to any industrial estate is as follows with the mains network on site being normally at least 150 mm nominal diameter:

- Up to one hectare 20 litres per second.
- One to two hectares 35 litres per second.

- Two to three hectares 50 litres per second.
- Over three hectares 75 litres per second.

10.3.5 In accordance with the industry information provided on the pre-pages of this document, the site is considered to be situated in an Industrial area which measures over three hectares therefore the flow rate of the hydrant should be approximately 4,500 l/m which easily exceeds the required amount of water (567 l/m) and suitable for extinguishing the fire within 3 hours.

10.4 Other Suppression Methods

10.4.1 There will be an ample supply of inert material on site comprising of soils and aggregates. With the mobile plant available, this material can be accessed easily, collected by a grab and dropped on the fire from height to starve it of oxygen thus reducing the flames and heat of the fire. If this method was used and considered safe, the material would be tested and disposed of at a suitably permitted site.

10.5 Automated Suppression

10.5.1 There is no automated suppression system at the site as there are no fully enclosed buildings used for waste storage, the main sorting / waste reception area is a covered area which has direct access to allow access to a potential fire from the external yard. All other wastes are stored externally within concrete fire walled bays or containers.

10.5.2 In addition to the above the entire site benefits from CCTV covering waste storage and processing areas, therefore it is considered that no automated suppression is required. See section 7.2 for alternative measures.

10.5.3 It is considered the out of hours detection i.e. CCTV and use of hoses / fire extinguishers is a suitable alternative to automated suppression prior to the FRS arrival (if required).

11 Managing Fire Water

11.1 Drainage

- 11.1.1 The drainage arrangements for the impermeable concrete areas of the site are clearly shown on Drawing No. 3640-HEAL-03. All surface water on the impermeable concrete surface is engineered to drain into the onsite interceptor which then adjoins the wider industrial estate drainage offsite, this is controlled and discharged via agreements with the owner of the industrial estate. This system ensures any residues from skips during the tipping process are caught within the sealed system.

11.2 Containment of Fire Water

- 11.2.1 The boundary of the site is predominantly surrounded by kerbing and concrete fire walls which will contain water and prevent it from escaping. Areas such as the site entrance which do not have containment will have a firewater containment boom place across the area in the event of a fire and the requirement to contain firewater. It is proposed to block all drainage outlets meaning the fire water will back up and flood the site creating a lagoon effect.
- 11.2.2 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest pile on site would require containment for 102m³ of water in accordance with the FPP guidance. Table 11.1 details there is suitable firewater containment on site of 0.03m³.

Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation

Volume of Water (m ³)	Containment Area (m ²)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
102	4,057 (sealed concrete pad)	$102 / 4,057 = 0.03\text{m}^3$	0.18m firewater containment boom, kerbing and concrete boundary walls. >0.15 additional capacity 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. 3640-HEAL-03 and would be deployed in the event of a fire and positioned as per the plan to contain any fire water runoff and prevent firewater from penetrating the hardstanding area of the site. The booms have a 180mm 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. 3640-HEAL-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. 3640-HEAL-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 out the surface drainage system and underground interceptors/drains 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

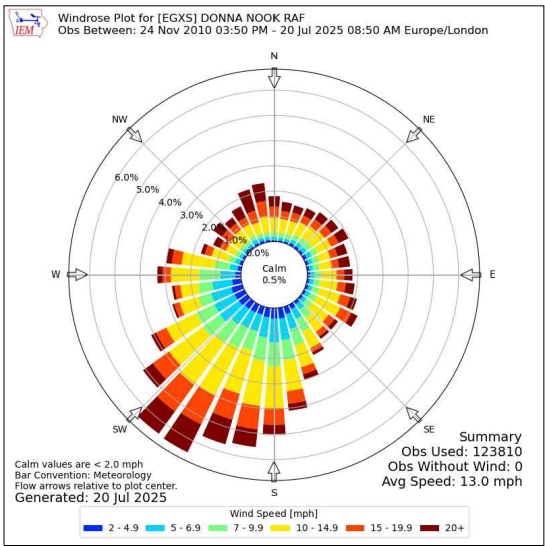
- 12.4.1 If a recovery procedure is required, the operator would instigate the following procedures:
- a) Remove damaged material to a permitted facility that can deal with it legally.
 - b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
 - c) Assist the FRS with the 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

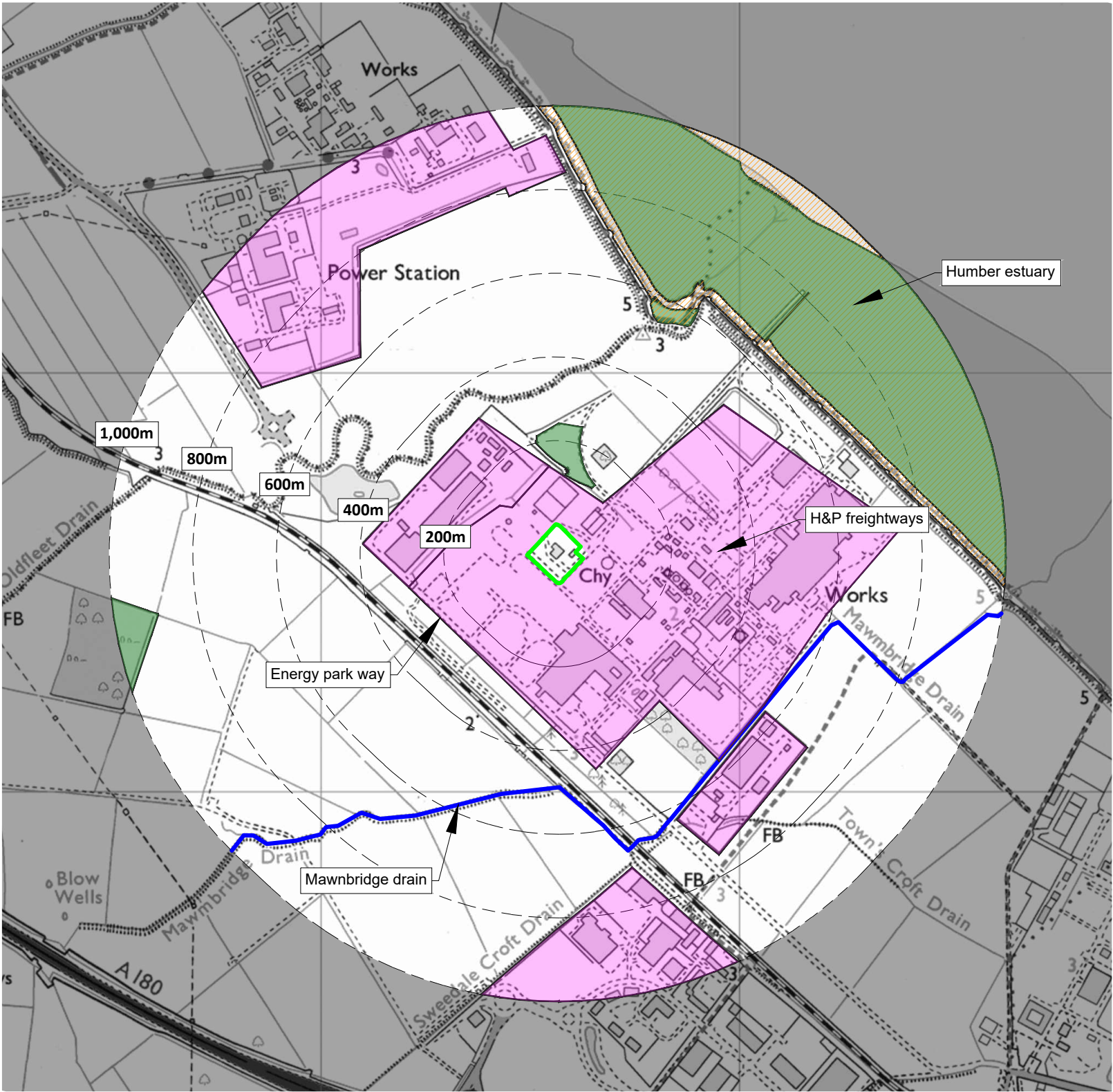
Drawings

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main river
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Class A, B, C roads
- Railway line
- Woodland areas
- Deciduous Woodland
- SSSI / Ramsar / SPA



Compass Wind Rose for (EGXS) Donna Nook RAF
Period 2010-2025
- source: Iowa State University

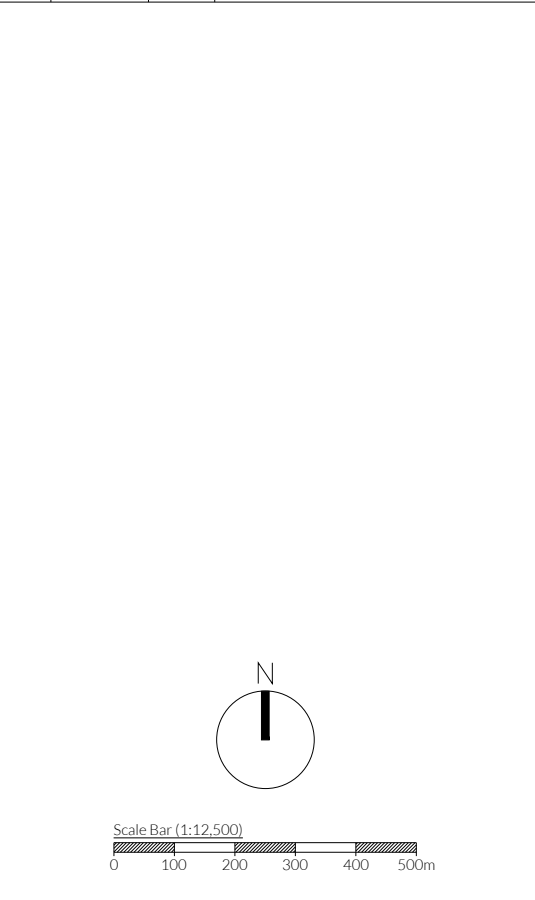


NOTES

- Boundaries are shown indicatively.
 - Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.
- Drawing for indication only. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of H.M.S.O. © Crown Copyright and database rights 2025. OS AS0000813445. This drawing is copyright and property of Oaktree Environmental Ltd.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	22.01.26	JH	Initial drawing



TITLE: RECEPTOR PLAN		
CLIENT: Rapid Collections Limited		
PROJECT/SITE: Energy Park Wy, Healing, Grimsby DN31 2TT		
SCALE @ A3: 1:12,500	CLIENT NO: 3640	JOB NO: 001
DRAWING NO: 3640-HEAL-04	REV: -	STATUS: Issued
DATE: 22.01.26	DRAWN: JH	CHECKED: TB



Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

RAPID COLLECTIONS LIMITED
SITE INSPECTION FORM – RCL/RF/4

WEEK STARTING											
TYPE OF INSPECTION			FREQ	DAY							
				M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
SITE ENTRANCE/NOTICE BOARD			WEEKLY								
SECURITY - GATES			WEEKLY								
SECURITY - FENCING			WEEKLY								
SITE ROADS (CLEAR FROM HAZARDS)			DAILY								
WATER DRAINING (FUNCTIONING)			DAILY								
WASTE CONTAINERS			DAILY								
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	COMBUSTIBLE		WEEKLY								
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	SOILS		WEEKLY								
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	HARDCORE		WEEKLY								
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	OTHER		WEEKLY								
REJECTED WASTE TYPES / STORAGE			WEEKLY								
NOISE LEVELS			DAILY								
FIRES (ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED)			DAILY								
NO SMOKING SIGNS IN PLACE			MONTHLY								
SPILLAGES & ABSORBENTS			DAILY								
FUEL TANK/BUND INTEGRITY			WEEKLY								
LITTER			DAILY								
DUST			DAILY								
ODOUR			DAILY								
VERMIN			DAILY								
RECORDS			WEEKLY								
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED			AS REQUIRED								
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			AS REQUIRED								
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY											
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):											
CHECKED BY					SIGNATURE						
POSITION					DATE						
Sheet					of						

RAPID COLLECTIONS LIMITED
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						

RAPID COLLECTIONS LIMITED - 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:							