

Coombefield Quarry

Environmental Permit Application

Fire Prevention Plan

Portland Stone Limited

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Prepared on Behalf of Tetra Tech Environment Planning Transport Limited.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 REPORT CONTEXT

- 1.1.1 This Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of the Operator, Portland Stone Limited (PSL) to support an Environmental Permit Application for Coombefield Quarry (the site) at Southwell Road, Isle of Portland, Dorset, DT5 2EG.
- 1.1.2 PSL are seeking to gain a bespoke environmental permit to allow the operation of an inert landfill and a waste management facility that will include the following:-
- Inert waste recycling facility (including crushing and screening); and
 - Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Waste Transfer Station (including waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)) with treatment via manual sorting and separation (via a picking station), screening (with a vibrating screen separator), the shredding of specific non-hazardous waste streams to produce RDF and the baling of specific waste streams such as cardboard, plastics and RDF.
- 1.1.3 According to the Environment Agency's (EA) 'Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits' guidance (updated in January 2021), a FPP is required for facilities that accept combustible waste. In terms of the inert landfill and the inert waste recycling facility, PSL will only accept inert waste as classified under the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and Council Decision (2003/33/EC) of 19 December 2002 'establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste landfills'. As such, it's considered that these activities are not subject to the requirements of the EA's FPP guidance. As such, this document solely relates to the proposed HCI waste transfer station.
- 1.1.4 This FPP has been produced in accordance with the Environment Agency's (EA) 'Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits' guidance (updated in January 2021).
- 1.1.5 The report identifies the potential causes and effects of a fire and describes the measures that will be in place to prevent the occurrence of a fire at the site. In addition, the report provides details on the planned response to a fire incident and explain how fire water would be contained.

1.2 USING THIS FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

- 1.2.1 This FPP is a working document, intended to be used as a reference document for anyone who's work directly impacts the permitted waste activities such as operational staff, contractors and regulatory authorities. This document is also intended for the Fire Rescue Service in the event of a fire. A copy of the FPP is available as a hard copy in the site office and electronically for remote access.
- 1.2.2 The implementation and dissemination of this FPP will be the responsibility of the Site Manager, supported by other staff. The Site Manager can delegate certain tasks as required, although ultimate responsibility will remain with them.
- 1.2.3 A nominated deputy will be appointed for all times when the Site Manager is not on site. In such circumstances, it will be the nominated deputy's responsibility to ensure that the requirements of the FPP are adhered to.
- 1.2.4 An appropriate person will review this FPP at regular intervals and on at least an annual basis, following any of the events below:
- Testing of the plan to ensure the plan works and staff understand the procedures to be undertaken to prevent a fire occurring and the procedure to be undertaken in the event of a fire;
 - An incident;
 - Change in legislation or formal guidance; and
 - Prior to a change in activity on site.

2.0 SITE CONTEXT

2.1 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1.1 The site is situated within the wider Coombefield Quarry site, which is located approximately 500m north east of Southwell, on the Isle of Portland in Dorset. The site is centred at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SY 69107 70631. The site location and environmental permit boundary is shown on Drawing Number PSL/B034779/PER/01.
- 2.1.2 Access to the site is achieved via an unnamed access road off Southwell Road which is located to the south west of the site. The immediate surroundings of the site largely comprise disused quarry sites including Suckthumb Quarry to the north west, Duncroft Quarry to the south east, Pennsylvania Quarry to the north east and Freshwater Quarry to the south. The nearest residential receptor to the site is located approximately 67m north on Weston Street.

2.2 RECEPTORS

- 2.2.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site that may potentially be at risk from a fire have been listed in Table 2 and are shown in Drawing Number PSL/B034779/REC/01.

Table 1: Sensitive Receptors within 1km of the Site

ID	Receptor	Direction from Operational Area	Minimum Distance from the Permit Application Boundary (approx. m)
Domestic Dwellings			
1	Properties on Weston Street	N	67
2	Properties on Southwell Road	E	190
3	Properties in Southwell	S	250
4	Properties on Thumb Lane	NW	324
5	Properties on Weston Road	NW	540
6	Properties in Easton	N	671
7	Properties in Weston	NW	660
8	Properties in Wakeham	NE	645
Commercial and Industrial Premises			
9	Commercial properties in Southwell	S	265
10	Commercial properties on Pennsylvania Road	NE	280
11	Commercial and Industrial properties on Wakeham	NE	450
12	Commercial properties on Weston Road	NW	735
13	Sweet Hill Farm Wild Camping	S	906
14	Industrial units in Southwell Business Park	SW	920
15	Industrial units and commercial properties In Easton	N	670
Schools / Hospitals / Shops/Amenities			
16	Portland's first parish church, St Andrews Church	NE	440
17	Tesco Superstore	N	690

18	St Georges Primary School	NE	740
19	All Saints Church	N	923
20	Atlantic Academy Portland	SW	955
Designated ecological habitats e.g. RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI			
21	Isle of Portland SSSI	E	45
22	Studland to Portland SAC	E	45
23	Pennsylvania Quarry Local Wildlife Site	E	80
24	Portland Marine SAC (Marine Components GB)	E	180
25	Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC	NE	510
Priority Habitats			
26	Maritime Cliffs and Slopes (Protected Habitat)	E	45
26	Deciduous Woodland (Protected Habitat)	W	100
27	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	E	115
Highways or Minor Roads			
28	Easton Street (A354)	N	977
Groundwater (sensitivity)			
According to the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) website, the site is situated in a High Vulnerability Groundwater Source Protection Zone (GSPZ). In terms of aquifers, the MAGIC website indicates that the site is in both a Principal Aquifer and a Secondary A Aquifer (Bedrock).			

2.3 WIND DIRECTION

2.3.1 The prevailing wind direction will determine which receptors will be affected and at what frequency. Meteorological data has been used from Southwell from www.meteoblue.com which is considered to be representative of conditions within the vicinity of the application site. According to the wind rose data for the area, the prevailing winds in the local area is from the northeast. In accordance with Section 6.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, the prevailing wind direction has been identified on Drawing Number PSL/B034779/REC/01.

2.4 OVERVIEW OF SITE ACTIVITIES

2.4.1 As noted in Section 1.1.2, PSL are seeking to operate a HCI Waste Transfer Station which will provide a facility for the storage and bulking of HCI waste including waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). It will also sort and separate mixed waste loads through a vibrating separator screen and a manual picking station.

2.4.2 With regard to the Disposal and Recovery operations contained in Annex I and II of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, the following 'D' and 'R' operations are intended to be carried out on site.

Table 2: R and D Codes

R/D Code	Description
R3	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials

R13	Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced)
D9	Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcinations etc)
D14	Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13
D15	Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

2.5 PROCESS DESCRIPTION

- 2.5.1 The incoming materials will be imported in skips or by HGV or small builder lorries/vans and weighed and checked at the weighbridge. Purely inert materials will be unloaded in the ‘crushing and screening area’. These materials will be bulked up until a sufficient quantity has amassed for a ‘crusher run’. Here a mobile crusher and screen will be used to produce recycled aggregates building products which will be utilised in local construction projects. A loading shovel will be used to load the crusher and move the recycled aggregates. These products will be stored separately in the ‘Recycled Products Area’ (as shown on Drawing Number 801-05, Rev A).
- 2.5.2 Mixed waste types, including mixtures of inert and non-inert waste will be unloaded in the new transfer building. Once deposited in the designated tipping area, a grab excavator will be used to remove the oversize waste, the grab excavator will then place the pre picked material into a feed hopper where the waste will be processed via a vibrating screen separator, the waste will then travel along the conveyor belt to the picking station where the waste will be separated by hand into relevant bays. The different waste types will then be stored until enough material has been bulked-up to be transported off site for either recycling or disposal.
- 2.5.3 Any waste cardboard or plastics that are recovered from the picking station will be subject to further processing via baling which will take place in the transfer station building. Once baled, the waste bales will be stored in a designated area within the building.
- 2.5.4 As mentioned in Section 2.3.5, PSL propose to process specific waste streams such as non-recyclable plastics, paper and cardboard via shredding to produce RDF. Further details of the proposed waste streams are provided in the Operating Techniques document (Appendix B of the Environmental Permit Application). This activity will only be undertaken on a campaign basis and will take place within the transfer station building within the pre-sorting area. Following treatment, the resultant material will be baled and then stored in the designated waste bale storage area.

2.5.5 The separated inert materials will be transported to the 'crushing and screening area' for processing into recycled aggregates.

2.5.6 Suitable inert materials, which cannot be recycled, will be deposited in the adjacent landfill.

2.5.7 An indicative layout of the Waste Transfer Station building is provided on Drawing Numbers 2904:315/001 and CQ/PSL/SLFP/01.

2.6 COMBUSTIBLE WASTE TYPES

2.6.1 In accordance with the combustible waste types listed in Section 4 of the EA's FPP guidance, the site will store the following wastes that are considered to be combustible in nature:-

- Paper and/or cardboard
- Plastics
- Metal
- Green waste
- Plasterboard
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- Wood

2.7 PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

2.7.1 As mentioned above, the site will accept WEEE. According to the EA's 'Classify Different Types of Waste' guidance, WEEE often has components that contain Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). In accordance with Section 4.5 of the EA's FPP guidance, any WEEE that's accepted at the site will be handled on the assumption that it contains POPs and therefore will be segregated from other waste streams and will be stored within a designated storage area.

2.7.2 There will be no treatment of WEEE on site however, in accordance with the EA's 'Identify and dispose of waste containing persistent organic pollutants' guidance, all WEEE that's accepted at the site will be transferred to an appropriate permitted facility that can completely destroy any POPs that may be contained within the waste.

2.8 OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

2.8.1 PSL do not propose to store any combustible materials at the site such as fuel.

2.9 SITE PLAN

2.9.1 In accordance with Section 6.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, a site plan (Drawing Number CQ/PSL/SLFP/01) has been prepared to cover the following:-

- The layout of buildings;
- Any areas where hazardous and flammable materials are stored on site (location of gas cylinders, process areas, chemicals, piles of combustible wastes, oil and fuel tanks);
- All permanent ignition sources on your site and show they are a minimum of 6m away from combustible and flammable waste;
- Any areas where you are treating or storing combustible waste or combustible non-waste material;
- All separation distances;
- Main access routes for fire engines and any alternative access;
- Access points around the site perimeter to assist firefighting;
- Hydrants and water supplies;
- Areas of natural and unmade ground;
- Drainage runs, pollution control features such as drain closure valves, and fire water containment systems such as bunded or kerbed areas (this may be easier to show on a separate drainage plan)
- Storage areas with pile dimensions and fire walls (where applicable) – this includes wastes stored in a building, bunker, or containers – include indicative pile layouts and ensure it is geographically representative
- The location of fixed plant or where you store mobile plant when not in use
- The location of spill kits
- The quarantine area

3.0 MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF FIRE

3.1 MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF A FIRE

3.1.1 The following sections detail how PSL will manage the common causes of a fire that are outlined in Section 7 of the EA's FPP guidance.

Arson or vandalism

3.1.2 Site security will be in operation both during the working day and outside of normal working hours, to ensure that unauthorised access to the site is not allowed. The site is fully enclosed with security palisade fencing and a lockable gate which is kept closed and locked outside hours of operation to prevent unauthorised access to the site and thereby prevent the risk of arson attacks or vandalism.

3.1.3 All waste activities that are associated with the HCI waste transfer station will be undertaken within the main waste transfer station building. This building will be locked and secured at the end of the working day.

3.1.4 The site will comprise a CCTV system which will be monitored by on site staff during working hours and the contractors outside working hours. In addition, an external security company will be contracted to visit the site on two occasions outside operating hours. Contractors will have details of the emergency contacts listed in Table 3 to ensure that any fires are dealt with a timely manner.

3.1.5 All visitors will also be required to report to the office to sign in and will be accompanied at all times unless authorised otherwise. Any unauthorised visitors found on site will be challenged and asked to justify their presence and sign in or leave. All visitors will be informed about the site fire safety precautions as part of the site induction procedure.

Plant and equipment failure

3.1.6 Faults within a vehicle or item of plant have potential to cause fire. As such, all plant and equipment will be maintained as per the manufacturer's servicing schedule. This will ensure that all plant and equipment is serviced on a regular basis and therefore minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in an increased fire risk. A regular plant and machinery preventative maintenance programme is in place to identify and remedy potential issues at an early stage.

3.1.7 In addition, all plant and equipment will be subject to daily pre-use inspection checks. The purpose of this inspection is to identify any signs of defects that may affect the integrity and operational efficiency of the plant.

- 3.1.8 In the event that a defect is identified on any item of plant or equipment, the use of the plant/equipment will be suspended until the necessary remedial works have been undertaken.
- 3.1.9 All site vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers and site operatives/drivers will be trained in their use.
- 3.1.10 At the end of the working day, mobile plant and vehicles are parked outside away from stockpiles of waste, in order to minimise the potential for fires from hot or overheated plant/vehicles.
- 3.1.11 During any replacement of plant and infrastructure during the operation of the site, consideration will be given to the procurement of plant which benefits from fire and spark detection systems.

Electrical faults

- 3.1.12 All building electrics will be installed and maintained by a fully certified electrician. All equipment will be replaced as and when required and is operated strictly in line with manufactures instructions. In the event of any electrical faults, the site will call out a registered electrician who will investigate the cause of the problem and will repair any electrical systems when and as needed.

Discarded smoking materials

- 3.1.13 No wastes will be burned within the boundaries of the site.
- 3.1.14 Smoking on site is only permitted in the site designated smoking area that's located to the south east of the waste transfer station building.

Hot works

- 3.1.15 Contractors undertaking hot works will be required to provide risk assessments and follow approved safe working procedures. Any hot works will be subject to the Permit to Work procedure and will be adequately supervised. In the event of hot works on site the initial fire watch will be undertaken an hour after hot works have been completed. Following the completion of hot works, the end of the day fire watch will pay particular attention to the area where hot works were undertaken. All fire watches will be undertaken with a thermal imaging camera allowing the identification of hot spots.
- 3.1.16 In addition, all waste activities on site will stop an hour before the site closes for the day. This hour provides a cooling down period and this is when the end of the day fire watch will be undertaken.

Industrial heaters

3.1.17 There is no intention to use industrial heaters within any of the waste treatment or storage areas. As such, it is considered that there is no risk concerning industrial heaters.

Hot exhausts

3.1.18 A cooling down period and fire watch will be implemented an hour before the end of the working day to reduce the risk of combustion as dust can settle onto hot exhaust and engine parts. All vehicles and items of plant will be stored outside the transfer station building when not in use which will minimise the risk of a fire from hot exhausts.

Ignition sources

3.1.19 Any sources of ignition including for example heating pipes, naked flames, light bulbs, spaces heaters etc. will be kept 6 metres away or will be separated by a fire wall from any combustible and flammable waste on site.

Batteries

3.1.20 PSL do not propose to accept ELVs or batteries from ELVs as part of the HCI waste transfer station. In addition, there are strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted at the site. As such, it is considered that there is no risk concerning batteries in ELVs.

Leaks and spillages

3.1.21 The most likely source of leaks and spillages from the permitted waste activities will be from plant and equipment that used on site. As mentioned in Section 3.1.6, all plant and equipment will be subject to regular maintenance to minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in leaks.

3.1.22 A documented spill response procedure will be incorporated into the site's EMS which details the required actions to be undertaken in the event of a spill or leak on site. In summary, the procedure will comprise the following actions:-

- Minor spillages will be cleaned up immediately, using sand or proprietary absorbent. The resultant materials will be placed in a container for off-site disposal to a suitable facility as appropriate; and
- In the event of a major spillage, which is causing or is likely to cause polluting emissions to the environment immediate action will be taken to contain the spillage and prevent liquid from entering surface water drains and un-surfaced ground. The spillage will be cleared immediately and placed in containers for off-site disposal, and the EA will be informed. Records of spillages and incidents will be kept on site together with a summary of the remedial action taken.

Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

- 3.1.23 Good housekeeping practices are in place to minimise the accumulation of dust, litter, fibre or paper on the site, which could pose a fire risk.
- 3.1.24 Daily check sheets include a requirement for site staff to undertake visual dust qualitative monitoring; if perceived to be excessive the action causing the emission will be halted and remedial measures implemented. In addition, ongoing inspection and cleaning is undertaken on site to minimise the build up of loose waste, dust and fluff.

Reactions between wastes

- 3.1.25 Waste acceptance procedures will comply with the site permit and associated environmental legislation. Only waste types detailed in the permit will be accepted at the site.
- 3.1.26 The documentation accompanying the load shall be checked at the weighbridge, and shall include, but not be limited to the Carriers Certificate of Registration and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.
- 3.1.27 The information recorded in respect of each load as provided by the Waste Transfer Note will be:
- Ticket Number
 - Vehicle Registration Number and Type
 - Time and date (or date range) of transfer
 - Waste description and quantities including all EWC codes
 - Container type
 - Where the transfer(s) took place
 - Category of Transferor and Transferee (i.e. producer, WDA, registered carrier, permit holder, EPR etc)
 - Names and addresses of all parties involved in the transfer and their roles (i.e. producer, carrier, disposer)
 - Details of relevant permit/exemptions
 - Signatures of all parties involved
- 3.1.28 Staff will carry out ongoing visual inspections of the wastes at the weighbridge where possible. All loads will be visually inspected on site as the waste is discharged or unloaded from the delivering vehicle.

- 3.1.29 Should any load, either upon entry to the site, or upon tipping, be discovered to contain waste types not permitted at the site or contain incompatible wastes the load will be rejected and removed from site by the delivering vehicle. A load rejection form will be completed in all cases and the customer informed.
- 3.1.30 If wastes not permitted by the site permit are discovered amongst a load after deposit, the waste will be isolated to prevent the processing of this waste.

Deposited hot loads

- 3.1.31 A quarantine area is available in the event that a hot or burning load is received on site. This area may also be used in the event of a fire on site. Details regarding the quarantine area are provided in Sections 4.4.
- 3.1.32 If a hot load is discovered during delivery or deposit of the load, the waste will be isolated and placed in the quarantine area. The waste will be dealt with accordingly (i.e. dampened etc.). The incident and time of discovery will be recorded in the site diary. The waste will be placed in a quarantine area until the fire is extinguished and then loaded into a suitable container. Arrangements will be made for the disposal of such wastes at a suitably permitted disposal facility as soon as practicably possible.

Hot and dry weather

- 3.1.33 Waste that's accepted as part of the HCl waste transfer station will either be stored within the waste transfer building or within covered bays and will therefore be shaded from direct sunlight.

4.0 CONTROLS TO PREVENT SELF-COMBUSTION OF WASTE

4.1 WASTE STORAGE PROCEDURES AND WASTE PILE SIZES

- 4.1.1 Managing storage at the site is a key consideration in reducing the risk of fire. The waste types, storage detail, maximum volumes/stockpile size, storage duration and location on site are detailed in Appendix A.
- 4.1.2 According to Section 8.1 of the EA's FPP guidance, the risk of self-combustion can increase when combustible wastes are stored for more than 3 months. Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, the majority of combustible wastes will typically be removed from the site within a week apart from WEEE which will be removed from the site every 3 months. As such, the risk of self-combustion is expected to be low.
- 4.1.3 All waste entering the site will be logged in at the weighbridge, records will include weight, EWC codes, date and time. Waste accepted at the site is inspected whilst being unloaded. The Site Manager will be able to review the weighbridge reports to understand the materials that have been imported and exported from site. This information will also be used by the Site Manager to ensure that waste materials are treated and/or removed in order of receipt which will subsequently minimise the risk of self combustion.

4.2 MONITORING AND CONTROLLING OF TEMPERATURE

- 4.2.1 According to Section 8.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, operators are required to demonstrate how they will prevent self-combustion for any waste stored for more than three months. This includes the following:-
- Reduce the exposed metal content or proportion of 'fines' within the waste (exposed metals can oxidise which will generate heat, while fine particles are more prone to self-combustion)
 - Allow any heat generated during treatment such as shredding, chipping or producing crumb to be released so that the waste is cool before you form it into piles for storage
 - Monitor the temperature of the pile using a probe or other device as appropriate
- 4.2.2 Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, there will be no waste that's stored on site for more than 3 months. As such, it's considered that PSL are not required to monitor the temperature of waste stockpiles due to the proposed turnaround periods.
- 4.2.3 Nevertheless, the temperature of combustible waste stockpiles will be monitored on a daily basis with a thermographic camera (details provided in Appendix B). This will be undertaken during operational hours

by the Site Manager (or other designated person) and by the contracted security guard who will inspect the site outside operating hours (as detailed in Section 3.1.4). As such, temperature monitoring will be completed twice a day as a minimum.

- 4.2.4 Should a stockpile temperature reach 57 degrees Celsius, the stockpile will be immediately dug out with mobile plant and spread to allow for cooling.
- 4.2.5 In the event that a stockpile temperature reaches 57 degrees Celsius outside operating hours, the security guard will report this to the main security lodge immediately who will then contact the emergency contacts listed in Table 3 and arrangements will be made for the on call supervisor to attend the site. Once the on call supervisor arrives to the site, the stockpile will be immediately dug out with mobile plant and spread to allow for cooling.
- 4.2.6 The temperature monitoring records will be regularly checked by the Site Manager (or other designated person) to ensure procedures are being adhered to.
- 4.2.7 In terms of the proposed shredding activity, this activity will only take place on a campaign basis. At present, PSL envisage that the shredder will be used approximately 30 days a year which minimises the risk of self-combustion from this particular activity. In addition, PSL will ensure that the shredder is used in advance of the cooling down period which will be implemented an hour before the end of the working day.
- 4.2.8 As noted in Section 2.5, any shredder residue that's produced on site will be subject to baling in the designated baling area. To minimise the risk of self-combustion from the shredder residue, PSL will allow the waste to cool down prior to transfer to the designated baling area.

4.3 WASTE BALE STORAGE

- 4.3.1 Section 8.3 of the EA's FPP guidance requires details regarding the monitoring and storage for waste bales that are stored for more than 3 months.
- 4.3.2 As mentioned in Section 4.2.2, there will be no waste that's stored on site for more than 3 months. As such, it's considered that PSL are not required to monitor the temperature of waste bales due to the proposed turnaround periods.

4.4 MANAGE WASTE PILES

- 4.4.1 In terms of waste piles, Section 9 of the EA's FPP guidance notes that the risk of self-combustion can be achieved by the following:-

- Minimise pile sizes; and
- Store waste materials in their largest form

4.4.2 Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, all combustible waste piles will not exceed the maximum dimensions specified in the EA's FPP guidance.

4.4.3 The stockpiles will be continually monitored in accordance with these guidelines by site operatives through a visual assessment of the pile heights against markers shown on the push walls. In addition, compliance checks will be undertaken by the Site Manager on a daily basis to ensure that all waste piles comply with the dimensions provided in Appendix A.

4.4.4 In the event that the site reaches the maximum storage capacity, the Operator will ensure that no more waste is brought to the site until sufficient capacity becomes available. If necessary, the Operator will make arrangements for additional collections to be undertaken to ensure the storage limit is not exceeded.

4.5 WASTE IN CONTAINERS

4.5.1 Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, PSL propose to store green waste in a 40 yard Roll-on Roll-off (RoRo) skip in the external yard area and WEEE will be stored in a shipping container that's adjacent to the designed quarantine area.

4.5.2 According to Section 10.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, if waste is stored in a container, it must be accessible from at least one side so a fire can be extinguished. The guidance provides examples of appropriate containers which include skips, RoRo skips, or shipping containers. As such, it's considered that the proposed storage arrangements for green waste and WEEE meet the requirements of the EA's FPP guidance.

4.5.3 Based on the storage periods in Appendix A, it's proposed that green waste will be stored for no longer than 5 days and therefore the risk of combustion is considered to be low. However, if a fire is detected within the storage container, mobile plant can be used to transfer the container into the designated quarantine area to minimise the spread of the fire.

4.6 MEASURES TO PREVENT FIRE SPREAD

4.6.1 Section 11 of the EA's FPP guidance indicates that the following methods can prevent the spread of a fire:-

- Separation distances; and
- Fire walls and bays

- 4.6.2 The primary measure that will be applied at the site to prevent the spread of fire will be the use of fire walls and bays. Separation distances will also be employed to separate combustible waste from fuel storage areas and vehicle storage areas. Further details are provided below.

Separation distances

- 4.6.3 In order to prevent fire spreading between waste piles and allow active firefighting to take place all waste piles will be separated by a minimum distance of 6m unless the materials are to be stored within bays.

Fire Walls and Bays

- 4.6.4 All waste storage bays will comprise concrete panels measuring approximately 180mm in depth and 1,000mm in width. A copy of the data sheet for the concrete panels are provided as Appendix C. The concrete panels are designed to provide a fire resistance period of 90 minutes which is 30 minutes less than the fire resistance period that's specified in the EA's FPP guidance. Despite this, the site benefits from mobile plant which can be used in the event of a fire to assist with active fire fighting. As such, in the event that a fire is identified in the waste storage bays, mobile plant will be used to move piles of unburning material to the designated quarantine area and therefore prevent the spread of a fire.
- 4.6.5 With reference to the pile size dimensions in Appendix A, a 1m freeboard will be implemented at the top of each bay wall to prevent fire spreading over the bays. All waste storage bays will be monitored by site operatives during operating hours to ensure that waste stockpiles do not exceed the bays walls and therefore ensure that the freeboard is maintained.
- 4.6.6 As mentioned in Section 4.1 materials will be treated and removed from site in order of receipt so as to reduce the risk of self-combustion. This is implemented by the frequent turnover of material and the bays being emptied regularly. In addition, the site manager can forecast production enabling the dispatch of the oldest materials first.
- 4.6.7 If wastes are identified which are at risk of ignition, the layout of the facility will allow these wastes to be removed quickly and efficiently to the quarantine area to isolate any bays with burning waste during an incident.

4.7 QUARANTINE AREA

- 4.7.1 A Quarantine area will be located within one of the external storage bays which has a storage capacity of 260m³.
- 4.7.2 The quarantine area is retained at all times to allow burning material to be moved into this area (provided it

is safe to do so) to extinguish and control fire spread. It is also used to move piles of nonburning material (adjacent to a fire) to prevent spread.

- 4.7.3 The location and size of the quarantine area is provided on Drawing Number CQ/PSL/SLFP/01].
- 4.7.4 As set out in Section 12 of the EA's FPP guidance, the size of the quarantine area should be sufficient to accommodate 50% of the volume of the largest waste pile and provide a minimum separation distance of 6m on all sides to the nearest pile, building or site boundary.
- 4.7.5 With reference to the pile size dimensions in Appendix A, it is considered that 48m³ will comprise the largest potentially flammable stockpile at the site and therefore the quarantine area size is deemed suitable to accommodate 50% of this (24m³).
- 4.7.6 In the event of a fire being detected on site, the material would be dealt with in the most appropriate manner, including either segregation of burning material into the quarantine area or the remaining non burning waste will be segregated to ensure the separation distance from the burning waste. The site has capability to move loose materials and containers quickly, with a number of the mobile plants operational at the site

5.0 DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION MEASURES

5.1 FIRE DETECTION

- 5.1.1 According to Section 13 of the EA's FPP guidance, operators are required to install a fire detection system that's proportionate to the nature and scale of the waste management activities that are undertaken.
- 5.1.2 The detection system will comprise CCTV cameras which will be connected to an appropriate number of sounders and beacons to notify staff if a fire is detected. The cameras can also be monitored by staff during operating hours. In the event that a fire is detected during operating hours, the following actions will be taken:-
- a) Raise the fire alarm (if not already done by another staff member).
 - b) 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.
 - c) 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.
 - d) If viable and safe, instruct necessary site staff to commence extinguishment.
- 5.1.3 The detection system will also be connected to a third party contractor who will monitor the CCTV cameras outside operational hours. In addition, an external security company will be contracted to visit the site on two occasions outside operating hours. In the event that a fire is detected outside operating hours, the contractor will contact the emergency contacts listed in Table 3 and call the emergency services.
- 5.1.4 As mentioned in Section 3.1.18, a cooling down period will be implemented an hour before the end of the working day. During this period, a fire watch will be undertaken to identify areas that may present a risk of combustion.
- 5.1.5 In addition, the temperature of combustible waste stockpiles will be monitored on a daily basis with a thermographic camera. This will be undertaken during operational hours by the Site Manager (or other designated person) and by the contracted security guard who will inspect the site outside operating hours. As such, temperature monitoring will be completed twice a day as a minimum to allow early identification and response.

- 5.1.6 The fire alarm system will be checked by the Site Manager who will visually inspect the control panel on a daily basis. These checks will be recorded in the Site Diary.
- 5.1.7 The fire alarm system will be tested weekly from a different alarm point – on the same day and time – or at a frequency in line with the manufacturer’s recommendations, by the Site Manager. The results of any alarm testing will be recorded in the Site Diary.
- 5.1.8 The fire alarm system will be inspected and maintained by a competent person every year in line with the manufacturer’s recommendations. All inspections and details of any maintenance work will be documented and a record will be maintained in the site office.
- 5.1.9 Based on the controls that are outlined in Section 4, the risk of self-combustion is expected to be low and therefore the proposed methods of detection are considered to be proportionate to the nature and scale of the waste activities that will be undertaken at the site.

5.2 FIRE SUPPRESSION

- 5.2.1 There will be a number of portable extinguishers placed at key strategic locations around the site. The number of portable extinguishers needed at the site and their locations will be assessed by a competent contractor prior operation starting. A check of the fire extinguishers (discharged/full, service in date etc) will be undertaken as part of the site weekly checks. All fire extinguishers are subject to annual testing by an approved accredited supplier.
- 5.2.2 All fire extinguishers conform to British Standard EN 3 and are located on wall brackets with the base of the extinguisher at a suitable height, or they are sited in permanent fire points. The extinguishers are of a suitable size and weight for use by site staff.
- 5.2.3 There will be a number of hose reels placed at key strategic locations around the site and connected to a mains water supply. These hoses can be used for dousing hot loads i.e. in the quarantine area, for any small fires which could break out. The water hose is checked on a monthly basis.
- 5.2.4 The site will also benefit from a water misting suppression system which is designed for dust suppression but can be used to facilitate fire suppression at the site. The proposed layout of the suppression system is shown on Drawing Number 183/22. In addition, PSL will have access to a water cannon which is connected to the mains and is designed to consume 480 litres (or 0.48m³) of water per hour. Details regarding the specification of the water cannon are provided as Appendix D.

5.3 FIRE FIGHTING TECHNIQUES

5.3.1 As part of the permitted waste operations, the site benefits from mobile plant which can be used in the event of a fire to assist with active fire fighting.

5.4 WATER SUPPLY

5.4.1 The EA's FPP guidance indicates that a 300m³ of combustible material will require a water supply of at least 2000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours. The maximum total volume of combustible wastes stored within the largest bays at the site will be 48m³.

5.4.2 Based on the estimation above, the volume of water that would be required to manage the maximum total volume of materials contained within the largest bay would be 57.6m³ (or 57,600 litres).

5.4.3 The site will benefit from two rainwater harvesting tanks which will collect rainwater from the waste transfer station building. The total storage capacity of the tanks is 10,000 litres (10m³).

5.4.4 Although this leaves a shortfall of 47.6m³, it's considered that the remaining water supply would be achieved by the following:-

- Installation of an additional static water tank of a sufficient size;
- Application of water misting system which is connected to mains water;
- Application of water cannon;
- The waste transfer station is adjacent to the proposed inert recycling facility and inert landfill. In the event of a fire, PSL propose to inert waste material from these activities to suffocate a fire.

6.0 DURING AND AFTER A FIRE

6.1 FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE

- 6.1.1 It is considered unlikely that a fire will occur but if this should happen then any outbreak of fire will be regarded as an emergency and immediate action will be taken to extinguish the fire. No one should attempt to fight a fire unless they have received training in the use of fire extinguishers and then only if this can be done without risk.
- 6.1.2 If it is safe to do so, attempts should be made to extinguish a fire. This can be done by using site machinery to move any non-burnt material away from the smoulder or source of fire or using water, working from the edge of the fire inwards. Plant and machinery must never be driven into the centre of any fire; this will place both the driver and the machine in danger. If possible, extinguish the fire with a portable extinguisher or water.
- 6.1.3 Should the fire be successfully extinguished by this action; a check should be kept of the area to ensure that the fire does not re-ignite. The area should be vacated until it is obvious that there is no further danger of the fire restarting.
- 6.1.4 If the above action FAILS to extinguish the fire, all entry into the area will be prohibited, then summon emergency services immediately. Close the site to all members of the public. Any persons already on the site should leave. The Fire Service will be contacted to deal with major fire incidents. Site staff will not be deployed to deal with major fires.
- 6.1.5 Telephone the Fire and Rescue Service – Dial 999. Give the exact details including the site address and telephone number.
- 6.1.6 Before the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) arrives staff will:
- 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.
 - Appoint a clearly identified person to liaise with the emergency services on site. They should identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive.
 - Ensure access routes are clear.
 - Use pollution control equipment to block drains and/or divert firewater to a containment area and/or operate any pollution control facilities, such as drain closure valves/or penstocks where safe to do

so.

- 6.1.7 On arrival the FRS should be met by the identified responsible person who must provide them with a copy of the accident plan and update them with relevant information that will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.
- 6.1.8 The designated assembly point is located close to the entrance of the site. All persons must wait at the assembly point for further instructions. A Fire Warden will ensure that unauthorised persons do not enter the premises and that no one re-enters the site until given permission by a Fire Warden.
- 6.1.9 Upon the outbreak of fire, the receipt of waste at the site is to be suspended and not resumed until authorised by the Site Manager.
- 6.1.10 In the event of a major Fire, the Site Manager should notify the Environment Agency immediately by telephone on the incident hotline, telephone number: 0800 807060. The Agency must also be informed in writing as soon as is practicable.
- 6.1.11 Communication with local businesses, residents and landowners identified in Table 2 will be undertaken in the event of a fire to reduce any environmental damage and risks to human health associated with smoke and dust.
- 6.1.12 All incidents must be reported in the site diary and full details should be recorded of the event so that it can be reported to the EA.
- 6.1.13 Site operations will not be recommenced until deemed safe to do so by the Local Fire Authority and the EA.

6.2 CONTINGENCY PLAN IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE

- 6.2.1 In the event of a major fire, the emergency procedures will be followed which includes notifying the Fire & Rescue Service and Environment Agency. In the event of a fire, the following contingency action plan will be implemented:
- Remove all staff off site to a safe place.
 - Depending upon the scale of the fire, operations on site will be suspended whilst the fire is extinguished.
 - Close site and await further instruction from the authorities.
 - Direct waste deliveries/commercial customer to alternative facilities.

- Any burnt waste or material will be segregated and contained on site, either directly on site or within containers. This will then be assessed and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility.
- Any fire water produced as a result of fighting a fire would be contained on site. This would then be removed from site via tanker for subsequent processing at a suitably permitted facility.
- The site will be cleaned prior to operations recommencing.
- Internal plant checks may also be required prior to recommencement of operations.

6.2.2 Fire damaged wastes will be disposed of at a suitable permitted disposal facility as soon as practicably possible.

6.2.3 Operations will only recommence once the Fire Service have advised that it is safe to do so and the Environment Agency will be notified of the restart of operation.

6.3 FIRE WATER MANAGEMENT

6.3.1 As mentioned in Section 4.4, the volume of water that would be required to manage the maximum total volume of materials contained within the largest bay would be 48m³ and therefore will be the amount of fire water that may be generated as a worst case scenario.

6.3.2 The waste transfer station benefits from an impermeable surface that will prevent infiltration of any spent fire water. All areas of hardstanding, impermeable pavement, bays and containers are visually inspected at least weekly to ensure continuing integrity and fitness for purpose. The inspection and any necessary maintenance subsequently required will be recorded.

6.3.3 The drainage system for the waste transfer station will benefit from a cesspool tank with a capacity of 15m³ (15,000 litres). In the event of a fire, the cesspool tank will be used to collect any firewater that may be generated. Fire water collected within the foul system will be pumped out and tankered off site for suitable licensed facility.

6.3.4 Once the storage tank is at its capacity, the permit area will be allowed to flood in specific areas. Fire water will be retained within the permit boundary. As noted on Drawing Number CQ/PSL/SLFP/01, the site will be fully bunded to ensure that any fire water is contained on site. Any fire water that's generated and subsequently contained on site within the bunds will be removed from the site by tanker to a suitable licensed facility.

6.4 OUT OF HOURS RESPONSE

6.4.1 A fire pack will be located in a box at the entrance of the site clearly marked for the FRS to access in the event of attending site in the absence of personnel on site. The pack will contain:

- Site drawings showing the location of hydrants
- Information relating to hazardous materials and their location
- Drainage plans and location of interceptor shut-off valve and run off.
- Contact details for key holders
- Instructions on how to manually override the roller shutter door mechanism.

6.4.2 In the event of an out of hours fire when there was no PSL presence at the site, the FRS would force their entry into the site and will gain access to the site via the normal site access. The nearest FRS station is located approximately 1.27km north of the site. Site personnel would attend site as early as possible but within 2 minutes.

6.4.3 The nearest fire station is Portland Fire Station which is located approximately 1.25km from the site and takes approximately 5 minutes to drive from the fire station to the site. This indicates that the fire rescues service would be able to attend the site in a timely manner.

6.5 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

6.5.1 The following table provides relevant contact details for individuals and relevant authorities in the event of a fire at the facility.

Table 3: Emergency Contacts

Company	Position	Name	Telephone Number	Email
Portland Stone Limited	Managing Director	Danny Nash	07970267150	danny@portlandskips.co.uk
Portland Stone Limited	Operations Manager	Aaron Lees	07468577012	aaron@portlandskips.co.uk
Portland Stone Limited	Site Manager	Jason Ayles	07812214189	jason@portlandskips.co.uk
Environment Agency	Officer	Ben Spinks	0800 80 70 60 07917 590391	ben.spinks@environment-agency.gov.uk
Local Fire Service	Portland Fire Service	Emergency	999	enquiries@dwfire.org.uk

7.0 STAFF TRAINING

- 7.0.1 A copy of this FPP is available as a hard copy in the site office where it can be accessed by all staff at all times. An electronic copy will also be available for remote access.
- 7.0.2 All staff will be adequately trained to ensure that they have the competency to undertake the procedures and measures that are contained within the FPP.
- 7.0.3 All new starters will also be required to undertake an induction where they will be trained in the procedures and measures that are contained within the FPP. Staff are also provided with an annual induction to ensure knowledge of the correct safety procedures is maintained.
- 7.0.4 All contractors will be required to complete an induction before they undertake any work at the site. This is to ensure that they understand the contents of the FPP and therefore know what they must do to minimise the risk of a fire occurring as well as what to do if a fire breaks out on site.
- 7.0.5 All training of staff and contractors will be recorded and these records will be monitored to ensure that all staff and contractors are trained in the latest measures and procedures.

7.1 FIRE DRILLS

- 7.1.1 Fire drills will be undertaken on an annual basis to assess the effectiveness of the response procedures.
- 7.1.2 As part of the fire drill, the fire alarm will be raised manually by a designated fire marshal and the following response procedures will be practiced:-
- Cordon off the area, clearing employees to a safe area and prevent any further access to the site. Conduct a check to ensure that all persons present on the site are safe and accounted for using clock cards, staff and visitor signing in sheets; and
 - Close all surface water drainage outlets from the site.
- 7.1.3 The fire marshal will also check that the procedures listed above have been undertaken in a safe and timely manner. The location of mobile plant will also be notified during the drill to establish whether they are in a safe location to assist with active fire fighting.
- 7.1.4 Following completion of the drill a summary of the findings will be prepared (if required) documenting any procedural improvements or actions and the timescale in which they will be implemented. The Fire and

Rescue Service (FRS) will be invited to the site to enable them to be involved in the periodic drills should it be of assistance to the FRS.

DRAWINGS

PSL/B034779/PER/01- Environmental Permit Boundary

PSL/B034779/REC/01 – Receptor Plan

CQ/PSL/SLFP/01 - Site Layout and Fire Plan

183/22 – Sprinkler Location and Layout

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Waste Storage Details

Waste Type	Location	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Bay/Container Dimensions and Volume of Waste Stored	Maximum Storage Time on Site
Green waste	Outside in yard area on concrete	40yd Roll on Roll off Skip, on sealed drainage system	Skip size: 6.10m (L) x 2.50m (W) x 2.60 (H) Capacity 39.65m ³	3-5 days
Wood	Storage bay under picking line & storage bay in main oversize building	In concrete bays within the site's sealed drainage system. Then loaded into Walking Floor, in Trailer loading area.	Picking line bay size: 5m (L) x 3m (W) x 3.5m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 2.5m (allowing for 1m freeboard) Approximate stockpile volume 19m ³ Oversize Wood Bay size: 3m (L) x 6m (W) x 5m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 4m (allowing for 1m freeboard) Approximate stockpile volume 36m ³	1 day
Plasterboard	Storage bay in yard area	In concrete bay within site's sealed drainage system. This is a covered bay, made of concrete panels dividing each bay.	Bay size: 8m (L) x 4m (W) x 4m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 3m (allowing for 1m freeboard) Approximate stockpile volume 48m ³	1 day
Plastics & Plastic Bales	Storage bay under picking line & Storage Container once Bailed	In concrete bay, accessed from inside the recycling building, this is then bailed, and bales placed inside the storage containers.	Bay size: 5m (L) x 3m (W) x 3.5m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 2.5m (allowing for 1m freeboard) Approximate stockpile volume 19m ³	5 days

Waste Type	Location	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Bay/Container Dimensions and Volume of Waste Stored	Maximum Storage Time on Site
			Container size: 12m (L) x 3m (W) x 2.6m (H) – due to bales compaction, approximate volume 46m ³	
Cardboard & Cardboard Bales	Storage bay under picking line & Storage Container once Bailed	In concrete bay, accessed from inside the recycling building, this is then bailed, and bales placed inside the storage containers.	Bay size: 5m (L) x 3m (W) x 3.5m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 2.5m (allowing for 1m freeboard)) Approximate stockpile volume 19m ³ Container size: 12m (L) x 3m (W) x 2.6m (H) – due to bales compaction, approximate volume 46m ³	5 days
Landfill Waste	Storage bays under picking line (x 2 bays) & storage bay in main oversize building	In concrete bays within the site's sealed drainage system. Then loaded into Walking Floor, in Trailer loading area.	Picking line bay size: 5m (L) x 3m (W) x 3.5m (H) (x 2 bays) (Filled to a maximum height of 2.5m (allowing for 1m freeboard)) Approximate stockpile volume 19m ³ Oversize Bay size: 3m (L) x 6m (W) x 5m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 4m (allowing for 1m freeboard)) Approximate stockpile volume 36m ³	1 day

Waste Type	Location	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Bay/Container Dimensions and Volume of Waste Stored	Maximum Storage Time on Site
UPVC	Storage bay in yard area	In concrete bay within site's sealed drainage system. This is a covered bay, made of concrete panels dividing each bay.	Bay size: 8m (L) x 4m (W) x 4m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 3m (allowing for 1m freeboard)) Approximate stockpile volume 48m ³	5 days
Screener Fines Bay & Screened Fines Bay	Storage bay in yard area	In concrete bay within site's sealed drainage system. This is a covered bay, made of concrete panels dividing each bay.	Bay size: 5m (L) x 4.5m (W) x 3.5m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 2.5m (allowing for 1m freeboard)) Approximate stockpile volume 28m ³ Bay size: 8m (L) x 4m (W) x 4m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 3m (allowing for 1m freeboard)) Approximate stockpile volume 48m ³	2-3 days
Overflow Bale Storage	Storage container once bailed	In concrete bay, accessed from inside the recycling building, this is then bailed, and bales placed inside the storage containers.	Container size: 12m (L) x 3m (W) x 2.6m (H) – due to bales compaction, approximate volume 46m ³	5 days
Metal	Storage bay in yard area & storage bay in main oversize building	In concrete bay within site's sealed drainage system. This is a covered bay, made of concrete panels dividing each bay.	Picking line bay size: 5m (L) x 3m (W) x 3.5m (H) (x 2 bays) (Filled to a maximum height of 2.5m (allowing for 1m freeboard)) Approximate stockpile volume 19m ³	2-3 days

Waste Type	Location	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Bay/Container Dimensions and Volume of Waste Stored	Maximum Storage Time on Site
			<p>Metal Storage Bay size: 8m (L) x 4m (W) x 4m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 3m (allowing for 2m freeboard) Approximate stockpile volume 48m³</p> <p>Oversize Bay size: 3m (L) x 6m (W) x 5m (H) (Filled to a maximum height of 4m (allowing for 1m freeboard) Approximate stockpile volume 36m³</p>	
WEEE Waste	Storage container in yard area	Incidental waste. In storage container located in a covered bay with site's sealed drainage system.	<p>Container size: 6m (L) x 2.43m (W) x 2.59m (H) Approximate storage volume 37.76m³ This will be loose items rather than all waste mixed</p>	2 months
HAZ Waste Incidental Waste QUARENTINE AREA Inc Tyres, Paint, Gas bottles, TV's, all non-permitted items	Storage Bay in covered building	Incidental waste & Quarantine Area. Located in a covered bay with site's sealed drainage system.	<p>Holding area prior to customer collecting/disposal.</p> <p>Bay size: 6.25m (L) x 14m (W) x 3m (H) Approximate stockpile volume is 260m³</p>	24 hours

APPENDIX B

Thermal Imaging Camera Specifications

APPENDIX C

Concrete Panels Data Sheet

APPENDIX D

Water Cannon Specification