



Barking Metals Recycling Site - Fire Prevention Plan

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Appendix FPP-02 Assure log of site-based fire drills

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Appendix FPP-04 Fire Alarm System Test Log SF-4.4.7-01

Appendix FPP-05 Mobile Plant Checksheet QF-7.5-47

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1. Introduction

1.1. Report context

S. Norton & Co Limited (S Norton) has produced this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) for their metals recycling site in Barking, London (the Site) which is operated under Environmental Permit EPR/CB3807HV.

This report follows the Environment Agency (EA) guidance for Fire Prevention Plans (FPPs)¹ and details the required mitigation and management methods to prevent a fire of combustible materials stored on site.

The information contained within this FPP is presented in accordance with the EA's FPP template updated January 2021 and is designed to meet the 3 main objectives of the EA FPP Guidance:

- Minimise the likelihood of a fire happening;
- Aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours; and
- Minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

2. Types of combustible waste

2.1. Combustible waste

The Site has an annual throughput of up to but not including 200,000 tonnes per annum (tpa).

The activities that will be carried out at the Site as defined under Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive are as follows:

- R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds;
- R5: Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials (not more than 10 tonnes per day); and
- R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection on the site where it is produced).

The Site layout, including waste storage locations is shown in .

The Environmental Permit (EP) allows for the following types of waste to be accepted on site which are defined as 'combustible materials' in the FPP Guidance:

- Ferrous metals (Heavy Melting Steel from local metal merchants)
- Metallic packaging.

The list of wastes permitted for acceptance to the Site is included within **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 2-1 List of Permitted EWC Codes for Metal Recycling

EWC Code	Description
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¹ Fire Prevention Plans, January 2021.

02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 10	Waste metal
12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS
12 01	Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	Ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
15	WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
15 01	Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 04	Metallic packaging
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST
16 01	End-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and waste from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 06	End-of-life vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components
16 01 17	Ferrous metal
16 01 18	Non-ferrous metal
16 01 21*	Hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 and 16 01 13 and 16 01 14
16 01 22	Components not otherwise specified
16 02	Discarded equipment and its components
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13 (ferrous and non-ferrous metal waste only)
16 02 16	Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15 (ferrous and non-ferrous metal waste only)
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 04	Metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	Copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	Aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	Iron and steel

17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	Mixed metals
17 04 10*	Cable containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 01	Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 10	Wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes
19 10 01	Iron and steel waste
19 10 02	Non-ferrous wastes
19 12	Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 02	Ferrous metal
19 12 03	Non-ferrous metal
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	Separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 33*	Batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 36	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 40	Metals

2.2. Other combustible waste

The Site stores non-waste materials that are not covered by the FPP Guidance but are considered in this FPP due to the potential for them to cause or increase the impact of a fire on the site. The materials and their storage arrangements are shown in Table 2-2 below and illustrated on Drawing 003.

Type	Storage Location	Storage Arrangement
Fugitive cylinders	Adjacent to Lefort shear	Secure cages adjacent to Lefort shear
Part-worn CAT tyres	Adjacent to maintenance area	Tyres are stacked in piles according to size

Table 2-2 - Other combustible wastes

3. Using this FPP

3.1. Where the plan is kept and how staff know how to use it

A copy of this FPP is kept in the Site weighbridge located at the entrance to the Site. The Site security office is manned out of the Site's normal working hours; therefore, the plan is accessible to any relevant third party, including London Fire and Rescue Service when the Site is closed. The London Fire Brigade will be issued an electronic copy and have been notified that a hard copy of this plan is with security. A copy is also available in electronic format on the IMS (Integrated Management System).

All staff will be made aware of the contents of the FPP and the procedures that are in place in the event of a fire on site during their induction and through periodic refresher training. Contractors working on site will be made aware as part of on-site working procedures.

3.2. Testing the plan and staff training

3.2.1. Staff training and procedures

Staff receive training on the use and selection of fire extinguishers, the use of the drainage isolation bung, site evacuation, fire safety and all relevant emergency procedures.

All staff and contractors working on site are made aware of the contents of the FPP and the procedures that are in place in the event of a fire on site during their induction.

All site staff carry out a weekly fire drill including testing all fire-fighting equipment

Staff responding to a roll call in the event of a fire would be trained Fire Marshalls.

The procedures for fires discovered on site are provided in S Norton's on-site notice boards and Emergency Action Plan.

S Norton will review this FPP once a year, or in the event of any significant changes to site operations, to ensure that the contents are still relevant and that all staff members' knowledge is current and up to date.

3.2.2. Testing the FPP

This FPP will be implemented across the Site and all fire management equipment will be maintained in line with schedules set by S Norton.

S Norton conduct a test of the FPP annually, or in the event of any significant changes to site operations, to ensure that the contents are still relevant and that all staff members' knowledge is current and up to date.

Fire drills are conducted on a weekly basis. If any issues are found during these fire drills, the FPP will be updated or amended accordingly and site operatives will be re-trained. Site management are responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the drills.

Regular checks are made of all escape routes, and equipment to ensure they are unobstructed and in good working order.

All fire practices are recorded within the Incident Record on Assure, the company's EHS Management System, an example of which is included as appendix FPP-02.

4. FPP Contents

4.1. Activities at the Site

The Site is permitted as a metal recycling facility. The Site is primarily a storage site for treated ferrous metal outputs from the neighbouring Bankfield site and temporary storage of imported de-polluted ELVs / light iron. Primary materials stored include ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

4.1.1. Ferrous scrap metals

These include the following categories of materials:

- Sheared ferrous metals – with very low levels of residual material, for storage awaiting export.
- Sheared LDA
- Plate and Girder, large structural steel and Oversize grades

4.1.2. Non-ferrous scrap metals

Received as non-ferrous at the site or recovered from other scrap sent to the site. These metals, once received or recovered are sold on with minimal processing such as nibbling and baling.

- Discrete items – Non-ferrous metals i.e. aluminium window frames, copper pipes, tanks.
- Cable – Electrical cable from a variety of sources both industrial and household.

4.1.3. WEEE

LDA is received onto the Site via contracts from other businesses. This material is size reduced through the shear before being sent on to our Liverpool site for treatment.

4.1.4. Lead acid batteries

Lead acid batteries are brought into the Site by smaller merchants, scrap metal dealers and householders. These are sorted and repackaged.

4.1.5. Incidental Materials

Any incidental materials or non-conforming items that are received on site will be quarantined in the designated areas and disposed of through appropriately permitted waste service providers.

4.2. Environmental Management System

S. Norton is externally certified to the following standards which are registered through the British Standards Institute and audited by Lloyd's Register:

- ISO 14001 (Environmental Management)
- ISO 9001 (Quality Management)
- ISO 45001 (Health and Safety Management)
- End of Waste
- Competence Management System (EU Skills)

These standards are an integral part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) which operates across the company.

Therefore, the procedures used in the management of the site ensure that all suitable and appropriate pollution prevention and control techniques are implemented and monitored as part of the EMS

4.3. Site Plan

The Site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 45857 81669 at 72 – 76 River Road, Barking, London, IG11 0DS and is approximately 3km south of Barking town centre.

The Site location with local, cultural and natural heritage receptors is illustrated in Drawing 002 – Sensitive Receptors.

4.4. Plan of sensitive receptors near the Site

The surrounding land uses and local receptors and cultural and natural heritage receptors within 1km are described in Drawing 002 – Sensitive Receptors. The site is predominantly surrounded by commercial/industrial with some residential areas to the North.

A summary of the immediate surrounding land use is provided in Table 4-1 - Table 4-1 Surrounding Land Use below.

Boundary	Description
North	Commercial and industrial premises including MSK Waste Management adjacent to the site. Residential areas approx. 370m from site
East	Primarily commercial and industrial premises including Mixit cement plant.
South	River Thames adjacent with Thamesmead Park approx. 630m from the site
West	River Roding adjacent, Thames Water Beckton sewage treatment works, various industrial commercial premises.

Table 4-1 - Table 4-1 Surrounding Land Use

4.5. Ecology

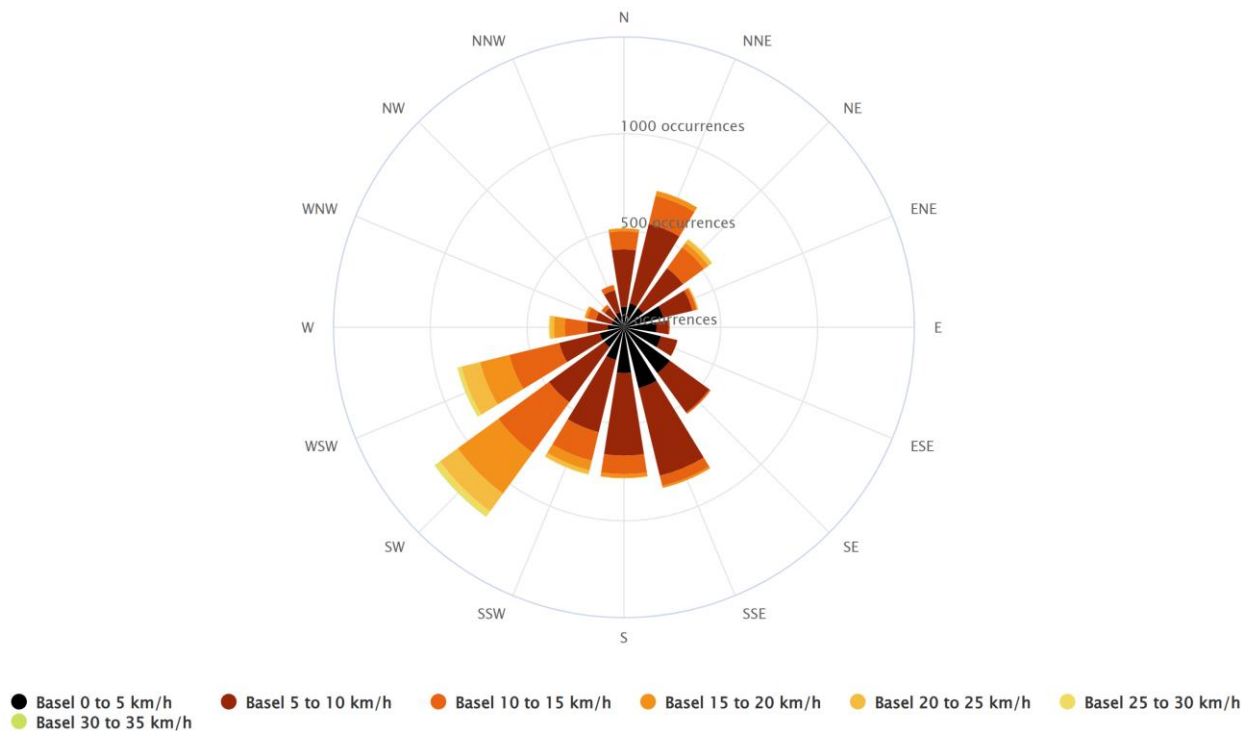
A 1km radius was employed in identifying all ecological receptors of importance. A search on MAGIC identified that none of the following features of ecological importance are within the vicinity of the site:

- Local Nature Reserves (LNR);
- Ancient Woodland;
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Ramsar's;
- Special Protection Area's (SPA);
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- National Nature Reserves;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); and
- National Parks.

4.5.1. Cultural heritage

One Grade II listed building is located adjacent to the Beckton Sewage Treatment plant to the west of the site.

4.6. Windrose



5. Manage Common Causes of Fire

5.1. Arson

The site has a number of security measures in place to limit the likelihood of arson or vandalism including:

- Secure fencing around the land side perimeter of the site. The River Thames prevents access to the site from the South. Double access entrance gates are locked out of hours;
- A day shift which typically operates between 6am and 5pm Monday to Friday and between 7 am and 12pm on Saturdays. Outside of these hours the site is manned by a security control which is based in a dedicated site office at the site entrance;
- Extensive CCTV coverage through a network of cameras. These are available for viewing in the site managers office and the security office. Senior management also have 24-hour access to the cameras via a mobile phone app;
- An alarm system;
- 24-hour security;
- Inspection and maintenance procedures; and
- A visitor sign in system.

All S. Norton staff are trained to challenge any persons who they believe should not be on site. All staff are in constant radio coverage of site management.

In the event of a breach of security at the site, the cause will be investigated, and appropriate mitigation measures implemented. This will be recorded on the Group's HSEQ and Event Management reporting system, Assure. Records maintained will include inspections and maintenance of doors and locks, breaches of security, investigations and actions taken.

The gates and fencing are inspected on a daily basis to identify any weaknesses or defects. Any defects identified are repaired with a temporary solution within 24 hours, with a permanent fix implemented within 7 days, unless a timescale is otherwise agreed with the EA. Details of any

damage to the fencing and gates and subsequent repairs carried out will be recorded on the site action list.

5.2. Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment are serviced and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. S. Norton have a dedicated maintenance team based onsite. Outside contractors from companies such as Finnings are also used on a regular basis to help maintain vehicles. All external contractors are made aware of the relevant contents of the FPP.

All maintenance is recorded and scheduled via a computerised maintenance management system (CMMS). The maintenance team undertake inspections in line with the schedule. Any faults are recorded on the CMMS and actioned accordingly. Defects can be raised by the site management and operators through the online system which automatically alerts the maintenance team who can then action the job.

Plant and equipment are operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction manuals. Instruction manuals for plant and equipment are held either on site or online if a hardcopy is not available from the manufacturer.

Inspection of plant and equipment will be undertaken on a daily basis, before use, to check for faults and to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place (see appendix FPP-05 for pre-use check sheets). This procedure also covers general housekeeping and cleaning of plant and all equipment on site.

All mobile plant has either built in fire detection and fire suppression equipment fitted or suitable fire extinguishers within the cab.

At the end of each day operators inspect the plant and equipment to ensure it is free of any potentially combustible material.

All mobile plant and static plant operators are equipped with 2-way radios to enable communication with each other and site management.

In the event of a failure or suspected fault with an item of plant or piece of equipment, the operator will ensure that the equipment is shut off in a safe manner and not used until the equipment can be repaired or replaced.

5.2.1. Fixed equipment and Mobile Plant

The fixed equipment and mobile plant that will be held on site is detailed in the site's asset list included within Appendix FPP-06

All plant and equipment used on site will be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations with checks recorded on the companies CMMS.

Mobile plant is kept away from combustible waste. This is achieved by allocating areas for mobile plant for storage when not in use.

Any mobile plant not in use or requiring maintenance is stored in the designated mobile plant storage area as illustrated on Drawing 003 – Site Layout.

5.3. Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

5.3.1. Electrical certifications

All electrics on site will be fully certified by a qualified electrician and a record of the certification will be kept. All electrical installations are serviced annually and an Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR) is completed every 3 years.

5.3.2. Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements

Due to the site's high voltage, the site is subject to a maintenance agreement with an approved contractor who completes a non-intrusive safety inspection, including oil sampling, every year. Every 4 years an intrusive safety inspection is completed where the site power is shut down for a weekend to allow all switchgear to be cleaned and inspected.

Regular safety inspections will be carried out by a qualified electrician to ensure risks are minimised.

Electrical equipment will be visually inspected prior to every use to ensure it is free from obvious damage and that it is fit for purpose. All building electrics are fully certified by a qualified electrician.

All electrical installations are tested every 3 years.

Power correction equipment is serviced every year.

Records of regular safety inspections will be kept and faults and/or daily electrical maintenance will be recorded on the CMMS.

5.4. Discarded smoking materials

5.4.1. Smoking on site policies

Smoking on site is only permitted in the designated smoking area. This includes the use of electronic cigarettes. The designated smoking area is defined in the Smoking Policy (contained within the Employee handbook – available on request). This is located at the side of the maintenance area.

Appropriate “no smoking” signs are displayed at the entrances to buildings, within the premises, in company vehicles, in any static or mobile plant and the area within 10 metres of any depollution or fuelling area.

5.5. Hot works safe working practices

A limited amount of hot cutting takes place on site for maintenance and production purposes.

S. Norton operate a permit to work system (records of these are available on the IMS). No hot works are undertaken by staff unless they are trained and have the relevant permit to work.

The standard operating procedure for the use of hot cutting equipment is detailed in SOP-047, included as appendix FPP-07. A risk assessment for the use of a single oxygen, propane and dissolved acetylene pack has been carried out (RA-055) and is included as appendix FPP-08.

Prior to hot works a hot works permit to work form is completed, the procedure that governs this is included as appendix FPP-18.

All hot works are conducted in a cleared area of the site at least 6m from any combustible wastes, stockpile or mobile plant. Fire extinguishers are located near to the activity in case of emergency.

Operators ensure that for 60 minutes after hot work have been carried out, the surrounding area is checked for smouldering material and that materials are doused down and extinguished effectively.

No hot works are permitted within 1 hour of site closure and dousing down is carried out for at least 15 minutes following burning with material spread out at least 10 metres away from any stockpile. As mentioned, a fire watch is carried out for an hour following the completion of the works. No processed material is to be added to the stockpile until the following day.

Following any hot works, the burnt material will be checked with a heat gun, if available, to ensure any residual heat has been extinguished.

5.6. Industrial heaters

5.6.1. Use of industrial heaters

No industrial heaters such as portable electric bar heaters or paraffin heaters are utilised on site.

5.7. Hot exhausts and engine parts

Vehicles are turned off when not in use. During the shift, regular fire watches are carried out by operators on hot exhausts and engine parts of plant equipment operating on the site. Mobile plant (hot exhausts) do not operate near flammable sources (tanks/containers of flammable substances clearly signed and separated by barriers). During out of hours, all mobile plant is parked away from the site perimeter or any combustible material in the mobile plant (out of hours) storage area illustrated on Drawing 003 – Site Layout.

5.8. Ignition sources

Potential ignition sources include hot exhausts and engine parts, discarded smoking materials, and hot works (all described above). All ignition sources will be kept a minimum of 6m away from combustible and flammable wastes. No naked lights will be permitted on site.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and risk assessments are in place for staff and contractors when undertaking hot cutting. No hot works will take place near flammable substances. All staff who use hot cutting equipment are trained in the use of it and the training is recorded on the IMS.

5.9. Batteries

5.10. Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

Inspection of any spillages or leaks from containment areas will be completed at least weekly. The results of all daily and weekly monitoring will be recorded on the site's Environmental Inspection Checksheet which is included as appendix FPP-11.

In the event of any potentially polluting leak or spillage occurring on site the protocol found within the site Emergency Action Plan, included as appendix FPP-12 will be followed and the following actions will be taken:

- Minor spillages will be cleaned up immediately, using the spill kits located around the site and marked on the site plan. The resultant materials will be placed into containers and will then be removed from site and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility. The incident will be logged on Assure.
- Any dry wastes spilled on site will be collected and transported to the appropriate area of the site.
- 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 flowing outside the site's permitted boundary or entering surface water or drains. Where necessary, booms and suitable absorbent materials will be used to control movement. The spillage will be cleared immediately using the spill kits located around the site and marked on the site plan, and placed in containers for offsite disposal, and the EA will be informed.

5.11. Build up of combustible waste, dust and fluff

S. Norton will adopt good housekeeping measures on site and will undertake regular cleaning using brooms, mobile plant and wash down hoses/jet wash (if necessary) to prevent a build-up of litter and dust on site.

The site is inspected daily for dust and combustible material and recorded on the daily noise, vibration and dust inspection checklist (EF-4.4.6-01) included as appendix FPP-16. The site is also inspected on a weekly basis and this is recorded on the site's weekly environmental inspection checklist (EF-4.4.6-01-07), included as appendix FPP-11.

All plant and equipment will be subject to a programme of planned preventative maintenance which will follow the inspection and maintenance schedule recommended by the manufacturer. This will include corrosion prevention where applicable.

Site access roads and operational areas are maintained and swept regularly to reduce dust generation.

Daily visual inspection of the site and site boundary is carried out by site personnel.

5.12. Reactions between wastes

Strict acceptance and control of waste procedures implemented on site ensure that only permitted wastes are accepted. All wastes arriving on site are checked visually at the weighbridge by site operatives in accordance with the waste acceptance criteria to ensure that the contents correlates with the description on the associated paperwork and that no materials of unknown composition are accepted at the site. Once tipped, the load will be fully inspected and the contents confirmed.

Unauthorised wastes will be immediately removed to the dedicated quarantine area and removed off site to a suitably licenced facility as soon as is practicable.

Typically, the types of wastes handled at the site will not be reactive. However, all waste streams are segregated on site to prevent any reactions between wastes which may cause self-heating and subsequently combustion.

Where there is the possibility of combustion caused by lithium-ion batteries becoming compromised, there are written procedures for Scrap Battery Handling (RA-016), included as appendix FPP-15, which set out the procedure for dealing with any incidents which arise from this.

In addition, all stockpiles are subject to daily temperature checks using the handheld Thermal InfraRed (TIR) detector, which are recorded on the stockpile temperature checklist (EF-4.4.6-01-33) included as appendix FPP-14.

5.13. Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

No burning, reactive / reacting or visibly hot (producing steam or heat) loads will be accepted on site. In accordance with the site's acceptance and control of waste procedure (OC-SOP-001) included as appendix FPP-09, each load is visually inspected as it is unloaded to ensure compatibility with accompanying delivery notes, therefore minimising prohibited wastes and the acceptance of hot loads.

Instructions are given to suppliers to ensure no hot loads are accepted on site.

Should a hot load be deposited on site, it will immediately be removed to the dedicated quarantine area where it would be subject to dousing using hoses connected to the internal ring main system.

Any fire damaged waste will be removed from site to a suitably licenced facility for disposal unless it can be processed safely on site.

5.14. Hot and dry weather

Stockpiles are subject to twice daily temperature checks using the handheld TIR detector, in accordance with the stockpile temperature checksheet (EF-4.4.6-01-33) included as appendix FPP-14. Storage is kept to a minimum duration on stockpiles deemed to be high risk and containing any highly reflective surfaces.

5.15. Gas cylinders, aerosols, combustible liquids and chemicals

6. Prevent Self Combustion

6.1. General self-combustion measures

Effective stock management limits the likelihood of the self-combustion of materials stored on site. The controls in place to reduce the risk from fire are summarised as follows:

- Effective acceptance and control of waste procedures where all deliveries are checked when unloaded. Checks include both the paperwork and visual checks of the full contents of the load;
- Storage times are kept to the minimum;
- Staff are trained to monitor for any potential heating of stockpiles;
- A quarantine area is kept available; and
- Waste is handled in accordance with a safe system of work. On site personnel will be instructed and trained on the safe system of work.

Should the wastes be found not to conform during the visual inspection, then the waste will be removed to the designated quarantine area as appropriate.

Only wastes included in the EP are accepted at the site.

Non-waste materials that pose a risk of self-combustion are stored as indicated in Table 2-5.

6.2. Manage storage time

A summary of the storage times for wastes received is provided in Table 6-1 below.

Waste Received	Storage	Maximum Time	Storage
Light iron/HMS/LDA	Loose pile – particles 150mm (outside)	1-2 days	
Sheared LDA	Loose pile	2 – 3 days	
Sheared HMS/light iron	Loose pile	1 – 2 months	
Batteries	Covered battery boxes (battery shed)	2 months	
Cable	Skip (covered)	2 months	
Tyres	Skip (outside)	2 weeks	
Oil rags	Metal lidded bin (outside in maintenance area)	1 week	
Fugitive gas cylinders	Locked cages	1 month	

Waste oil	Double skinned tanks x 1 (outside within the fuel bund)	2 months
Mixed waste (packaging)	1100 litre wheelie bin (outside)	1 week
General office waste	1100 litre wheelie bin (outside)	1 week

Table 6-1 - Maximum Storage Times

6.2.1. Method used to record and manage the storage time of all waste on site

All waste arriving on site passes over the weighbridge where the weight and EWC code of the material is recorded on the company's electronic weighbridge recording system. A weighbridge ticket/Duty of Care waste transfer note is produced for the material which details the date, time, vehicle registration number, name of carrier, waste carrier registration number and weight of materials.

Movement of hazardous waste such as cable and batteries are subject to separate legislation and this movement is recorded using the hazardous waste consignment notes (HWCN).

These are completed and kept in electronic form on the company's servers.

Material is accepted on site in accordance with the sites permit and under the Acceptance and Control of Waste procedure. Full loads which do not meet the material specification are rejected. Loads in which non-conforming products are found are dealt with following the non-conforming product procedure included as appendix FPP-10 and Emergency Action Plan (Appendix FPP-12).

Suitably qualified site personnel will carry out daily checks of the site to identify the risks and inspect storage areas and stack height. This ensures that the site does not reach a level of overcapacity in respect to storage.

6.2.2. Stock rotation policy

The site operates a 'first in, first out' procedure for processing material. Light iron, HMS and LDA are processed on a daily basis as it comes onto site. A record of all waste accepted at the site is kept in electronic form on RECY including quantity, characteristics, and the date and time of delivery.

6.3. Monitor and control temperature

6.3.1. Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of fines

Sheared light iron is added to the export stockpile on a daily basis. Fines material that drops out through the mechanical transfer of material to the stockpile is added to a segregated "dirt" stockpile. This material is magged to remove remaining ferrous material. The "dirt" material is then transported using S Norton's fleet of HGVs to their site in Liverpool for further treatment. Mobile plant and site operatives monitor stockpiles visually throughout production for any signs of overheating / ignition.

6.3.2. Monitoring temperature

On a daily basis, site operatives inspect the storage areas for any anomalies, such as visual signs of heat, steam or vapour. Storage areas are also subject to daily inspection with hand-held thermal imaging cameras to detect any temperature increase.

Outside of operational hours, site security monitor the site via CCTV and carry out walkarounds to ensure security and condition of stockpiles.

Hand-held temperature checks are recorded daily on the stockpile temperature checksheet, included as appendix FPP-14, and monitored for any signs of increase. Site management will be alerted to any increases in temperature over time and suitable actions will be carried out such as rotation of the waste within the storage area, dousing the material or removal of the heated waste, which will be put in the quarantine area for assessment.

6.3.3. Controlling temperature

The following actions will be taken to control temperature within waste storage areas:

- Waste storage times are minimised by using first-in-first-out basis wherever possible;
- All waste streams are separated on site to avoid reactions which may cause self-heating to occur and subsequently possible combustion;
- Material is processed daily;
- Material is turned regularly using material handlers to dissipate any localised warming;
- Waste storage areas are sized according to the minimum required for operational efficiency;
- Daily stockpile heat checks, daily inspection of stockpiles using hand-held thermal imaging cameras
- The stockpile temperature check sheet is used to identify and record trends over time to further target monitoring and treatment.

6.3.4. Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

During periods of extreme hot weather (defined as temperatures higher than 25°C or more on two consecutive days) the following actions will be carried out:

- Concentrated beams of sunlight or glare reflected onto stockpiles through surfaces will be minimised;
- The site's fire monitors will be used to cool stockpiles.

6.4. Waste bale storage

There are no waste bales stored on site

7. Manage Waste Piles

7.1. Storing waste materials in their largest form

Waste is stored in its largest form before processing.

Once processed the treated ferrous material is stockpiled ready for export whilst the waste dirt fraction is moved to S. Norton's Liverpool site for further processing.

7.2. Maximum pile sizes

The piles on the docks vary considerably over the course of a few weeks as more material is stockpiled prior to a vessel loading. The scrap metal material that is stored on site is sold and shipped globally. As such a significant quantity of stock needs to be held to accommodate global market variations. The capacity to hold stock is key to the business model. This model is predicated around the need to sell stock when the global market conditions are favourable. If it were not

possible to accumulate stock it may have to be sold below the market value. This would result in the operation not being able to compete in the global market.

Availability of material is also important for exports, typically a vessel will have the capacity to hold 5,000 – 10,000 tonnes of scrap metal. Consequently, it is crucial that material is available on the quayside as and when sales are agreed. Without the capacity to maintain a significant quantity of material on site at any one time it would be unrealistic to gather the quantities of scrap metal to service the agreed sale quantities; often done as spot trade.

As a result, operations on site including the durations for the storage of ferrous metal (HMS 1&2 / Plate and girder) and stockpile sizes are influenced significantly by incoming vessels for loading of material. S Norton foresee periods where a greater number of vessels are required, for example in the summer months where typically there is a greater feed of materials.

As stockpiles of ferrous metals are in excess of the stated maximum pile sizes dictated within the FPP guidance, alternative measures are proposed in section 7.3 to ensure the three objectives of the EAs FPP guidance continue to be met.

Materials are typically stored on site with at least a 6-metre separation distance between stockpiles themselves and the quay edge as shown on Drawing 003. Due to the perimeter edges being used for manoeuvrability this distance is more like 9m.

Waste Type	Location	How it is stored	Max Storage Time	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Max Volume (m ³)
Unprocessed HMS 1&2	Beside Lefort Shear	Loose pile	1 week	19	18	6	2458
Processed HMS 1&2	Main export stockpile	Loose pile	1-2 months	64	28	14	12,335
Unprocessed LDA	Bay adjacent to Lefort shear	Loose pile	1 week	12	10	4	833
Processed LDA	Bay adjacent to unprocessed LDA bay	Loose pile	< 1 week	12	10	4	833
Unprocessed P&G	Adjacent to Henschel shear	Loose pile	1-2 weeks	17	17	4	1,540
Processed P&G	Adjacent to Henschel shear	Loose pile	2 months	24	9	4	689
Batteries	Covered open battery shed	1 tonne battery boxes which can contain sorted portable batteries	2 months	9	8	2	144
Cable	Covered skips adjacent to	20ft skips with tarp covers	2 months	6	2.5	2.6	39

	battery storage						
Alloy wheels	Bay behind maintenance area	Loose	2 months	8	6	4	678
Aluminium	Bay west of export stockpile	Loose / Skips	1 month	11	11	4	930
Electric motors	Skips west of export stockpile	20ft skip	2 months	6	2.5	2.6	39
Brake discs	Skips adjacent to main export stockpile area	20ft skip	2 months	6	2.5	2.6	39
Mixed packaging waste	Site boundary adjacent to office	Small skip	1 month	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.8
Oil rags	Maintenance area	Metal lidded bin	1 week	1	0.5	N/A	N/A
General office waste	Site boundary adjacent to office	Wheelie bin	1 week	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.66

Table 6-2 - Storage Areas: Waste Types and Dimensions

7.3. Alternative measures in place to ensure pile sizes and volumes can meet EA FPP guidance

The processed HMS1&2 stockpile exceeds the maximum waste pile sizes given in the EA FPP guidance. However, extensive alternative measures on site will account for the larger pile sizes and ensure that the site can still meet the three objectives of the EAs FPP guidance as described below:

- The likelihood of self-heating and self-combustion will be minimised by storing these wastes for minimal periods of time. Typically, the stockpiles will be cleared out once a month. Strict acceptance and control of waste procedures included as appendix FPP-09 will ensure that only permitted wastes are accepted on site. These measures will minimise the risk of self-heating and self-combustion, therefore minimising the likelihood of a fire;
- The site benefits from extensive security measures such as secure fencing around the perimeter and a raised wall on the quayside, 24-hour security during non-operational hours, an alarm system and an extensive CCTV system which can be accessed 24-hours a day by senior management via a mobile phone app. Outside of operational hours the site is manned by a security control based on site. These extensive security measures will reduce the risk of arson and the likelihood of a fire starting and taking hold;
- Extensive, twice daily, monitoring of the oversized stockpile using hand-held thermal imaging cameras. Regular inspection and vigilance of site staff will identify a heating event rapidly, meaning remedial action can be taken to reduce the temperature of the stockpile therefore minimising the likelihood of a fire happening. This will allow the early detection of a fire allowing it to be extinguished rapidly, within 4 hours, and minimise the spread within the site and to neighbouring sites. This system can be monitored by the security guard via a screen in their office and also by site management via the screens in their office;

- The site benefits from an effective, rapid and reliable firefighting strategy. This includes a suppression system which consists of portable monitors that can be deployed immediately. The portable monitors are connected to the site ring main system. In addition, monitor canons are located on the shear which can direct water from above. Additionally, there is a deluge system on the shear throat and discharge area enabling effective suppression of any ignition that occurs in the shear box. It is therefore considered that the extensive fire-fighting system will be sufficient to extinguish a fire in any of the waste piles which exceed the maximum EA FPP size guidance within 4 hours. This will also minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.
- Operational hours. The site is manned by operational staff who are trained in firefighting from 6am Monday to 12pm Saturday. This reduces the risk of any fires taking hold on site. Outside of those hours, a security guard has access as mentioned to the CCTV in addition to doing regular site checks.

8. Waste Stored In Containers

8.1. Types of container

The waste types stored in containers are restricted to:

- Cable – stored in 20ft RoRo skips
- Tyres – stored in 8 yard skip
- Waste batteries – stored in dolav crates (1.2m x 1m x 0.74m);
- General waste – stored in 1100 litre wheelie bins (1.38m x 1.33m x 1.09m); and
- Waste oils – stored in bunded tank area (1 x 3,000 litre waste petrol tank, 1 x 3,000 litre waste diesel tank, 1 x 3,000 litre waste mixed fuel tank, 1 x 2,000 litre waste oil tank, 1 x 2,000 litre waste coolant tank)

8.2. Accessibility of Containers

All containers are easily accessible from more than one side so a fire could be quickly extinguished.

8.3. Moving Containers in a Fire

In the event of a fire, the site's ability to move skips quickly would be utilised to reduce the risk of fire spread. Trained staff are able to either fight a fire in situ using portable fire extinguishers or move the container to the quarantine area using the appropriate mobile plant so the fire can be tackled using the relevant fire fighting medium.

8.3.1. Waste Fuel Tanks

Waste oil is stored in double skinned tanks in a bunded area adjacent to the maintenance area. The levels of the tanks are checked weekly and recorded on Form EF-4.4.6-01-32 included as appendix FPP-17.

9. Prevent Fire Spreading

9.1. Separation distances

Waste will be stored within designated storage areas as illustrated in Drawing 003 – Site Layout.

Stockpiles will be located at least 6m from the perimeter, buildings and other combustible or flammable materials.

A 6m separation distance is maintained around the primary HMS stockpile, allowing for movement of mobile plant to access the stockpiles at all times. In the event of a fire, this could be used to move material from the stockpile to the quarantine area, thus reducing the stockpile size. The separation distances are checked at the end of each day.

Furthermore, alternative measures described above in section 7.3 will ensure that the site will meet the three objectives of the EAs FPP guidance. The alternative measures include:

- Daily temperature checks of stockpiled material to increase awareness of any potentially dangerous increases in temperature indicating a fire.
- Comprehensive security measures including extensive network of security cameras to reduce the risk of arson and the likelihood of a fire starting and taking hold un-noticed;
- 24/7 site presence including out of hours security
- A comprehensive fire fighting/suppression system which is considered sufficient to extinguish a fire in any of the stockpiles which exceed the EA FPP guidance within 4 hours. This will also minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

9.2. Fire walls construction standards

Fire walls are not used on site.

9.3. Storing waste in bays

LDA awaiting shearing and the sheared LDA product are stored in bays adjacent to the Lefort Shear (see Drawing 003 – Site Layout). The bay walls are constructed of 15mm sheet steel with RSJ frame).

10. Quarantine Area

10.1. Quarantine area location and size

The site benefits from a dynamic quarantine area for fire management and non-compliant waste with two primary areas designated for material storage as shown in Drawing 003 – Site Layout.

The quarantine area is located in the South Eastern and South Western areas of the site. Other potential quarantine areas include adjacent to the Henschel shear feed area.

In addition, material could be processed through the shear from the primary infeed stockpiles during a fire to reduce the size of the affected stockpile if required.

The locations of the quarantine areas are illustrated in Drawing 003 – Site Layout.

10.1.1. Non-compliant waste quarantine area

In the event of non-compliant waste being identified within the waste load, the waste will be moved to the quarantine area and removed off site as soon as practicable pending a suitable disposal route.

10.1.2. Fire management quarantine area

The quarantine areas hold at least 50% of the largest waste storage area on site. These quarantine areas are identified on the site plan.

The placement of the quarantine area is based on the following factors:

- It allows for the prompt and direct removal of smouldering, burning or fire damaged wastes from the waste storage and to allow access by the Fire & Rescue Service (FRS) and
- Proximity to flammable liquids – the quarantine area is situated at least 6m from any potentially flammable liquids on site such as diesel tanks.

10.1.3. How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

The Site Management will instruct all site operatives when and how the burnt/burning waste, or any hot loads delivered accidentally to site, will be moved to the quarantine area. The following procedure will be implemented on site:

- When it is safe to do so, the waste will be moved by on site plant to the quarantine area;
- The movement of the waste will be overseen at all times by the Site Management to minimise any spillages and ensure the area is not overfilled;
- To limit any spillages, plant will not be overfilled when moving the waste;
- The burning/smouldering waste will be doused using the relevant fire extinguisher, a fire hose located on site connected to the mains, or a fire hose supplied by the FRS connected to the hydrant, mains water point or water pumped from the fire engine; and
- If appropriate burnt waste will be taken off site to a suitably permitted facility within 48 hours.

All site operatives will be trained to follow this FPP and all procedures listed in the above sections.

10.2. Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

In the event of a fire, any non-compliant waste will be removed from the area within 1 hour and temporarily stored at least 6m from any other combustible material of ignition sources on site.

If the quarantine area outside the maintenance building is required, all vehicles stored in this location will be moved within 1 hour and temporarily stored at least 6m from any other combustible material of ignition sources on site.

11. Detecting a Fire

11.1. Detection systems in use

Daily visual inspections of the waste storage areas take place to ensure the early detection of fires in waste storage areas. Site operators are trained to look for any sign of fire or potential source of ignition. Every operator has a radio which can be used to alert site management to any fire or potential incident. This will allow the first signs of a fire to be detected early by site operatives who will manually raise the alarm.

In addition, the site is monitored 24hr through a network of CCTV cameras. The cameras are fitted so that the entire site can be monitored. This will aid the visual detection of fires both inside and outside of operational hours. CCTV footage is monitored and reviewed by security contractors and site management who will be able to raise the alarm by calling the emergency services and site manager/key holders to instigate a quick response.

A site check is undertaken at the end of each day which includes a temperature check of stockpiles using a handheld thermal imaging camera.

The main office building is fitted with a comprehensive fire detection system with smoke detectors. Site boundary checks are completed weekly to ensure site security is maintained and the risk of arson is reduced.

12. Suppressing Fires

12.1. Suppression systems in use

The site benefits from an internal ring main system fed by a 103,000 litre tank (shown on the site plan). There are two pumps attached to the tank (one diesel and one electric). Each pump has the capacity to deliver 1,500 litres per minute at 10 bar pressure (flow will increase at lower pressure). Together, the pumps can deliver 3,000 litres per minute.

Assuming the pumps operate below this maximum rate at 2,000 litres per minute, and the tank refills at the rate of 385 litres per minute above rate this will result in a net flow rate of 1,615 litres per minute.

Connected to the pumps are:

- 11 hydrant points with 2.5 inch instantaneous coupling (able to deliver between 350 and 750lpm or 7500lpm total) and 20m hoses. These are connected to Delta Fire Attack 500 pro nozzles; and
- 8 x 30mm hose reels (able to deliver ~100lpm, 800lpm total) connected to the other hydrant points.

In addition, the Lefort shear benefits from a deluge sprinkler system located at the shear throat which can be used remotely by the operator to douse any ignition events as the material is ejected from the shear box.

Site staff are trained in the location and correct use of fire hoses and other fire-fighting equipment.

The locations of all fire hoses are identified on Drawing 003 – Site Layout. All firefighting equipment is on the CMMS and is subject to weekly checks in accordance with the site safety rep weekly checksheet which is included as appendix FPP-13.

13. Firefighting Techniques

13.1. Active Firefighting

13.1.1. Fire extinguishers and fire hoses

The closest fire station is Alfred's Way Fire Station to the North of the site. Using Google directions and mapping², the drive time is approximately 6 minutes and it is approximately 1.2 miles between the site and the fire station.

See section 12.1 for details on fire hoses. Fire hoses are to be used in the following circumstances:

- Where operators are trained in use, and if confident to tackle the fire; and
- On very small fires, or to facilitate own escape if trapped by fire.

² Google Maps, Accessed in April 2024

13.1.2. Small fire

A small fire or area of smouldering waste will be dealt with as follows and in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan (OC-SOP-017), which is included as appendix FPP-12:

- A fire or area of smouldering waste will not be dealt with in-situ, mobile plant will be utilised to pull the affected waste into the open and away from any further waste that could become a light on contact; and
- Depending on the size / nature of the fire the waste will either be:
 - Extinguished immediately³ utilising the fire extinguishers, hoses, the mobile foam unit, sprinkler system or deluge system as appropriate; or
 - Moved to the appropriate quarantine area and extinguished⁴.
 - Alternatively, material can be placed in any lying surface water using the mobile plant.
- Depending on the size, location and nature of the fire the burning waste will be pulled into the dedicated fire prevention quarantine area following the procedures detailed in Section 10.2.

Once a small fire is dealt with the remaining area will be visually inspected immediately by site operatives for any signs that a fire / smouldering waste still remains. The same procedure, detailed in this section, will be implemented should this be the case.

13.1.3. Uncontainable small or large fire

The following procedure is in place on site that will be followed in the event of a small fire becoming uncontainable or in the event of a major fire onsite. This is detailed in the Emergency Action Plan (OC-SOP-017), which is included as appendix FPP-12:

- The Site Management and FRS will be contacted immediately. The EA will be notified at the first opportune moment.
- Following arrival of the FRS, all site staff will take instructions from the FRS which may include any of the following:
 - If possible, waste that is unburnt will be dampened down to prevent the fire from spreading further;
 - If possible, unburned material will be separated from the fire using heavy plant;
 - The burning area will be isolated, and attempts will be made to extinguish the fire utilising the onsite fire extinguishers if safe to do so; and
 - The site and buildings will be evacuated.

³ Should a single item of the waste stream be alight, and the fire is well contained, then the waste will be doused via use of an extinguisher or fire hose as it is pulled from the waste pile. The burned / fire- damaged portion is then removed to the quarantine area and the remaining waste returned to the pile.

⁴ If the fire is not easily contained to a single item, then the obviously alight portion of the waste will be removed to the quarantine area.

14. Water Supplies

14.1. Available water supply

Based upon the FPP guidance firewater calculations, it is estimated that approximately 11,274,000 litres (11,274m³) of water would be required to put out the largest combustible stockpile on site⁵

A 103,800 litre water tank with a refill rate of 385 litres per minute is situated in the centre of the site by the maintenance area.

There are two pumps attached to the tank (one diesel and one electric). Each pump has the capacity to deliver 1,500 litres per minute at 10 bar pressure (flow will increase at lower pressure). Together, the pumps can deliver 3,000 litres per minute.

Assuming the pumps operate below this maximum rate at 2,000 litres per minute, and the tank refills at the rate of 385 litres per minute above rate this will result in a net flow rate of 1,615 litres per minute.

14.2. Alternative measures in place to ensure the availability of water meets EA FPP Guidance

The combustible material which poses the most likelihood of potential ignition on site is the processed and unprocessed HMS 1&2. This material is typically between 1 – 2% contamination by weight and therefore significantly less volatile than other waste types, specifically waste tyres which are used as a basis to calculate the fire water requirements within the FPP guidance.

A recent fire at S Norton's site in Southampton has shown this to be the case where a large, primary export stockpile of the same material (HMS 1&2) of approx 20,000 tonnes, caught fire in April 2024. On this occasion the fire was deep seated in the stockpile (approx. 6m down from the top and at the back of the pile). The fire was extinguished in just over 1 hour using a combination of excavation and suppression of burning material. The site retained approximately 20,000 litres of water within the interceptors for treatment off site.

15. Managing Fire Water

15.1. Containing the run-off from fire water

The site has a sealed drainage system and benefits from impermeable paving as illustrated on Drawing 003 – Site Layout. The site is able to place a bung into the outlet drain during an incident to prevent fire water from leaving the site.

The volume of water able to be stored on site is approximately 1,045,500 litres. This based on the site topography survey and strategic placement of inflatable booms in key positions to retain firewater. There will also be significant evaporation of water during a fire and water held within a stockpile in the event of a fire which will reduce the amount of water required to be stored on site.

Additional storage of fire water can be obtained via water tanks from Trelor Tanks, Regal Tanks or Rain for Rent. They can all provide tanks within 24 hours for emergency storage of firewater.

The entrance to the site is fully bunded and the perimeter is surrounded by a 30cm kerb to contain fire water within the site.

⁵ Based on a 9,395m³ stockpile being the largest combustible pile on site and it requiring 6.7 litres of water per cubic metre to extinguish. $6.7 * 9,395 = 62,633$ litres/min. $60,633 * 180 = 11,274,000$ litres/3 hours.

The drainage system will be checked on a monthly basis to ensure it is operating efficiently. The interceptors are inspected monthly, by lifting manhole covers and checking the levels of accumulated oils within the system. A record of inspections and any remedial actions taken as a result of these inspections will be made in the CMMS.

16. During and After an Incident

16.1. Dealing with issues during a fire

The site will not continue to accept waste if there is an active fire on site. If possible, waste producers will be notified in advance and diverted to other suitably permitted facilities to prevent delivery vehicles arriving on site during and immediately after a fire

16.2. Notifying residents and businesses

An emergency contact sheet is included in appendix FPP19. In the event of a fire the following procedure will be followed:

- The Site Management or individual nominated by the Site Management will locate the emergency contact list included in appendix FPP19;
- In the event of a large fire, 999 will be dialled first;
- The Site Management or individual nominated by the Site Management will phone each of the local businesses included in appendix FPP19; and
- Finally the EA incident hotline will be dialled once the situation is under control.

16.3. Clearing and decontamination after a fire

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

1. A small and containable fire that can be safely dealt with in-house using suitably trained staff and firefighting equipment located on site: The fire will be recorded in the event log including the causes of the fire and methods used to manage the fire. An assessment will be carried out to determine whether further mitigation measures could have prevented the fire. Any outcomes to be implemented onsite will be incorporated within this FPP and the site's EMS as required.
2. A larger fire that requires the presence of the FRS: If the site operatives have been told to evacuate or cease operations by the FRS, the site will wait until told safe to re-enter site and resume operations. Any closure of the site will be followed by informing customers and the regulatory authorities. The fire will be recorded in the event log and in an online incident report and will detail the causes of the fire and methods used to manage the fire. An assessment will be carried out to determine whether further mitigation measures could have prevented the fire. Any outcomes to be implemented onsite will be incorporated within this FPP and the site's EMS as required.

Should damage be sufficient to prevent the site from being able to store waste, the site will cease accepting waste or divert material to other suitably permitted sites.

The Site Management will liaise with the EA to determine a plan-of-action to introduce normal operations at the site, and the timescales involved to achieve this.

A visual assessment will be carried out by the Site Management to assess residues arising from the fire for processing. Material without a sufficient metallic fraction will be exported from site as waste for disposal to a suitably permitted facility. Materials with an economic metal content will be processed to extract the metals.

The Site Management will determine what decontamination measures will be required to be carried out proportionately to the impact caused by the fire. The period of time taken to restore the site or affected part of the site to operational status will be determined by the nature and extent of the fire. If the affected area does not impact the rest of the site's operation, operations will re-start as and when appropriate.

16.4. Making the Site operational after a fire

After a significant incident, an assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified individual. Technically competent managers and/or engineers will assess the degree of damage caused by a fire and the residual risk from fire damaged waste, emissions or equipment. Burnt waste material will be kept on site for a short period of time if required for a subsequent internal investigation. Following this, any non-metallic burnt material will be transferred off site to a suitably permitted disposal facility.

17. Conclusion

This FPP is considered to be a 'working' document that is reviewed and updated annually or as required should any of the following occur:

- A fire on site;
- A change or review of legislation;
- A change to operations on site; or
- If the site is instructed to do so by the EA.

It is the responsibility of the Site Management to maintain this FPP and to ensure it is adhered to in the event of a fire on site.

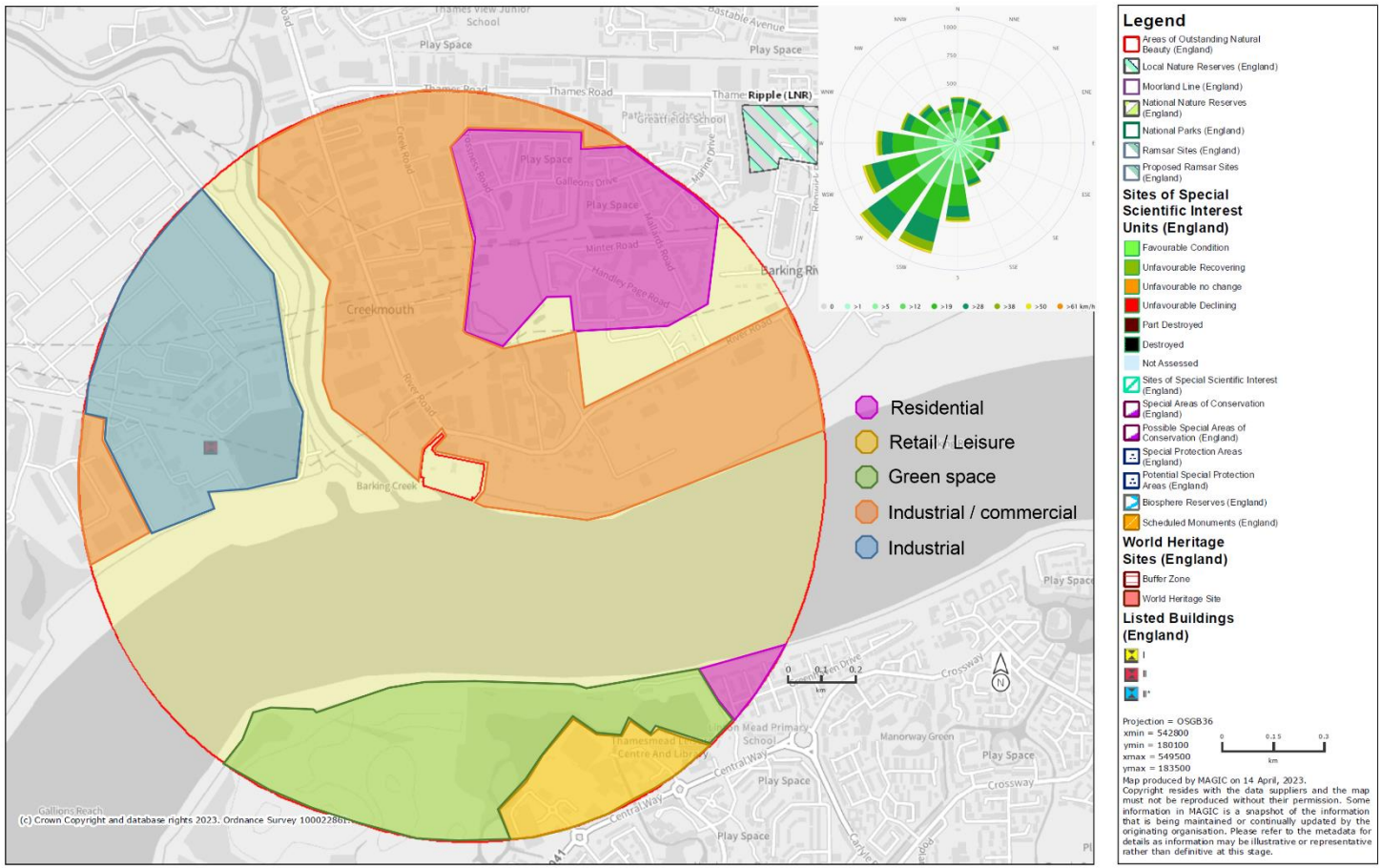
Drawing 001 - Site Boundary



Drawing 002 – Sensitive Receptors

MAGiC

S Norton Barking - Sensitive Receptors



Drawing 003 – Site Layout



18. Appendices

FPP-01 – Emergency Contact Sheet

Contact	Phone number
MSK Waste Management	020 8507 2752
Suez	0800 049 5832
Mixit	020 7538 2266
River Restaurant	07553 133043
Cory Barking Operations	020 8985 5000

FPP-02 – Fire Drill log 2024

Incident Summary				
Reference	Site	Date of Incident	Incident Details	Immediate actions taken
INC-7894	Barking	12/03/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	Henschel shear water cannon was fully accessible and worked well. Water pumps and back up engine were reset and correct.
INC-7793	Barking	07/03/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	Hydrant 1 was in good order and fully accessible. All equipment was in place and correct. All worked well.
INC-7674	Barking	28/02/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	All site hydrants and water cannons were inspected and tested. All were run up and tested with no issues. All equipment was also found to be in place and correct.
INC-7556	Barking	22/02/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	Nonferrous yard hydrant and equipment was inspected and tested. All was in place and hydrant worked well.
INC-7430	Barking	14/02/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	Hydrant 1 was inspected and tested. All equipment was in place and hydrant worked well.
INC-7317	Barking	08/02/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	Henschel shear cab water cannon was tested and run up. All was accessible and in good working order.
INC-7148	Barking	28/01/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	All site hydrants and water cannons were inspected and tested. All was run up and used for 2 minutes. All worked well with all additional equipment found to be in place.
INC-7018	Barking	24/01/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	The far quayside steps water cannon was inspected. All was fully accessible and in good order.
INC-6924	Barking	18/01/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	Henschel shear cab water cannon was fully accessible, in good order and worked well.
INC-6754	Barking	10/01/2024	Fire Practice undertaken	Henschel cab water cannon was in good order and fully accessible. it was activated for 5 minutes, soaking down the surrounding area. All worked well.

FPP-06 – Site Asset List – Static and Mobile Plant

Static plant

- Lefort Koloss 1450 shear
- Danielle Henschel 1250 shear
- Acculoder container loader

Mobile plant

- Sennebogen 870.1018
- Sennebogen 870.1019
- Sennebogen 835.0.3007
- Sennebogen 835.0.2672
- Sennebogen 835.844 (Tracked)
- Liebherr LH60
- CAT 330 (Tracked)
- CAT 325
- CAT 972 (Loading Shovel)
- Volvo L110E (Loading Shovel)
- Manitou cherry picker
- Genie scissor lift
- Linde Fork lift trucks x2