

Humber river basin district: climate change risk assessment worksheet

Name: Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd, Newthorpe Quarry

Our permit reference number (if you have one):N/A

Your document reference number: NAL/CSRA/01 January 2021

Risk assessment worksheet for the 2050s

Humber river basin district

You must carry out a climate change risk assessment for any new bespoke waste and installations permit applications if you expect to operate for more than 5 years. Use the [user guide](#) to complete the table. You can add in extra pages if necessary.

Consider how your operations will be affected by the changes in weather and climate described in the table. Consider any changes to average climate conditions that may impact on your operations, for example extreme rainfall.

Also consider:

- critical thresholds - where a 'tipping point' is reached, for example a specific temperature where site processes cannot operate safely
- changes to averages - for example an entire summer of higher than expected rainfall causing waterlogging
- where hazards may combine to cause more impacts

You can add in other climate variables if you wish.

If you have stated on your application form that you do not expect to be operational in 2050, you must still consider climate change risks for the time you do intend to operate. Whilst the variables are for the 2050s, this is an estimated date and you may experience these conditions before then.

This worksheet will sit in your management system. It must appear on the management system summary you submit with your application, even if you do not need to submit the whole risk assessment with your application.

If your pre-mitigation risk score (column D) is 5 or higher, you must complete columns E to H.

Potential changing climate variable	A Impact	B Likelihood	C Severity	D Risk (B x C)	E Mitigation (what will you do to mitigate this risk)	F Likelihood (after mitigation)	G Severity (after mitigation)	H Residual risk (F x G)
1. Summer daily maximum temperature may be around 6°C higher compared to average summer temperatures now.	Site dries out quicker leading to dust generation	3	2	6	Increase water storage capacity Re-use of wash water from treatment plant for damping down N/A	3	1	3
2. Winter daily maximum temperature could be 4°C more than the current average.	No negative impact expected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. The biggest rainfall events are up to 20% more intense than current extremes (peak rainfall intensity)*.	Wash out of material	2	2	4				

Potential changing climate variable	A Impact	B Likelihood	C Severity	D Risk (B x C)	E Mitigation (what will you do to mitigate this risk)	F Likelihood (after mitigation)	G Severity (after mitigation)	H Residual risk (F x G)
4. Average winter rainfall may increase by 29% on today's averages.	Greater potential for mud to be tracked off site	3	2	6	Increased presence of road sweeper	3	1	3
5. Sea level could be as much as 0.6m higher compared to today's level *.	No impact, inland site	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Drier summers, potentially up to 34% less rain than now.	Potential increase in dust generation	3	2	6	Increase water storage capacity Re-use of wash water from treatment plant for damping down	3	1	3
7. At its peak, the flow in watercourses could be 30% more than now, and at its lowest it could be 65% less than now.	No reliance on watercourse and no discharge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Indicates data has come from climate change allowances as part of the spatial planning process. Evidence from your planning submission is acceptable evidence for this worksheet.

SITE CONDITION / BASELINE REPORT

Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd

Newthorpe Quarry

Newthorpe

North Yorkshire

Document Reference No. NAL/SCR/01 January 2021



SJW Enviro Consulting Ltd

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1. Site Details

Name of the applicant	Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd
Activity address	Newthorpe Quarry Newthorpe Sherburn in Elmet North Yorkshire
National grid reference	SE 49947 32109
Document reference	Reference No. NAL/SCR/01 January 2021 for site condition report at permit application.
Site plans	This report is to be read in conjunction with drawing numbers NAL/EMS/01,NAL/EMS/02, NAL/EMS/03 and NAL/EMS/04 attached to the Environment Management System Version 1.0, January 2021 for the site at Appendix 1. The area to which is report relates is shown on the plan NAL/Plan/01 attached to this application.

2. Condition of the land at permit issue

Geology	British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping of the site and surrounding area indicates that Newthorpe Quarry is established in the Cadeby Formation, formerly known as the Lower Magnesian Limestone, which extends across the surrounding area for several kilometres in all directions. There are no recorded deposits of superficial materials above the limestone. BGS mapping indicates that the Cadeby Formation in the area varies in thickness between 30 and 80m and rests unconformably on sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the underlying Upper Coal Measures. The superficial geology underlying the whole site, comprises of clay and silt of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine formation. The bedrock geology comprises mudstone of the Roxby formation.
Hydrogeology	The Cadeby Formation is designated as a Principal Aquifer by the Environment Agency based on the following definition. 'These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most

cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.' At a regional scale the Cadeby Formation provides water for public supply and baseflow to rivers and streams.

Newthorpe Quarry is established above the local groundwater level and the quarry has always been a free-draining site with no records of inundation from rising groundwater. To establish local hydrogeological conditions at the site

Surface waters	Newthorpe Beck runs to the north of the greater quarry area beyond the railway line.
Pollution history	There are no records of pollution occurring on this site which has been used solely as a limestone quarry for at least 70 years. No waste management activities have been carried out on the site prior to this report.
Historic contamination	None
Baseline data	No baseline data for the site exists. The permit holders accept that they will be responsible for the mitigation of any contamination caused by the operation of this facility when they wish to surrender the permit.

3. Permitted activities

Permitted activities	This site is to be permitted as a physical treatment facility. The intention is to ultimately permit the larger quarry area as a non-hazardous landfill site at some point in the future.
Non-permitted activities	All the activities at the site will be covered by the permit.
Plans	This report is to be read in conjunction with drawing numbers NAL/EMS/01,NAL/EMS/02, NAL/EMS/03 and NAL/EMS/04 attached to the Environment Management System Version 1.0, January 2021 for the site at Appendix 1. The area to which this report relates is shown on the attached plan NAL/Plan/01

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd

Newthorpe Quarry

Newthorpe

North Yorkshire

Version 1.0 January 2021



SJW Enviro Consulting Ltd

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1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to identify potential fire hazards, detail the controls implemented to prevent fires and the actions taken to reduce the impacts should there be a fire on site.

This plan has been prepared in conjunction with the format prescribed by the Environment Agency and detailed in the Environment Agency Guidance Document – *Fire Prevention plans: environmental permits* published 29 July 2016 and updated 9 January 2020.

2.0 Scope and Objectives

This Fire Prevention Plan is applicable for Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd, Newthorpe Quarry, Newthorpe, North Yorkshire.

The fire prevention measures in this plan have been designed to meet the following objectives:

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

3.0 Management responsibilities

3.1 Site management

- Ensure the effective implementation of the Fire Prevention Plan;
- Allocate sufficient resources to ensure that the Fire Prevention Plan can be implemented;
- Monitor the overall effectiveness of the Fire Prevention Plan through regular site inspection and site operative liaisons;
- Regularly update the Fire Prevention Plan as required and carry out an annual review.

3.2 Site operatives

- Follow operating instructions and report discrepancies between these instructions and the work;
- Maintain the fire prevention controls implemented by Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd (as detailed in this plan);
- Report any activities or events that could jeopardise the fire safety strategy.

4.0 The Site

4.1 The Site Location

The site is located approximately 700 metres to the west of the village of Newthorpe, as indicate by the red circle in Figure 1 below.

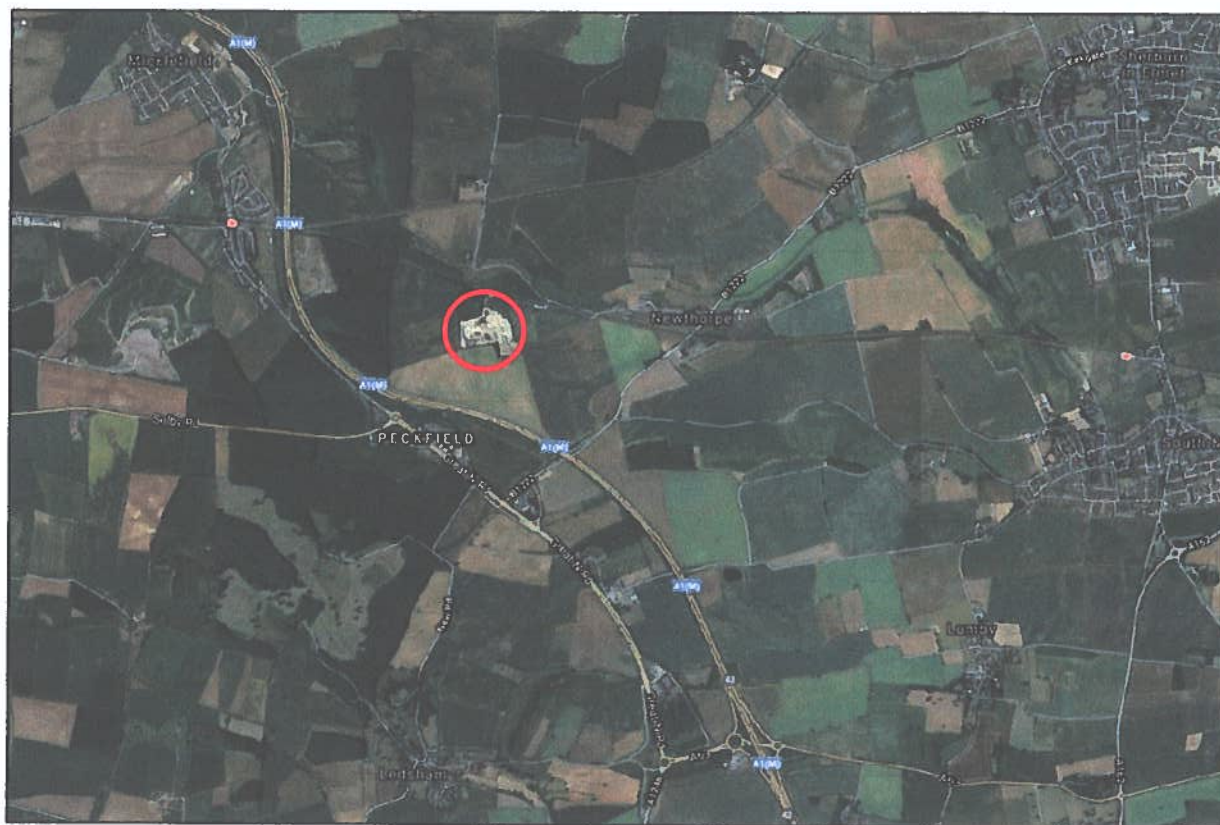
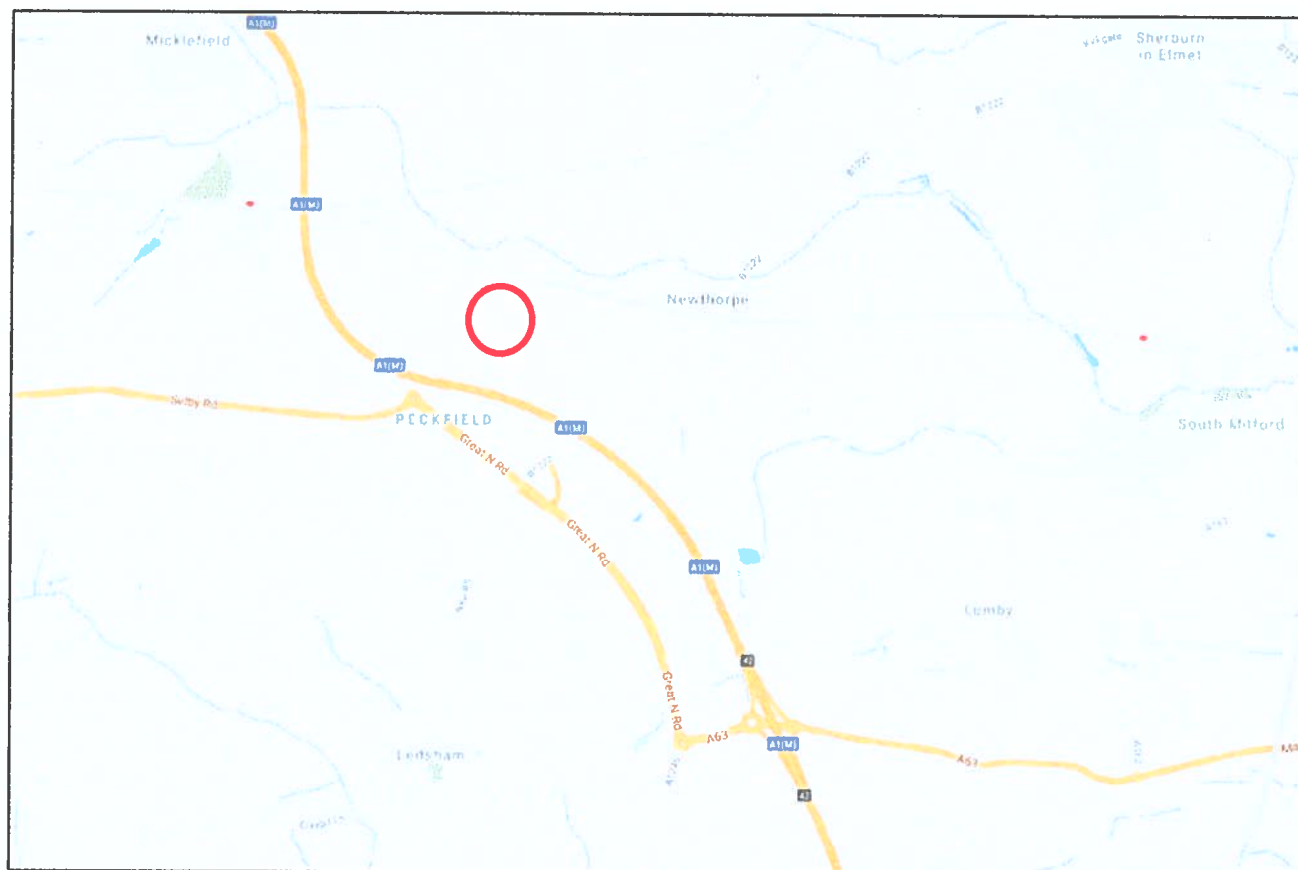


Figure 1: Location of the site



4.2 Local receptors

The site is set in a rural location and as such there are only a small number of key receptors located within 1 km of the site:

- A single residential property located within 300 metres to the North;
- Residential property located within 375 metres to the East in Newthorpe village;
- A national rail line located 100 metres to the North and North East of the site;
- The A1(M) motorway located within 310 metres to the South of the site and 680 metres to the West;
- The Best Western Milford Hotel located 550 metres to the South West of the site;
- Newthorpe Beck located 310 metres to the North East of the site;

These local receptors would be impacted by a fire on site, however, the prevailing wind direction is south westerly thus reducing the likelihood of impact of air emissions on those receptors located to the south and west of the site.

The plan below shows the location of these sensitive receptors in relation to the site. The numbers on the plan correspond to the following receptors:

1. A single residential property located within 360 metres to the North;
2. Residential property located within 575 metres to the East in Newthorpe village;
3. A national rail line located 140 metres to the North and North East of the site;
4. The A1(M) motorway located within 410 metres to the South of the site and 680 metres to the West;
5. The Best Western Milford Hotel located 550 metres to the South West of the site;
6. Newthorpe Beck located 310 metres to the North East of the site;



5.0 Site activities

5.1 Permitted activities

This Fire Prevention Plan accompanies an application for a new bespoke permit for a waste treatment facility. The treatment facility lies within a larger area associated with the quarrying of limestone.

5.2 Other non-permitted activities

All fuel tanks, aerosols and chemicals are stored in the area around the site offices. They are a significant distance from the area used for the storage of potentially flammable waste material.

6.0 Managing common causes of fire

6.1 Arson

While there are no security fences around the majority of the perimeter of the site it is a quarry with vertical faces in excess of 20 metres in height on the south, east and western sides. To the north there is a security fence which separates the site from the adjacent railway line.

There is a security gate at the site entrance which is locked shut outside operational hours and a further padlocked gate is located at the point where the access road meets the public highway.

The site does not currently have CCTV but this will be put in place when the permit is issued and operations start. The CCTV will be active 24 hours a day and will be remotely monitored outside operational hours.

6.2 Plant and equipment

There is a significant amount of plant and equipment on site associated with all aspects of the operation from on-going quarrying activities, landfill operations and waste processing.

Site maintenance activities are performed in accordance with operating procedures. The operator understands the importance of routine preventative maintenance. In summary, the following provisions are implemented:

- Plant maintenance schedules using the manufacturer's recommendations where vehicles are serviced after 500 hours of operation;
- Pre-use checks are completed prior to using plant and equipment daily;
- Defects are reported and actions taken based on priorities;
- All plant and equipment is visually inspected by the operator at the end of the working day for the purposes of identifying fire risks;
- Throughout the day operators are vigilant in checking vulnerable areas like exhausts and engine bays;

- Specialists contractors are used to perform maintenance outside the scope and expertise of the site management and operatives;
- All plant and equipment undergoes a thorough examination by independent insurers every 12 months as a minimum.
- All documentation relating to plant and equipment maintenance is retained in the site office for inspection.

6.3 Electrical faults

All electrics on site, are installed by a fully qualified electrician. All portable electric appliances are PAT tested annually and certified by a fully qualified electrician. All installation and testing documentation is retained in the site office for inspection.

6.4 Discarded smoking materials

Smoking is not permitted within the buildings or plant and equipment on site.

6.5 Hot works

No Oxy acetylene cutting takes place on site nor is there any other form of hot works cutting. This can not therefore be a cause, or a contributory factor, to a fire on site.

6.6 Industrial heaters

This site does not use industrial heaters and these therefore cannot be a cause of fire.

6.7 Hot exhausts

While plant and equipment is in use throughout the working day and exhausts and engine bays inevitably heat up regular housekeeping takes place daily and operators continually and vigilantly monitor for potential fire risk situations. Exhausts are checked at lunch time each day and then again at the end of each working day. Any build up of dust and fluff on or around the exhausts and engine bays are removed at the time of each inspection.

At the end of the day mobile plant is parked away from the waste piles at the car park adjacent to the site entrance. Items of mobile plant that are not in use during the day are also parked in this area. Checks are made by site management on all items of plant and equipment to ensure that they do not pose any fire risk prior to closing the site for the day.

6.8 Ignition sources

Sources of ignition have been assessed and reduced as far as reasonably practicable. Remaining ignition sources have been identified and controlled as follows:

Hot works in the form of cutting of metal are not carried out on site

Welfare and cooking facilities are located within the site office.

All portable electrical appliances are PAT tested annually and certified by a fully qualified electrician. Electric lights are insulated.

The plant and equipment in use on site is all powered by diesel or electricity. There is a potential for sparks as plant regularly comes in contact with stone and concrete surfaces. The general housekeeping however makes fires from this source unlikely.

6.9 Batteries in end of life vehicles

The facility does not accept end of life vehicles.

6.10 Leaks and spillages of oils and fuel

Every attempt is made to prevent fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing from vehicles on site. A spill kit in the form of absorbent granules is located within the site buildings.

Should a spill occur staff are instructed to use the absorbent granules to cover the liquid and then clear up and place the contaminated material in a container awaiting removal from site to a suitably permitted facility for disposal.

6.11 Build-up of loose combustible waste

The site is visually inspected and cleaned daily to prevent the build-up of fragments that could cause slipping and tripping hazards. This also serves to prevent damage or punctures to vehicles using the site. As part of this process loose combustible waste is collected and placed in the waste pile for processing and ultimately removal from site.

6.12 Reactions between wastes

The site accepts a wide range of waste types, all of which are non-hazardous. It is difficult to imagine any reaction between these types of waste, however, every load is inspected both as it arrives on site and when it is unloaded. If an adverse reaction has occurred in transit, then this would become apparent and necessary steps could be taken to deal with the situation.

The waste load would be deposited within the quarantine area and incompatible material would be separated either by hand or with site machinery and kept apart. Arrangements would be made by site management for the individual waste types to be removed from site, separately, to a suitably permitted facility for further treatment or disposal.

The site has a designated quarantine area where material showing signs of an adverse reaction would be isolated.

6.13 Deposited hot loads

The waste acceptance procedure at the site ensures that every load is checked before it is unloaded and further checks are made when the material is cleared to be off-loaded (see waste acceptance in section 8.1). Under these circumstances, it is highly unlikely that a 'hot load' would be accepted on site.

Should such an eventuality occur and a hot load is deposited on site the material would be immediately moved to the quarantine area where site staff would monitor or deal with the situation as necessary under the guidance of site management.

7.0 Preventing self-combustion

7.1 Managing storage time

On a daily basis each storage pile is visually inspected by the site manager for any anomalies, such as visual signs of heat, steam and vapour. Anomalies are actioned immediately by investigation and remedial action will be taken such as rotation of the material or damping down as deemed necessary.

Due to the nature of the business, site operators are located within the quarry areas for the majority of the working day, they continually and vigilantly monitor the condition of all the processes for potential fire risk situations.

Waste material arriving on site is sorted and processed very quickly. The aim is to deal with all waste material within a three day period and it is unlikely that any waste will remain on site for more than three weeks. At the start of each day all stockpiles are rotated mechanically to ensure that the material at the rear of the storage area is moved to the front, thus ensuring that the first in, first out policy is maintained. There is a constant turnover of the waste piles which alleviates any potential fire risks.

All waste accepted at the site is recorded by means of weighbridge tickets or transfer notes. This means that it is easier to identify waste that has been on site for longer than three days. The daily rotation of waste in the material awaiting processing stockpile is recorded in the site diary. Any waste identified as being on site for longer than three days without being processed will be treated as a matter of priority.

7.2 Monitoring and controlling temperatures

There is no active physical monitoring of the temperature of the waste piles but site staff are continually monitoring the piles for any obvious signs of raised temperatures. In most cases waste material is not kept on site long enough to heat up and constitute a fire hazard.

Out of hours, CCTV will cover the whole site and will be remotely monitored. Monitoring of the CCTV out of hours ensures a rapid response to any signs of fire.

7.3 Waste bale storage

There are no waste bales stored on this site. Waste arriving into the quarry is sorted, processed and stockpiled before being removed from site as a waste or a product for re-use.

8.0 Managing waste piles

8.1 Waste acceptance

All waste arriving on site undergoes an initial inspection by site staff to assess its suitability.

When the material has been accepted, the driver is directed to off load the vehicle in the appropriate area of the site. As the vehicle is unloaded site staff re-assess the material to ensure that there is nothing in the load that does not comply with the site permit. At this stage, they also check to ensure that the load is not hot or present any fire hazard. Non-permitted items are either loaded back onto the vehicle to be taken away or placed in the quarantine area awaiting further assessment.

8.2 Waste pile size

The height of stockpiles of material at the site is kept to a minimum wherever possible and there is a rapid turn-around of material in the waste processing area of the site. When the waste arriving on site has been sorted it is stored in discrete piles and containers around the processing area.

The only waste piles that contains potentially flammable material are the ones containing trommel fines (EWC 19 12 12) and the skip containing non-inert material that has been rejected during the processing of general waste. While the size of the pile containing the 19 12 12 waste varies greatly the maximum size is 15 x 5 x 4 metres giving a pile size of 300 cubic metres.

The residual non-inert material is stored in three 6 cubic metres skips prior to removal from site.

The maximum storage time for putrescible or flammable waste is three weeks although it is anticipated that the majority of the material will be processed within three days of arrival at site.

8.3 End of life vehicles

The facility does not accept end of life vehicles, nor is it permitted to do so.

8.4 Waste stored in containers

The only waste material stored in containers is the residual non-inert waste that is separated from the inert waste during waste processing. There are a maximum of three 6 cubic yard skips containing this waste type.

Full skips will remain on site for no more than three days to avoid heating during hot weather. In hot conditions the contents of the skips will be sprayed with water to ensure they remain cool and all efforts will be made to ensure that they are shaded from direct sunlight. The quarry is, however, open and little shade is available. Site staff, who are on site throughout the working day, will be instructed to inspect all full skips containing potentially flammable material on an hourly basis. In conditions where the temperatures exceed 25 degrees centigrade efforts will be made to remove full skips of sorted waste from the site within the working day that they are filled.

Should a skip containing waste appear to be heating to such an extent that a fire could potentially occur the site staff will inform the site manager who will ensure that the skip contents are emptied into the quarantine area and damped down. Following this the skip will be re-loaded and arrangements made for it to leave the site as soon as possible but no later than the same working day as the incident occurred.

9.0 Preventing fires spreading

9.1 Separation distances

A minimum of 2 metres separation distances are maintained on site between individual piles of material and the edge of the permitted area. The size of the site aids these separations.

9.2 Fire walls and bays

There are no fire walls on the site. Material with waste code 19 12 12 is stored separately from all other waste streams on a concrete pad and within its own concrete bay. A maximum of three skips containing residual non-inert waste are stored adjacent to the processing plant as shown on the attached plan.

10.0 Quarantine area

The quarantine area for this site, in the event of a fire, is at the southern end of the waste processing plant area as shown on the attached plan. There is sufficient space to store all of the combustible waste material on site in this area while still allowing access to all areas of the quarry for site staff and the emergency services.

There is a separation of at least two metres between the quarantine area and the site perimeter as well as any other individual waste piles.

The quarantine area is square in shape and is 15 metres by 15 metres.

The quarantine area is therefore 225 square meters in size. As the largest waste pile has a base of 75 square metres the quarantine area is more than adequate to hold 50% of this largest pile.

11.0 Detecting and suppressing fires

11.1 Detecting fires

The site will have 24 hour CCTV coverage with cameras monitoring the whole of the quarry area. Out of hours the cameras are monitored remotely. There is no heat sensing equipment on site but the 24 hour monitoring negates the requirement for this. The waste piles within the quarry are covered by these cameras and a fire would be quickly detected.

During operational hours the site has a staffing level such that any fires would be quickly detected and remedial action could be taken if necessary.

Any fire on site would be considered an emergency and the fire service would be contacted as a matter of course.

11.2 Suppressing fires

The designated incident controller, when appraised of a fire on site shall ensure:

- The emergency services are notified of the incident;
- Site senior management and technically competent managers are notified of the incident and requested to attend site if out of hours;

Fire extinguishers are available within the office buildings. Site staff will be trained on their use.

12.0 Dealing with a fire on site and the aftermath

12.1 Firefighting techniques

In the unlikely event of a fire the most senior member of staff on site would act as incident controller to deal with the situation.

To prevent an incident escalating and to reduce the spread of fire, there is a possibility to move unburnt material with the machines to an alternative area of the site, preferably the quarantine area. The initiation of this action would be taken by the incident controller and would always consider the safety of the employees. The assessment as to the feasibility of moving unburnt material would consider

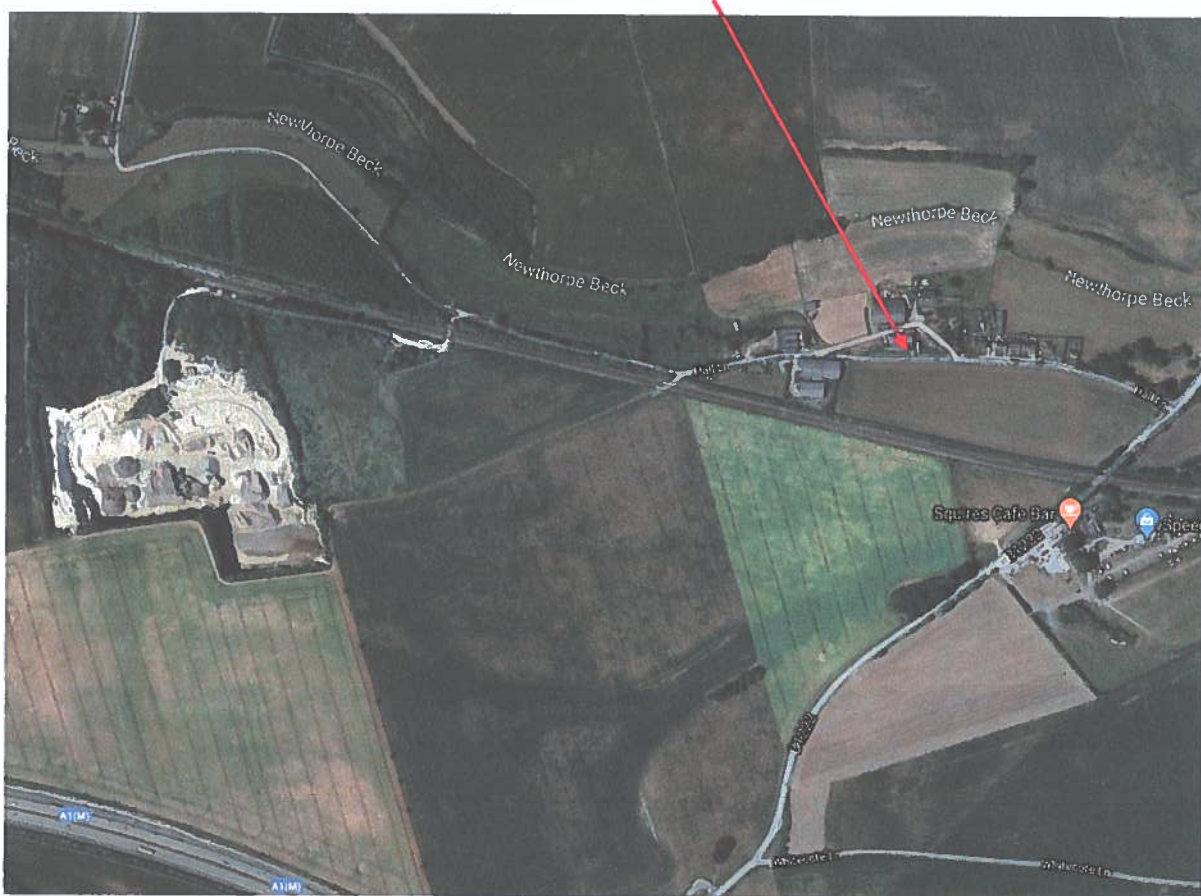
- The safety of the operator inside the machine;
- The direction of the smoke;
- The heat of the fire;
- The means of escape for the operator;
- The likelihood of the machine catching fire due to radiated heat.

In the case of a small fire there is the option of using one of many fire extinguishers placed around the site to attempt to bring it under control. Again, the factors relating to the health and safety of the operatives must be taken into account and at no point should a site operative compromise his health and safety.

The only vehicle access for emergency services is via the main gate located to the south of the site and the site access road via the B1222.

12.2 Water supplies

The nearest fire hydrant is located on Hall Lane, approximately 400 metres from the planned quarry edge and 750 metres from the storage area for the trommel fines (19 12 12) and is indicated on the map below with a red arrow.



North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service have confirmed that the hydrant on Hall Lane can deliver water at 1800 litres per minute. This equates to a total of 324,000 litres over a three hour period.

Newthorpe Beck runs within 310 metres of the site in the north and north east and water could be abstracted from this source, if necessary, by the emergency services.

The largest waste pile on site, trommel fines, has a maximum volume of 300 cubic metres. Fire prevention guidance states that a water supply of 2000 litres per minute for 3 hours is sufficient to deal with a waste pile of 300 cubic metres in volume. Therefore, a maximum of 360,000 litres of water would be required to deal with a fire in the trommel fines pile at its maximum capacity.

In addition to the water available from the hydrant on Hall Lane the company have an abstraction licence which allows them to abstract 15 cubic metres per hour. This equates to 45,000 litres of water over a three hour period. When the two sources are combined together this makes 369,000 litres of water which is more than the 360,000 litres required to fight a fire in the trommel fines.

12.3 Managing fire water

Only a small percentage of the site area is covered with an impermeable pavement in the form of reinforced concrete. This makes the retention and collection of 360,000 litres of water almost impossible.

As a consequence, it is proposed to let the fire water drain naturally into the surface of the quarry.

Trommel fines are predominantly made up of glass, ceramics, concrete or naturally occurring rocks and stone. It is not anticipated that fire water used to extinguish a fire in this waste stream would become contaminated enough to affect the groundwater in the area. There are no boreholes within 50 metres of the site that are used to provide water for human consumption.

Monitoring of groundwater quality will be undertaken following a fire (see 12.4 below).

12.4 During and after a fire

Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd have another site within the vicinity which currently has a permit to accept inert material. In the event of a fire at this site some incoming material could be diverted to the other site immediately and continue until such time as it is deemed acceptable to recommence waste acceptance at the site, or until the storage capacity has been reached. Other waste would be diverted to waste facilities within the area outside the control of Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd.

In the event of a fire, site staff will be made available to contact local residents to make them aware of the situation. Deployment of staff will be at the site management and emergency services discretion. In the extremely unlikely event that evacuation of the surrounding area be necessary then site staff would be in place to assist this process as well as to provide site specific information to the emergency services.

The Environment Agency will be informed of any fire on site within 4 hours of the incident.

Following any incident any fire damaged waste will be removed from site for handling and processing at another site. Any fire damaged property will be repaired or removed

from site as necessary. Any clearance of debris from the site, including clearance of access routes will be undertaken before the site is declared fit for operation again. The site will not re-open without the agreement of the Environment Agency and the fire service.

Following a fire on site daily monitoring of groundwater will be undertaken by the permit holders to ensure that fire water has not adversely affected the groundwater quality. This daily monitoring will continue for two weeks after the fire and subsequently at weekly intervals for six months after the incident. Groundwater testing results will be made available to the Environment Agency upon request.

13.0 Staff training

All site staff are trained in the site operating procedures, maintenance procedures, the use of fire-fighting equipment and emergency plans, including this fire prevention plan.

Refresher training and updates are given to site staff as and when required and the effectiveness of the training is tested through six monthly fire drills.

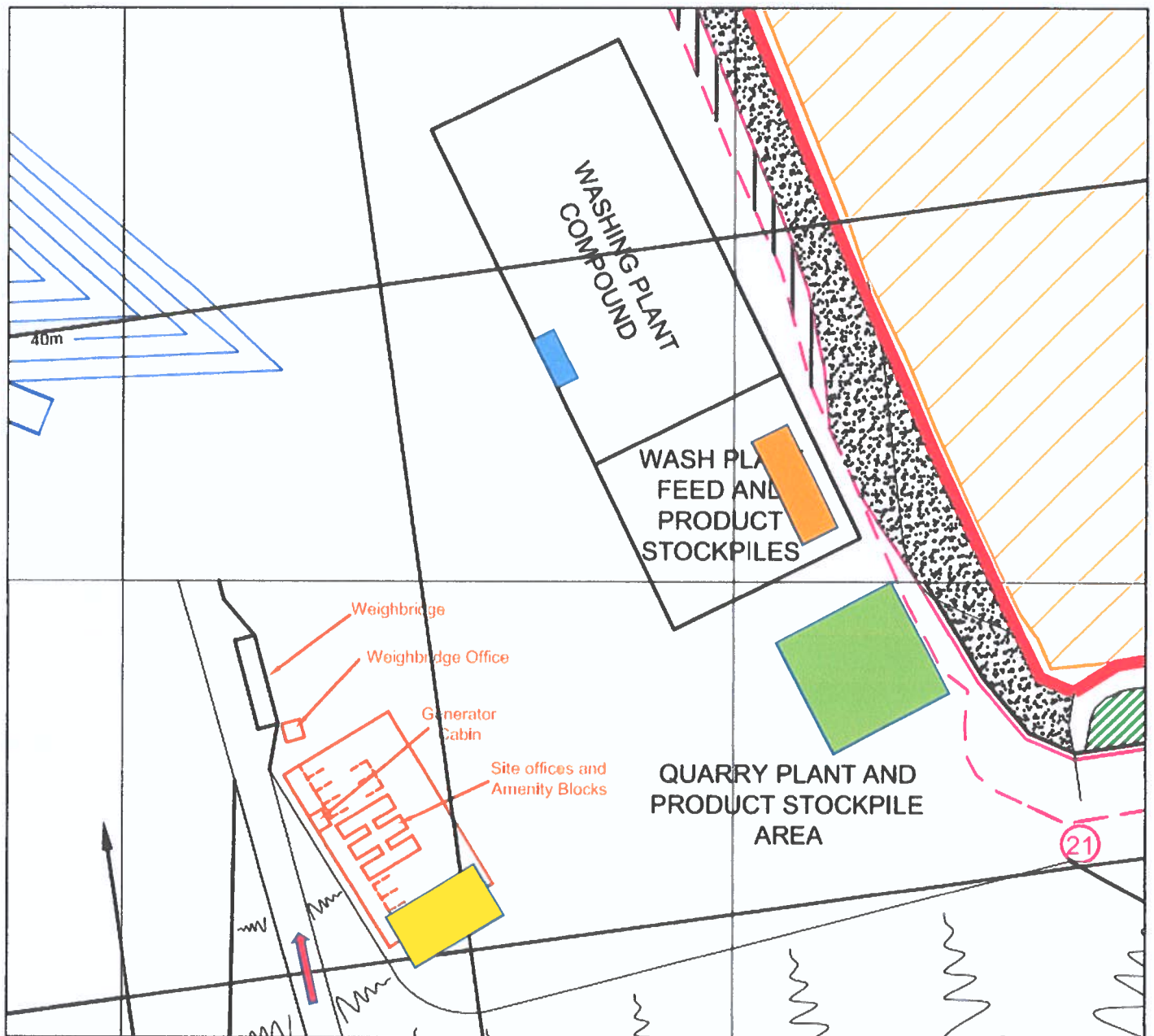
All training is documented, and the records are available for scrutiny on site. Each member of staff has their own training record where specific training sessions are documented.

14.0 Continual Improvement

Newthorpe Aggregates Ltd are dedicated to continually improving site operations through investment and modification in staff and infrastructure. This Fire Prevention Plan is due for review before the end of June each year. The next review is to be carried out prior to 30 June 2021. Any amendments made to this plan will be sent to the Environment Agency for their consideration and incorporation.







Appendix A – Drawings

Drawing No MSH/FPP/01 – Treatment site layout plan



Scale 1:666

Key:

-  Storage area for trommel fines (19 12 12)
-  Skips containing non-inert residual waste
-  Quarantine area
-  Emergency service access point
-  Area covered with impermeable pavement
-  Out of hours parking for mobile plant