FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1FR

Skip Co MCR Limited

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THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN **NOVEMBER 2026** OR AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REVIEW, WHICHEVER IS THE SOONER.

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Site Information & Key Contacts List

Site Address:	Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1FR		
Site Operator:	Skip Co MCR Ltd	**National Grid Ref:**	SD 38239 28323

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	OFFICE HOURS	OUT OF HOURS
Sam Fisher	Director & TCM	07791 274584	TBC
Zoe Whalen	Director	0161 788 0077	TBC
Salford Royal Stott Lane, Salford, M6 8HD	Main NHS Hospital	0161 789 7373	999
	Accident & Emergency (A&E) – 12-hour service	999	999
The Willows Surgery Lords Avenue, Salford, M5 5JR	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	0161 736 2356	999 or 112
Greater Manchester Police Talbot Road, Old Trafford, Stretford, Manchester, M32 0UX	Local Police Non-Emergency	101 OR 0161 872 5050	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service 246-248 Park Road, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester M32 8RJ	**Fire and Rescue Service** (in Emergency Dial 999)	999 or 0161 608 9202	999 or 112
Environment Agency Richard Fairclough House, Knutsford Road, Latchford, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 1HT	Local Environment Agency Office	03708 506506	0800 80 70 60
Trafford Council Talbot Road, Old Trafford, Stretford, Manchester, M32 0TH	County Council General Enquiries	0161 912 2000	0161 912 2000
Oaktree Environmental Ltd Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Specialist Advisor (Waste and Planning Issues)	01606 558833	n/a

KEY RECEPTOR CONTACT LIST

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Jofson Forklifts Manchester – Moorings Road, Tenax Circle, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1FR	Adjacent premises	0161 646 0123
DrainFlo Ltd – The Power House, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1BN	Adjacent premises – construction company	0161 509 6582
Tydesley Distribution Services (TDS)	Adjacent premises – warehouse	0161 703 8523
Procter & Gamble – Old Reds, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester M17 1FR	Adjacent premises – warehouse	0161 875 6000
Executive Car Wash – Tenax Circle, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1JT	Adjacent premises – car wash	0161 872 9629

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

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Skip Co MCR Limited (the Operator) to prepare this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP).

1.1.2 The FPP assesses the fire risk associated with the storage and treatment of combustible waste at Waste Transfer Station Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1FR.

1.1.3 The site is operated in accordance with Environmental Permit Ref. WE9161AA operating as a household, commercial & industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment.

1.1.4 The permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. TPR/3455/02 Permit Boundary Plan. All references to 'the site' in this FPP refer to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.

1.1.5 All site staff and contractors must be aware and understand the contents of this FPP and what they must do during a fire. A copy of this FPP will be kept on site at all times and be made available to all members of staff.

1.1.6 In the event of a fire, the Fire & Rescue Service and EA would be able to view this FPP to ensure the actions set out are implemented to meet the objectives shown in Section 1.2.2.

1.1.7 Contact details for neighbouring business and receptors within the immediate vicinity of the site are kept on site. In the event of a fire these receptors would be contacted to alert them of the fire.

1.1.8 In addition to this FPP the site is managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.2 Fire Prevention Plan Objectives

1.2.1 This FPP has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance on Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits (updated 11th January 2021). The FPP guidance requires that the FPP accounts for the fire risk from potentially combustible waste types stored on site.

1.2.2 This FPP has been designed to meet the following objectives:

a) To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening.
b) To aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.
c) To minimise the spread of a fire within the site and to surrounding neighbouring sites; and,
d) To minimise impact of fire on people, environment, and businesses.

1.2.3 All staff working on site must understand the content of this FPP to know what to do:

a) To prevent a fire occurring.
b) During a fire if one breaks out.

1.3 Reviewing and Monitoring this FPP

1.3.1 This FPP is considered a 'live' document which will be reviewed on a biannual basis (once every two years), if there are changes to FPP guidance and or if any of the following occur:

a) A fire incident.
b) Additional combustible waste types are accepted on to site.
c) An increase in the annual throughput of combustible waste accepted.
d) An increase in the amount of combustible waste stored.
e) The construction of new infrastructure e.g. buildings.
f) The installation of new plant / equipment.

1.3.2 Reference should be made to Sections 7.2 and 7.3 which details procedures for staff training in the event of any changes in relations to the FPP.

1.3.3 Reference should be made to Table 1.1 which details the methods and procedures to maintain compliance with the FPP guidance.

Table 1.1 Staff Training

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

1.4 Site Operations

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

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360^{o} excavator or by hand).
b) Manual separation (by picking line).
c) Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment).
d) Baling (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment).
e) Crushing (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment).
f) Storage (prior to removal).

1.4.2 The above activities are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan, Drawing No. TPR/3455/03.

1.5 Hours of Operation

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

Monday to Friday	07:00 - 18:00
Saturday	07:00 - 13:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	Closed

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

1.5.3 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised vehicular or pedestrian access.

1.6 Staffing and Management

1.6.1 Table 1.2 below details the minimum staff structure required when the site is open for the reception and processing of waste and, therefore, shows the minimum number of staff available to tackle a fire on site during operational hours.

1.6.2 Site management will train operational staff in the contents of the FPP to ensure they can be considered suitable to assist in tackling a fire at the site ensuring the objective in Section 1.2.2 are met.

Table 1.2 - Staffing Levels

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Site manager	1	Overseeing and co-ordinating all activities which take place at the site
TCM	1	Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with Health & Safety Legislation
Machine / Plant Operator's	3	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation
Site operatives (pickers)	6-8	Responsible for the processing / picking / separation of waste
Administration staff	2	Office/administrative duties
Banksman	1	Trained operative to direct vehicle movements onto / around the site

1.7 Plant and Equipment

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

Table 1.3 - Plant & Equipment

Item	Number	Function
Crusher	*1*	Crushing of waste to reduce particle size
Excavator	*3*	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Loading shovel	*1*	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Trommel screener	*1*	Mechanical separation of wastes by type
Picking station (including conveyor belt and magnet)	*1*	Mechanical and manual separation of wastes by type
Baler	*1*	Baling (compression) of material

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

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

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

Item	Number	Function
Excavator	*3*	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Loading shovel	*1*	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

1.7.4 Maintenance of all site plant is described in Section 2.5 of this FPP.

1.8 Correspondence with Fire and Rescue Service

1.8.1 The Operator will seek a two-yearly response from the EA and FRS (or sooner should a fire incident occur) with regards to their FPP and associated operations on site. This regular correspondence will ensure all measures to prevent, mitigate and contain fires on site are up to date and deemed sufficient by the FRS.

1.8.2 The FRS were contacted during the preparation to obtain information relating to the nearest fire hydrants to the site, see Drawing No. TPR/3455/03 and Section 10.3 for further information.

1.9 Sensitive Receptors

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

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

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

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

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

1.9.5 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are listed in Table 1.5 Sensitive receptors are also illustrated on Drawing No. TPR/3455/04 Receptor Plan, see Appendix I.

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

Table 1.5 – Sensitive Receptors

No.	Receptor	Receptor Type	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
1	Trafford Park Industrial Estate	Industrial / commercial premises	North, east, south and west	0
2	Trafford Park Road	Infrastructure	North / east	0
3	Jofson Forklifts	Commercial	South	0
4	Tyldesley Distribution Services	Commercial	West	30
5	Moorings Road	Infrastructure	South	35
6	Manchester Ship Canal	Surface water feature / local wildlife site	North	400
7	Trafford Ecology Park Groundwork	Local wildlife site	South-east	400
8	Residential Dwellings (Canterbury Gardens)	Residential	North	950

2 Managing Common Causes of Fire

2.1 Details

2.1.1 Table 2.1 outlines common causes of fire and outlines specific examples of these sources, the associated risks and any mitigation measures necessary to manage them:

Table 2.1 - Common fire sources and mitigation

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Arson or vandalism	Deliberate ignition of wastes by intruder(s) and/or vandalism of site infrastructure, plant and/or machinery which may give rise to malfunction or compromise the integrity of waste storage/containment measures	Medium	• Suitable site security infrastructure. • Vehicle checks on arrival to the site. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Staff training / toolbox talks.	Negligible
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	• Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Any liquid/fuel/oil storage is double bunded storage areas. • Weekly checks of site surfacing and spill kits. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift.	Negligible
Electrical appliances and cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as a result of a power surge	Medium	• Fixed wiring testing is carried out 5 years and portable appliances are PAT tested 12 months in accordance with Legislation. • Daily checks for dust and fluff on wiring / electrical appliances.	Low
Discarded smoking materials	Risk of ignition of stored wastes from smoking materials which have not been fully distinguished	Low	• Smoking (including e cigarettes) is not permitted on site. Any persons wanting to smoke will have to do so off site (6m from the perimeter boundary).	Negligible
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Low	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer.	Low
Hot works	e.g. welding, soldering, cutting, etc. which involve the use of high temperature equipment which may be a source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	Medium	• No hot works will take place on site.	Low
Industrial heating	Industrial heaters and/or pipework used to heat internal and external areas on site which may, in turn, supply heat to stored wastes increasing the risk of combustion	Low	• There are no industrial heaters (or associated pipework) used heat areas of the site.	Low
Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	High	• Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes. • Daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment. • Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift.	Low

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff	Light waste and ambient particulates with high combustibility settling and building up in key areas in and around plant/machinery and around exhausts	High	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day.	Low
Hot loads	Imported wastes which may contain materials which are above ambient temperature	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load.	Low
Overhead power lines	Any overhead power lines on or around the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	Low	• The location of the quarantine area and combustible waste storage have been positioned in consideration of the overhead power lines that traverse the site. • Mixed combustible waste that is considered the highest potential for combustion is tipped / processed within a building which will provide protection from overhead power lines.	Negligible
Ignition sources	Activities or appliances which use a source of both primary and residual heat to treat waste or manufacturer material or plant/equipment	Medium	• Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day. • Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes. • No idling policy in place.	Low
Other combustible non-waste materials on or near the site not mentioned above i.e. gas cylinders / LPG tanks	Any combustible non-waste materials on or near the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. • Dedicated storage areas for cylinders and LPG tanks on site.	Low
Reaction between wastes	Combustible waste piles may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects if wastes react	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load.	Low
Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	Fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing from site vehicles can combust or cause accidents leading to combustion	High	• Spill kits available throughout the site. • Suitable and sealed drainage system. • Continuous (minimum twice daily) checks for spillages around the site. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer.	Low
“Tramp” metal	Metal could be hot from mechanical processing and interact with lighter waste causing a fire	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load containing batteries. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • No mechanical treatment of scrap metal expected to take place at the site other than separation via an overband magnet.	Low

2.2 Fuel, Oil & Hazardous Material Storage

2.2.1 No gas cylinders or aerosols will be accepted for storage at the site, nor will there be chemicals present on site.

2.2.2 No fuel or oil will be stored at the site. If the operator chooses to store fuel or oil at the site in future, the following procedures will apply:

a) Tanks will be surrounded by a bund capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel stored in the tank.
b) All pipework and associated infrastructure will be enclosed within the bund.
c) A lock will be fitted to the tank valve to prevent unauthorised operation.
d) All valves and gauges on the bund will be constructed to prevent damage caused by frost.
e) No combustible waste will be stored within 6 metres of any fuel/fluid's storage without a fire wall in place.
f) Tanks storing fuel, oil or hazardous material will be clearly marked showing the product within and their capacity.

2.3 Hot Works Procedure

2.3.1 No hot works will take place at the site.

2.4 Smoking Policy

2.4.1 Smoking (including e-cigarettes) is prohibited on site. Any persons wanting to smoke will have to do so 6m from the permit boundary and waste storage areas.

2.5 Plant and Equipment Maintenance

2.5.1 Plant and equipment including the operators own fleet of vehicles will be maintained and serviced in line with manufacturer's recommendations. All plant and equipment will be subject to preventative maintenance checks by site operatives to ensure safe operation and

prevent situations which may give rise to faults or malfunction, see Appendix II Preventative Maintenance Checklist.

2.5.2 Site management will undertake or delegate additional preventative maintenance checks on a more frequent basis i.e. daily, before, during and 1 hour at the end of each working day using a checklist similar to that in Appendix II to ensure the following:

a) Machinery is mechanically sound for use and no presence of black fumes or trailing liquids visible prior to use or following shutoff of plant/equipment.
b) Mobile plant is stored in the out-of-hours plant storage area as shown on Drawing No TPR/3455/03 following cessation of activities and external separation distances of 6m are observed between plant and any combustible or flammable material.
c) No plant will be stored in the buildings out-of-hours.
d) Plant which is not in use for any extended period is stored at least 6 metres from combustible waste in the dedicated area on site.
e) All plant and equipment vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers in the cab. Rubber strips are not considered appropriate as they are usually removed via uneven and bumpy ground.
f) Dust from processing/treatment operations on site can settle throughout the working day onto processing plant, plant exhausts and engine parts so a fire-watch will be implemented after cessation of works and equipment powered down for 1 hour each day to remove any dust/fluff using brushes, hoses etc... Any build of dust/fluff will be removed from the equipment and deposited into a container to await removal from site and site management informed.

2.6 Site Security

2.6.1 Site security is important to reduce the likelihood of unauthorised access to the site. The site is situated within Trafford Park Industrial Estate with the only ingress / egress to the site being off Trafford Park Road within the industrial estate.

2.6.2 The perimeter of the site is secured with 2.4m high palisade fencing and metal storage containers to the east, 2.4m high green powder coat mesh fencing with 2.4m high steel sheets to the south and west and 2.4m high green powder coat mesh fencing to the north.

2.6.3 Whenever the site is unmanned / out-of-hours gates will be locked to prevent unauthorised access. It is considered the above security features will minimise the risk of unauthorised access.

2.6.4 In addition to the above, the site has 24-hour CCTV covering all operational and waste storage areas on site which is remotely accessible by site management. All cameras are pan, tilt and zoom 360-degree coverage over a 50m distance meaning all areas of the site are monitored.

2.6.5 Any unusual or suspicious activity picked up which is not in line with site specific procedures will mean a call to the emergency services which would present the risk of arson.

2.6.6 The site security measures will be inspected on a weekly basis and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within 7 working days. All repairs will be noted on the site diary within 24 hours of the event.

2.6.7 If unauthorised access becomes apparent as a problem at the site, the security measures will be reviewed, and improvements implemented.

2.7 Electrical Faults or Damaged/Exposed Electrical Cables

2.7.1 All fixed wiring electrical cabling on site will be inspected daily by staff and serviced in accordance with Legislation (3/5 years) by fully qualified and certified electrical contractors

to undertake both Planned Preventative Maintenance and Reactive Maintenance (under contract) of the following:

a) Fire detection & alarm system;
b) Emergency lighting;
c) Machinery checks / services (as per manufacturers' instructions).

2.7.2 In terms of portable appliance testing (PAT), this will be serviced annually by qualified and certified electrical contractors.

2.7.3 Weekly inspections of cabling, etc. will be undertaken and the inspection checklists can be used as a reference. Any potential ignition sources from suspected electrical faults will be isolated and the appointed electrical contractors will be contacted immediately to rectify the situation. Where possible, staff will immediately remove any stored wastes from the vicinity of the fault area or cable traverse if safe to do so.

2.7.4 All electrical points will be turned off at least 10 minutes before the site closes (other than those used for CCTV) to ensure the risk of short circuiting is minimised.

3 Waste Acceptance Procedures

3.1 General

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.5 The loads will undergo a further inspection upon arrival and when being tipped at the site. Any wastes identified during these inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted and removed/quarantined immediately to await safe removal

from site. The EA will be contacted (where necessary) if the non-conforming waste discovered is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions or a potential risk of combustion.

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

3.2 Waste Storage and Treatment Procedure

3.2.1 Following acceptance, the loads of mixed HCI skip waste is tipped in the main waste reception, inspection and sorting area within the tipping and sorting building (**AREA 1**). Following tipping the waste is subject to the following:

a) If **AREA 1** is at maximum capacity waste will be tipped in the external yard **AREA 1A** while tipped loads in **AREA 1** are processed.
b) Tipped waste will undergo an inspection to remove any non-conforming material (if any) which is picked out and immediately quarantined for removal from site.
c) Once any non-conforming material has been removed, the bulkier items will be removed by a grab and placed in **AREA 2**.
d) Wastes that are to undergo further separation via screening and the picking line are placed in a free-standing stockpile in **AREA 3** adjacent to the hopper.
e) Waste from **AREA 3** is deposited into the hopper and transferred through the trommel, screened fines that are <25mm (trommel fines) are deposited in a bay below the screener (**AREA 5**). These fines will be removed from site for deposit at an appropriately permitted site.
f) The remaining waste continues via a conveyor belt over a picking line to be hand sorted. Mixed light waste including plastic etc is placed into a sealed container (**AREA 4**). Wood is hand sorted and stored in **AREA 8.**
g) An overband magnet removes any fragments of metal from the waste being transferred along the conveyor belt which is deposited into a sealed container (**AREA 6**).
h) Following the above the remaining wastes should be heavier items consisting of inert construction and demolition waste (stone, concrete hardcore). This material falls off the end of the conveyor into a bay at the end of the conveyor belt (**AREA 9**).
i) Soil is deposited into a bay adjacent to the trommel (**AREA 7**).

j) Sorted paper and cardboard that is to undergo baling is temporarily stored in **AREA 11** awaiting treatment. Once processed waste bales are stored in a bay (**AREA 12**).

k) Stone, concrete and hardcore stored in AREA 9 is further processed by crushing to produce secondary aggregate product for resale in the construction industry. The processed aggregate product is stored in a secure bay (**AREA 10**).

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

4.1 General

4.1.1 All waste stored on site will comply with Section 9.1 of the EA's FPP guidance, reference should be made to Drawing No. TPR/3455/03 Site Layout & Fire Plan for details of waste stored and the indicative storage locations on site.

4.1.2 The operator will minimise pile sizes and waste storage time where possible. The maximum time waste will be stored on site is five days, this short storage time significantly reduces the chance of internal heating in waste piles causing combustion. Maximum storage durations for each waste time are illustrated in Table 4.1 and Drawing No. TPR/3455/03. It is important to note these are the maximum storage times (accounting for potential delays in removal i.e. transport issues) and waste is typically removed every 2-3 days.

4.2 Waste Storage Table

4.2.1 Table 4.1 details the maximum quantity, location and duration for all wastes stored on site. This ensures all piles are stored in accordance with Section 9.1 of the FPP guidance.

4.2.2 The storage table has been based on the maximum volumes of waste the site could store at any one time.

4.2.3 All waste stored in bays will be stored with a minimum 1m freeboard from the maximum height of the bay walls.

Table 4.1 – Waste Storage Table

Waste Storage Area Details												
Plan Ref	**Description**	**Storage type**	**Containment**	**Height / width of firewall (m)**	**Max width of pile (m)**	**Max length of pile (m)**	**Max height of pile (m)**	**Approx. area (m2)**	**Conversion factor used**	**Approx. volume (m3)**	**Max storage time**	**Comments**
AREA 1	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Free-standing against concrete panel wall	5 / 0.6	13.5	6	4	81	0.333	108	<1 week	Mixed loads are deposited here for sorting.
AREA 1A	Temporary waste reception area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Free-standing stockpile	n/a	8	7	3	56	0.333	56	<1 week	As above
AREA 2	Non-recyclable / bulky waste	Free-standing (sorted by hand or grab)	Freestanding in open fronted building	5 / 0.6	8	6	4	48	0.333	64	<1 week	Larger items of waste that cannot be recycled will be stored here and removed from site for further treatment at a suitably permitted facility
AREA 3	Mixed HCI waste feed pile	Free-standing (sorted by hand or grab)	Freestanding in open fronted building	3 / 0.6	6	6	2	36	0.333	24	<1 week	Waste to be fed through the feed hopper, trommel / picking line
AREA 4	Lights (mixed waste plastic etc)	Container (sorted by hand or grab)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 5	<25mm screened fines for landfill	Processed by trommel screen	Freestanding in concrete panel bay beneath trommel	4 / 0.6	4	3	2	12	0.75	18	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 6	Scrap metal	Container (Processed / sorted by overband magnet)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Scrap metal that has been separated by hand or the overband magnet on the picking line.
AREA 7	Soil	Processed by trommel screen	Concrete interlocking walls	3 / 0.6	5	5	2	25	0.75	38	<1 week	Non-combustible waste
AREA 8	Wood	Container (sorted by hand or grab)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 9	Stone / concrete / hardcore	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	5 / 0.6	14	8	4	112	0.75	336	<4 weeks	Non-combustible waste
AREA 10	Crushed stone / concrete / hardcore	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	5 / 0.6	5	5	4	25	0.75	75	<4 weeks	Non-combustible waste
AREA 11	Paper / cardboard	Container (sorted by hand or grab)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Volume based per container
AREA 12	Baled paper / cardboard	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	3 / 0.6	6.5	5	2	32.5	1	65	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 13	Mixed general waste	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	4 / 0.6	10.5	6	2	63	0.75	95	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.

4.3 Conversion Factors

4.3.1 The conversion factors used in Table 4.1 for calculating waste pile sizes are set out below.

Table 4.2 – Conversion Factors

Conversion Factors
Conversion factors for waste piles are worked out using the following methods set out by the Environment Agency
The maximum length width pile is based on the largest dimension – the volume of the pile has been calculated using the area x height x relevant conversion factor
Conversion of 1 for materials stored within containers, area of storage in stackable containers and waste/bale stacks
Conversion of 0.75 for waste stored within a bay comprising volume of rectangle + pyramid
Conversion of 0.3333 for waste stored in a free-standing stockpile
All containers can be moved and are accessible from one side so a fire can be extinguished

4.4 Removal of Waste

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

4.4.2 Each waste storage area is inspected throughout the day by operational staff and in the event of a fire has suitable techniques shown in various sections of this FPP to ensure any fire could be extinguished within the limitations set out in the FPP guidance.

4.4.3 The waste material will be stored in its largest form for as long as practicably possible before treating and moving it off site.

4.5 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (free standing piles)

4.5.1 Table 4.3 details the combustible waste piles stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of the waste combusting. It must be noted **AREAS 5, 7, 9 & 10** are not included in the table as they are not combustible wastes.

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

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREAS 1-1A Waste reception area (mixed HCI waste) **AREA 2** Partly processed / sorted mixed HCI waste	• **AREA 1 / 1A** is the waste reception (tipping) sorting and processing area where mixed HCI waste is deposited upon arrival to the site. Wastes will only be deposited in **AREA 1A** if **AREA 1** is at maximum capacity. • Waste is stored in the waste reception area for a maximum of <1 week, waste is typically removed / processed within 2 working days, significantly reducing the potential for self-combustion. • Wastes in **AREA 1** undergo an initial manual sorting / separation via grabs bulkier items and fractions of non-recyclable waste is moved into **AREA 2** prior to storage or undergoing further treatment. • The remaining smaller fractions of mixed waste that require further mechanical separation, which as above typically comprises largely of C&D waste with a small amount of HCI waste is moved to **AREA 3** to await processing through the trommel / picking line. • The above waste storage areas are all free-standing stockpiles stored internally within a building structure providing protection from external heating from the weather. • The above wastes stored in these areas will not have undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste.

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
	• The waste in these stockpiles will be tipped at right hand side of the stockpile and extracted from the left in an anticlockwise formation ensuring the first in first out principle applies. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is located within the building providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • A full deep clean of the waste storage areas will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there are no contrary items of waste which have been stored longer than necessary. All storage areas will not undergo a deep clean at the same time. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**
AREA 13 Mixed general waste	• These storage areas comprise interlocking block concrete storage bays. • Wastes will be stored with a 1m freeboard from the top of the bay wall. All bays are open at the front meaning there is access available at all times in the event of a fire. • Waste will be stored in the bays for a maximum of 1 week (or when the bays are full whichever is the sooner). • To comply fully with the FPP guidance, the entire pile will be cleared and deep cleaned every 12 weeks prevent any build-up of residual material. All storage areas will not undergo a deep clean at the same time. • As the waste in these areas has been separated by waste type, they are unlikely to contain any material which is likely to cause combustion i.e. a hot load or lithium battery. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is located on site providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**

4.6 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (containers)

4.6.1 Table 4.4 below details the storage and monitoring for combustible waste stored in containers and procedures to reduce the risk of waste combusting.

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

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 4 Lights (mixed waste) **AREA 8** Wood **AREA 11** Paper and cardboard	• The waste stored in these containers will comprise sorted lights wastes, wood paper and cardboard. • Paper and cardboard are stored prior to baling. • All containers are stored on the ground and replaced by empty containers once removed off site. • The waste in containers has been sorted so unlikely to contain any hot loads or incompatible waste which could lead to a spark or overheating causing a fire. • The containers will be removed from site within 1 week or sooner if full. • The containers are accessible from at least on side and from the top in the event of a fire occurring in the skip to allow access for firefighting. • The waste will not exceed the height of the containers. • In the event of a fire breaking out in the containers, all can be dragged into the quarantine area by mobile plant to reduce the spread i.e. to another skip or adjacent waste piles. • Waste can be visually monitored 24/7 throughout the day by site operatives and by CCTV out-of-operational hours. • In terms of moving the waste in a fire incident, site management or the FRS will decide on the best course of action from a practical and safety point of view. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**
AREA 6 Scrap metal	• Waste stored in this container will comprise of sorted scrap metal that has been separated by the overband magnet at the end of the picking line. • All containers are stored on the ground and replaced by empty containers once removed off site. • The waste in containers has been sorted so unlikely to contain any hot loads or incompatible waste which could lead to a spark or overheating causing a fire. • The containers will be removed from site within 1 week or sooner if full. • The containers are accessible from at least on side and from the top in the event of a fire occurring in the skip to allow access for firefighting. • The waste will not exceed the height of the containers. • In the event of a fire breaking out in the containers, all can be dragged into the quarantine area by mobile plant to reduce the spread i.e. to another skip or adjacent waste piles. • Waste can be visually monitored 24/7 throughout the day by site operatives and by CCTV out-of-operational hours. • In terms of moving the waste in a fire incident, site management or the FRS will decide on the best course of action from a practical and safety point of view. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**

4.7 Storage / Monitoring procedures (baled waste)

4.7.1 Table 4.5 below details the storage and monitoring for combustible piles for baled waste stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of waste combusting.

Table 4.5 - Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (baled)

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 12 Paper / cardboard	• **AREA 12** comprises of interlocking concrete bay for storage of baled paper / cardboard. • Bales will be stored with a 1m freeboard from the top of the bay wall. All bays are open fronted meaning there is access available at all times in the event of a fire. • Waste will be stored in the bays for a maximum of 1 week (or when the bays are full whichever is the sooner). • To comply fully with the FPP guidance, the entire pile will be cleared and deep cleaned every 12 weeks to prevent any build-up of residual material. All storage areas will not undergo a deep clean at the same time. • The bales are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of fire. • Waste can be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and CCTV. In addition to the CCTV, the waste will be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives. • All waste and mobile plant undergoes a final check one hour before operations cease. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**

4.8 Fire Walls and Bays

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

4.8.2 Reduce the need for 6m separation distances between different waste piles; and reduce the need to provide a 6m separation from the waste and permit or site boundary.

4.8.3 Table 4.6 details the type of wall and demonstrates their properties to:

a) resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming); and,

b) have a fire resistance period of at least 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated and to enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.

Table 4.6 – Fire wall details and specifications

Firewall type	Width	Site location / use	Specification
Lego Blocks	**0.8m**	**External bays and surrounding fire walls**	**Class A under EN 13501-1:2007+1:20009: Fire classification of construction products and building elements. Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests: concrete structures over 100mm will have a fire resistance of 1200°C for 4 hours.**

4.8.4 The above walls are checked throughout the day by staff and recorded on the weekly inspections checklist, if any gaps or damage to the walls are present which could compromise their integrity will be repaired and sealed as soon as practically possible.

4.8.5 All waste stored against fire walls will have a suitable freeboard of at least 1m but it is not possible to scientifically calculate the flame height as each waste pile is different and could contain a number of different sizes/grades of waste leading to a lesser or greater flame height.

4.9 External heating from hot weather

4.9.1 It is considered that external waste will not be at risk from over-heating as the only combustible waste stored externally will be sorted waste in bays and as waste in each bay will be subject to continual movement and monitoring, the waste will not be stored for a period where it could combust from exposure to sunlight.

4.9.2 Waste stored in external bays will largely consist of inert construction & demolition waste (soil, stones, concrete, hardcore) which is not considered sensitive to external heating from hot weather.

4.9.3 To reduce the risk of self-combustion from external heating, the site will deploy the following measures:

a) In the event of a drought period i.e. three hot days where weather conditions would exceed 25^0C / 75^0F, which the operator would know in advance via the Met Office, the monitoring frequency of these piles will be increased to at least three times every 12 hours per day and the piles would undergo additional dousing using hoses and sprinkler systems.

b) The piles can be easily supressed using hoses in the event of early fire detection i.e. smoke, steam, flames.

c) No combustible waste is stored for longer than 1 week and therefore in accordance with FPP guidance, due to this, no monitoring i.e. temperature checks, thermal probes are considered necessary. The site would only look to deploy the use of thermal imaging cameras / probing would be in extenuating circumstances i.e. closure of destination sites, transport failures, staff illness where the waste could be stored excessively i.e. up to 12 weeks. This would occur only on very rare occasions and the EA would be contacted in this scenario.

4.10 Stock Rotation and Seasonal Variations

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

4.10.2 In the event of destination site closures or seasonal demands for wastes leading to a longer storage duration, the operator can divert incoming waste and send stored waste to alternative site's using the EAs public register for alternative sites who could take this material, or they would contact the destination sites where waste from the site will be sent.

5 Site Inspection Programme

5.1 Daily Checks

5.1.1 Site management are responsible for staff and contractors carrying out fire watches including daily site walks for checking drainage systems, security measures, out-of-hours plant (hot exhausts) and waste storage areas. Site management can reference the Inspection Checklists shown in Appendix II but may use internal check sheets.

5.1.2 Weekly inspections of firefighting equipment also take place to ensure they are fit for purpose and there are sufficient quantities available on site.

5.1.3 The fire watches/site inspections will take place regularly throughout the day when plant is idle but recorded at least once at the end of the working day before the site closes to ensure the risk of a potential fire has been reduced.

5.1.4 Housekeeping checks are undertaken at the end of each working day to collect any materials that have become windblown from the appropriate storage areas.

5.1.5 Carrying out the above checks daily will keep the levels of dust, fibre, paper and other loose combustible materials, which could aid in the acceleration of a fire, on site surfaces to a minimum and ensure all containment of wastes on site are functioning effectively in accordance with the storage limitations provided in the table on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03.

5.2 Staff Training

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

5.2.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 12 months to test that the plan works. The first test will take place within one month of the

agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the EMS. The Inspection Checklists may also be used during the drill.

5.3 Toolbox Talks

5.3.1 All operational staff on site have received fire awareness training / toolbox talks off trained staff i.e. the operations, site or technically competence manager on their staff induction to detect early signs of fire and to minimise the chance of a fire breaking out in order to meet the three objectives.

6 Quarantine Area

6.1 Quarantine Area Details

6.1.1 In accordance with the EA's FPP guidance an area of the site has been designated as the quarantine area. The location of the quarantine area is shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03, which is accessible at all times. The quarantine area is situated in the centre of the site and has a 6m buffer from all waste storage and operational areas (including the permit boundary).

6.1.2 It is considered the largest combustible waste pile is **AREA 1** comprising of the waste tipping / reception area. If this area was full, the maximum volume would equate to approximately 108m^3 of waste material, meaning the quarantine area on site would need to hold 54m^3 of waste material.

6.1.3 The quarantine area proposed measures 85m^2 and has a volume capacity of 57m^3 (if wastes are piled 2m high using 0.333 conversion factor) which is capable of holding more than 50% of the waste in **AREA 1**.

6.1.4 Waste would be moved to the quarantine area using mobile plant available at the site i.e. telehandlers. The out-of-hours storage locations for mobile plant is shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03.

6.1.5 In the event of a fire, the quarantine area will be used to either isolate wastes which are smouldering to allow safe dissipation of heat without placing other areas on site at risk of ignition; or, to remove any wastes stored in piles/containers near any material affected by a fire to prevent fire spreading to adjacent piles.

6.1.6 Waste will only be moved to the quarantine area if safe to do so following judgement by site management co-ordinating the fire response procedure or the FRS.

7 Detecting Fires & Response Procedures

7.1 Fire detection procedure (manual)

7.1.1 If a fire is detected or suspected by a member of staff during operational hours, the relevant person will conduct the following procedure report to site management:

a) Raise the fire alarm (if not already done by another staff member) or sound fire alarms/communicate via radio or ring out-of-hours key holders. **Timescale for this will be upon detection i.e. seconds**

b) Assess the intensity and scale of the fire and make a judgment as to whether the fire can be managed without the requirement for assistance from the emergency services i.e. using the hose or fire extinguishers. **This process should take less than 60 seconds. If fire requires further assistance, a call will be logged to the FRS then the procedures in 8.1 followed.**

c) Initiate evacuation of staff and visitors on site to the meeting point and instruct delegated person(s) to conduct a roll-call to ensure all site users are accounted for. **Timescale variable depending on staff on site – estimated within 5 minutes.**

d) If viable and safe, instruct necessary site staff to commence extinguishment. **Timescale variable depending on size of fire, suppression can be within minutes if safe to do so.**

7.2 Automated/out-of-hours detection

7.2.1 Both all internal and external areas of the site benefit from a 24 hour remotely accessible motion sensor CCTV system. The motion sensors will detect any sudden movement i.e. a piece of falling waste, animals, intruders or trespassers. Senior management including the site manager and directors have access to CCTV footage via mobile devices, outside of operational hours the CCTV system will automatically send notifications to senior management to alert them of any of the above detections.

7.2.2 The CCTV also benefits from flame detection systems installed around the site. The flame detection system can detect rises in temperatures and flames allowing for early detection of a fire. If there are any raises in temperatures or flames detected it would result in an automatic alarm call to the operator and the FRS.

7.2.3 The design, installation and maintenance of all automated detection systems are covered by an appropriate UKAS-accredited third-party certification scheme.

8 Fire Response Procedures

8.1 Response Procedure

8.1.1 Further to the measures detailed in Section 7, the following procedure would apply in the event of an incident:

a) Call the Fire Response Service (FRS) immediately using 999.
b) Call the EA's Emergency Contact Number.
c) Prior to the FRS arriving, inform all neighbouring premises likely to be affected as a result of the fire in terms of potential road closures, smoke inhalation and action to be taken i.e. **stay indoors** (see Section 8.3).
d) If not previously informed, senior management of the company will be informed at this point of the details, nature and extent of the fire and whether assistance from staff from other depots is required.
e) Ensure access routes are clear (see Section 8.2).
f) If safe to do so, site management will inspect the location of the fire, to identify immediate risks to surrounding premises and the FRS.
g) Ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive.
h) Ensure relevant site staff are standing by in a safe location to deploy additional surface water protection equipment where required under the direction of the FRS when they arrive (booms, etc.).
i) Site management will identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive on site and will provide them with a copy of this document and update them with relevant information in terms of fire location, possible reason, waste on fire and projected impact which will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.
j) Implement pollution control measures) if safe to do so.

8.1.2 In the event of site management being absent from site, the operator will ensure the TCM or a suitably competent deputy is available during operating hours to take command of an incident should one occur.

8.2 Access for Emergency Services

8.2.1 The site has a clear access point for the emergency services as shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03. The nearest fire station is Stretford Fire Station, situated approximately 1.7 miles away on the A5181 (Park Road) and the anticipated response time following a call to the FRS is for them to be on site within <5 minutes.

8.2.2 The width of the surrounding roads and gateway exceeds the minimum required by the FRS which is 3.7m. Site management will also ensure the 3.7m access routes are maintained throughout the working day and before cessation of works during site inspections.

8.3 Notifying Receptors

8.3.1 The contact numbers of key sensitive receptors identified within 1km of the site who could be directly affected in the event of a fire along with the Receptor Plan will be stored within the site office. The numbers/contacts are also shown in the pre-pages of this FPP. Other numbers may be added to this list or existing numbers changed throughout the lifetime of this FPP.

8.3.2 As it isn't feasible to contact all receptors within 1km of the site, in the event of a fire the most sensitive receptors (i.e. receptors within the immediate vicinity of the site) would be contacted by the operator.

9 Suppressing Fires & Firefighting Techniques

9.1 Site-wide Suppression

9.1.1 The site has the following on site suppression measures which are indicatively shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03:

a) Hose reels strategically placed providing coverage to areas storing combustible and flammable materials.
b) Mixture of water, foam, powder and CO_2 fire extinguishers located in close proximity to waste piles.
c) Mobile water bowser (IBC of water 1,200 litres).

9.1.2 During normal operational hours, there are numerous members of staff who are fully trained in using mobile plant to assist with firefighting which would include suppression using the above and isolating waste at risk of combusting using mobile plant as shown below.

9.1.3 In addition to the above:

a) The buildings also have strategically placed water, foam and CO2 extinguishers.
b) Out-of-hours plant storage (shovels and forklifts) to isolate waste at risk of combusting in the event of a fire.
c) Direct access into the building for external suppression from the FRS (if required).
d) All waste piles stored internally are below the limits shown within the FPP guidance in terms of size and duration reducing the size of a fire.
e) All staff working in the building can operate the hoses and extinguishers.

9.1.4 Mobile plant i.e. excavators, loading shovels will be used to move unburned material / containers of waste to the quarantine area and away from waste that is on fire to prevent it from spreading. The waste on fire which will have been separated will be quenched using suppression by staff or the FRS. The waste will be kept here until the fire has been extinguished.

9.1.5 The operator could also fill a sealed skip with water and load burning waste into it. Access routes into and out of buildings including out-of-hours plant storage is clearly shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03.

9.2 Out-of-hours Suppression

9.2.1 Once alerted to a fire the following procedure will be conducted:

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

10 Water Supplies

10.1 General

10.1.1 Section 16 of the EA's FPP mentions the site should have enough water available for firefighting to take place and to manage a worst-case scenario. A worst-case scenario would be the largest waste pile catching fire.

10.1.2 The largest combustible waste pile on site equates to <108m^3 and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 129,600 litres (129.6m^3) of water requiring a flow of approximately 720 litres per minute based on the calculation provided in Table 10.1 below.

Table 10.1 - Water supply calculations (Largest Stockpile)

Maximum pile volume in m^3	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on/off site in litres
108	108 x 6.67 = 720	720 x 180	129,600 (129.6m^3)

10.2 On-site water supply

10.2.1 There will be access to hoses on-site which can be connected to the mains water supply to be used for dousing any hot loads i.e. in the quarantine area or for any small fires which could break out. A standard hose will have a flow of approximately 30/40 l/m in connected to a high-pressure washer.

10.2.2 In addition to the above there are Suitable firefighting equipment i.e., fire extinguishers – foam and CO_2 will be available on areas of the site storing combustible waste and the site office.

10.3 External suppression - Fire Hydrants

10.3.1 In consultation with the FRS, the hydrant within closest proximity to the site is situated approximately 100m from the site access on Trafford Park Road, with a further hydrant

150m from the site on Tenax Circle roundabout (Moorings Road). The location of which is illustrated on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03.

10.4 Other Suppression Methods

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

10.4.2 Within the tipping and sorting building above waste stockpiles are mistair fans which provide misting to dampen stockpiles which can be utilised as fire suppression. The mistair system is fed by the onsite mains water supply.

10.5 Automated Suppression

10.5.1 There is no automated suppression system for waste stored within the buildings. The main sorting / waste reception building is completely open at the front providing permanent access to a fire from the external yard. In addition to the above the building has automated detection systems covering waste storage and processing areas, therefore it is considered that no automated suppression is required for waste stored in the sorting and reception building.

11 Managing Fire Water

11.1 Drainage

11.1.1 The site is situated on an impermeable concrete pad with sealed drainage system, the sealed drainage comprises of a septic tank which captures all surface water separating any sludge or contaminated water before discharging into an offsite interceptor tank. Water in the septic tank and interceptor are removed by contractors.

11.1.2 The site is sealed with the building structure / concrete bays provide containment from water escaping the boundary, areas of the site which are not considered to be fully sealed i.e. palisade fencing along the eastern boundary will have a fire water boom positioned to prevent firewater escaping, further information on this can be found in section 11.2.

11.1.3 The above drainage arrangements for the site are clearly shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03.

11.2 Containment of Fire Water

11.2.1 The boundary of the site is predominantly surrounded by concrete fire walls which will contain water and prevent it from escaping. Areas such as the site entrance which do not have containment will have a firewater containment boom placed across the area in the event of a fire and the requirement to contain firewater.

11.2.2 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest pile on site would require containment for 129.6m^3 of water in accordance with the FPP guidance. Table 11.1 details there is suitable firewater containment on site of 0.08m^3.

Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation

Volume of Water (m^3)	Containment Area (m^2)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
129.6	1,260 (sealed concrete pad)	129.6/1,260= 0.10m^3	0.16m firewater containment boom and 3-4m high concrete boundary walls. >0.06 additional capacity available.

11.3 Fire Water Boom Deployment Procedure

11.3.1 The site will have access to several fire water booms which will be located as shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03 and would be deployed in the event of a fire and positioned as per the plan to contain any fire water runoff and prevent firewater from penetrating the hardstanding area of the site. The booms have a 160mm diameter tube each side and using a standard water main i.e. the hose from the site could be filled and provide containment in <5 minutes based on the length of the boom, the volume required and the 15 l/m from the standard hose.

11.3.2 A key member of senior staff will be responsible for arranging the deployment of the fire water boom will be trained in this procedure.

11.3.3 Upon confirmation that a significant volume of water is likely to be required for extinguishing a fire on site, the following deployment procedure for the fire water booms will be observed:

a) Take the boom roll from the site office.
b) Emplace the boom as shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03 by rolling the necessary length; they will be cut to size prior to being used as part of the fire drill procedure.
c) Use supplied cable ties to seal the front end of the boom.
d) Using a sharp knife, cut the laid-out section from the remaining roll.

e) Using the Hose Reel, begin filling the first of the two chambers of the boom being sure to elevate the 'fill' end to prevent the water leaving the tube.

f) Once the first chamber is filled, repeat in second chamber ensuring the 'fill' end is kept elevated to prevent escape of water.

g) When both chambers are full the 'fill' end should be sealed using a cable tie thus completing deployment.

h) Typically, one side of the roll would be filled which has a 180mm diameter.

11.3.4 The above process should be completed as above for all lengths of boom shown on Drawing No. TPR/3455/03.

11.3.5 Once deployed, all booms should be regularly checked during a fire event to ensure that they are providing effective containment and that there are no breaches. Secondary/additional lengths of boom can be deployed in addition to the compulsory locations using the same procedure (as above) if deemed necessary.

11.3.6 **Fire water boom specification** - The boom is the same as those issued by the Agency to the FRS in their 'Grab Packs'. In the grab pack information, it states "*The boom is resistant to most chemicals but may be adversely affected by very aggressive solvents such as acetone*". The site will not accept any waste material containing acetone or any other solvents.

11.3.7 If there is any deviation from the above drainage arrangement, an amended FPP will be submitted for approval by the EA and FRS.

11.4 Removal of Fire Water

11.4.1 Upon successfully extinguishing a fire all standing fire water or firewater that had been contained by the septic tank / interceptor would be pumped using a hired-in vacuum tanker and removed to a suitably permitted site for disposal or treatment.

12 After an Incident

12.1 Contingency Planning

12.1.1 In the event of a fire the site will cease accepting waste. All customers who wish to deliver wastes during a fire will be notified by site admin staff and any who arrive without prior notification will be turned away. If urgent, deliveries will be directed to an alternative waste facility in the borough; details of which can be found on the EA's public register.

12.1.2 No waste will be accepted on site until the post-fire site recovery procedures outlined in the section below have been fully implemented and the site is authorised to re-open for trade and waste acceptance.

12.2 General recovery procedure

12.2.1 When the fire has been successfully dealt with the following actions will take place:

a) All fires will be reported to the EA on the working day that they occur including all steps taken by site staff, management and/or emergency services to deal with the fire.
b) Removal of burnt material to a suitably permitted site.
c) Investigation into the cause of the fire, to ensure it does not reoccur.
d) A review of the FPP and EMS, associated amendments will be implemented.
e) Review of any additional training requirements for site personnel as a result of the incident.
f) All fire extinguishers used to tackle the fire will be serviced and replaced after use.

12.2.2 In addition to the abovementioned procedures, the sections below outline specific procedures following a fire.

12.3 Site Decontamination

12.3.1 Surface water on site will be cleared using the following method:

a) Using a tanker/sucker, all standing fire water should be sucked up and taken off site or stored in a tank/bowser prior to removal off site.
b) Using all available resources, manually clean out the surface drainage system and underground interceptors/drains removing the debris to the pile of fire damaged waste for removal to landfill or permitted site.
c) Using a road sweeper, sweep the yard (damp as required using the bowser) until all ash and clinker has been removed.
d) All debris has now been isolated and all contaminated water holding areas have been cleaned and emptied.
e) Wash the yard down in entirety using clean water or allow a reasonably heavy rain shower to wash the yard down.
f) It is at this stage that site management should decide whether to repeat areas of the clean-up.

12.3.2 If the clean-up operation has been deemed complete and the site is deemed suitable for accepting waste, the site will ensure the following:

a) Account for all consumables that have been used in the fire and re-order / replace immediately.
b) Restack, and re-locate all items used for the surface water protection during the fire to their storage locations ready for future deployment.
c) Check monthly that items are still present and correct and still serviceable for use in an emergency.

12.3.3 The operator will liaise with the EA throughout the event ensuring they are satisfied with the clean-up programme and notify the operator when the site can begin accepting waste again onto site.

12.3.4 Due to the nature of the site's customers, there are no regular waste contracts which need to be dealt with if the site is closed for a period due to any incidents.

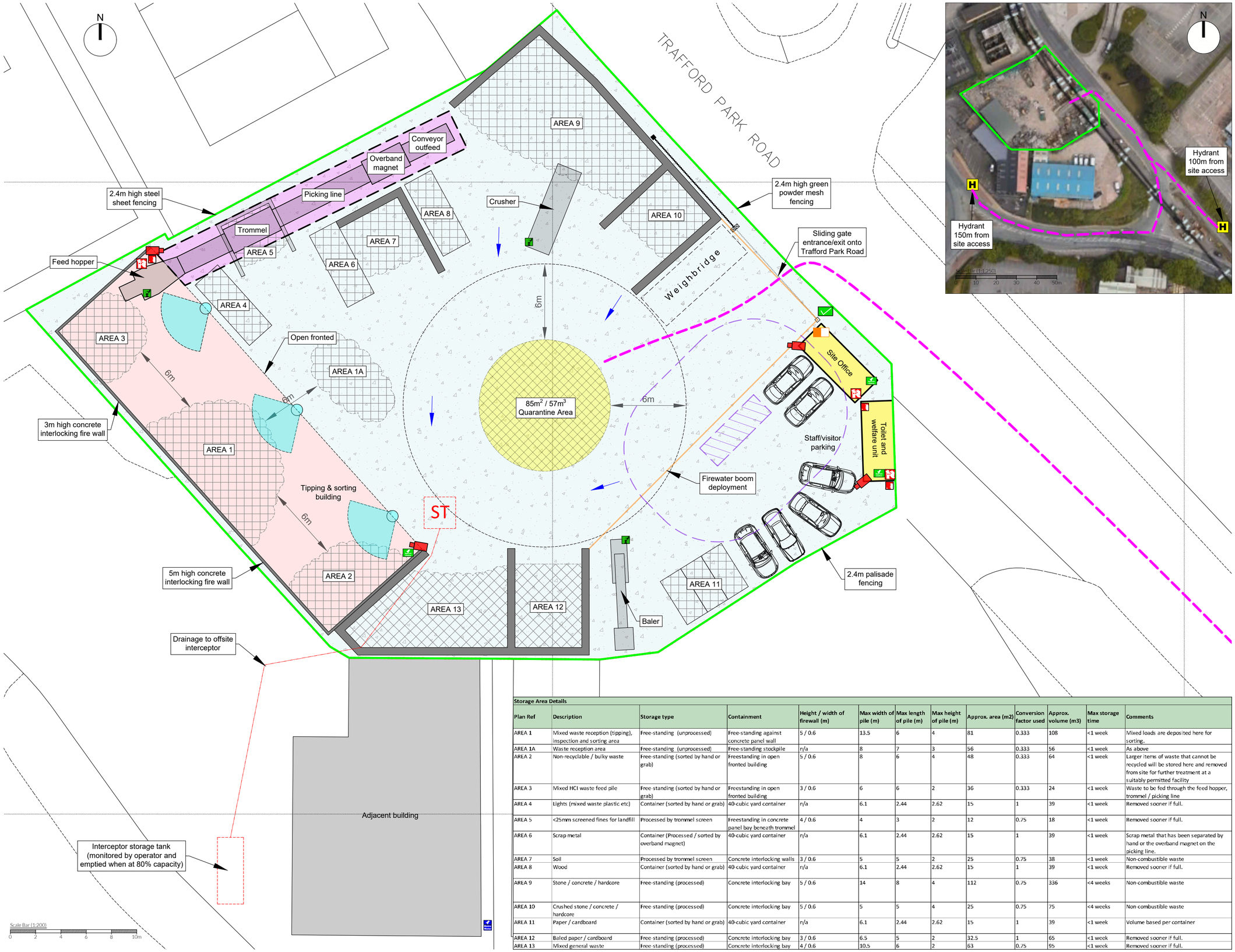
12.4 Post Fire Site Recovery

12.4.1 If a recovery procedure is required, the operator would instigate the following procedures:

a) Remove damaged material to a permitted facility that can deal with it legally.
b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
c) Assist the FRS with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.
d) Review the FPP procedures and improve upon those which were found deficient.
e) Review training requirements for staff.
f) Assess whether further preventative measure could be implemented.
g) Ensure all fire equipment, where used, is replenished.
h) Remove fire water to a permitted facility for disposal.

Appendix I

Drawings



Storage Area Details

Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max width of pile (m)	Max length of pile (m)	Max height of pile (m)	Approx. area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Max storage time	Comments
AREA 1	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Free-standing against concrete panel wall	5 / 0.6	13.5	6	4	81	0.333	108	<1 week	Mixed loads are deposited here for sorting.
AREA 1A	Waste reception area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Free-standing stockpile	n/a	8	7	3	56	0.333	56	<1 week	As above
AREA 2	Non-recyclable / bulky waste	Free-standing (sorted by hand or grab)	Freestanding in open fronted building	5 / 0.6	8	6	4	48	0.333	64	<1 week	Larger items of waste that cannot be recycled will be stored here and removed from site for further treatment at a suitably permitted facility
AREA 3	Mixed HCI waste feed pile	Free-standing (sorted by hand or grab)	Freestanding in open fronted building	3 / 0.6	6	6	2	36	0.333	24	<1 week	Waste to be fed through the feed hopper, trommel / picking line
AREA 4	Lights (mixed waste plastic etc)	Container (sorted by hand or grab)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 5	<25mm screened fines for landfill	Processed by trommel screen	Freestanding in concrete panel bay beneath trommel	4 / 0.6	4	3	2	12	0.75	18	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 6	Scrap metal	Container (Processed / sorted by overband magnet)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Scrap metal that has been separated by hand or the overband magnet on the picking line.
AREA 7	Soil	Processed by trommel screen	Concrete interlocking walls	3 / 0.6	5	5	2	25	0.75	38	<1 week	Non-combustible waste
AREA 8	Wood	Container (sorted by hand or grab)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 9	Stone / concrete / hardcore	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	5 / 0.6	14	8	4	112	0.75	336	<4 weeks	Non-combustible waste
AREA 10	Crushed stone / concrete / hardcore	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	5 / 0.6	5	5	4	25	0.75	75	<4 weeks	Non-combustible waste
AREA 11	Paper / cardboard	Container (sorted by hand or grab)	40-cubic yard container	n/a	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	<1 week	Volume based per container
AREA 12	Baled paper / cardboard	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	3 / 0.6	6.5	5	2	32.5	1	65	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.
AREA 13	Mixed general waste	Free-standing (processed)	Concrete interlocking bay	4 / 0.6	10.5	6	2	63	0.75	95	<1 week	Removed sooner if full.

NOTES

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	14.11.24	EG	Initial drawing

Key:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Quarantine area
- Impermeable concrete surface
- Tipping & sorting shed (impermeable concrete floor
- Buildings (offices, etc.)
- Covered area
- Out-of-hours plant storage
- Spill kits (indicative location)
- Fire fighting equipment (extinguishers, etc.)
- Pan tilt and zoom cameras with 50m coverage
- Fire assembly point
- Access route for emergency services
- Fire hydrant
- Fan / misters & indicative splay
- Fire water containment boom storage
- Septic tank
- Firewater boom deployment
- Concrete firewalls / bays
- Surface water fall direction
- Hose reels
- Mains water
- Plant shut off
- Interceptor

TITLE: SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT: Skip Co MCR Limited

PROJECT/SITE: Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1FR

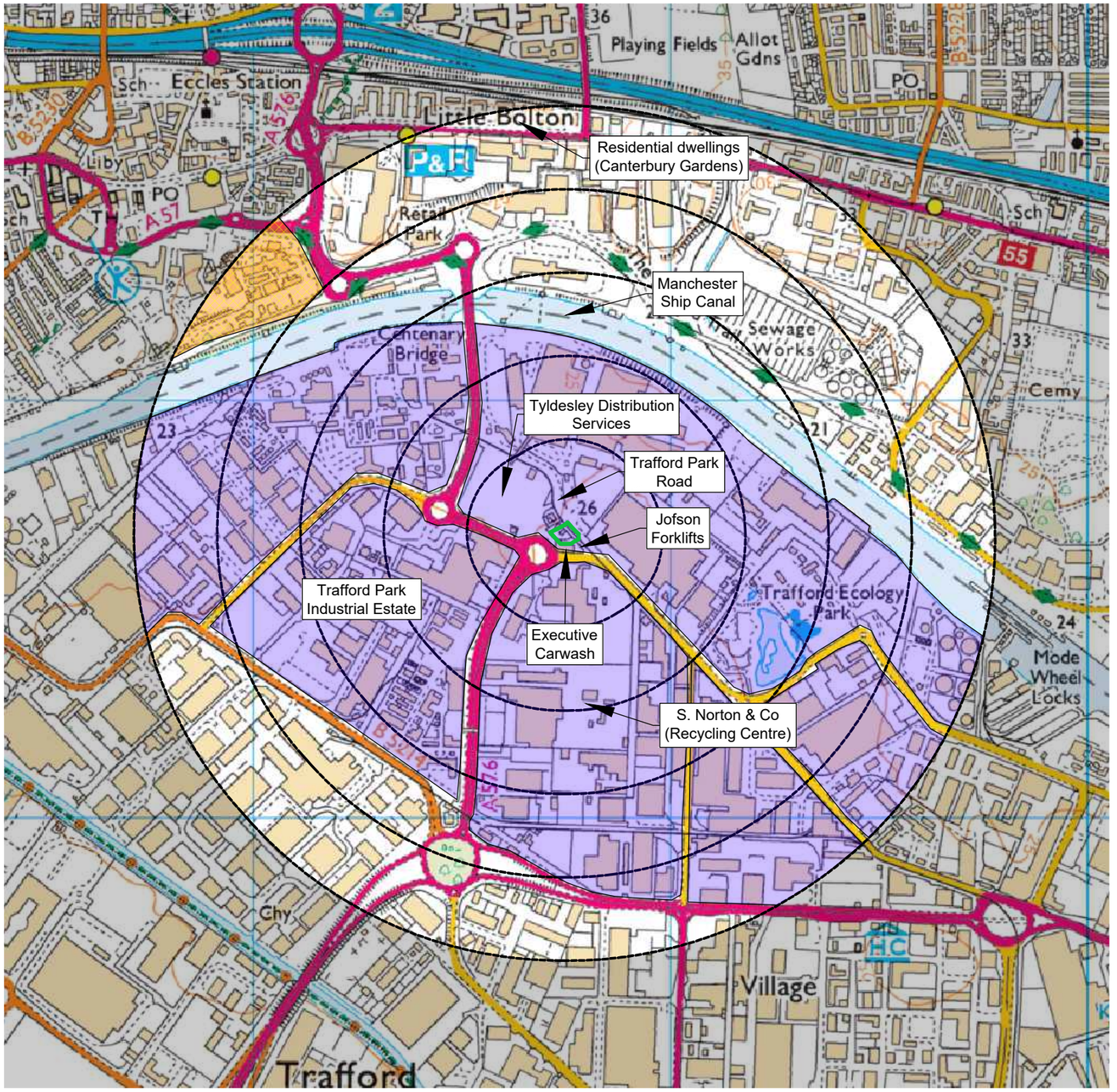
SCALE @ A2:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:200	3455	004
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
TPR-3455-03	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
14.11.24	EG	CP

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Trafford Park Industrial Estate
- Class A roads
- Class B roads
- Class C roads

Compass Wind Rose for Manchester International Airport (EGCC) Period 1973-2024
- source: Iowa State University



Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 km 500 m 1 km

N

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	15.11.24	EG	Initial drawing

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 100 200 300 400 500m

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT:
Skip Co MCR Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:
Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester, M17 1FR

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	3455	004

DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
TPR/3455/04	-	Issued

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
15.11.24	EG	CP

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

SKIP CO MCR LIMITED **DAILY INSPECTION CHECKLIST**			
DATE			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START)** **TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
EMERGENCY ACCESS (FREE FROM BLOCKAGES)			
COMBUSTIBLE WASTE STORAGE (AWAY FROM POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES)			
FIRE WATCH AT THE END OF THE WORKING DAY TO INSPECT FOR SIGNS OF SELF-HEATING, SMOKE OR FIRE AND ENSURE EXHUASTS ON PLANT ARE COOL ETC			
DUST/FLUFF AROUND UNIT CHECK			
LITTER (I.E. LOOSE COMBUSTIBLE WASTE MATERIALS)			
PLANT/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKS (BEFORE AND AFTER USE)			
FIRE QUARANTINE AREA IS CLEAR OF WASTE			
DUST MONITORING			
ODOUR MONITORING			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
SHEET		***OF***	

SKIP CO MCR LIMITED **WEEKLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST**			
WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START)** **TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
SITE SECURITY (CCTV SYSTEM IS WORKING, FENCING AROUND SITE PERIMETER IS IN GOOD CONDITION, LOCK ON GATED ENTRANCE IS WORKING)			
WASTE STORAGE AREA (NOT EXCEEDING THE DIMENSIONS INCLUDED IN THE FIRE PREVENTION PLAN)			
WEATHER FORECAST (CHECK FOR UPCOMING WEEK TO DETERMINE IF WASTE OPERATIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE IMPACTED)			
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND SPILL KITS E.G. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE IN PLACE AND FULLY STOCKED			
INTEGRITY OF CONCRETE WALLS / BAYS (NO CRACKS ETC)			
INTEGRITY OF IMPERMEABLE PAD (NO CRACKS ETC)			
INTERCEPTOR / SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
Sheet		**of**	

SKIP CO MCR LIMITED **MONTHLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST**			
WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START)** **TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
HOSES AVAILABLE ON SITE AND FREE FROM HOLES (IN GOOD WORKING CONDIITON)			
ELECTRICALS (WIRES SHOULD NOT BE FRAYED / DAMAGED AND SOCKETS NOT OVERLOADED)			
SPILL KITS / FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AVAILABLE AND FULLY STOCKED			
FIREWATER BOOMS AVAILABLE			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
Sheet		**of**	

SKIP CO MCR LIMITED
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

CHECKED BY	**POSITION**
DATE	**DATE OF LAST CHECKLIST**

	EQUIPMENT ITEM					
OFFICIAL MAINTENANCE CHECK REQUIRED (Y/N)						
IF NO, DATE OF LAST CHECK						
IF YES, DATE OF NEXT CHECK						
IS ITEM IN CORRECT WORKING ORDER						
LEAKAGES OF OIL/DIESEL ON MOBILE PLANT / VEHICLES						
IF NO, WHAT REPAIRS ARE REQUIRED (USE SEPARATE SHEET IF REQUIRED)						
WERE REPAIRS DETAILED ON THE LAST CHECKLIST						
IF YES, HAVE THEY BEEN CARRIED OUT						
ADDITIONAL REPAIRS OR ACTIONS REQUIRED						

SKIP CO MCR LIMITED - EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE NAME				**DATE COMPLETED**			
POSITION				**REVIEW DUE**			
TRAINER				**OUTCOME**	**PASSED**		
POSITION					**FURTHER TRAINING REQUIRED**		
CARRIED OUT /SIGN OFF >	**Y/N**	**SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE**	**SIGNED BY TRAINER**		**Y/N**	**SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE**	**SIGNED BY TRAINER**
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT				**FIRE PREVENTION PLAN**			
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				**FIRE SAFETY**			
SITE RULES				**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**			
RECORD KEEPING / TRANSFER NOTES				**STORAGE /PILE SIZE LIMITS**			
RECOGNITION OF WASTE TYPES				**STORAGE DURATION**			
SECURITY				**FIRE DETECTION**			
VEHICLE CHECKS				**FIRE ALARMS**			
PLANT OPERATION				**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**			
PLANT CHECKS				**FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT MEASURES**			
AMENITY - LITTER, ODOUR, PESTS etc.				**SPILL CLEARANCE**			
NOTES AND ACTIONS:							