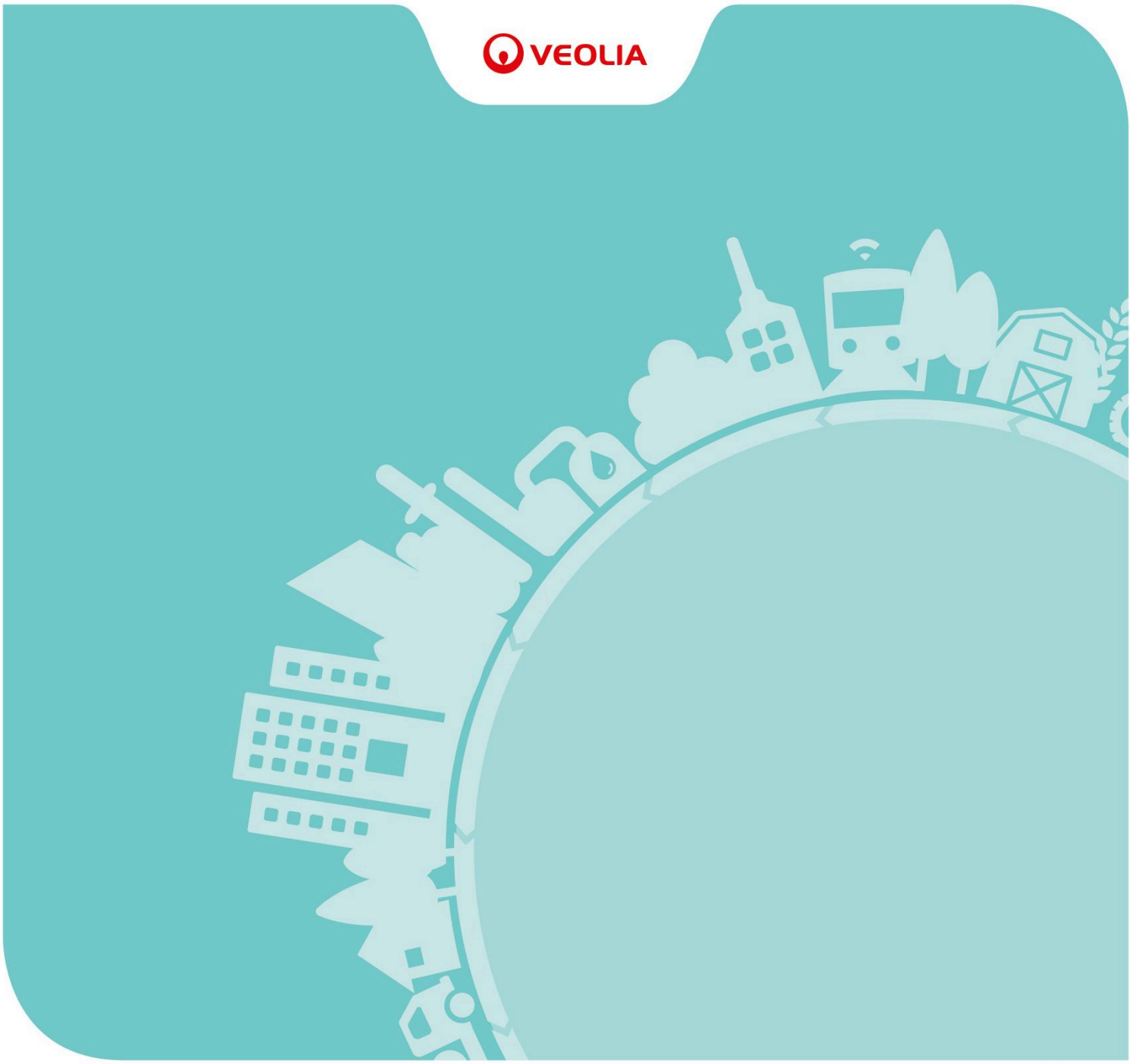


Fire Prevention Plan

Trafford Park Service Centre

9 Nash Road, Ashburton, Trafford Park, Manchester, M17 1SX

Permit Reference: EPR/FP3637ST

Date: October 2025

Version: 1.1

Version History

Version	Revision date	Date submitted to Environment Agency	Reason for revision
V1.0	March 2025	April 2025	New permit application - proposed FPP for EA approval
V1.1	October 2025	October 2025	Permit application - RFI

The following drawings form part of this document:

- **VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A - Trafford Park WTS - FPP plan**
- **VES_TD_TRAFF_300_014 Rev A - Trafford Park WTS - Exiting Site Layout**
- **VES_TD_TRAFF_400_001 Rev A - Trafford Park WTS - Drainage Plan Layout**
- **VES_TD_TRAFF_400_002 Rev A - Trafford Park WTS - Firewater Retention Plan**
- **VES_TD_TRAFF_400_002 Rev A - Trafford Park WTS - Key Receptor Plan**

Contents

1. Process Overview

1.1. Type of site

Trafford Park Service Centre, 'the Facility' is operated by Veolia ES (UK) Limited 'VES' and is a waste transfer and treatment centre comprising the following elements: a building for the bulking, treatment and transfer of waste materials collected from local businesses with a series of internal bays for the storage of imported materials, including residual wastes, and paper and bulky waste containing POPs. This is the 'RDF Building' There is also a separate building for the bulking of food waste prior to storage in a sealed bulk container, referred to as the 'Food Waste Building'. In addition, the facility comprises dedicated outdoor bays for the storage of wood and glass.

The facility will accept and process or transfer up to 74,499 tonnes per year of waste.

The Facility has the primary purpose of serving regional transfer and bulking requirements of commercial customers including conversion of residual waste arisings into a fuel which is used to generate electricity. The Facility is able to divert almost all residual waste received away from landfill.

Presently the outdoor storage of wood and glass are undertaken under S2 exemption.

1.2. Site setting and location

The facility is located off Nash Road, Trafford Park in Manchester, adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal (Grid Reference SJ 77736 97886). The Facility is situated within a large Industrial Estate which is a mixture of commercial and industrial activities.

The wider area is a mixture of commercial, industrial and retail properties. Residential properties are located north of the site across the Manchester Ship Canal, the nearest being 225 m to the north west.

The full address for the site is detailed below:

Veolia ES (UK) Limited
Trafford Park Service Centre,
9 Nash Road,
Ashburton,
Trafford Park,
Manchester,
M17 1SX

The site layout is shown on drawing ref: VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A in Appendix 1.

1.1. Operational profile

The Facility has been designed in such a way as to be able to operate 0600-2200 hours, in common with other waste transfer stations and waste management facilities operated by Veolia.

The proposed core hours of operation will typically be expected to be 0700 – 1700 with occasional movements (typically 1 or 2 per hour) outside these hours which provides operational flexibility allowing material to be exported to a wider selection of recovery and recycling facilities. The extended hours will also provide operational flexibility in the event of breakdown or other difficulties and ensure the bulk of material can be removed from the building or processed awaiting despatch.

The processing activity, shredding of waste to produce Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) will typically take place within a narrower portion of the core operational hours; 0700 – 1700 range daily, six days per week.

1.2. Maintenance and review of the FPP

Table 1 - Training, document access and key review intervals

Training / review aspect	Details
Post holder responsible for FPP related training	Ian Burwood
FPP storage location (physical copy)	Site management system folder (hard copy)
Review interval criteria	Annually (entire document)
	Following an incident which resulted in actual or potential fire
	Following instruction by the Environment Agency under the relevant condition of the environmental permit (as agreed with the regulator)
Training overview	The Veolia Management System 'VMS' includes a procedure that defines the process and responsibilities of personnel involved in the identification and evaluation of learning and development needs as well as the subsequent implementation of essential training to enable all employees to perform effectively and proficiently in their individual jobs Site personnel are aware of the parts of the permit relevant to their role and a copy of the permit is available A training matrix for all site personnel is in place and updated with all personnel trained according to the requirements of their role, including refreshers

	Monitoring is in place to demonstrate competency
Training interval	Management will maintain a statement of training requirements for each operational post and keep a record of the training received by each person whose actions may have an impact on the environment.

1.3. Relevant sector guidance on which this FPP is based

Table 2 - Reference documents

Guidance title	Source	Publication date / date accessed
Fire prevention plans: environmental permits	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits	January 2021
Develop a management system: environmental permits	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits	April 2023
(BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2018.208.01.0038.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2018%3A208%3ATOC	August 2018
Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/non-hazardous-and-inert-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities	July 2021

2. Process Stages

2.1. Waste Inputs

The procedure applicable to waste flow at the site is:

- Veolia Minimum Requirements (VMR): Transfer Station and RDF Production,

Waste will be processed in an efficient manner to ensure prompt turnaround to reduce any possible emissions to air and / or heat build-up.

Waste arriving on site is deposited into one of three RDF input bays with a maximum capacity of 450m^3. There will also be a card bay (150m^3) and POPs waste bay (165m^3) . The RDF bays will be filled and emptied sequentially in order to ensure that the oldest waste is processed first in order to reduce the potential for heat build-up or other environmental/amenity issues such as odour and vermin.

There are two RDF output bays with a maximum capacity of between 250m^3 and 300m^3.

A separate building is provided for the bulking of food waste. Within the building there is an input bay and immediately outside the building an area for the parking of a sealed bulk container (50m^3) for the temporary storage of the food waste.

In addition, there are dedicated outdoor bays for the storage of glass (120m^3) and wood (200m^3).

Waste will normally be processed in the order delivered, unless wastes have been delivered with a higher odour potential which need to be processed first.

The shovel operator will manage the bays so that waste can be treated on a first in first out basis. Whilst fresh incoming material is tipped in one bay the loading shovel is emptying another into the shredder, and once empty the tipping arrangements will switch to the oldest waste on site. Where wastes have been received that have been assessed as containing higher levels of potentially odorous materials, consideration will be given to prioritising the processing of these wastes where necessary.

Pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures are in place for all waste received at the site to ensure that incompatible or reactive wastes are not accepted at the Facility.
In the event that a hot load is detected during acceptance, although each incident will be event specific and the site management/fire marshal shall be responsible for managing the

situation, the primary options are to direct the load to the quarantine area or if already deposited to isolate the waste from other waste if possible. In the event that the waste has already been deposited the fire suppression system would be activated. In all events the emergency management plan would be enacted and the fire service called.

Any incorrectly declared deliveries will be quarantined immediately and dealt with in line with local procedures and guidance as detailed in the permit and management system.

The following is an outline of possible risks and the control measures that will be introduced to minimise any risk as far as reasonably practicable.

Table 1 - Risk and Control Measures

Perceived Risk	Rating	Proposed Control measures
Hot Load on vehicle at disposal point	Low	• Utilise quarantine area • Fire fighting equipment
Flammable / Reactive waste streams	Med	• Visual load inspection on arrival • Remove any identified flammable materials and quarantine • If waste is saturated with flammable matter remove to the quarantine area safely.
Heat Build up within waste stream	Low	• Minimise waste stored within the facility • Minimise storage of waste and ensure rotation of input bays • Turn over waste during mechanical downtime • Transfer waste unprocessed during extended downtime • Dampen down when required and only if waste is for immediate processing
Explosion caused by friction of blade edging	High	• Fire Fighting equipment
Dust and explosive atmospheres	Low	• DSEAR Risk Assessment • Odour and dust suppression systems

Stock rotation will be ensured by managing rotation of the input and storage bays to ensure waste inputs are processed on site on a first in first out basis. Wastes are expected to be stored on site for less than 72 hours and therefore well below the 3 months threshold indicated in the EA guidance.

The RDF / Transfer facility is expected to process up to 74,499 tonnes per annum at an RDF production rate of approximately 25 tonnes per hour. A permitted capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum is requested to allow for future variations in waste production.

2.2. Storage & Loading

Waste collected from businesses will be delivered by collection vehicles of various types throughout the working day. Food waste is delivered in a separate fleet of vehicles that have been designed for this purpose to provide containment of fluids and odour whilst in transit. Following acceptance checks and weighing waste arriving at the site is tipped and bulked in one of three input or storage bays as instructed by the site operatives. The newly deposited waste is visually inspected by the shovel driver once the waste is tipped on the floor. Any contaminants are removed and disposed of to landfill or another facility. Transfer of bulked waste will take place using mobile plant (including a 360 grab and loading shovel). Bulker vehicles will predominantly be loaded within the confines of the buildings.

All waste will be stored in bays constructed of 120 minute fire retardant concrete to prevent the spread of fire and enable any fire to be isolated quickly.

The nature of the waste streams transferred do not suffer adversely from seasonal variations and therefore a consistent input and output is obtained throughout the year.

All shredded RDF material will be stored in the two designated output bays, card and POPs waste stored in dedicated bays within the main building. Wood and glass is stored in dedicated outdoor bays and food waste in a sealed bulk container. Again, due to the dense nature of the material in order for a fire to start sufficiently for a prolonged burn, an accelerant would have to be added (i.e. arson attempt). The nature of the waste stream used in the process does not suffer adversely from seasonal variations and therefore a consistent input and output is obtained throughout the year.

All storage areas will benefit from sealed drainage.

In the event of the need to isolate malodorous waste a 40 yard skip will be used and positioned to the south east corner of the RDF Building, as indicated on drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A.

A container will be positioned adjacent to the over-band magnet for the collection of ferrous metals.

A suitable container will be used in the event that incidental pieces of card or wood are removed from the waste inputs.

2.3. Processing

A paper and bulky waste storage area and residual waste shredding (RDF production) and storage area will be situated within the RDF building. Mobile plant associated with the RDF production activity will include a shredder with associated conveyors and input hopper. Residual waste material is loaded on a 'first in first out' principle with the input bays being filled from right corner to left corner and subsequently emptied to the shredder from right to left. Residual waste is fed into the inlet hopper of the conveyor system by loading shovel. Waste will be handled utilising specialist plant equipment suitable for the task. This will assist in protecting the bucket of the materials handler and allow for a smoother action. The waste will then progress through the machinery. This is done at a rate in order to match the shredding machine nominal capacity, the waste will pass under an over-band magnet to remove any metals, if required. The shredded material is then stored in an output bay awaiting onward transport for energy recovery.

There will also be an option for transfer loading without shredding as a contingency. In the event that the residual waste is transferred without processing the waste will be loaded directly from the input bays into the vehicles for onward transport.

Regular cleaning of the shredder, loader and operational areas such as reception area will minimise accumulation of unprocessed entrained residues.

Where waste is transferred directly off site this will be loaded into the vehicle directly from the input bays.

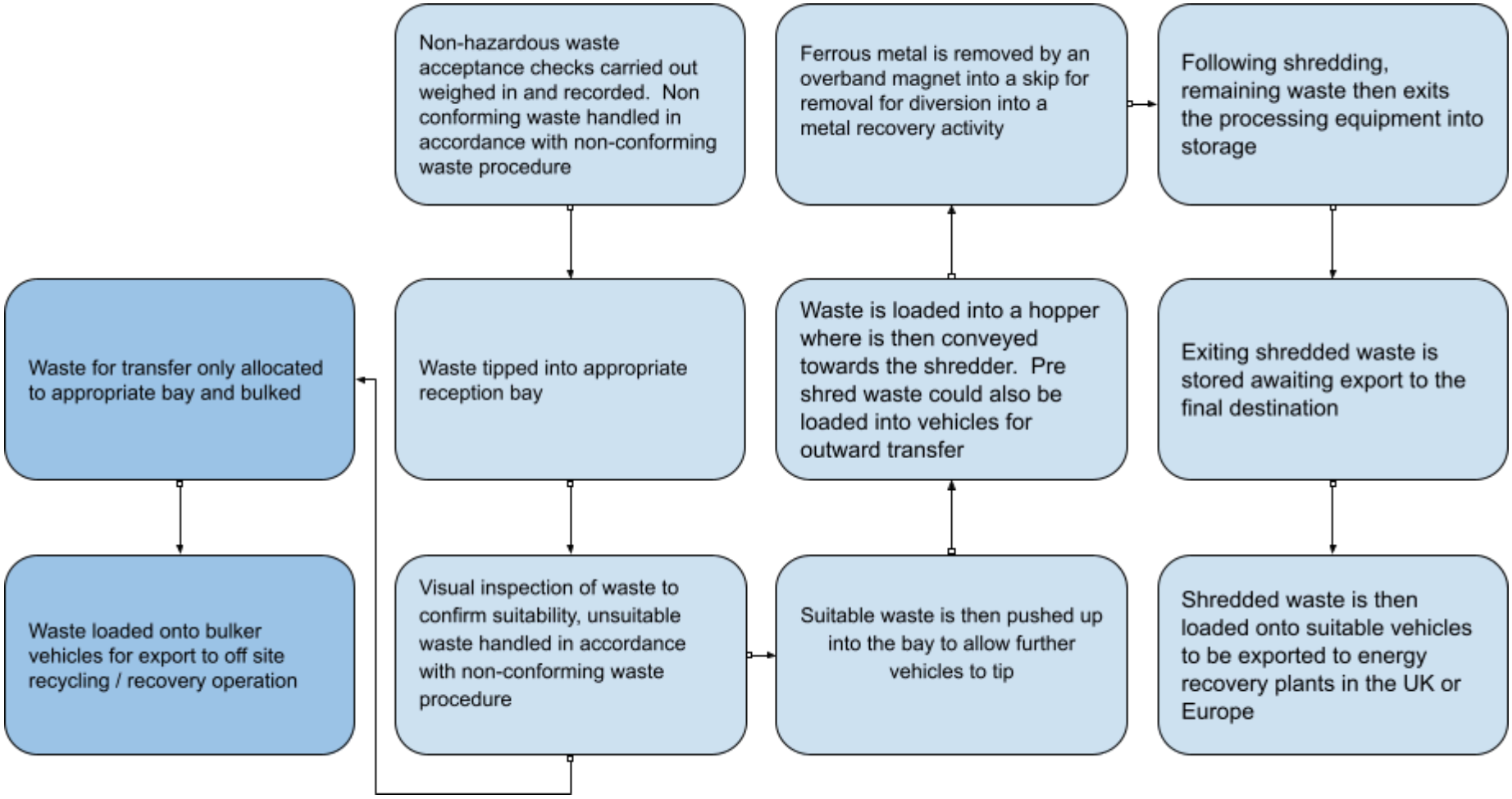
A separate building is provided for the bulking of food waste. Within the building there will be an input bay and a sealed bulk container parked immediately outside the building, for the storage of food waste. The input bays and adjacent yard area is subject to daily cleaning and disinfection. The dedicated glass and wood bays are loaded on a 'first in first out' principle. These bays are subject to routine cleaning.

Table 2 - Processing Risk and Control Measures

Perceived Risk	Rating	Proposed Control measures
Explosion caused by friction of blade edging	High	• Fire Fighting equipment
Dust and explosive atmospheres	Low	• Dsear Risk Assessment • Odour and dust management systems
Machinery induced fire risks (sparks, heat etc)	Med	• Planned preventative maintenance • Trained operatives • Remove possible fuel sources from machinery • Fire Fighting equipment

Figure 1 below describes the processing activity.

Figure 1 - Simplified process flow diagram for transfer, bulking and RDF production



3. Managing Common Causes of Fires

3.1. Arson

The permitted area is securely fenced around its entire perimeter with 2.4m high galvanised steel palisade fencing along with 2.4m high lockable galvanised steel Paladin/palisade gates across the entrances and exits. In addition the site has manned CCTV coverage with complete out of hours coverage.

Any unauthorised access would be detected and trigger an intervention either by VES staff, security staff, Police or other enforcement agency responder as appropriate to the ingression on site.

3.2. Plant & Equipment

All vehicles, plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

The site, including all plant and equipment and electrical equipment will be subject to a recorded daily check to confirm there is no build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff. Daily checks are recorded for the site as a whole and all vehicles.

A daily check sheet is completed for all static and mobile plant, if an issue is identified then a defect sheet is completed, passed onto the maintenance team, recorded on line in our SAP system, once appropriate repairs are completed the defect sheet is signed off and filed in the relevant mobile plant folder. This will include checking for fuel spills and/or leaks. In the event of a fuel spillage the Spill Response Procedure will be followed.

Unused plant and plant maintenance will be kept away from combustible waste, during operational hours this will be outside the building and during non-operational hours the mobile plant will be stored in the building at least 6m from combustible waste as shown on drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A.

All electrical installations, repairs and maintenance will be carried out by suitably qualified electricians certified to NICEIC.

Portable appliance testing is carried out annually and fixed electrical systems are checked every 3 years.

3.3. Smoking Policy & Procedures

The Veolia Smoke Free Policy and Smoke Free Procedures are applicable to the facility.

The designated smoking area is located adjacent to the site exit and is shown on drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A.

3.4. Hot Works & Ignition Sources

Hot works will be carried out when required by external contractors and will be subject to a job specific risk assessment. No gas cylinders will be stored on site.

Site operatives will be on continuous fire watch throughout operational hours and will be trained in the signs of self-heating and fire by means of tool-box talks and other methods as needed. Specific fire watch inspections will be made 3 times per day with one of the inspections included as part of the site shutdown/closure procedure at the end of each shift. All of the fire watches will include the inspection of hot exhausts and engine parts.

Industrial heaters will not be used on site. There will be no naked flames, space heaters, furnaces, incinerators or other sources of ignition within 6m of any combustible waste.

A bunded fuel storage tank is located to the south of the transfer building, the tank is located approximately 5m from the transfer building in order to mitigate fire risk. The tank will be routinely inspected for leaks and spills. In the event of a fuel spillage the Spill Response Procedure will be followed.

3.5. Cleaning Regime

Daily site inspections will be carried out for the build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff. Any areas identified by the inspection will be cleaned as soon as reasonably practicable. The inspections will be carried out by the site supervisor. A maintenance contract will be set up when the site is operational. All plant will be cleaned down of dust, fluff and loose material at the end of each working day, or sooner if required, and identified by the fire watch inspections throughout the day. All plant is maintained and serviced in line with manufacturer recommendations. All plant inspected on a daily basis and records of checks and defect reporting will be recorded. Alternative plant will be hired at short notice should it be required.

4. Preventing Self Combustion

4.1. Stock Rotation & Storage Times

The three RDF waste input bays will have a capacity of 450m^3 and are separated by A1 class fire resistant fire walls in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1 with a fire resistance of 120 minutes. All 3 sides of the input bays and output bays will have a minimum fire resistance of 120 minutes and a freeboard of 1m in both height and laterally. In addition, there are 2 bays for processed RDF with a capacity of 300m^3 and 250m^3.

There will also be an internal bay for POPs waste (165m^3) and card (150m^3), outdoor glass bay (120m^3) and outdoor wood bay (200m^3) which are formed from A1 class fire resistant fire walls in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1 with a fire resistance of 120 minutes. All 3 sides of the bays will have a minimum fire resistance of 120 minutes and a freeboard of 1m in both height and laterally.

Input bay storage volumes equate to approximately 1.3 days typical throughput, with the output bays equating to approximately 1.2 days typical throughput, therefore the typical RDF storage under normal operating conditions would be 2.5 days. Waste may be stored up to 1 week during unexpected abnormal operating conditions such as lack of outward transport, however this would necessitate the cessation of shredded RDF production due to the limited storage space. Due to the rapid turnaround of output RDF material and the daily monitoring both visually and by temperature measurement it is not considered necessary to shade the material as it will be stored inside.

A separate building is provided for the bulking of food waste. Within the building there is an input bay which is formed from A1 class fire resistant fire walls in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1 with a fire resistance of 120 minutes. All sides of the bays will have a minimum fire resistance of 120 minutes and a freeboard of 1m in both height and laterally. Immediately outside the building an area for the parking of a sealed bulk container (50m^3) for the temporary storage of the food waste.

Table 3 - Waste residence times

Waste type	Combustibility	Absolute max. residence time [days]	Typical residence time [days]
Internal bays (covered by a suppression system)			
Residual input	Combustible	7	2
RDF output	Combustible	7	2
Card	Combustible	5	2
Bulky Waste inc. POPs	Combustible	180	90
Wood	Combustible	5	2
Food (in stand trailer)	Low Combustibility	3	2
Glass	Non combustible	10	7

4.2. Temperature Control & Monitoring

Due to the management of waste residence times detailed in section 4.1 heat build-up is considered to be unlikely. As a precaution, waste piles will be visually monitored throughout the working day for signs of heat build-up and signs of combustion according to the following schedule:

- Visual and olfactory inspection of the bay for any signs of heating or smoke, burning odours 3 times per day

Any waste material showing signs of self heating will be taken to the quarantine area for further inspection and monitoring. The waste will be spread out within the quarantine area so that a detailed inspection can be carried out. If no evidence of heating or elevated temperature is found the waste will be returned to an input bay for reprocessing. In the event that there is any evidence of self heating identified during inspection in the quarantine area the waste will be dowsed using fire extinguishers, fire hose or the fire service called based on the judgement of the duty manager and the fire marshal. Once the duty manager / fire marshal is satisfied that there is no longer a risk of further self heating / combustion the waste will be returned to an input bay for reprocessing or storage.

All RDF, paper and bulky waste will be stored within a building to prevent heating from direct sunlight.

5. Waste Piles

5.1. Waste types

Table 4 - Waste types

Storage	Storage / RDF input	EWC code	Description
☐		02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
☐		02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
☐		02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
☐		03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
☐		03 03 01	waste bark and wood
	☐	03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
	☐	03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
	☐	10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
	☐	15 01 02	plastic packaging
☐		15 01 03	wooden packaging
	☐	15 01 05	composite packaging
	☐	15 01 06	mixed packaging
☐		15 01 07	glass packaging
	☐	15 01 09	textile packaging
	☐	15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
☐		17 02 01	wood
☐		17 02 02	glass

□		19 12 05	glass
□		19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
	□	19 12 12	mixtures of paper, cardboard, plastic glass and metal and other non-hazardous wastes from the processing of dry mixed recyclable and source segregated recyclable wastes.
	□	20 01 01	paper and cardboard
□		20 01 02	glass
□		20 01 08	food waste
□		20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in.20 01.37
	□	20 01 39	plastics
	□	20 02 01	biodegradable waste
	□	20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
	□	20 03 02	waste from markets
	□	20 03 07	bulky waste

5.2. Storage location dimensions

Waste will be stored in defined bays with storage heights limited to a maximum of 4m high at the point where the waste intersects with the bay walls. There will be a minimum of 0.5m freeboard both vertically and laterally on all bays, inside and outside. Bay arrangements are set out in drawing ref: VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A and in Table 4 below.

Table 5 - Bay dimensions

[1] Bay number	Bay dimensions			Waste pile dimensions			[2 3 4] Waste storage capacity m^3
	Max. Length	Max Width	Height	Max. Length	Max Width	Height	
Internal bays (covered by a suppression system)							

1 - RDF Input	28m	7.6m	5m	21m	7.6m	4m	450m3
2 - RDF Input	16m	10.6m	5m	15m	10.6m	4m	450m3
3 - RDF Input	20m	10.5m	5m	16m	10.5m	4m	450m3
4 - RDF output*	9.6m	12m	5m	8.8m	12m	4m	300m3
5 - RDF output*	15m	9.1m	5m	9m	9.1m	4m	250m3
6 - Card	8m	6.7m	5m	7.2m	6.7m	4m	150m3
7 - Bulky Waste inc. POPs	15m	6.7m	5m	8.5m	6.7m	4m	165m3
8 - Wood (external)	11.2m	7.2m	4m	10.4m	7.2m	3m	200m3
9 - Glass (external)	14.4m	4m	4m	13.6m	4m	3m	120m3
10 - Food Trailer (external)	13m	2.4m	2.5m	13m	2.4m	1.6m	50m3

*Note these bays are irregularly shaped, i.e. a long side and a shorter side

[1] - Bay assignments may change in accordance with operational requirements

[2] - Typical storage quantities may be exceeded to bay capacity, there is no risk of storage volumes exceeding FPP guidelines.

[3] - The capacity in m^3 includes a correction factor for the slope of the waste (Actual Volume = plan area of the actual waste pile x height x 0.75). The waste piles aren't formed in a perfectly uniform manner inside the bay walls, i.e front edge curved in plan, as well as vertical slope.

[4] - All waste to be stored in its largest form

5.3. Waste type / bay assignments

The internal bays are of fixed size and could be used for any type of combustible waste in accordance with the pile size and fraction size limits in the Environment Agency FPP guidance. Table 5 below describes the bay assignment options available for the Facility for principal waste types.

Table 6 - waste type / bay designations

Bay	Fraction size restriction	Bay designation [1]
Internal bays (covered by a suppression system)		
Residual inputs	No	1 - 3
RDF output	No	4, 5
Other permitted combustible waste types (EWC) for transfer	In accordance with bay size and size fraction	6 - 8

[1] - Bay assignments may change in accordance with operational requirements

Where practicable inert wastes or wastes of lower combustibility will be stored in bays between wastes with higher combustibility.

6. Preventing Fire Spreading

6.1. Separation Distances

All waste piles are 6m from any other waste pile, site perimeter, other buildings or other combustible or flammable materials as shown on the Fire Prevention plan drawings mentioned earlier, unless separated by 2 hour retardant fire walls. Where practicable inert wastes or wastes of lower combustibility will be stored in bays between wastes with higher combustibility.

6.2. Fire Walls & Bays

The perimeter pushwalls and internal bay division walls have all been designed to provide a minimum of 120 mins fire resistance, as shown on drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A.

The sides and rear of all of the external bays are provided to a minimum of 120 mins fire resistance as shown on drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012.

6.3. Quarantine Area

The Facility benefits from a large fixed location quarantine / drag out area with good separation distance from other combustible material. The area is located in the middle of the yard to the south of the transfer station building. This area is capable of containing more than 225m^3 i.e 50% of the largest stockpile of waste (50% x 450m^3) without considering deployment of active firefighting firebreak tactics. The quarantine area has in excess of 6m of permanently clear area all around for ease of access for fire control. The quarantine area is located on impermeable paving with a sealed drainage. Emissions of contaminated fire water off site can be prevented using penstock valves which would be closed in the event that the quarantine area is in use.

6.4. Non- conforming waste

A 40 yard skip will be kept available for the isolation of non-conforming waste such as malodourous wastes. Under normal circumstances, if used, this skip would be removed during the same working day or next working day.

If used for the storage of combustible waste, prior to removal from site the skip will be located in the north east corner of the RDF building, more than 6m from any other waste or combustible materials as shown on drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012 Rev A. The skip will therefore be covered by the fire detection and suppression systems described above.

If a fire is detected or suspected in the skip during operational hours and if it is considered safe and beneficial to do so the skip will be removed to the outside quarantine area awaiting arrival of the Fire Brigade.

7. Fire detection

Regular visual Inspections of waste streams for signs of smoke and/or temperature checks will be carried out as follows.

All loads arriving at the site will be visually inspected as they arrive. Non-conforming loads will be recorded with the load inspection sheet.

The RDF / Transfer building is fitted with a fire detection system, consisting of an aspirating system, which will be linked to the main site wide fire alarm system. A 'Redcare' type system connected to a manned 24/7 monitoring station is provided. The monitoring station contacts key holders in the event that the fire alarm activates out of hours. The maintenance of the system is covered by a maintenance contract covering maintenance as per manufacturer's recommendations.

The system was designed, installed and commissioned and subsequently maintained by a UKAS accredited contractor.

The interior and exterior of the buildings are also fitted with CCTV coverage with out of hours monitoring.

In the event of a fire being detected site management would be contacted and would attend site, operatives would also be available out of hours in the event of the need for plant and machinery to be used to assist the Fire Service.

Emergency contact procedures and contact details are contained within section 15.

8. Fire Suppression

The buildings forming the RDF / Transfer building are currently protected by an existing fire suppression system which is currently maintained by a UKAS accredited contractor.

The existing fire suppression system has been designed in accordance with NFPA 13 delivering 20.4mm/min of water over an area of 242m^2. The water supply for the system comprises a primary diesel drive fire pump with a standby diesel driven fire pump, each pump having a nominal duty of 5,455 L/min at 8.4 bar. The fire pumps draw water from a LPCP approved water storage tank with an effective capacity of 615m^3.

Based on a maximum stockpile size of 450m^3, the system provides in excess of 6.66l/min per m^3, the fire tank is also fitted with a direct hydrant coupling allowing the fire service to extract water using their own pumps.

Fire extinguishers will also be located in various locations within the RDF / Transfer building and the food waste building and around the site to manage small fires that may arise as a result of the operation; in the case of a large fire the evacuation plan will be put in place to exit the site and allow the fire services to intervene. As a minimum fire extinguishers will be located at the site entrance/exit and at the shredder.

The quarantine area is located in the middle of the yard to the west of the transfer station building. The quarantine area has in excess of 10m of permanently clear area all around for ease of access for fire control. Sealed drainage of the quarantine area is facilitated by isolation of the whole surface water drainage system in the yard area by isolation of the penstock valves. The isolation of the penstock valves would be undertaken on detection of a fire and allows for a storage capacity for fire water within the yard in excess of the maximum quantity required.

The designated responsible manager is the person responsible for closing the penstock valves at the time of an incident as soon as possible on detection of a fire.

In the event of a fire in the bins used for the incidental storage of paper/card the fire detection system would be activated and the sprinkler system would be used to extinguish the fire.

In the event of a fire within the buildings and the activation of the fire suppression system the penstock valves to both surface water and sewer would be closed and the resultant fire water would collect in the outside yard area for future disposal.

The external yard and drainage system have been designed to enable in excess of **540m^3** of fire water storage, which is activated by the closure of isolation penstocks to both the surface water and foul drainage systems. Based on our maximum stockpile size of 450m^3 within the RDF building, the required fire water is as follows:

6.67 l/min x 450m^3 x 3 hours = **540m^3 (RDF Building)**

Drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_400_002 - Fire Water Retention Plan highlights the area used to retain fire water and the location of the penstock valves. Fire water storage is provided in the following areas:

- External yard 473m^3 (formed by the existing dished yard profile)
- Below ground storage tank 67m^3
- **TOTAL Storage - 540m^3**

In application, much more capacity would be available as this calculation does not account for the fraction of the fire water which would be retained in the material being extinguished, evaporative loss and surface friction.

In the event of a fire within the RDF building, fire water will be retained within the outside yard area and underground storage tank, providing a total volume of **540m^3.**

The Fire Service, located approximately 2.2 miles from the site, have the option to access the site either via Nash Road and also to situate vehicles in the yard, this way any fire can be tackled from multiple angles. The site does benefit from a mains water connection, with fire hydrants located around the site perimeter in Nash Road.

Wood waste is stored in a designated external storage bay, in the event of a fire event fire water would be contained within the external yard area as detailed above.

9. Fire Fighting

In the event of a fire taking place within the permitted area, the most effective fire strategy would be to extinguish any fire as soon as possible and therefore a 'Controlled burn' would not be a favourable option.

The on-site resources available for firefighting include but are not limited to fire extinguishers, hoses, fire suppression system, wheeled loading shovel and trained fire marshals. However, it should be noted that, with the exception of the fire suppression system, the use of these resources prior to the arrival of the Fire Service will be very limited by Health and Safety procedures.

Fire extinguishers will also be located in multiple locations within the RDF / Transfer Station building and the food waste building and around the site to manage small fires that may arise as a result of the operation; in the case of a large fire the evacuation plan will be put in place to exit the site and allow the fire services to intervene. As a minimum fire extinguishers will be located at the site entrance / exits. The primary use of fire extinguishers is to facilitate the escape of personnel in the event of a fire, they may also be used to quickly extinguish very small / localised fires. The on site loading shovel will be utilised to move non-burning waste away from risk of catching fire and into the quarantine area, this would normally only be carried out under the supervision of the fire service. The primary resource for fire suppression or extinguishing will be the automatic fire suppression system, followed by the attendance of the Fire Service.

The location of fire extinguishers is set out on drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_300_012.

In addition to on-site resources, VES as a large waste management company has the resources, including financial, to deal with a fire related incident and the subsequent aftermath such as contingency arrangements and fire water management. All Veolia controlled vehicles using the site will be fitted with appropriate fire extinguishers.

All VES controlled vehicles using the site will be fitted with appropriate fire extinguishers.

Table 7 - Fire Rescue Service locations

Station name	Address	Crew type	Drive time to site (min)
Stretford Fire Station	Park Road Stretford Greater Manchester M32 8RJ	Wholetime	7
Sale Fire Station	Cranleigh Drive	Wholetime	15

	Sale Manchester M33 7NT		
Altringham Fire Station	43 Manchester Road Altrincham Greater Manchester WA14 4RQ	Wholetime	20

10. Water Supplies

The guidance requires a water supply of at least 2,000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours is needed to tackle a 300 cubic metre pile of combustible material (this equates to approximately 6.7 litres/minute for every 1m^3 of material).

The existing fire suppression system provides the equivalent of 6.67l/min per m^3 for a minimum of 3 hours. Based on our maximum stockpile size of 450m^3 within the RDF building, the required fire water is as follows:

6.67 l/min x 450m^3 x 3 hours = **540m^3 (RDF Building)**

The fire suppression system incorporates an LPCP approved water storage tank with an effective capacity of 615m^3.

11. Fire Water Management

Sealed drainage of the entire surface area within the installation area is facilitated by isolation of the whole foul and surface water drainage system in the yard area by isolation of the penstock valves prior to the existing sewer connection in Nash Road and surface water outfall to the Manchester Ship Canal. The isolation of the penstock valves would be undertaken on detection of a fire and allows for a storage capacity for fire water within the yard in excess of the maximum quantity required.

The total volume of fire water storage provided is in excess of 540m^3 as a combination of the following:

- External yard 473m^3 (formed by the existing dished yard profile)
- Below ground storage tank 67m^3
- **TOTAL Storage - 540m^3**

In the event of a fire, if safe to do so, the shut off valves will be activated sealing the entire drainage system within the surfaced part of the permitted area. The shut off valves will only be opened once the retained water has been tested and either tankered away off site or disposed of into the foul system in accordance with the existing discharge consent.

Drawing VES_TD_TRAFF_400_002 - Fire Water Retention Plan highlights the area used to retain fire water and the location of the penstock valves.

12. Amenity Issues

The closest residential areas are approximately 225m north west of the Facility and 285m to the north, as shown on the Key Receptor Location drawing ref VES_TD_TRAFF_400_002.

The site is bordered to the South, East and West by an industrial estate with a mixture of commercial and industrial activities. To the immediate North (20m) is the Manchester Ship Canal and beyond this a chemical manufacturing plant (Valtris Speciality Chemicals) at 175m.

There are several schools and public buildings within 1km of the Facility:

- West One Retail Park - 600m north east
- Eccles Shopping Centre - 540m north
- Salford Community and Voluntary Services - 510m north
- Eccles Leisure Centre - 460m north
- St Andrew's Primary School - 520m north
- St Mary's Primary School - 600m north
- Iqra Salford Arabic School - 940m north west
- Arbour Academy (Canterbury Centre) - 880m north east
- Eccles Library - 550m north
- Eccles Recreation Ground - 500m north west
- The Children's Society - 500m north west

The closest 'A' road to the facility is the A576, 715m to the east.

A Nature and Heritage Conservation screening report was undertaken as part of the basic pre-application request. This concluded that "Habitats and/or protected species which you need to consider in your permit application have not been identified".

Should any fire create large amounts of smoke to be blown off site, the Manager/Supervisor will contact any nearby neighbours downwind of the site as a courtesy.

The site is not located in an underlying groundwater Source Protection Zone.

The nearest watercourse to the site is the Manchester Ship Canal located approximately 20m north of the site. In the event of a fire at the facility the penstock valves to the foul

and surface water drainage systems will be closed, fire-water runoff will be contained within the surfaced area of the site thus preventing any run-off.

13. Contingency Measures

In the event of a fire:

To ensure effective waste removal and protection of the environment, in the event of a closure of the intended outlet for the material treated on the site, the following contingency delivery points will be utilised according to tonnage requirements and availability;

- Veolia Internal Treatment Facilities, e.g. Sheffield, Leeds, Staffordshire and Tyseley ERF's. Tinsley, Sheffield transfer facility
- Veolia Internal Disposal Facilities, e.g. Ling Hall Landfill
- Third Party Treatment and Disposal Facilities and
- Contingency and spot market export contracts

To ensure effective control of incoming waste in the event of a breakdown and/or non-availability at the facility the following contingency delivery points are available, to ensure protection of the environment;

Transfer Stations:

- Veolia Tinsley, Sheffield Transfer Station
- Veolia Birstall Transfer Station
- Veolia Huyton Transfer Station
- Veolia Hull Transfer Station

Incoming material from the collection vehicles can be diverted to these facilities, who can utilise the treatment and disposal outlets outlined above to ensure management of these facilities, alternatively direct deliveries can be made to other local 3rd party facilities including ;

- AWM Transfer Stations
- LSS Transfer Station
- Arthur Brook Transfer Station

Following the extinguishing of a fire and only when the site is cleared of all fire damaged wastes, fire water and the infrastructure repaired, checked and drainage systems cleaned and reinstated will the site be in a position to re-open. Prior to re-opening the local Environment Agency officer will be contacted and evidence provided to demonstrate the site is fit for purpose.

In the event that the fire suppression system is activated fire water will be retained within the external yard prior to off site disposal via road tanker. Veolia operate an extensive fleet of waste water tankers with a 24 hour call out availability and based locally.

Following the extinguishing of a fire and only when the site is cleared of all fire damaged wastes, fire water and the infrastructure repaired, checked and drainage systems cleaned and reinstated will the site be in a position to re-open. Prior to re-opening the local Environment Agency Officer will be contacted and evidence provided to demonstrate the site is fit for purpose.

14. Fire Drills

A fire drill will be carried out every 6 months, following each drill an assessment is undertaken and any lessons learned will be implemented. The fire alarm system will be functionally tested every week. A number of the site staff will be specifically trained and appointed as Fire Marshalls.

The fire drill will vary on each occasion and cannot be prescribed in advance. The precise nature of the drill will be decided by the fire marshal and operational management based on factors such as perceived risk, incidents at other facilities, experience of staff, consultation with H&S advisers etc. The drills will generally be focused around the FPP and Emergency Plan.

15. Emergency Management Plan

Site Name:	Trafford Park Service Centre	**Environmental Permit Reference:** FP3637ST
Address and Grid Reference:	Veolia ES (UK) Limited Trafford Park Service Centre, 9 Nash Road, Ashburton, Trafford Park, Manchester, M17 1SX E 377758 N 397904 SJ 77736 97886	
Operating Hours:	06:00 – 22:00 Monday to Saturday - standard operating hours with staff on site are 07:00 - 17:00	

Facility Type:	RDF & Transfer Facility	**No of Staff** **Drivers/Loaders:** **Transfer Station:** **Office:**	 8 4 2
Site Manager:	Ian Burwood	**Telephone:**	07767 616 812
Route from nearest main junction M60, Junction 10. Take B5214 (Trafford Boulevard) north for 0.5 miles, turn left onto Ashburton Road (0.5 miles) and left onto Nash Road. Site entrance on left hand site after 0.4 miles..			
RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTACTS In the event of an emergency/incident contact:			
Emergency Coordinator 1:	Ian Burwood	**Telephone:**	07767 616 812
Emergency Coordinator 2:	Mary Flanagan	**Telephone:**	07884 019 005
Area Manager:	Ian Stavrou-Fox	**Telephone:**	07385 946 777
Business Line Director:	Adam Wylie	**Telephone:**	07901 517 861
QHSE Manager:	Peter Armstong	**Telephone:**	07500 122 879

Crisis Hotline:	**08450 710755**
Emergency Spill Response:	**08007838020**

Emergency Services Direct Dial:	**999**

INSTRUCTION			
If immediate evacuation is required activate alarm by: **Alarm**			
On hearing the alarm leave via the nearest exit and assemble: **Outside Transfer Station entrance gates.**			
Roll call to be conducted using:			
Staff:	**Sign In book**	Location:	**Office**
Visitor:	**Sign in Book**	Location:	**Office**
WCA:	**n/a**	Location:	**n/a**
All other incidents should be reported immediately to the Emergency Co-ordinator			

16. Management System

Veolia ES Landfill Limited has a detailed management system which is audited to the three main standards, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001.

The following documentation should be considered during any planning, reviewing or auctioning of the above plan.

Table 8 - key management system documents and references

Document Name	Description	Reference Number
Environmental Aspects/Impacts Register	A review of the site and its operations to calculate its impact on the environment using a matrix scoring system. By highlighting any risks, measures are implemented to reduce the risk	ENV/2/004/001
Register of Significant Environmental Aspects	A summary of the above with relevant control methods assigned to each point	Local
Objectives & Targets	Continual improvement register undertaken by each contract. Local objectives set including environmental targets	SYS/2/003/001
Monitoring and Measurement of ENV performance	This document establishes the overarching procedures for monitoring and measuring Environmental Performance. It also outlines the process for ensuring alignment with VES corporate requirements	ENV/2/002
Environmental notification system	This procedure sets out the process by which employees may identify health, safety and environmental concerns and near misses. It is not mandatory but may be used to record matters where immediate access to RIVO is not available. It also provides a mechanism for providing feedback to the originator of the concern / near miss	HS/2/31
AVA	AVA is the Veolia's online reporting tool for observations, accidents, incidents and near misses. This tool is also used	NA

	to register site visits from recognised authorities. Permit reviews are also undertaken via this portal. All reports registered are monitored via the QHSE department, department heads and regional directors.	
Regulatory Documents	These included WML, Permits and exemptions as well as working plans	Local
Business Continuity Plan	This document covers the most significant impacts that could occur with recovery time objectives set against each activity type as to ensure compliance with regulatory authorities whilst minimising business disruption. The plan is reviewed yearly or earlier if it is needed to be activated and is subject to plan exchange and drills.	SYS/2/028/001
Document reference numbers are correct at the point this document was reviewed, some environmental documentation is cross fed into H&S documents		