

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

4 Groby Road North, Audenshaw, Manchester, M34 5HG

Kenny Services Limited

Version:	1.2	Date:	12 January 2026		
Doc. Ref:	GRO-477-B	Author(s):	JU	Checked:	MM
Client No:	477	Job No:	002		



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Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants



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Document History:

Version	Issue date	Author	Checked	Description
1.0	26/02/2025	JU	MM	Draft
1.1	27/02/2025	JU	MM	Application submission
1.2	12/01/2026	JU	MM	Application re-submission.

THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN **JANUARY 2028** 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:	4 Groby Road North, Audenshaw, Manchester, M34 5HG		
Site Operator:	Kenny Services Limited	National Grid Ref:	SJ 91971 97667

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	OFFICE HOURS	OUT OF HOURS
Neil Mackey	Director	0161 7903737	07802155800
Paul Eagleton	Technical Director (Kenny WM)	0161 7903737	07976 406888
Richard Miller	TCM	0161 7903737	07803 849827
Lauren Ball	TCM	0161 790 3737	0161 667 4850
Ted Kenny	Out of hours contact	0161 7903737	07850976319
Tameside & Glossop Integrated Care NHS Foundation Trust Fountain Street, Ashton Under Lyne, Lancashire OL6 9RW	General Enquiries	0161 9226000	999
	NHS Direct	111	999
Guide Bridge Medical Practice Guide Lane, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5HY	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	0161 3442609	999 or 111
Greater Manchester Police Service-Denton Police Station Market Street, Manchester M36 6AA	Local Police Non-Emergency	0161 856 9484	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Ashton Community Fire Station , Slate Lane, Audenshaw, Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester M34 5FS	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	0161 609 7627 (non-emergency)	999 or 112
Environment Agency Richard Fairclough House, Knutsford Road, Warrington WA4 1HT	Environmental Regulator / River Contact	03708506506	0800 80 70 60
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council Town Hall, King Street Dukinfield SK16 4LA	Local Council General Enquires	0161 342 8355	999 or 112
	Environmental Health Dept.	0161 342 8355	999 or 112
United Utilities Mere Business Park, Lingley Green Ave, Great Sankey, Lingley WA5 3LP	Mains water and sewerage supplier	0345 672 3723	0345 672 3723
Oaktree Environmental Ltd – Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Specialist waste and permitting compliance advisors	01606 558833	-

KEY RECEPTOR CONTACT LIST

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Ashton Packet Boat – Hanover Street North, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5HW	Marina	0161 301 3972
Northwest Utility Solutions Ltd– Northwest House, Hanover Street North, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5HW	Civil Engineering	0161 370 8333
H T F Transport – Groby Rd N, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5HT	Trucking Company	0161 785 9691
White Self Storage Audenshaw- Walker’s yard, Groby road, Manchester M34 5HT	Self-Storage facility	08007311474
First Aid for All Ltd- Caroline house, Audenshaw Rd, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5HQ	Training Provider	0161 250 1616
Up and Running Facilities Limited- Groby Rd N, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5HQ	Film Production Company	0161 370 9244
Powershift Blast Cleaning Ltd- Hanover St N, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5HW	Blast Cleaning Service	07796363235
Crown Services Organisations Ltd- Crown House, Poland Street, Audenshaw, Manchester M34 5TY	Construction Company	0161 371 9524
Residential dwellings on Audenshaw Road	Residential properties	

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 Kenny Services 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 4 Groby Road North, Audenshaw, Manchester, M34 5HG.
- 1.1.3 The site currently operates under a Standard Rules permit SR2015 No 10, 75kte household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station with treatment and asbestos storage. This permit however is held by Kenny Waste Management Limited. This permit application is for a new bespoke permit to operate the storage and treatment of waste in the external yard under Kenny Services Limited (the Operator). A low-risk surrender application has been submitted for the current permit under Kenny Waste Management Ltd to allow for the site to operate the new bespoke permit.
- 1.1.4 The existing and proposed permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. GRO/477/02A . 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 5.2 and 5.3 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 which details the methods and procedures to maintain compliance with the FPP guidance.

Table 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>A full understanding of 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 minimizes the risk of a fire occurring.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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:

- Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand).
- Manual separation (by picking line)

1.4.2 The above activities are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan, Drawing No. GRO/477/03.

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 Saturday 07:00 – 18:00

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 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 2 - Staffing Levels

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Site manager	1	Overseeing all activities. Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with the Environmental Permit and in-line with attendant regulations
TCM	1	As above
Weighbridge Office	2	Office/administrative duties
Site Supervisor	1	Overseeing all activities. Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with the Environmental Permit and in-line with attendant regulations
Loading Shovel Operator	1	Operation of the loading shovel
Manuel Picker	1	Sorting of waste.

1.7 Plant and Equipment

1.7.1 Table 3 below details the plant / equipment available on site. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive / operate the plant / equipment listed below.

Table 3 - Plant & Equipment

Item*	Number	Function
Loading shovel	2 (1)	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360° excavators	2 (1)	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Telehandler	2 (1)	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Weighbridge	1	Accurately weighing of loads

*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.

1.7.2 Table 4 overleaf, details the plant available to aid in fire suppression or manoeuvring of waste to reduce the spread of fire.

Table 4 - Item of plant available for firefighting, number and function

Item	Number	Function
Loading shovel	2 (1)	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360 ⁰ excavators	2 (1)	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Telehandler	2 (1)	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

1.7.3 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. GRO/477/04 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 overleaf in Table 5, Sensitive receptors are also illustrated on Drawing No. GRO/477/04 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 5 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Bora Construction Ltd	West	0
Ashton Packet Boat	North	10
Powershift Blast Cleaning Ltd	East	30
First Aid for All	South	10
H T F Transport	West	20
Residential		
Residential property (Audenshaw Road)	South	75
Residential Property (Slate Lane)	Northwest	325
Schools		
Poplar Street Primary School	South	770
Audenshaw Secondary School	South	942
Watercourses		
Ashton Canal	North	10
Audenshaw Reservoir	South	560
River Tame	Southeast	1,000
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
M60 Motorway	North	73
A6140	East	143
Audenshaw Railway Line	Northwest	40
Ecological Sites		
Priority habitat (Deciduous Woodland)	Southeast	723

2 Managing Common Causes of Fire

2.1 Details

2.1.1 Table 6 outlines common causes of fire and outlines specific examples of these sources, the associated risks and any mitigation measures necessary to manage them:

Table 6 - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable site security infrastructure. 24/7 site security. Vehicle checks on arrival to the site. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Staff training / toolbox talks. 	Negligible
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Any liquid/fuel/oil storage is in double bunded storage areas. Daily 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any persons wanting to smoke (including the use of e-cigarettes) will have to do so in the dedicated smoking area (6m from combustible waste). 	Negligible
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no overhead power lines which traverse the site. 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. • No gas cylinders / LPG tanks are accepted 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill kits available throughout the site. • Suitable 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 in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. 	Low
"Tramp" metal	Metal could be hot from mechanical processing and interact with lighter waste causing a fire	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	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 The procedures for oil or fuel storage on site are as follows:

- a) Tanks are 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.

2.2.3 All tanks storing fuel, oil or hazardous material are clearly marked showing the product within and their capacity.

2.2.4 Containment requirements will be in accordance with the CIRIA C736 'Containment systems for the prevention of pollution' guidance.

2.2.5 No combustible wastes are stored within 6 meters of the fuel or oil stores.

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 in the designated smoking area (onsite smoking hut) located 6m from all combustible waste storage areas see Drawing No. GRO/477/03.

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. GRO/477/03 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 on Groby Road with the only ingress / egress to the site being off Groby Road.
- 2.6.2 The site boundaries comprise a mixture of; palisade fencing, interlocking concrete panel walls. The new infrastructure in place detailed by the plans shown in Appendix I includes the erection of 4m high concrete panel walls which have been constructed in the northeastern yard.
- 2.6.3 The site will benefit from site wide CCTV coverage with 24-hour off-site supervision with an incorporated intruder alarm system is remotely accessible via mobile phone. Any intrusions would alarm the site manager or director who are on call 24 hours and can be at the site within 15 minutes of a call. The intruder alarm system will be designed, installed and maintained by UKAS accredited third party to ensure it meets the BS requirements.
- 2.6.4 The site security will be inspected on a daily basis and defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within 5 working days. All repairs will be noted on the site diary within 24 hours of the event. The checklist in Appendix II provides further information.
- 2.6.5 There is also an overnight security guard on site outside of operational hours which significantly reduces the risk of trespassers at the site.
- 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 or a timescale agreed with the EA. 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 daily Fire Checklist 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 All incoming vehicles are required to report to the office weighbridge where loads can be visually inspected and drivers' credentials checked. The details of the load will be recorded, and the duty of care note/company documentation will be further checked by the operator to ensure that the load is acceptable at the site.

3.1.4 Following the initial inspection, any loads which are heavily contaminated with non-conforming waste will be rejected from the site. Loads deemed acceptable will be directed to the appropriate waste tipping area.

3.1.5 Loads will undergo a second inspection during tipping, any wastes identified during these inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted and will be 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.

3.2 Waste Storage and Treatment Procedure

Overview of site operations

3.2.1 Following acceptance, mixed loads are deposited into bays freestanding stockpiles in the external yard. Following tipping the waste is subject to the following treatment, recovery or disposal procedures:

- a) Tipped waste is inspected in line with WM3 for signs of any contamination. Operatives will be trained to identify pieces of plasterboard/gypsum to ensure they are deposited into the plasterboard storage bay, which will be in **AREA 9** of the external waste bays, to avoid mixing with other wastes on site. Any non-conforming material (if any) will be picked out during this process and quarantined immediately for removal from site.
- b) If the site manager or TCM identifies that gypsum/plasterboard is exceeding the relevant storage bay and has potentially contaminated with other wastes, the waste will undergo a further sort where staff will further pick out the plasterboard/gypsum. Prior to the potentially contaminated waste leaving the site, a sample will be taken to ensure the levels of sulphate are acceptable.
- c) The waste coming into the site comes in and is deposited into **AREAS 1** and **5** where this is then manually sorted into designated bays **AREAS 2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10**.
- d) Larger items of recyclables may also be hand sorted / separated during this initial process, separated recyclables or mixed loads are stored in one of the bays within the external yard (**AREAS 1-9**). The content of each bay may vary depending on the demand for each waste type on site.

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. GRO/477/03 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 seven days, this short storage time significantly reduces the chance of internal heating of waste piles and causing combustion. Maximum storage durations for each waste type are illustrated in Table 7 and Drawing No. GRO/477/03. 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 sooner.

4.2 Waste Storage Table

4.2.1 Table 7 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 7 - Waste Storage Table

Waste Storage Area Details - PILE SIZES BASED ON AREA OF STOCKPILE ON SITE PLAN NOT LENGTH X WIDTH												
Plan Ref	Description	EWC code/s	Processed / unprocessed	Containment	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Height (m)	Max area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Volume (m3)	Tonnage (approx.)	Storage duration
AREA 1	Mixed HCI waste reception, tipping and sorting area	17 09 04, 19 12 12, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Unprocessed	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	21	7	3	147	0.75	331	165	<24 hours
AREA 2	Plastic	15 01 02, 15 01 10, 20 03 01, 02 01 04, 20 01 39, 19 12 04	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	21	8	3	168	0.75	378	189	<7 days
AREA 3	Wood	17 02 01, 19 12 07,	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	<7 days
AREA 4	Stone / concrete / hardcore	17 01 07	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	<7 days
AREA 5	Mixed HCI waste reception, tipping and sorting area	17 09 04, 19 12 12, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Unprocessed	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	21.5	6	3	129	0.75	290	145	<7 days
AREA 6	Light General C&D Waste	17 09 03, 19 12 01	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	11.5	5	3	58	0.75	129	65	<7 days
AREA 7	Wood	17 02 01, 19 12 07,	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	<7 days
AREA 8	Mixed scrap metal	17 04 07, 19 12 02, 19 12 03	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	<7 days
AREA 9	Plasterboard	17 08 02	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	<7 days
AREA 10	Plastic Pipes & Rigid Plastics	17 02 03	Partially processed	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of firewall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	<7 days

4.3 **Conversion Factors**

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

Table 8 - 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 treatment and removal off site.

4.5 **Storage / Monitoring Procedures (free standing piles)**

4.5.1 Table 9 overleaf, details the combustible waste piles stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of the waste combusting. It must be noted **AREA 4** IS not included in the Table as the wastes stored here are not considered combustible wastes.

Table 9 - Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (freestanding waste piles)

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
<p>AREAS 1 and 5</p> <p>Mixed HCl waste reception piles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AREAS 1 and 5, are the mixed HCl waste reception piles that have been tipped directly from incoming vehicles and skips. • Waste stored in these piles comprise of 4m in height interlocking concrete panel 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. • 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 will apply. The stockpiles are therefore dynamic, and, given the material throughput of the site, waste will not be stored in these piles for longer than 5 days, which is a worst-case scenario in the event of a breakdown or plant malfunctions. • 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. • A full deep clean of waste storage bays will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there is no build-up of residual items of waste that are stored for longer than necessary. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • Wastes in AREA 1 and 5 have not undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste. • Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.
<p>AREA 9</p> <p>Plasterboard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AREA 9 comprises of a covered storage bay, 3-sided bay consisting of concrete panelling up to 4m in height. • Due to this bay being covered there is no direct sunlight and therefore reduced chance of a fire. • Short waste storage time for plasterboard ensures that the waste pile has limited time to combust. • Wastes in AREA 9 have not undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste nor will waste in this area undergo any further treatment on site. • 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 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.

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
<p>AREAS 2,3,4,6,7,8,10</p> <p>Sorted waste bays containing mixed plastic, wood, mixed scrap metal, plastic pipes and rigid plastic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These areas comprise of interlocking concrete panel storage bays to store processed wastes. The contents of each bay may vary depending on demand and the quantity of each waste type on site. • 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. • All the wastes in these areas have been sorted and is therefore unlikely to contain any material which could cause combustion i.e. a hot load. • 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 will applies. The stockpiles are therefore dynamic, and, given the material throughput of the site, waste will not be stored in these piles for longer than 7 days, which is a worst-case scenario in the event of a breakdown or plant malfunctions. • 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. • A full deep clean of waste storage bays will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there is no build-up of residual items of waste that are stored for longer than necessary. • 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.

4.6 Fire Walls and Bays

4.6.1 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 180mm will have a fire resistance of 1200°C for 4 hours.

4.6.2 As specified on Drawing No. GRO/477/03, the 2 no. reception bays will be constructed of British Standard 300mm thick interlocking concrete panel walls 4m high. The external bays will vary in dimension with the largest bays being **AREAS 1** and **2**.

4.6.3 This means the fire walls 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.

4.6.4 Table 10 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 10 - Fire wall details and specifications

Firewall type	Width	Site location / use	Specification
Concrete panels	0.30m	Located externally in the northeastern yard.	Concrete panels - Class A1 in accordance with Clause 4.3 4.4 of EN:13369 - >120 minutes

4.6.5 Fire walls are checked throughout the day by staff and recorded inspections undertaken on a weekly basis, 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.

4.6.6 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.

4.7 **External heating from hot weather**

4.7.1 It is considered that external waste will not possess a high risk of over-heating from hot weather or direct sunlight as the only combustible waste stored externally will be recycled / processed waste, therefore, any potential ignition sources i.e. batteries will have been removed during separation. Recycled waste is stored in secure containers which are positioned in a way that the trees adjacent to the storage locations provide a degree of shelter from direct sunlight over the container tops.

4.7.2 Combustible waste stored externally are stored for a maximum of 7 days, therefore, waste will not be stored for a period where it could combust from exposure to direct sunlight. During the sites operational hours waste storage areas are continuously monitored and checked by site operatives for signs of a fire.

4.7.3 The recycling centre allows for the reception, storage (asbestos) and sorting of household, industrial and commercial (HIC) waste to permit recycling and recovery. Recycled/recovered materials include hardcore, wood, plastics, paper/card, scrap metal. Non-recyclable general wastes are bulked up and sent to an appropriately permitted site at the end of each working day.

4.7.4 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°C / 75°F, 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.

- b) The piles can be easily suppressed using hoses or inert material in the event of early fire detection i.e. smoke, steam, flames.
- c) No waste is stored for longer than 5 days 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.

4.8 **Stock Rotation and Seasonal Variations**

- 4.8.1 Details of stock rotation are clearly shown in Sections 4.5– 4.7 for all wastes which are stored and processed on site.
- 4.8.2 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 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.

5.1.3 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. GRO/477/03.

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

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 outlined in section 1.2.2.

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. GRO/477/03, which is accessible at all times. The quarantine area is situated in a central area of the external yard and has a 6m buffer from all waste storage and operational areas (including the permit boundary).
- 6.1.2 It is considered that the largest combustible waste pile is **AREA 2** comprising of plastic. If this area was full, the maximum volume of waste would equate to approximately 378 m³, meaning the quarantine area on site would need to hold 189 m³ of waste material.
- 6.1.3 The quarantine area proposed measures 210 m² and has volume capacity of 210m³ (if waste is piled 3m high using 0.333 conversion factor) which is capable of holding more than 50% of waste in the largest stockpile (**AREA 2**).
- 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. GRO/477/03.
- 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 There is a security guard on site outside of operational hours, the security guard will receive training in the early detection of a fire and the response procedure in the event of a fire included in this FPP. If a fire was detected outside of operational hours the security guard would alert the sites out of hours contact or site manager along with the FRS.

7.2.2 Both all internal and external areas of the site benefit from a 24 hour remotely accessible motion sensor CCTV. 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 permit holder have access to CCTV footage via mobile devices.

- 7.2.3 It is considered the need for automated detection or certification of CCTV from UKAS accredited companies is not required as all waste is permanently monitored on site by trained staff.

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) Competent person to ensure suitably trained employee initiates the pump system on the sites attenuation pipe, this can be shut off so no firewater gets to the interceptor shown on the Drawing No. GRO/477/03.
- d) 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).
- e) 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.
- f) Ensure access routes are clear (see Section 8.2).
- g) If safe to do so, site management will inspect the location of the fire, to identify immediate risks to surrounding premises and the FRS.
- h) 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.
- i) 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.).
- j) 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.
- k) 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. GRO/477/03. The nearest fire station is the Ashton-Under-Lyne Fire Station, situated approximately 0.9 miles away on the A6140 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. GRO/477/03:

- i) There is a 25,000-litre water storage tank which is fed from the proposed borehole installation at the site which can be used for dust suppression and fire suppression. The storage tank remains filled at all times and if any water is used it will be replenished as soon as practicable. Integrity of the tank is inspected weekly, if any leaks are found, the tank will be repaired, and the water replenished as soon as practicable. Access to the tanks is restricted so these wouldn't be the first point of call for firefighting.
- ii) Hose reels strategically placed providing coverage to areas storing combustible and flammable materials.
- iii) Mixture of water, foam, powder and CO₂ fire extinguishers located in close proximity to waste piles.
- iv) Use of water mist that is situated on the plasterboard covered bay and the heavy/inert waste and the light general C&D waste bays which is used for dust suppression.
- v) An additional mobile water bowser can be sourced if required (1,200 litre IBC of water on forklift truck).

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:

- The buildings also have strategically placed water, foam and CO₂ extinguishers.

- Out-of-hours plant storage (shovels and forklifts) to isolate waste at risk of combusting in the event of a fire.
- Direct access into the waste transfer building for external suppression from the FRS (if required).
- 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.
- All staff working in the building can operate the hoses and extinguishers.

9.1.4 Mobile plant i.e. excavators, forklifts 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. GRO/477/03.

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 is **AREA 2** which equates to 378m³ and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 453,700 litres (453.78m³) of water requiring a flow of approximately 2,521 litres per minute based on the calculation provided in Table 11 below.

Table 11 - 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
378	378 x 6.67 = 2,521	2,521 x 180	453,780 (453.78m ³)

10.2 On-site water supply

10.2.1 The site has access to a hose reel main situated on a 6-inch main and a number of fire extinguishers for firefighting. The hose reel will benefit from approximately 250 bar max pressure which equates to a 40 litre per minute flow.

10.2.2 Reference should be made to section 9.1.1 in terms of the water available on site. Although there are not the required 453,780 litres stored on site, there is a 25,000-litre storage tank adjacent to the weighbridge office building this tank is being supplied by the proposed installation of a borehole. This tank will remain full for the majority of the time in order to act as an emergency supply of water for dust mitigation and fire suppression. Access to the tanks is not restricted so this could be the first point of call for firefighting. The Operator will rely on quick detection and suppression to prevent a large-scale incident occurring requiring the maximum of water.

10.2.3 In addition to the above there are Suitable firefighting equipment i.e., fire extinguishers – foam and CO₂ will be available on areas of the site storing combustible waste and the site office.

10.3 **External suppression – Off-site water supply**

10.3.1 The fire hydrant located on Drawing No. GRO/477/03 is situated 115m south from the site and therefore is suitable for use by the FRS.

10.3.2 Given that the site is located within an industrial area and the information provided below in Section 10.3.8 it is considered that the hydrant alone would be able to supply water at the required 2,521l/m.

10.3.3 The FRS confirmed the hydrants are serviced regularly and are in accordance with BS:750. Contact was made with both the FRS and United Utilities, and both were unable to provide an actual flow rate for the above hydrants. Therefore, the following guidance extracted from The Local Government Association (LGA) / Water UK National Guidance Document details the following flow rates which should be considered for this site. As the hydrant is located within an industrial area.

Industry

10.3.4 In order that an adequate supply of water is available for use by the Fire and Rescue Authority in case of fire it is recommended that the water supply infrastructure to any industrial estate is as follows with the mains network on site being normally at least 150 mm nominal diameter is 75 l/s.

10.3.5 Based on information provided in Section 10.3.1 and as the above site is considered in an area of industry, the flow rate of the hydrant) should be approximately 4,500 l/m (based on 75 l/s). Therefore, it is considered the hydrant would be suitable in surpassing the required flow of 2,521 l/m based on Section 10.1.2.

10.4 **Other Suppression Methods**

10.4.1 However, if the fire hydrant for whatever reason cannot be accessed for in the case of a fire, then other suppression methods can be utilised on the site.

10.4.2 Given the waste types accepted at the site there will be ample supply of inert material on site comprising of soils and aggregates. With 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.

10.4.3 The on-site borehole situated at the weighbridge office can be utilised in the event of a fire and treated as an additional hose used to extinguish any potential fire within the external stockpiles.

10.5 **Automated Suppression**

10.5.1 There is no automated suppression system for waste stored within the buildings. The main sorting / waste reception shed is open fronted providing permanent access to a fire from the external yard. In addition to the above the building has CCTV covering waste storage and processing areas as well as an overnight security guard, therefore it is considered that no automated suppression is required for waste stored in the waste transfer building.

11 Managing Fire Water

11.1 Drainage

- 11.1.1 All mixed waste is stored externally within the dedicated concrete bays all surface water drains to the low point where this is drained into the proposed attenuation pipe system which then is drained through the interceptor to the foul sewer network. The drainage of the site is clearly shown in Drawing No. GRO/477/03 and shown on the drainage pipe drawings which are held in Appendix III of this document.
- 11.1.2 The sites external bays and yard located to the northeast of the site where the main waste storage and tipping operations are undertaken, all drain to the attenuation pipe detailed in Appendix III of this report. From the pipe the surface water is then drained into the on-site interceptor before being discharged to foul sewer network at a rate of 11l/s.
- 11.1.3 The northern perimeter of the site constitutes the canal edge Drawing held in Appendix I of this report. Which includes a 1m concrete panel wall with an additional 3m high steel palisade fence on top which seals the northern perimeter of the site.
- 11.1.4 In the event of a fire and firewater being produced in the northern area of the yard firewater containment booms will be positioned to ensure all water is contained and no firewater is discharged to the Canal, see section 11.2 below for further information regarding firewater containment.
- 11.1.5 The above drainage arrangements for the site are clearly shown on Drawing No. GRO/477/03.

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. To prevent firewater dispersing across the site, a firewater containment boom would be placed adjacent to the waste storage bay

access. It is proposed the site will implement drain covers to manhole within the centre of the site (prior to the interceptor) in order to prevent any firewater leaving the site, this will close the drainage system allowing the firewater to be contained on the site during a fire event.

- 11.2.2 The boundary of the site is predominantly surrounded by palisade fencing to the north with concrete panel cladding on the inside. The boundary located in the approximate centre of the site which divides the site into north and south portions is made from 1.5m in height concrete panel wall to contain water. The access gate and southern boundary constitute predominantly palisade fencing to a height of 2.5m, with some concrete panelling located at the sites entrance.
- 11.2.3 As outlined in section 11.3.1 above, firewater containment booms will be positioned to contain water and prevent water from escaping or being discharged to the surface water drains.
- 11.2.4 If the sealed underground storage tank in the south of the site reaches maximum capacity any further firewater will back up and flood the site creating a lagoon effect. This water can then be tankered from site to a suitably permitted facility.
- 11.2.5 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest pile on site would require containment for 378m³ of water in accordance with the FPP guidance. Table 12 details the onsite containment of firewater on site.

Table 12 - Firewater Containment Calculation

Volume of Water (m ³)	Containment Area (m ²)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
378	3000.6	$378/3000.6 = 0.13\text{m}^3$	1.0m concrete panel wall 0.16m firewater containment boom 4m concrete bays >0.03 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. GRO/477/03 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 eastern wooden fence boundary 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. GRO/477/03 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 160mm diameter.
- 11.3.4 The above process should be completed as above for all lengths of boom shown on Drawing No. GRO/477/03.

- 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 would be pumped using a hired-in vacuum tanker and deposited to a suitably permitted site.
- 11.4.2 The operator would also contact the water company to see if the fire water could be discharged into the foul sewer system; this would obviously depend on the type of fire and the contamination of the fire water.

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.

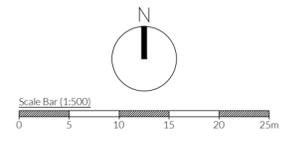
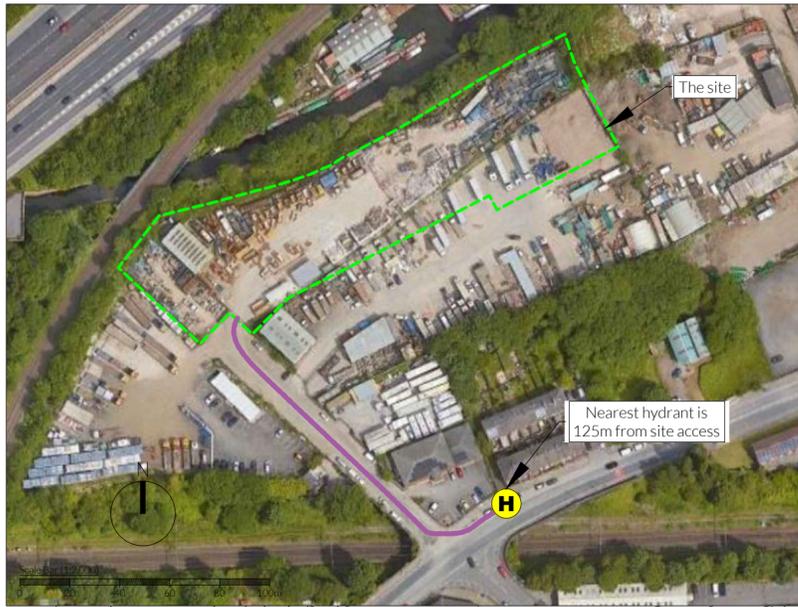
12.4 **Post Fire Site Recovery**

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

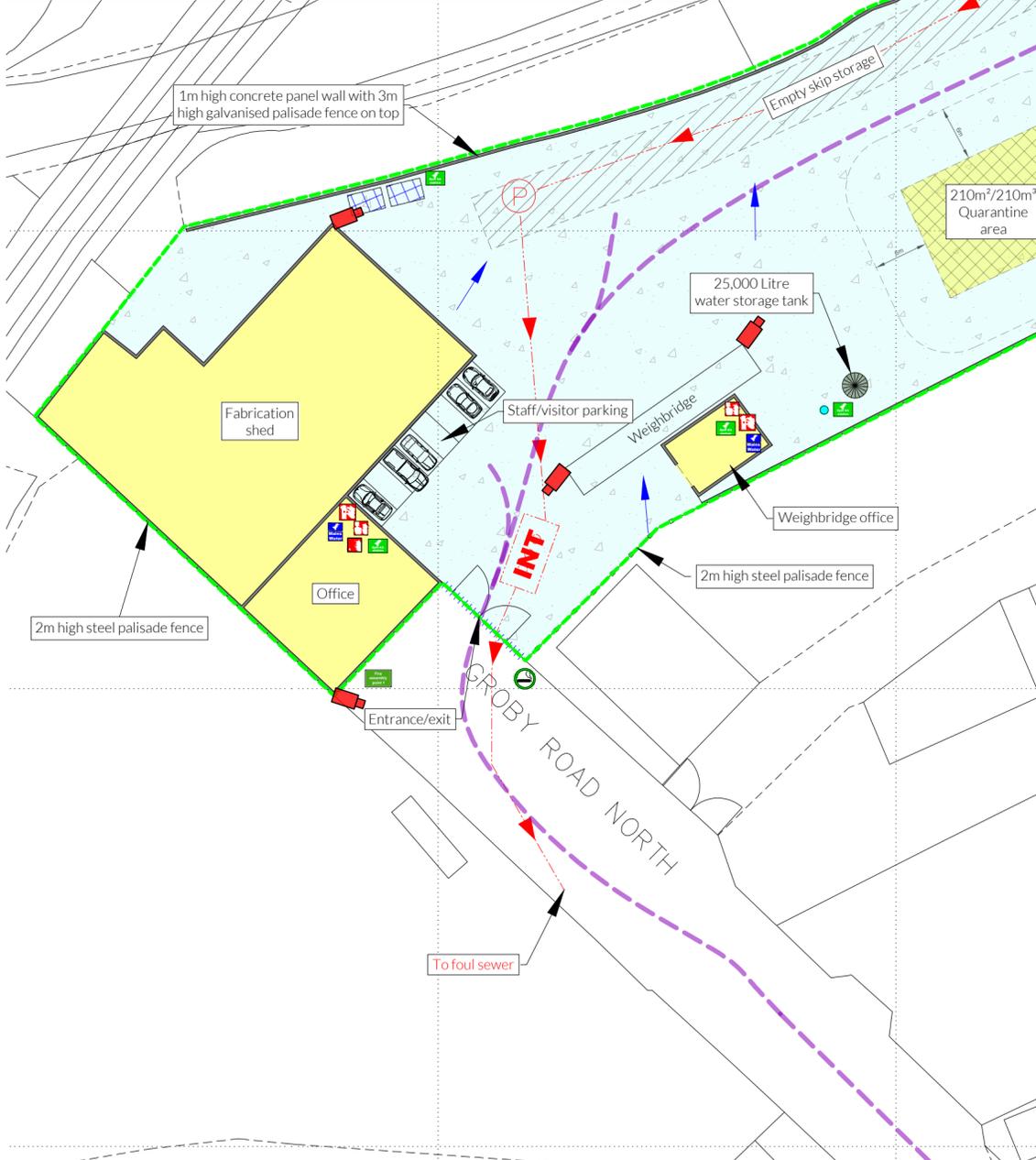
Drawings



NOTES
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REVISION HISTORY			
Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	26.02.25	JH	Initial drawing
A	09.12.25	JH	Amendment
B	18.12.25	JH	Layout amendment

- KEY:**
- Permit boundary
 - Waste storage areas
 - Storage areas
 - Non-waste fuel, fluids
 - Temporary storage/sorting areas
 - Covered areas
 - Concrete areas
 - Waste recycling/ storage buildings (impermeable concrete floor)
 - Office/welfare
 - Out of hours plant storage
 - 300mm thick solid concrete wall
 - Quarantine area
 - 🔥 Firefighting equipment/extinguishers (indicative locations)
 - 🔔 Fire alarms (indicative locations)
 - 🧴 Spill kits (indicative locations)
 - 🛑 Plant shut off
 - 🧯 Hose reel
 - 🚰 Mains Water
 - 🚰 Designated smoking area
 - Access route for emergency services
 - H Fire hydrant
 - 🚰 Fire assembly points
 - 📹 Pan, tilt & zone cameras with 360 50cm coverage
 - INT Interceptor
 - ➡ Surface water fall direction
 - Foul drainage
 - ||||| ACO drain
 - Bore hole
 - P Pump
 - Firewater containment boom



Waste Storage Area Details - PILE SIZES BASED ON AREA OF STOCKPILE ON SITE PLAN NOT LENGTH X WIDTH												
Plan Ref	Description	EWCC code/s	Processed / unprocessed	Containment	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Height (m)	Max area (m ²)	Conversion factor used	Volume (m ³)	Tonnage (approx.)	Storage duration
AREA 1	Mixed HCl waste reception, tipping and sorting area	17 09 04, 19 12 12, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Unprocessed	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	21	7	3	147	0.75	331	165	< 24 hours
AREA 2	Plastic	15 01 02, 15 01 10, 20 03 01, 02 01 04, 20 01 39, 19 12 04	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	21	8	3	168	0.75	378	189	< 7 days
AREA 3	Wood	17 02 01, 19 12 07,	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	< 7 days
AREA 4	Stone / concrete / hardcore	17 01 07	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	< 7 days
AREA 5	Mixed HCl waste reception, tipping and sorting area	17 09 04, 19 12 12, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Unprocessed	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	21.5	6	3	129	0.75	290	145	< 7 days
AREA 6	Light General C&D Waste	17 09 03, 19 12 01	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	11.5	5	3	58	0.75	129	65	< 7 days
AREA 7	Wood	17 02 01, 19 12 07,	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	< 7 days
AREA 8	Mixed scrap metal	17 04 07, 19 12 02, 19 12 03	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	< 7 days
AREA 9	Plasterboard	17 08 02	Partially processed (sorted by hand or grab from waste in AREA 1 or 5)	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	< 7 days
AREA 10	Plastic Pipes & Rigid Plastics	17 02 03	Partially processed	Free standing inside a 3-sided storage bay. Height of fire wall measures 4.0m	8.5	5	3	43	0.75	96	48	< 7 days

TITLE:
 SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT:
 Kenny Services Limited

PROJECT/SITE:
 Walkers Yard, Groby Road, Manchester M34 5HT

SCALE @ A2: 1:500 **CLIENT NO:** 0477 **JOB NO:** 001

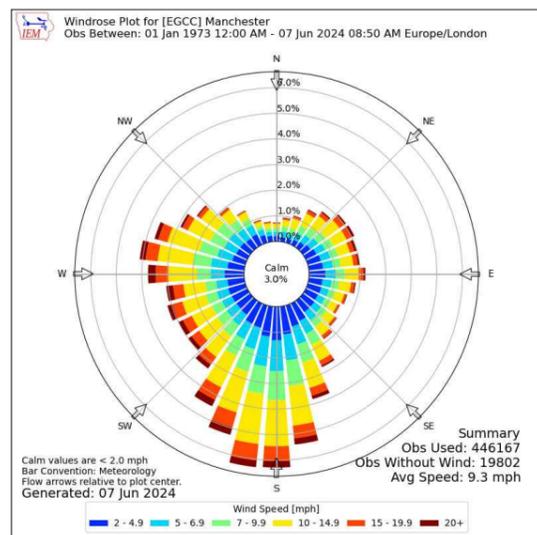
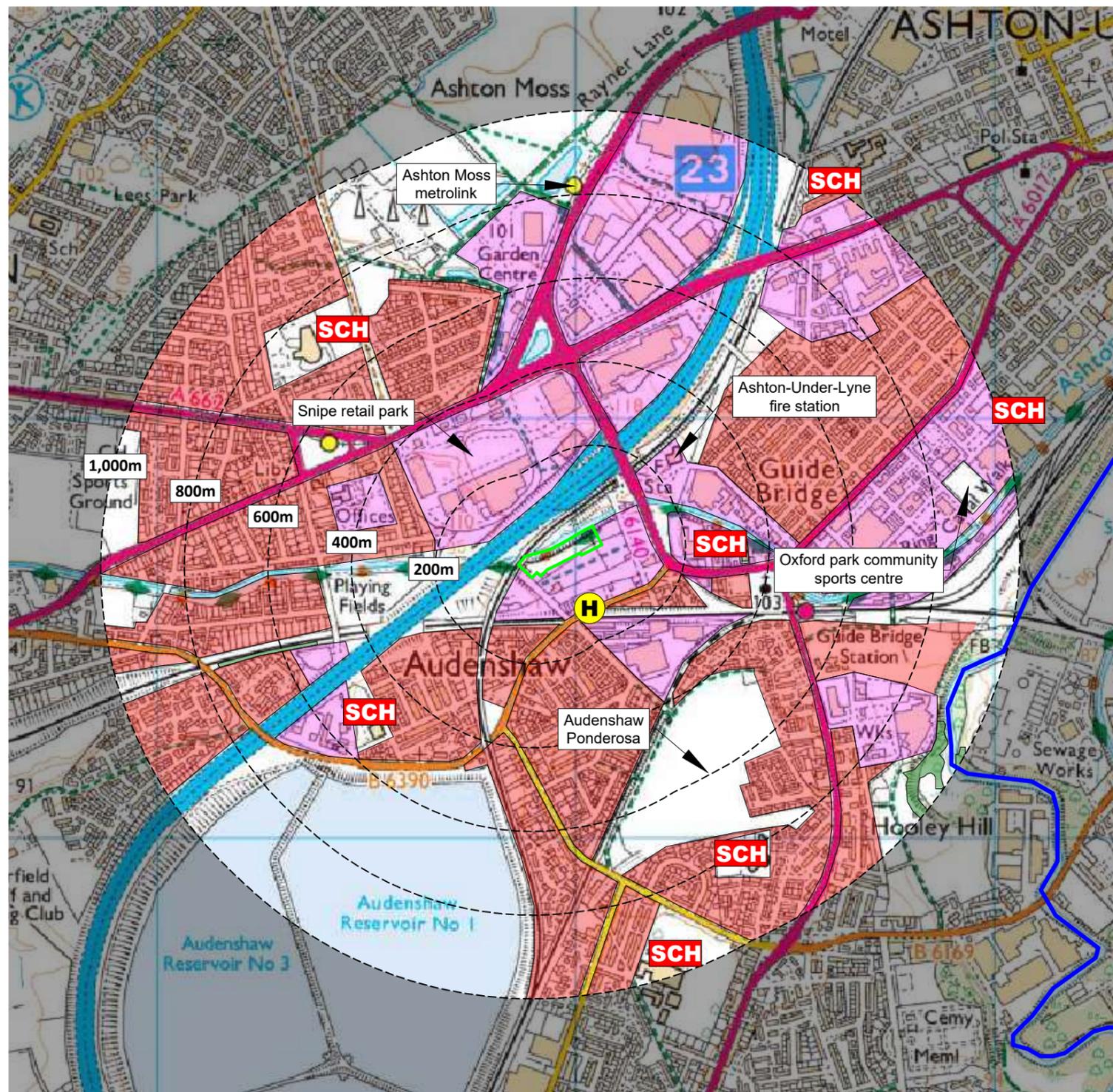
DRAWING NO: GRO-477-03 **REV:** B **STATUS:** Issued

DATE: 18.12.25 **DRAWN:** JH **CHECKED:** CP



KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main River
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- H Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- SCH School
- Woodland areas
- Priority habitat inventory (deciduous woodland)



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

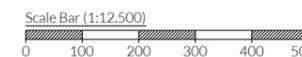
NOTES

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

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	18.12.25	JH	Initial drawing



TITLE: RECEPTOR PLAN		
CLIENT: Kenny Services Limited		
PROJECT/SITE: Groby Road North, Audenshaw M34 5HT		
SCALE @ A3: 1:12,500	CLIENT NO: 477	JOB NO: 001
DRAWING NO: GRO-477-04	REV: -	STATUS: Issued
DATE: 18.12.25	DRAWN: JH	CHECKED: RS



Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

KENNY SERVICES LIMITED DAILY INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
DATE			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	TIME OF INSPECTION (START)	CHECKED Y/N	REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED
	TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)		
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 EXHUAISTS 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			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			
CHECKED BY		SIGNATURE	
POSITION		DATE	
SHEET		OF	

KENNY SERVICES LIMITED WEEKLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	TIME OF INSPECTION (START)	CHECKED Y/N	REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED
	TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)		
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)			
INTEGRITY OF WATER STORAGE TANK (NO LEAKS OR CRACKS ETC)			
INTERCEPTOR 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	

KENNY SERVICES LIMITED MONTHLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	TIME OF INSPECTION (START)	CHECKED Y/N	REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED
	TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)		
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	

**KENNY SERVICES 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						

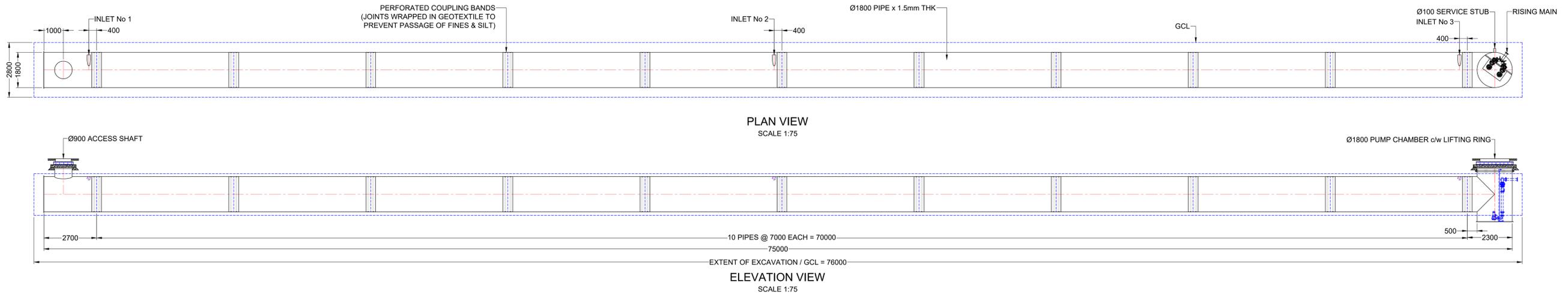
KENNY SERVICES LIMITED - EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

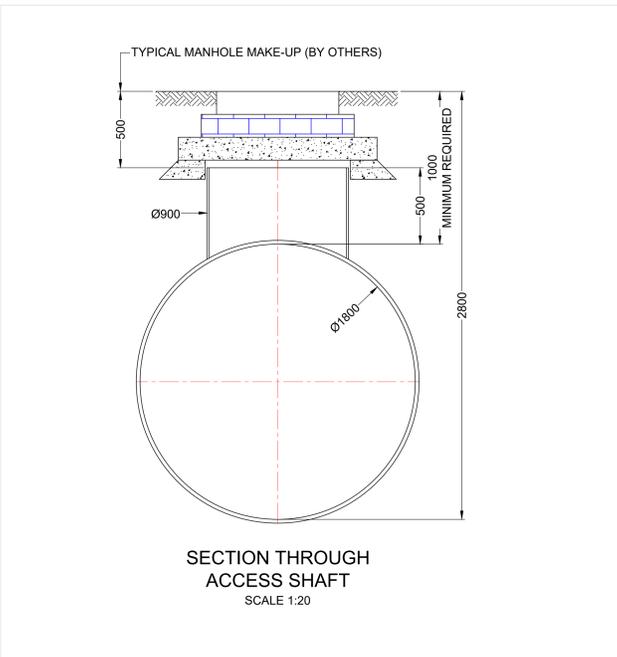
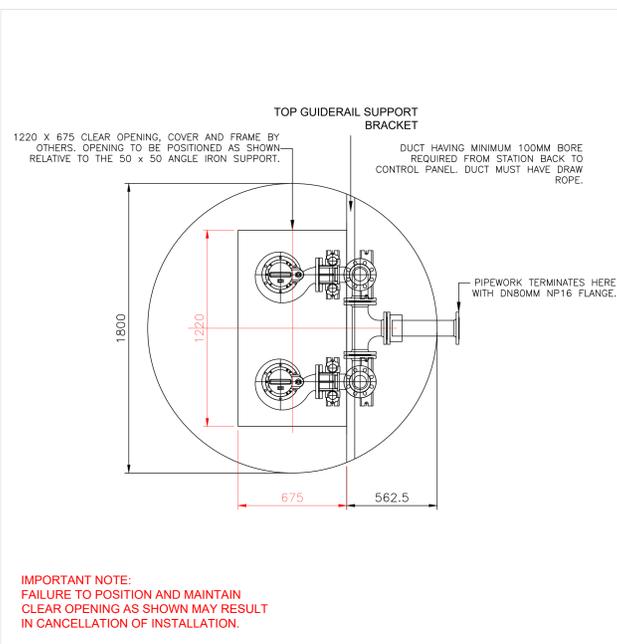
EMPLOYEE NAME				DATE COMPLETED			
POSITION				REVIEW DUE			
TRAINER				OUTCOME	PASSED		
POSITION					FURTHER TRAINING REQUIRED		
CARRIED OUT /SIGN OFF >	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	SIGNED BY TRAINER		Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	SIGNED BY TRAINER
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT				FIRE PREVENTION PLAN			
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				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:							

Appendix III

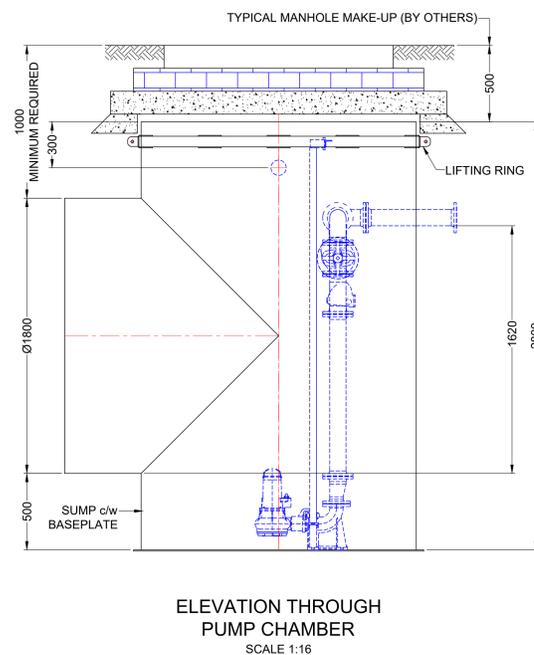
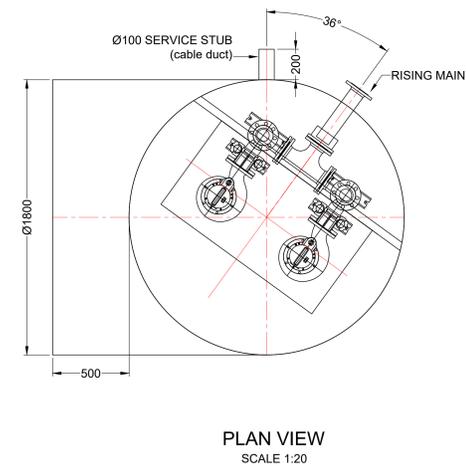
Attenuation Pipe Drawings



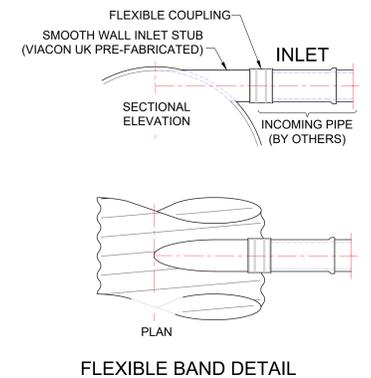
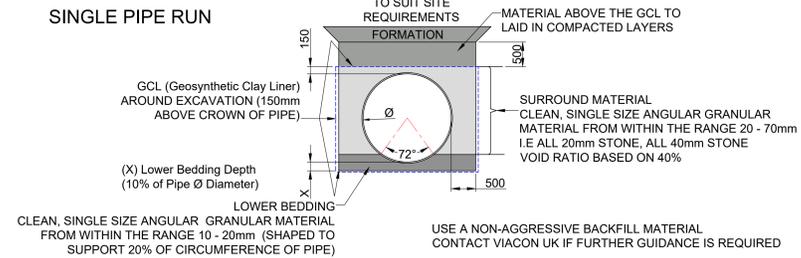
NOTES:
1. INLETS/OUTLET CAN BE POSITIONED TO SUIT REQUIREMENTS



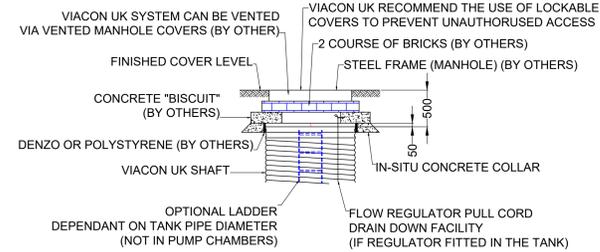
A MINIMUM COVER OF 1000mm IS REQUIRED ABOVE THE CROWN OF A Ø1800mm x 1.5mm PIPE



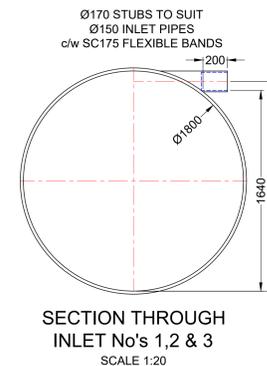
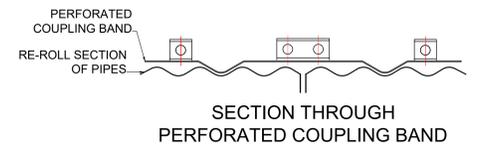
EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS SINGLE PIPE RUN



TYPICAL MAINTENANCE, ACCESS AND PUMP CHAMBER SHAFT FINISHING DETAIL



- NOTES:
- When calculating shaft heights ViaCon UK allow 500mm between finished cover level (FCL) and top of shaft.
 - The 500mm is typically made up of a concrete "biscuit" 2 courses of bricks and a steel manhole frame. Any discrepancy in levels can be taken up within the brickwork.
 - Prior to placing the "biscuit" the top of the shaft should be wrapped with denzo or polystyrene and the concrete ring should be cast with the top approximately 50mm above the top of the shaft (the shaft must not become load bearing). The "biscuit" should then be bedded onto the concrete ring with sand and cement mortar.
 - Concrete "biscuit", bricks, cover and frame supplied by others.



Rev.	Date	Drawn	Description
C	24.01.25	MH	Inlets Added
B	21.01.25	MH	For Comment/Approval
A	29.11.24	JS	Sales Drawing - updated volume/layout
-	09.08.24	JS	Sales Drawing

TITLE
ViaCon UK Tank For
Groby Road North
Audenshaw
Cubic Capacity = 280m3
EN24_09488
SCALE @ A0
AS SHOWN
VIACON UK DRAWING No.
03784_TUB18437_C
REV. SHEET
1

VIACON
10 SUTTON FOLD,
ST HELENS,
MERSEYSIDE,
WA9 3GL
TEL: 01744 452900
FAX: 01744 452949
Website: www.viacon.co.uk
Email: sales@viacon.co.uk

ARMCO BARRIER INSTALLED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH
MANUFACTURERS DETAILS

2.5 M HIGH
PARADIM FENCE
PANELS + LITTER
NETTING.
FROM TOP OF CANAL PANEL.

TRIEF KERB FIXED TO SLAB USING
700mm LONG x 32 ϕ BAR RESIN
ANCHORED INTO SLAB USING RAWL
R-KEX RESIN OR SIMILAR APPROVED
MIN 300mm EMBEDMENT AT c/c TO
SUIT KERB HOLES. KERB HOLES TO
GROUTED AFTER INSTALLATION

GST 2A TRIEF KERB WITH
PRE FORMED DOWEL HOLES
OR SIMILAR APPROVED

1000 x 6000 x 95 CONCRETE PANEL.

1500 x 6000 x 95
CONCRETE PANEL

PROPOSED ROAD

DOWEL
TO CONNECT
FLAT SLAB TO
UPSTAND.

EXISTING GROUND
FALLS TO CANAL

A393 MESH TOP & BTM WITH 40mm
COVER ON 50mm SAND BLINDING ON
MIN 150mm WELL COMPACTED HARDCORE

SLAB EDGE
THICKENING REINFORCED
WITH A393 MESH TOP &
BTM WITH 40mm COVER

SECTION A-A
(1:20 AT A1)

1800
MANHOLE
PIPE.

