



Bastion Biomass
(Northern) Limited
Fire Prevention Plan

JACKSONS
ENVIRONMENTAL

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Date: 20/12/2018
Fire Prevention Plan
Version: 1.2
Document Ref: BB/FPP/M/001

Document History

Date	Version	Reason for Revision	Draft by	Approved by
15/09/2018	1.0	New document	JH&S	I Lewis
22/10/2018	1.1	Updated following pre-application discussions with EA – special sites	JH&S	R Telfer
20/12/18	1.2	References to stockpiles removed. Fire water requirement and storage updated to reflect 147,000 ltr.	JH&S	R Telfer

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1 Fire Prevention Plan

1.1 Introduction

This fire prevention plan has been prepared with reference to the Environment Agency's guidance¹. The plan also encompasses the guidance published by the Fire Protection Association². The plan identifies the potential risks of fire at the facility as well as the control measures that will be implemented to eliminate or reduce the risk of fire. Any fire on site will be regarded as an emergency and immediate action will be taken to address it.

The site manager and technically competent manager are responsible for carrying out the procedure as detailed below. Any changes required are the responsibility of the site manager or other designated person to update and reissue the amended procedure. The facility is permitted to accept the following potentially combustible wastes;

- Paper sludge (03 03 05)

The facility's primary activities are the processing of paper sludge to produce animal bedding products. The site will only be permitted to accept non-hazardous waste. The paper waste sludge has a moisture content of 50% when accepted at the site. The drying process reduces the moisture content to 25% within 24 hours.

1.2 Causes of Fire

The following have been identified as potential causes of fire which could give rise to a risk at the site;

- Arson or vandalism
- Self-combustion (e.g. due to chemical oxidation)
- Plant or equipment failure
- Electrical faults
- Naked flames
- Discarded smoking materials
- Hot works (e.g. welding or cutting)
- Industrial heaters
- Hot exhausts
- Open burning (on site or at adjacent premises)
- Damaged or exposed electrical cables
- Reactions between incompatible materials
- Neighbouring site activities
- Sparks from loading buckets

¹ Fire Prevention Plans (Environment Agency, Version 3, July 2016)

² Fire Safety & Waste Materials (Fire Protection Association, 2003)

- Incompatible wastes
- Hot loads deposited at the site

The management recognise the importance of robust fire prevention control measures and emergency procedures to eliminate the risk of fires wherever possible and reduction of risk in all other cases.

1.3 Fire Prevention Methodology

The company recognises its obligations to prevent pollution of the environment and safeguard human health in respect of its activities at the facility. An important aspect of such obligations is the elimination of the risk of fire wherever possible and the reduction in risk of fire to the lowest practical level. The company will do all that is reasonable to prevent a fire at the facility. Fire prevention plan is a fundamental part of the company's written management system and will include measures to prevent, detect, suppress, mitigate and contain fires.

All staff and contractors working on site will be made aware of the contents of the fire prevention plan such that they understand the contents and what they must do in the event of a fire occurring. As part of any induction training all staff will be made aware of the presence of the fire prevention plan and where it is stored on site. The company will carry out regular exercises to test how well the plan operates and make sure that its staff understand what to do in the event of an emergency. A review of the fire prevention plan will be undertaken every 12 months to identify any improvements or developments that are required. Additional reviews shall take place following a fire or near miss report which identifies failures in fire control procedures.

1.4 Preventing Fires

Preventing fires is a key aspect of the fire prevention plan as it is more effective than having to deal with actual fires on site. The company has put control measures in place to eliminate sources of ignition wherever possible. Smoking is strictly prohibited on site and all staff and contractors are made aware of this. Other sources of ignition exist in the offices such as light bulbs and electrical equipment. Additional ignition sources are located in adjacent buildings including timber drying ovens. However, these sources of ignition are not located in the waste reception and treatment building.

Suitable signs have been erected at key locations around the site to enforce fire prevention messages to site staff and contractors. Supervision of staff and contractors takes place on a daily basis to ensure that safe working practices are observed particularly in respect of high-risk activities such as hot working, welding and cutting. These activities require a permit to work before commencement and control measures are implemented and recorded on the permit. The permit to work imposes a fire watch of 1 hour after the work is complete.

All visitors that attend the site undertake site induction which includes information regarding safety and fire prevention procedures. This includes the smoking prohibition on site and the emergency evacuation routes that are applicable.

The company operates scheduled maintenance and inspection programme for all site areas and machinery which identifies any repairs or maintenance required in advance of issues occurring. These inspections ensure that wastepaper does not build up within the offices and that other debris, which may present a fire risk, does not build up in other parts of the site.

Site inspections are undertaken daily and recorded. The inspections include assessing the standard of housekeeping on site and identify build-up of debris, dust and other detritus which could present a fire hazard, particularly around equipment and inside the waste building. Where the inspection identifies remedial action required this is undertaken as soon as practicable and, in any event, before the closure of the site that day. Once per week a thorough clean of the waste building is undertaken and recorded in the site diary.

The company has invested in security measures which include perimeter fencing and CCTV to reduce the risk of vandalism and arson. Outside normal working hours the site is manned by a security guard. The site is not unmanned when waste treatment activities are undertaken.

All site vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers and dust filters. Site staff are trained and competent in the use of firefighting equipment and emergency evacuation procedures.

All bucket loading plant used on site shall be fitted with rubber strips to prevent sparks when the bucket comes into contact with the hardstanding thereby reducing the risk of sparks causing fire.

Minimum separation distances have been identified and will be strictly enforced on site. Outside operating hours site plant shall be located a safe distance from all combust of all material to further reduce the risk of fire.

A dedicated emergency area is located at the main entrance to the north of the site which would be used in the event of a major incident and would act as the muster point for emergency services and control command.



Figure 1: Fire Prevention Plan – Sensitive Receptors 1km radius

1.5 Self-Combustion

Waste materials such as paper sludge can self-combust under certain conditions and the risk of such combustion increases where materials are stored in excess of 3 months. The company intends to process all waste materials and remove from site within 24 hours.

All waste received at the site is subject to inspection and is not mixed with other waste types which would increase the risk of fire. Where waste received at the site is identified as containing other materials which would present additional fire risk then these are rejected and removed from site in accordance with the waste acceptance procedure.

All waste will be in the waste reception building as set out on the fire prevention plan drawing (FPP Drawing BB/002 v1.2). There is no proposal to stockpile waste with the incoming waste being placed onto the aerobic drying bed. No stockpiles are therefore proposed for the site. Access routes are maintained to allow inspections and access by emergency services if required.

The company will inspect the waste on the aerobic drying bed daily to ensure that moisture levels are acceptable and heat levels are observed and recorded. Staff will monitor and control the subsurface temperature and moisture content of the waste on the aerobic drying bed using a thermal probe to ensure that the temperature of all parts of the waste can be monitored. However, the depth of the waste on the bed will be 0.5m and with such a shallow cross section it is very unlikely that excess heat will build up within the waste.

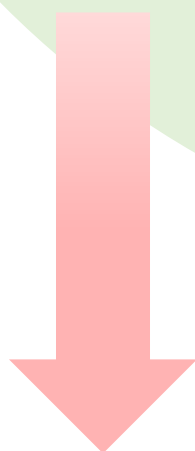
Where staff monitoring the waste detect a hotspot of 50°C or more, one or more of the following actions shall be taken;

- Waste will be subjected to water misting or spraying
- Waste will be subjected to water jets
- Waste will be turned by plant and machinery
- Hot spot removed to quarantine area

Records will be maintained which illustrate the date on which waste is added to the drying bed and removed from site.

1.6 Detecting & Suppressing Fires

The following firefighting strategy shall be employed in respect of any fire incident at the facility;



- attend the scene of the fire as rapidly as possible
- assess the nature of the fire by determining
 - Its intensity and extent
 - The type and abundance of fuel
 - The danger of entering the fire area
 - The most effective techniques for extinguishing the fire
- locate and rescue any endangered persons
- containing the fire by protecting adjacent areas
- cooling or ventilating the fire area to reduce the heat or allow the escape of heat and toxic gases
- extinguishing the fire

Figure 2: Firefighting Strategy

Any fire detected on site shall be dealt with as an emergency and action will be taken immediately to extinguish it whenever safe to do so. Portable fire extinguishers are located

throughout the buildings on site. Additionally, every site vehicle is equipped with a fire extinguisher. All staff are trained and competent in the use of firefighting equipment and emergency procedures. Inspections of the waste will be undertaken daily to identify any potential fire issues. CCTV is installed at the site with monitors located in the offices which allows site staff and management to observe activities on site and any smoke, flames or other indicators of a fire within the site boundary.

Prior to any waste being treated in the waste building, the company shall install a fire suppression system comprising of sprinklers installed by a competent contractor capable of extinguishing a fire within 3 hours. The fire suppression system installed in the building shall be covered by a UKAS accredited third party certification scheme. Any waste treated in the waste building shall be kept a minimum of 3m below the level of the sprinklers. The fire suppression system installed in the building will be maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations by a competent external contractor. Records of all inspections and maintenance undertaken on this fire suppression system shall be kept at the site for inspection by regulatory authorities if required.

In addition to the fire suppression system in the waste building, the premises are equipped with fire extinguishers which are available in the event of a fire occurring in the building. The fire extinguishers are inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and records are kept at the site office for inspection. The use of uncontaminated water from the site interceptor reduces the need for clean water use for firefighting.

A small stockpile of soil, gravel, rubble or other inert material is maintained on the site for use in the event of a fire. This inert material is available to smother fires when required. Soil is also available to install a bund at the entrance to the waste building to prevent the escape of fire water.

If a fire is detected in any waste within the site then action will be taken to extinguish it immediately. Where it is safe to do so site staff who have been trained and are competent in the use of firefighting equipment shall tackle the fire after raising the alarm. All other staff not involved in dealing with the fire shall evacuate to the muster point and await further instructions. If it appears that the fire is of a size that cannot be dealt with by site staff alone then reception shall call the fire brigade to attend site. This would normally be the case where a fire takes hold of a building. The fire brigade is located 300m south east of the site on the same industrial estate. Staff will tackle the fire where it is safe to do so utilising one or more of the following actions;

- Fire subjected to water misting, spraying, jets or extinguishers
- Burning material removed from drying bed to a safe location and quenched with water or smothered with soil, sand or rubble
- Separating unburned material from the fire using plant and equipment
- Cooling unburned material with water

Where site staff consider that it is not safe to tackle a fire, they shall raise the alarm and the site shall be evacuated in accordance with the emergency evacuation procedures. The fire brigade shall be called immediately and staff will not re-enter the site until instructed that it is safe to do so. The company will not utilise a controlled burn strategy to deal with any fire although this may be a strategy adopted by the fire brigade commander. The following will be informed of the outbreak of a fire and advised to take appropriate action;

Contact	Contact Number	Recommended Action
Fire Brigade	999	Reception to provide information on size and extent of fire.
Environment Agency	0800 807 060	Reception to provide information on size and extent of fire.
Amble Skip Hire	01665 711 145	Reception to advise occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Northern Structures	01665 710 746	Reception to advise occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
NE Kayaks	01665 714 039	Reception to advise occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Brambles Children's Nursery	01665 710 453	Reception to advise occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
PEC Furniture & Textiles	01665 710 593	Reception to advise occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Coquet Island Shellfish Co	01665 712 390	Reception to advise occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Note: Reception equipped with mobile telephone to permit communication if office building evacuated.		

Figure 3: Fire Emergency Contact List

Information regarding the sensitive receptors located around the site and detailed in Figure 1: Fire Prevention Plan – Sensitive Receptors 1km radius, shall be provided to the Fire service upon arrival at the site. In the event that smoke from the fire is likely to extend further than the receptors notified above, then the additional receptors detailed in Figure 1: Fire Prevention Plan – Sensitive Receptors 1km radius shall be contacted. Prior to contacting the additional receptors, the advice of the Fire service commander on site shall be sought.

Once the fire is under control or extinguished, the receptors detailed above and the Environment Agency shall be informed (subject to any advice or instruction from the Fire Brigade).

1.7 Containing & Mitigating Fires

Where a fire does occur on site the company shall use all practical measures to limit the size, duration and impact of the fire. The site's infrastructure is designed to contain fire water run-off within the drainage system from hardstanding areas. All waste is located on hardstanding with sealed drainage systems and as such any resulting firewater will be contained within the drainage system. The drainage system within the waste building has an interceptor which stores any water run-off and this water can be reused to dampen down the waste or quench fires if required.

A suitable quarantine area of 73m³ (50% of the largest stockpile of 145m³) is available within the centre of the site at an appropriate distance from the waste building (>6m) which can be utilised to aid the separation and management of wastes in the event of an incident (see FPP Drawing BB/002 v1.2)). All waste is identified and marked on the fire prevention plan drawing and recommended maximum sizes and separation distances will be enforced.

No flammable and combust materials are used on site and the boilers are located in separate buildings from the waste at least 6m away (see FPP Drawing BB/002 v1.2)). Plant is fuelled at a local fuel station which alleviates the need for fuel storage on site.

1.8 Managing Waste

The following scenarios have been identified as potential risks which could impact on fire prevention and appropriate control measures implemented;

Problem / Scenario	Issue	Action
Water system feed is interrupted (loss of water)	Unable to receive water into water sprays or jets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact supplier and ascertain problem with supply • Utilise uncontaminated water from interceptor • Accelerate waste export in expectation of no water • Repair any water supply damage as soon as possible • Be more critical of incoming loads until repairs are done • Increase waste inspection frequency
Hot spot identified in the waste	Hot point could lead to fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste subjected to water misting or spraying • Waste subjected to water jets • Waste turned by plant and machinery • Hot spot removed to quarantine area • Hot spot smothered with inert material such as soil
Fire on site	Access for emergency equipment Management of the fire is a priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise alarm as per Fire action plan and contact Fire Marshal • Inform Weighbridge to cease import of waste • Activate manual shut off valves on each interceptor to prevent discharges to sewer • All non-essential operatives to leave immediate vicinity of fire and report to muster point • Weighbridge to inform all incoming hauliers of redirection to ensure site congestion is minimised for emergency services attendance • If localised small fire attack with firefighting equipment only if deemed safe to do so • Contact Fire brigade if appropriate
Failure of waste handling or processing equipment	Aerobic drying bed fails resulting in potential increase in storage times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease import of waste to activities affected by the failure until extent of the breakdown is known • Monitor import volumes to ensure site storage capacity is not exceeded. Allow import of waste only if confident of handling

Problem / Scenario	Issue	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity to ensure the company can balance import and export ratios • Cease import when storage capacity is reached • Weighbridge to inform all incoming hauliers of redirection to alternative sites to keep stock waste to a minimum • Contact electricians and maintenance contractors to rectify problems with on-site generation • Inform workshop of repair requirements • Use alternative equipment to carry out loading of existing waste
Haulage Issues	Site storage capacity reached incoming loads require redirection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease import of waste until extent of the haulage problem is known and evaluated • Weighbridge to inform all incoming hauliers of redirection to alternative sites to keep stock waste to a minimum • If traffic-based issues reroute vehicles to minimise impact and prioritise old waste • Carefully monitor incoming waste capacity to ensure that the company can balance import and export ratios
Onward recycling and disposal route problems	Destination is unable to accept shredded waste timber materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease import of waste until extent of the delay for disposal is evaluated • Weighbridge to inform all incoming hauliers of redirection to alternative sites to keep stock waste to a minimum • Reroute vehicles to alternative sites to minimise impact and prioritise old waste • Ensure that no incoming waste is accepted until such time as off-site disposal is confirmed as available • Treat all standing stock waste for heat (water mist, sprays etc.) in anticipation of delay in removal from site

Problem / Scenario	Issue	Action
Employee issues	Shortage of responsible employees to deal with Fire prevention measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement holiday booking procedures to ensure that a trained member of staff responsible for fire prevention issues is always on site during working hours • Train a wide set of employees on fire prevention issues to allow for standing and cover arrangements in the event of sickness of the designated fire prevention employee • Provide a call out register so that employees are aware of who will be on standby in the event of sickness or emergency

Figure 4: Fire Prevention Plan - Scenarios

The waste on site shall not exceed the maximum dimensions set out in this Fire Prevention Plan and detailed in Figure 5: Waste – Limitations & Site Capacity. Inspections shall be undertaken daily by site staff to ensure that stockpile dimensions and locations are strictly adhered to. Where contraventions are identified a non-conformance report will be completed and corrective action taken and recorded.

The company shall ensure that adequate water supplies to the site are maintained at all times. Where the water supply is compromised the actions detailed in Figure 4: Fire Prevention Plan - Scenarios shall be instigated.

Access for emergency services is via the main site entrance on the northern boundary with a suitable command control point available adjacent to the site offices. An additional emergency access is located on the South East corner of the site adjacent to the adjacent industrial unit.

1.9 Waste & Separation Distances

The following waste quantity limits and separation distances will be observed;

Stockpile No.	Material	Max height (m)	Length x width (m)	Max vol (m ³)	Min separation (m)
1	Paper sludge on drying bed	0.5	17 x 17	145	6
Total:				145	
NB No other storage proposed.					

Figure 5: Waste – Limitations & Site Capacity

1.10 Enclosing the Waste Using Bays & Walls

The company is not proposing to have stockpiles on site and the only waste will be that undertaking treatment on the drying bed. The drying bed will be contained on the north east and south east sides by concrete retaining walls to prevent any fire spreading. The concrete walls will be 2m high and 210mm thick - this provides at least 2 hours fire rating. As the waste is 0.5m high the walls will have a freeboard of 1.5m.

1.11 Monitoring

The waste materials treated on site will be monitored for moisture and temperature and the following equipment shall be used;

- Moisture content meter
- Temperature probe

All staff who undertake inspections and monitoring of combustible waste shall be trained and competent to carry out such tasks and the use the above equipment. Inspections on waste shall be undertaken twice per day at the start and end of the working day. Site staff shall inspect the waste for signs of excessive heat using a probe. Should a hot spot (50°C or above) remedial action will then be taken to cool the affected area. Records shall be maintained which detail;

- The date and time of each inspection
- Who carried out the inspection?
- Details and temperatures of any excessive heat spots detected
- Locations of any hot spots detected
- Any remedial action undertaken.

In the event that action is carried out to reduce the heat of the waste, further temperature readings shall be taken to confirm the effectiveness of the remedial action.

Whilst it is unlikely that waste will be on site for excessive periods due to the requirement to produce product, the Site Manager will monitor storage times.

Firewatch monitoring shall be undertaken at the end of operations before site closure. This firewatch monitoring will be undertaken by competent site staff to ensure that any potential ignition sources are identified and remedied such as hot vehicle and plant exhausts, dust and debris build up, unplanned repair works, etc. Any hot work undertaken on site is subject to a permit to work scheme which includes a mandatory firewatch period immediately after the works are completed for 1 hour.

The site's fixed electrical system is subject to a statutory inspection and certification scheme every 5 years and has a current valid certificate. Any faults or recommendations identified during such inspections are undertaken and recorded. Staff are also instructed to report any faults with electrical equipment or systems which are isolated and repaired by a competent electrical contractor.

1.12 Layout of Waste on Site

The company is not proposing to have stockpiles on site and the only waste will be that undertaking treatment on the aerobic drying bed.

1.13 Seasonality & Pile Management

The paper production process is unaffected by seasonal variation and as such it is unlikely that the site operations will be impacted.

1.14 Managing Fire Water

All combustible materials treated at the site are located on impermeable surfaces with sealed drainage systems within the waste building, leading to a site interceptor (see FPP Drawing BB/002 v1.2)). The capacity of the interceptor is monitored on a daily basis and it is emptied regularly by an external contractor. Where the interceptor contains uncontaminated water then this can be re-used on site for dampening down waste or roadways thereby reducing the demand on clean water supplies.

In the unlikely event of a fire on site the most combustible material will be the waste on the aerobic drying bed. This is 145m³ which equates to 30 tonnes. Industry guidance³ recommends firewater retention capacities of between 3-5m³ depending upon local circumstances. However, Environment Agency guidance⁴ requires a higher firewater containment capacity than industry standard. As detailed in section 1.15 the water required under EA guidance is 147,000 litres or 147m³. Therefore, a corresponding firewater capacity of at least 147m³ is required at the site.

The interceptor located on the site (see FPP Drawing BB/002 v1.2)) has capacity to hold 35m³. The interceptor is separate to and isolated from the other site drainage system. The interceptor services the drainage from the waste building only. In addition, a quantity of soil is retained on site to install a temporary bund in the building entrance to prevent the escape of firewater during an emergency. The firewater storage calculations are detailed below;

³ Containment Systems for the Prevention of Pollution (CIRIA C736, 2014)

⁴ Fire Prevention Plans (Environment Agency, Version 3, July 2016).

Firewater Retention Capacity Calculations	
Initial requirement	147m ³
Interceptor (2.3m x 8.5m x 1.8m)	35m ³
Building (30m x 18m x 0.3m)	162m ³
Spare site capacity	50m³

Figure 6: Firewater Retention Capacity Calculation

There are no uncontrolled discharges from the site to the water environment and any spillages are dealt with in accordance with the spillage procedure included in the standard operating procedures.

1.15 Water Supplies

The company shall ensure that sufficient water is available on site for use in firefighting and fire prevention activities. The Environment Agency's guidance⁵ recommends a water supply of at least 2,000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours to deal with a stockpile of combustible material of 300m³ – equivalent to 6.6 litres per m³.

The only waste on site will be the paper sludge on the aerobic drying bed (no stockpiles are proposed) which is 145m³ and the water required to deal with this waste in the event of a fire would be 147,000 litres.

The rising main which supplies water to the buildings is located on the north of the site as indicated on FPP Drawing BB/002 v1.2). The main is accessible within the building which houses the offices. The supply is capable of 1,188 litres per hour (3,564 litres for 3 hours). Additionally, a fire hydrant is located on the northern boundary of the site which is designed to provide water for firefighting for an industrial development in excess of 3 hectares which is 4,500 litres per minute (810,000 litres over 3 hours)⁶.

1.16 Decontamination & Recovery

In the unlikely event that a fire does occur the company will liaise with the emergency services to ensure control of the site is regained as soon as practicable. Once the emergency services return control of the site following a fire incident, the company shall assess the extent of damage to buildings and infrastructure. Arrangements shall be made for the removal of contaminated waste to appropriate licenced facilities for disposal. Firewater retained in the site's interceptor and on the impermeable site surface will be removed from site by tanker to a suitably licensed facility. The impermeable site surfaces will be de-contaminated using jet wash equipment and inspected for integrity prior to the acceptance of any new wastes onto site. Where the impermeable surface's integrity has been compromised the area will be clearly marked and arrangements shall be made to repair or replace the relevant section.

Where buildings have been damaged they will be inspected (by competent surveyors if appropriate) to ascertain whether repair or replacement is required. Arrangements will then be made in liaison with the company's insurance company to undertake the repairs or replacement.

⁵ Fire Prevention Plans (Environment Agency, Version 3, July 2016).

⁶ Local Government Association & Water UK (3rd Edition, January 2007) National Guidance Document on the Provision of Water for Fire Fighting.

2 Maintenance Procedure

This procedure sets out the measures implemented to ensure that appropriate maintenance is in place at the facility. The site manager and technically competent manager are responsible for ensuring the implementation of this procedure. Any changes required are the responsibility of the site manager or other designated person to update and reissue the amended procedure.

All maintenance audits and monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications which can be found in the site office. This procedure includes a proactive approach to maintenance programs for the company to follow. The maintenance checklist allows all site operatives to actively take part in the site's maintenance schedule.

The checklist will be completed and maintained by the Site Manager with the following information compiled;

- The item that will require maintenance
- how often maintenance will be need to be carried out
- a record of any particular maintenance instructions
- the name of staff on site who will be responsible for each maintenance check

This checklist will ensure that all site operatives are aware of their particular responsibilities within the maintenance regime. The directors will ensure that all site operatives are aware of any amendments and additions to the checklist. When a maintenance issue is dealt with the maintenance record form will be completed for each separate piece of equipment or infrastructure. This record form will include the following information;

- the item required for maintenance
- the frequency of the required maintenance for instance daily, weekly or monthly
- completed date and who carried out the work
- any particular relevant comments

The company's maintenance procedures include the inspection and certification of fixed electrical wiring systems by qualified electricians. Fixed wiring installations are tested every 5 years in accordance with statutory requirements. Any new electrical installations are commissioned by qualified electricians and certified in accordance with current Building Regulations. The company also undertakes portable appliance testing (PAT) every 2 years on relevant electrical equipment by competent contractors.

The record forms will be kept in the site office to ensure there is access for all site operatives to the records.

3 Plans

FPP Drawing BB/002 v1.2 – Fire Prevention Plan Drawing

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