



CATALYTIC RECYCLING UK

Catalytic Recycling UK

Fire Prevention Plan

September 2025 V1.1

Fire Prevention Plan

Plan version: V1.1

Date of plan: September 2025

Site details

Site name: Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd

Site address: 12 Pinxton Lane, Kirkby-In-Ashfield, Nottingham, England, NG17 8LT

Company number: 09453333

National Grid Reference: SK 48507 55438

Who this plan is for

Staff

Contractors working on site.

Document history.

Report Issue	Date of issue	Reason
EMS_02 -April 25 V1	April-2025	Permit submission
EMS_02_September 25 V1.1	September 25	Permitting request -Site map update -Sensitive receptor table & map updated.

Site key contact information

Contact	Description	Phone number
Catalytic Recycling UK	Operator	07411 758654
Site Manager	On site contacts	074550 00671
Environment Agency	Environment Regulator	03708 506 506
Severn Trent Water	Utilities company	0345 750 0500
Fire Service/ Police/ Ambulance	Emergency Services	999
BT Emergency		0800 800 150
CCTV		074550 00671

THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW ANNULALLY OR AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REVIEW, WHICHEVER IS THE SOONER

1. Fire prevention plan contents

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2. Overview of site operations

2.1 On site

- 2.1.1 This document considers the risks associated with a fire at Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd (The Site) located 12 Pinxton Lane, Kirkby-In-Ashfield, Nottingham, England, NG17 8LT.

2.2 Where the plan is kept

- 2.2.1 The Fire Prevention Plan and the relevant policies and procedures are kept within the main site office and are readily available to site staff and visitors.

3. Site location

General

3.1 At the site

- 3.1.1 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd (the site) is located at 12 Pinxton Lane, Kirkby-In-Ashfield, Nottingham, England, NG17 8LT. National grid reference SK 48507 55438.
- 3.1.2 The site falls under the jurisdiction of Ashfield District Council.
- 3.1.3 The site is not located in an AQMA zone.
- 3.1.4 A sperate business is located on site. This other commercial business is a car parts sales and is managed independently.
- 3.1.5 Access can be gained to the site either off Pinxton Lane B6019 which is a main road or off Mayfield Street, which is a residential street. The site is secured by gates, which are locked out of hours. The site building is locked and secured out of hours.
- 3.1.6 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd is located at the edge of Kirkby-In Ashfield. The site is protected by CCTV and security alarms that reports via phone to the company directors. The directors investigate the alarm and respond accordingly. The CCTV can be viewed by smart phone. The site is seeking to install motion detection.
- 3.1.7 The site has an impermeable surface. The waste activity takes place inside a building, with no access to the drainage system.
- 3.1.8 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd is an experienced operator in extracting precious metals from catalytic convertors.
- 3.1.9 The building has two floors. The bottom floor is the catalytic convertor recycling area and a car parts storage. The upstairs is the office area, which has a staff kitchen.
- 3.1.10 This document should be read in conjunction with the following documents

Environmental Management System

<i>EMS_01</i>	<i>Environmental Management System</i>
<i>EMS_02</i>	<i>Fire Prevention Plan</i>
<i>EMS_03</i>	<i>Accident Prevention and Management Plan</i>
<i>EMS_04</i>	<i>Complaint Procedure</i>
<i>EMS_05</i>	<i>Climate Risk Assessment</i>
<i>EMS_06</i>	<i>Waste Acceptance Procedure</i>
<i>EMS_07</i>	<i>Dust & Emission Management Plan</i>

Toolbox Talks

TBT_01	Waste Acceptance Procedures
TBT_02	Emission Monitoring
TBT_03	Non-conformance and Complaints Reporting
TBT_04	Daily Site Diary
TBT_05	Fire Prevention Plan

4. Types of combustible materials on site

4.1 List of combustible waste materials

4.1.1 The following combustible wastes on site are:

- Waste Metals

4.2 Persistent organic pollutants

4.2.1 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd do not accept any materials that contain persistent organic pollutants.

4.3 Other combustible materials

4.3.1 The following combustible materials on site are:

- Fuel
- Vehicle batteries
- Vehicles (forklift trucks, vans, articulated trucks, cars)
- Catalytic convertors made from refractory ceramic fibre RCF. RCF is classified as a Cat 1B, hazardous property HP7 carcinogen and has properties very similar to asbestos. The RCF mats are removed from the catalytic convertor and are stored in 30 litre plastic drums. No more than 10 drums are stored on site at any one time.

4.4 Flammable chemicals stored on site

No flammable chemicals stored on site.

5. Using this fire prevention plan

5.1 Fire prevention objectives

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

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

5.2 Testing the plan and staff training

5.2.1 A toolbox talk to all staff members explaining the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) and actions to be taken. A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 12 months.

6. Site Infrastructure

6.1 Activities on site

- 6.1.1 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd is a company that specialises and treats catalytic converters.
- 6.1.2 Site surface inside the building – concrete, impermeable surface. No drains located inside the building
Site surface outside the building – concrete, new concrete surface installed in 2025 when the operator took ownership of the site.

6.2 Treatment process

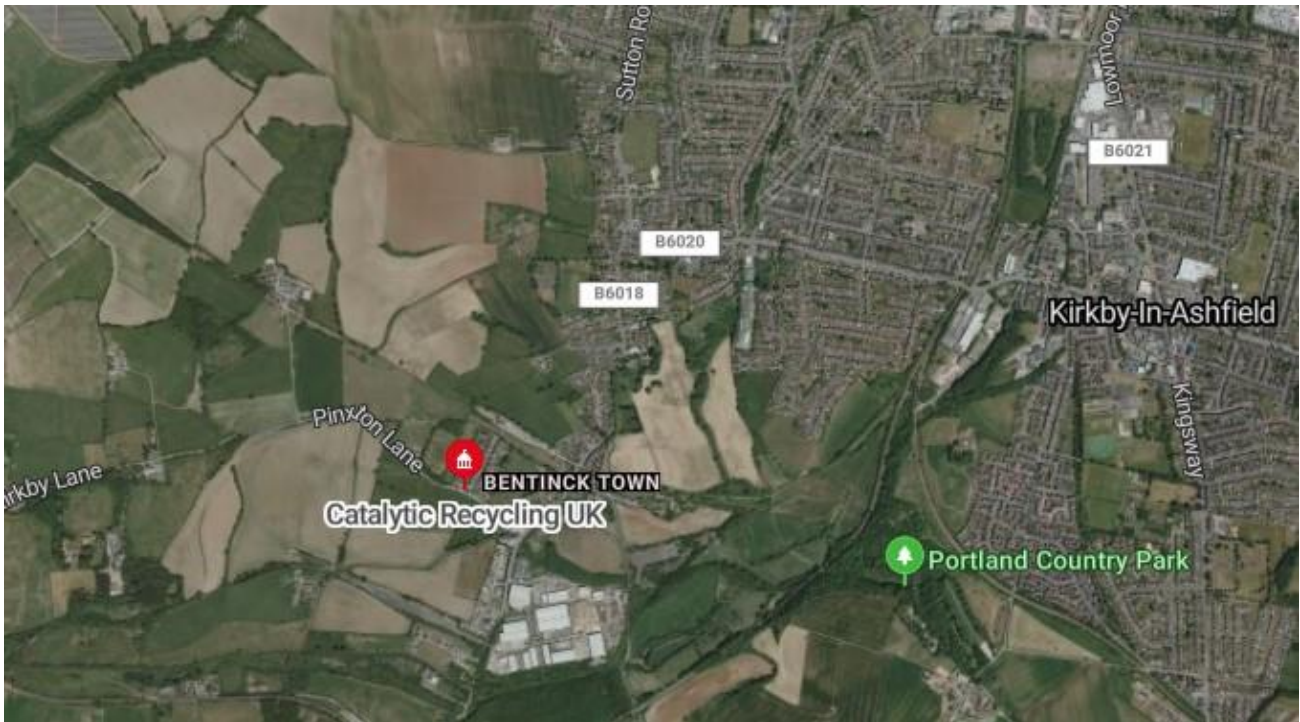
- 6.2.1 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd is a company that specialises and treats catalytic converters. Converter units undergo manual sorting, separation and any exhausts sections or attached metal is removed.
- 6.2.2 Catalytic converter processing is carried out within the designated Catalytic Converter Area, outlined in red on-Site Plan 3. Units awaiting treatment, along with recovered refractory ceramic fibre (RCF) stored in sealed drums, are held within the Green Zone. Waste treatment activities occur in the Yellow Zone—a dedicated room inside the building equipped with a dust extraction system. These operations are governed by the Dust & Emission Management Plan (EMS_07).
- 6.2.3 An incoming catalytic convertor is assessed by a trained member of staff. They follow the Waste Acceptance Procedure (EMS_06). The catalytic converters are categorised as:
- Metallic
- Ceramic
Accept the following waste codes:
EWC 16 01 21 - catalytic convertors hazardous
EWC 16 01 22 - catalytic convertors non-hazardous
The catalytic dust is stored in sealed drums and is classed as:
EWC 16 08 01 - Spent catalytic convertors
- 6.2.4 They are stored in labelled Dolav containers in the reception area.
- 6.2.5 RCF matting is double bagged into red bags.
- 6.2.6 A trained member of staff follows the Procedural Manual for RCF and they are in full safety equipment. The Dolavs containing the catalytic converters are taken into the catalytic convertor treatment area.
- 6.2.7 The catalytic converters are cut using an alligator shear.
- 6.2.8 The site has 2 alligator shears in the cutting area. One for the larger catalytic converters and one for the smaller catalytic converters. The alligator shears are connected to a local extractive ventilation system (LEV), fitted with high-efficiency particulate air filtration (HEPA filter).
- 6.2.9 The catalytic converter is cut and separated into its component parts:
-The ceramic monolith and RCF support mats are separated from the steel cases.
-The ceramic monolith is processed within a small flail to produce a dust.
The extracted RCF is listed with the hazardous property HP7 (Carcinogenic) it will be removed at this point and will be double bagged. The ceramic honeycomb cores containing precious metal will be removed from the convertor units to recover the previous metals dust powder.
- 6.2.10 The precious metals dust drops and is contained within a UN approved 30 litre sealed drum.
- 6.2.11 The dust drums are mixed in the mixing drum to ensure the dust is mixed for sale.
- 6.2.12 The dust is tested on site with Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t XRF analyser, which is calibrated.
- 6.2.13 The drums are sealed and stored in the reception area, awaiting transfer to a treatment site.
- 6.2.14 RCF support mats are placed within a UN approved 30 litre sealed drum and are removed from site; and

- 6.2.15 The steel cases are placed in a skip and will be removed from site to a local metal recycling facility. The skip is approximately 10m.
- 6.2.16 Machinery is cleaned regularly to reduce build-up of dust.

6.4 Site plan

- 6.4.1 The above activities are clearly shown on the site plans. The front of Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd faces towards the South.

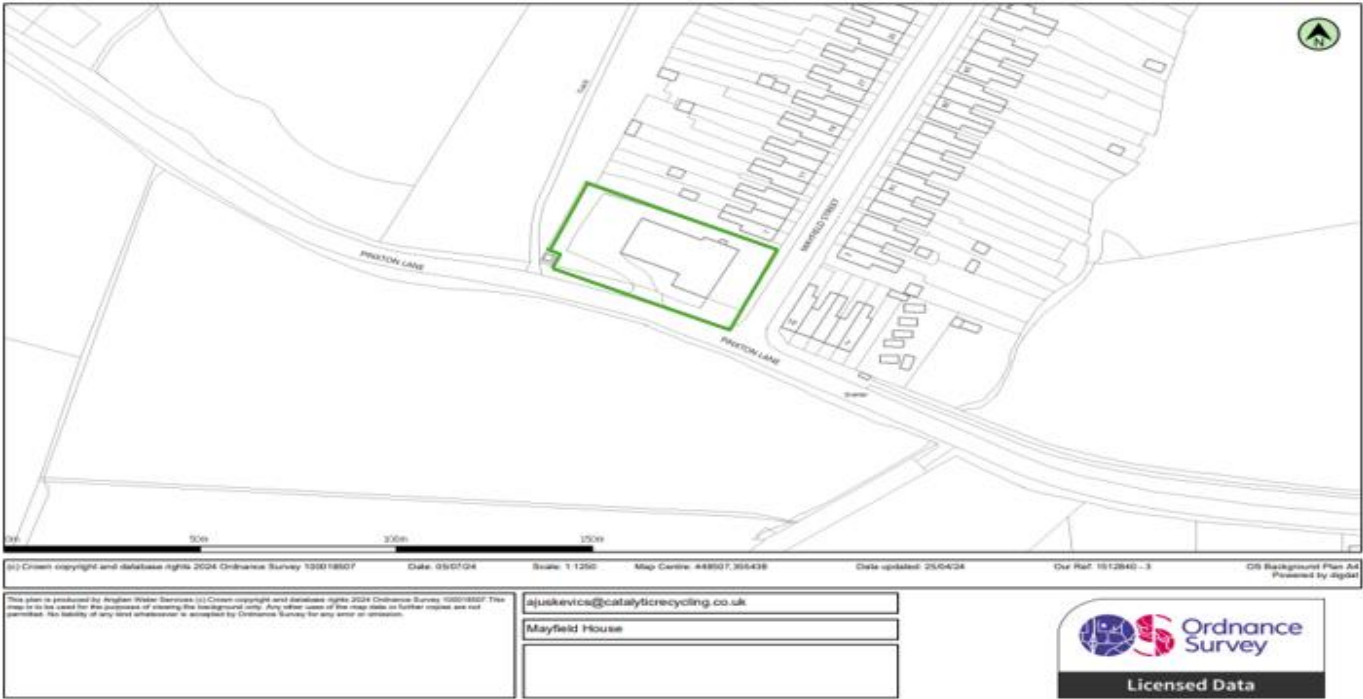
6.5 Site Plan – Site location (Site Plan 1)



6.6 Site Plan –Site location (Site Plan 2)



6.7 **Site Plan – On site** (Site Plan 3)



Google photo – Site boundary

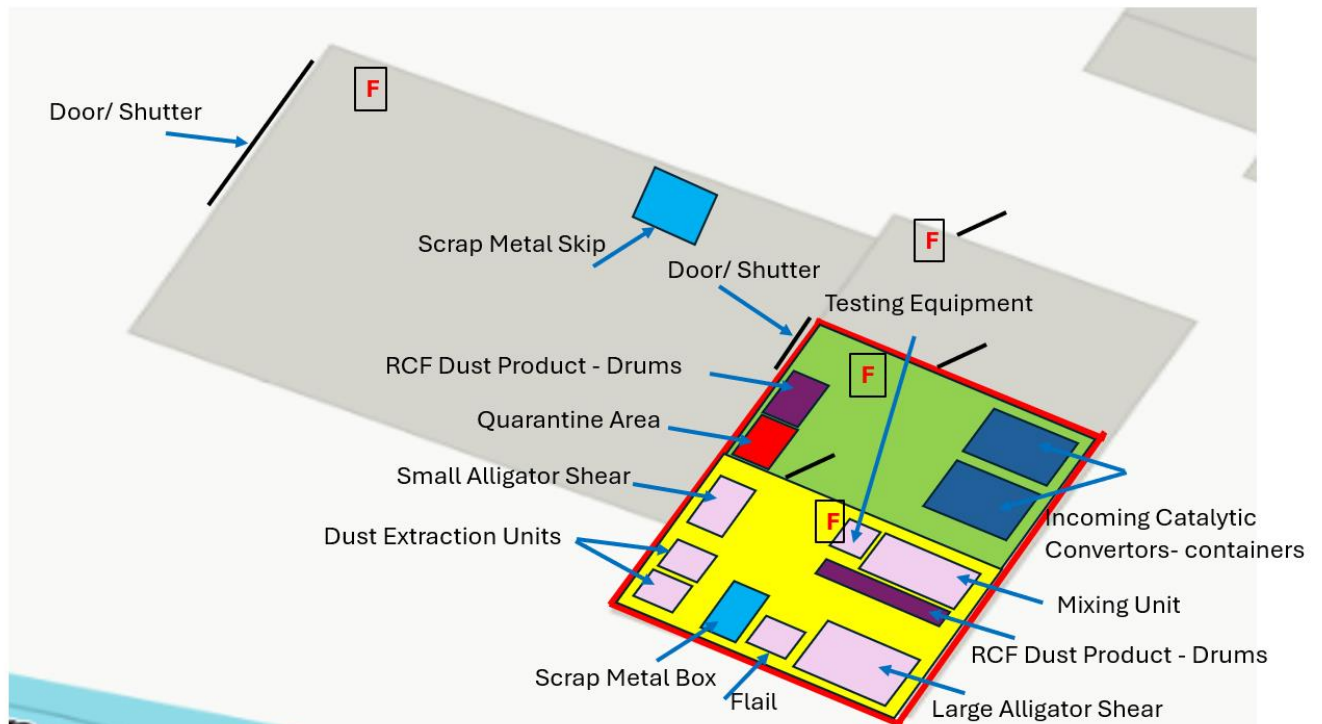


Green Outline Site Boundary

Red Outline Activity Area (reception and treatment)

 Fire Hydrant

6.8 Site Plan – On site – Inside the building – Inside the activity area (Red area) (Site Plan 4)



6.8.1 Red Outline Activity Area (reception and treatment)

Green area Reception zone

Yellow area Treatment zone

F Fire extinguishers

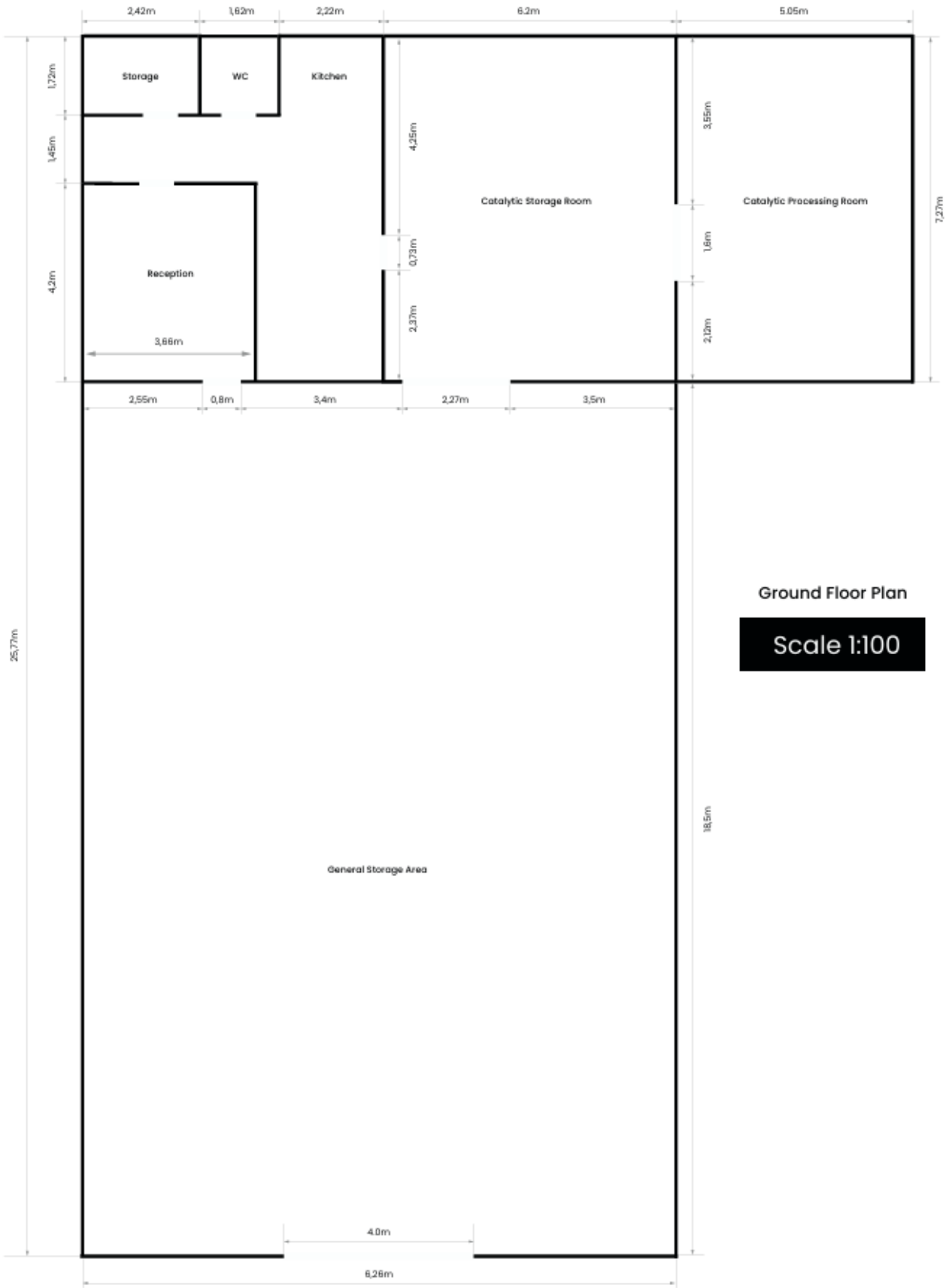
Scrap metal skip stored within a building within the site boundary.

The yellow Treatment Zone is isolated. Full PPE and RPE is to be worn in Treatment Zone

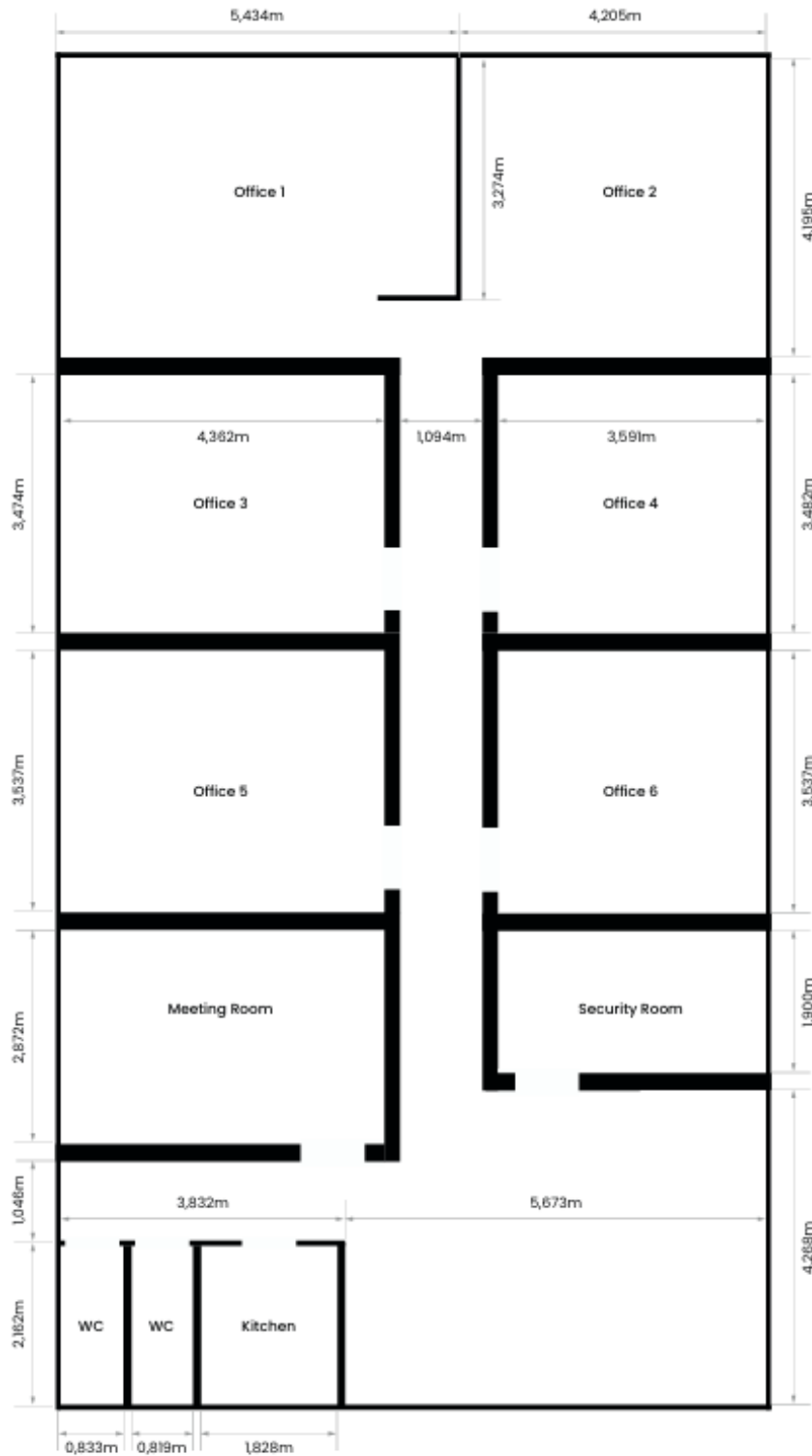
6.9 Fuel storage

6.9.1 A small amount of fuel is stored in the garage area. It is managed by the other commercial company on site.

6.10 Site Plan – Ground floor



6.11 Site Plan – First Floor – The office area is above the Reception, catalytic storage room and catalytic processing room. (office 1 and office 2 sit above the catalytic processing room)



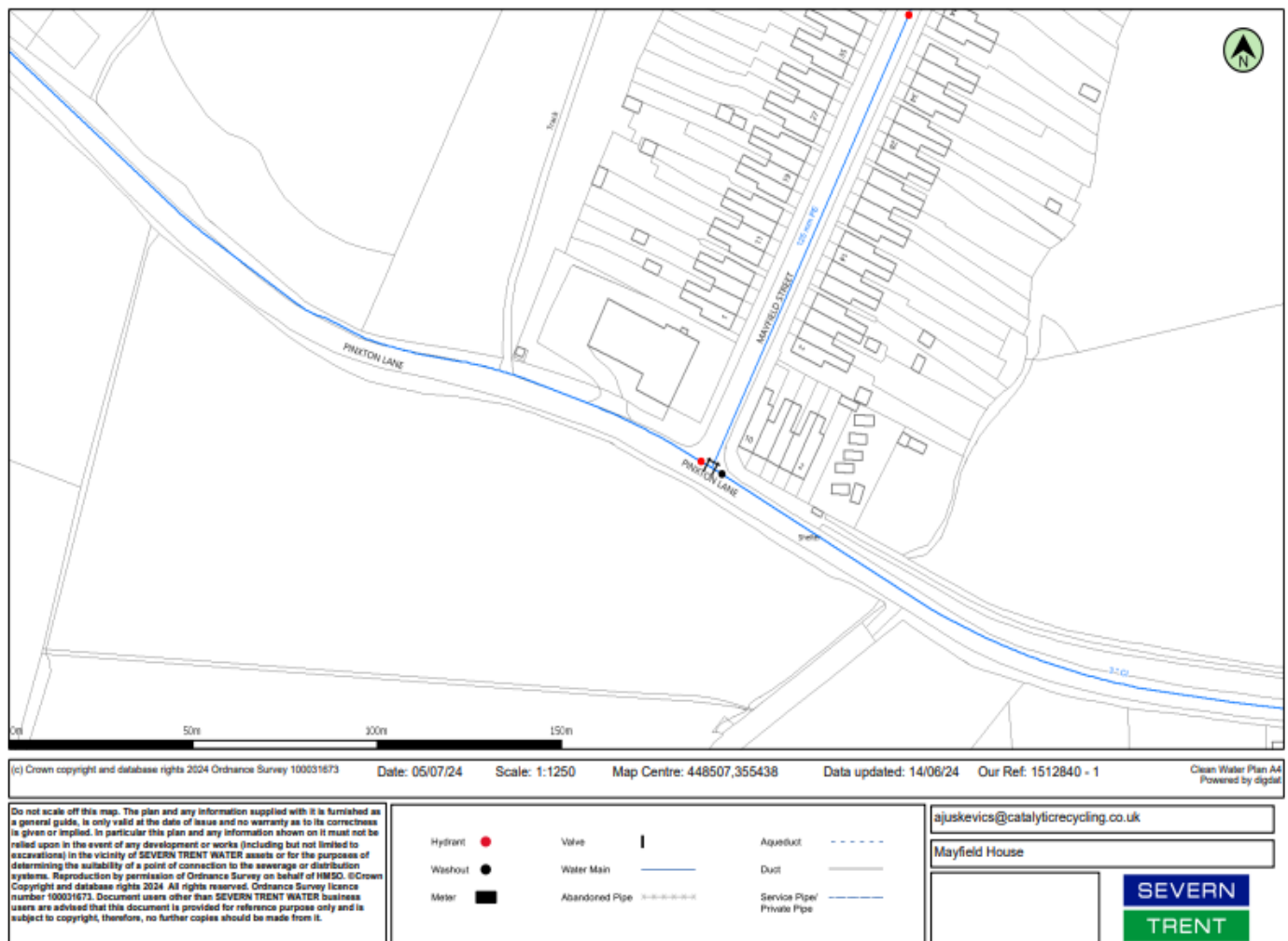
First Floor Plan

Scale 1:100

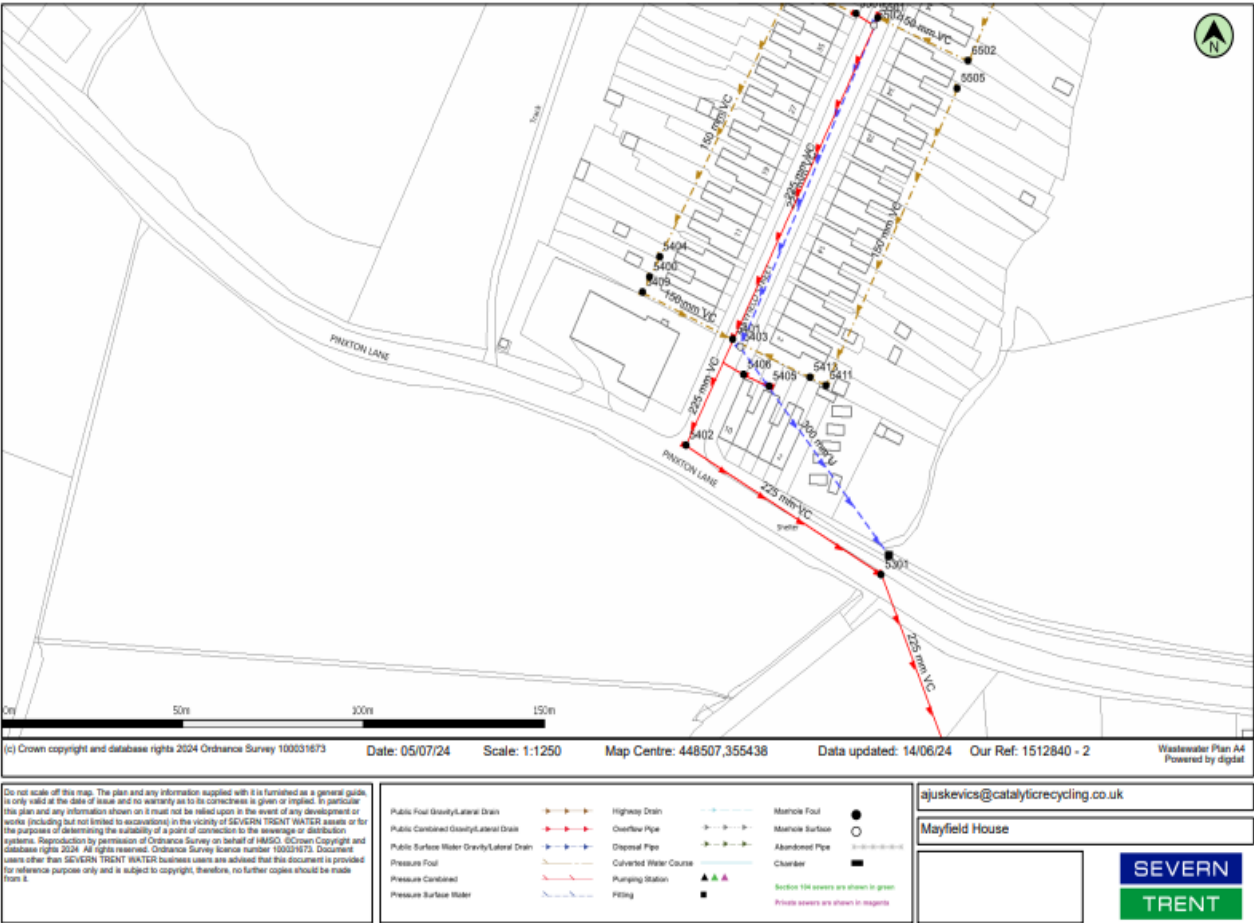
6.12 Site Drainage Plan



6.13 Surface water drains



6.14 Waste water drains



7. Plan of sensitive receptors near the site

7.1 Sensitive Receptors

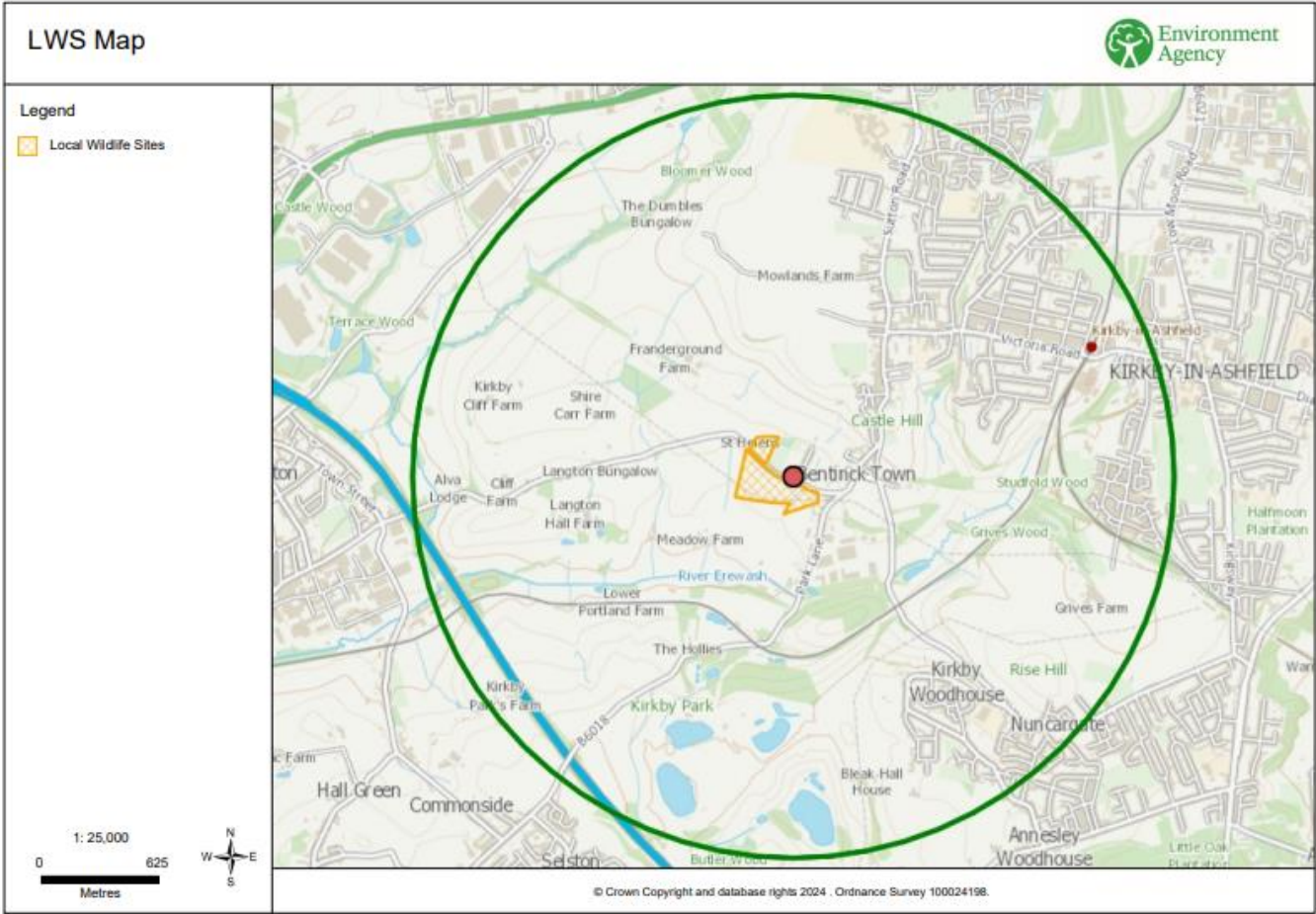
- 7.1.1 A Sensitive Receptors table has been provided to highlight all main receptors within 1,000m of the site which could be affected by a fire at the site.
- 7.1.2 To minimise the impact on the local area and associated receptors from a fire on site, this document details mitigation measures which will decrease the likelihood of a fire occurring on site and limit the size and duration of a fire if it does occur (as per above). These measures will ensure the potential impact on any of the surrounding land is as minimal as practicably possible.
- 7.1.3 The table details a risk assessment of all the receptor types within 1km radius of site, and likely impacts on each - e.g. smoke, road closures, impacts on businesses etc...

7.2 Sensitive Receptors Table

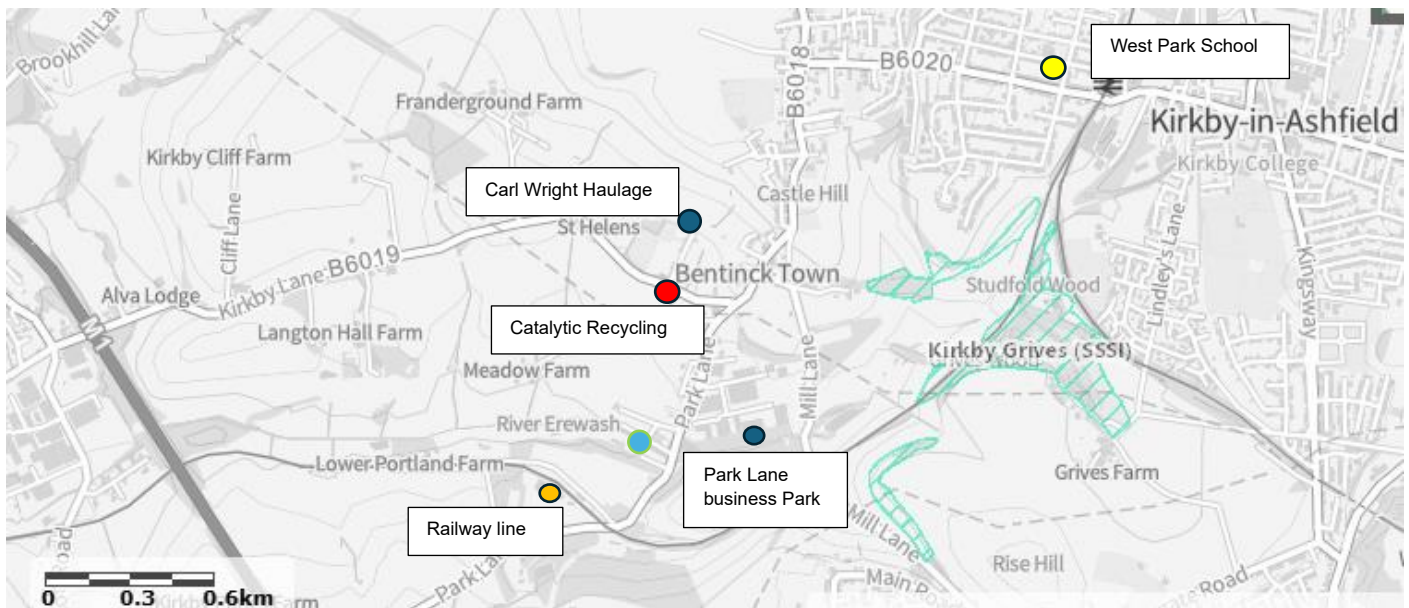
Receptor	Receptor type	Dist & Direction	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Managements
Residential dwellings Residents of Bentinck Town & Kirkby in Ashfield	Residents on Mayfield Street Residents of town	1 M Adjacent to site (Next door) North Residents across the road 5M West	Fire	Respiratory irritation, illness, and nuisance to local population.	Air	High	Medium	Medium	Operation inside. Operation during the day. Check weather. Procedures set out in FPP. Talks and liaison with receptors.
B6019 Pinxton Road	B Road	2M - South	Fire water & smoke	Closure of roads due to excessive smoke fumes. Increased risk of accidents due to poor visibility	Air	High	Medium	Medium	Operations inside. Procedure set out in FPP
Pinxton Road Grasslands – Kirkby Graves	Local Wildlife site	11M- South	Fire water & smoke	Degradation to the local reserve, risk of killing wildlife	Air	Low	High	Low	Operation inside building Sandbags to block water leaving site Procedure set out in FPP
Small un-named drains	Watercourses	133M - West 95m -South	Fire water & smoke Water contamination	Loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality, killing	Water	Low	High	Low	Not linked to the watercourses
Business Carl Wright Haulage and Plant Allday MOTS	Businesses	200m – North 200m - West	Fire Smoke	Respiratory irritation, illness, and nuisance to local population.	Air	High	Medium	Medium	Operation inside. Operation during the day. Check weather. Procedures set out in FPP. Talks and liaison with receptors.
B6018 Park Lane	B Road	257m - East	Fire water & smoke	Closure of roads due to excessive smoke fumes. Increased risk of accidents due to poor visibility	Air	High	Medium	Medium	Operation inside building Sandbags to block water leaving site Procedure set out in FPP

Small un-named brook leading to Maghole Brook	Watercourse	500M Northwest	Fire water & smoke Water contamination	Loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality, killing	Water	Low	High	Low	Not linked to the watercourses
Railway Line	Railway Line	500M -South	Fire Smoke	Respiratory irritation, illness, and nuisance to local population	Air	High	Medium	Medium	Operation inside. Operation during the day. Check weather. Procedures set out in FPP
Park Lane Business Park	Business Park	535m-Southeast	Fire Smoke	Respiratory irritation, illness, and nuisance to local population.	Air	High	Medium	Medium	Operation inside. Operation during the day. Check weather. Procedures set out in FPP. Talks and liaison with receptors.
River Erewash	Watercourse	570m South	Fire water & smoke Water contamination	Loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality, killing	Water	Low	High	Low	Not linked to the watercourses
Portland Park-Country Park Kirkby Grives (SSSI) Annesley Woodhouse Quarries (SSSI) Bogs Farm Quarry (SSSI)	Local country park Local nature reserves	1 KM – East 1.5KM Southeast	Fire	Respiratory irritation, illness, and nuisance to local population. Degradation to the local reserve, risk of killing wildlife	Air	Medium	Medium	Medium	Procedures set out in the FPP
M1	Major Road	2 KM Southwest	Fire	Respiratory irritation, illness, and nuisance to local population. Degradation to the local reserve, risk of killing wildlife	Air	Medium	Medium	Medium	Procedures set out in the FPP
West Park Academy School Ashfield School	School	2.5KM Northeast 2.7KM North	Fire	Respiratory irritation, illness, and nuisance to local population.	Air	High	Medium	Medium	Operation inside. Operation during the day. Check weather. Procedures set out in FPP. Talks and liaison with receptors.

7.3 Sensitive map – From the Environment Agency



7.4 Sensitive map SSSI



8. Manage common causes of fire

8.1 Common Cause of Fire Table

Ref	Source	Risk	Magnitude of risk/ likelihood	Brief outline of mitigation	Magnitude of risk/ likelihood following mitigation
A	Arson or vandalism	Deliberate ignition of wastes by intruder(s) and/ or vandalism of site infrastructure, plant and/or machinery.	Medium	24-hour CCTV – Monitored by the directors- They receive an alert to their smart phones. Plant & equipment daily checks. Plant & equipment turned off at night and kept in a secure area. Site gates 7 building locked at night. Site building locked during the day – intercom system used.	Low
B	Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunctions causes by ineffective maintenance	Medium	Daily checks and preventive maintenance Liquid and Fuel storage – double skinned. Padlocked. Daily checks for spillages & spill kits Staff training	Near - Zero
C	Electrical appliances & cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as result of power surge	Medium	Fixed wiring testing is carried out annually in accordance with legislation. Daily checks for dust and fluff on wiring/ electrical appliance.	Low
D	Discarded smoking materials	Risk of ignition of stored wastes from smoking materials which have not been fully distinguished	Low	Smoking is prohibited inside a building. Designated smoking area on site.	Low
E	Hot works	Sparks from welding	No risk	No hot works on site	No Risk
F	Industrial heating	No industrial heating on site	No risk	No industrial heating on site	No risk
G	Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	High	Fire extinguishers placed around site as per Fire Risk Assessment and maintained by contractor. Staff training to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. Daily checks Out of hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable materials.	Low
H	Ignition sources	Activities or appliances which use a source of both primary and residual heat to treat waste or manufacturer material or plant/ equipment	Medium	Plant machinery is kept at least 6m away from combustible and flammable materials.	Low
I	Batteries	Ignition of stored batteries within imported wastes	Medium	Batteries maybe located inside plant equipment. All batteries are charged at a designated charging point and the charging points are not overloaded.	Low

J	Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	Leaks and spillages from vehicles and plant machinery	Medium	A small amount of fuel is kept on site, this is to fill plant machinery and also for the separate car sales business.	Low
K	Build-up of loose combustible waste	Build-up of catalytic convertors	High	Fire extinguishers placed around site as per Fire Risk Assessment and maintained by contractor. Staff training to detect signs of a fire. Strict waste handling protocols. Catalytic convertors are not combustible, these are kept in suitable containers.	Low
L	Reaction between wastes	Combustible waste piles ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects if wastes react	Medium	Waste streams to be kept separate and stored in correct containers. Waste acceptance procedures in place.	Low
M	Hot loads	Imported loads which may contain materials which are above ambient temperature	No Risk	The site does not accept any materials that are hot or above ambient temperature.	No Risk
N	Overhead power lines	No overhead powerlines on site	No Risk	No overhead powerlines on site	No risk
O	Other combustible non-waste materials on or near the site not mentioned above (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.	No Risk	NO LPG on site	No Risk
P	Sparks from Forklifts scrapping the floor when loading	Scrapping of forklifts causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes.	Low	Plant & equipment are checked daily. Staff are trained to reduce any machinery dragging on the floor to create sparks.	Low
Q	Processed Metal	Metal could be hot from mechanical processing and interact with lighter waste causing a fire	Medium	All loads inspected. The allegator shears are stopped 1 hour before the end of shift. This allows the shears and the metal to automatically cool down.	Low
R	Hot& Dry Weather	Weather heating up machinery, materials or waste piles	Medium	Monitor the weather. Daily checks Rotate piles. Follow 'first produced, first out' policy.	Low

8.2 A. Arson or vandalism

- 8.2.1 There is 24/7 remotely accessible CCTV fitted with site coverage, this can be viewed by a mobile phone and laptop by the directors. The site is seeking to install motion detectors.
- 8.2.2 The site building remains locked at all times. Customers must use a camera intercom system to request access. Only staff members with a key or those inside the building can grant entry. Additionally, the site gates are locked during the night.

- 8.2.3 The CCTV cameras were installed by the director who is a qualified engineer. The CCTV is monitored 24/7, 365 days per by the directors. The design, installation and maintenance are completed by the directors. If there is a trigger, they will verify the source before ringing the emergency services. An intruder will trigger alarm, and the directors will contact the Police. If a fire is detected the directors will contact the fire service.
- 8.2.4 Any unusual or suspicious activity picked up which is not in line with site specific procedures will mean a call to the emergency services which would prevent the risk of arson.
- 8.2.5 The site is secured by fencing and electric gates. The gates can be accessed via the Directors mobile phones. Site security measures (fencing/gates) are inspected and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within 7 working days.
- 8.2.6 If unauthorised access becomes apparent as a problem at the site, the security measures will be reviewed, and improvements implemented.
- 8.3 B. Mobile and fixed plant maintenance**
- 8.3.1 All mobile and fixed plant on site including vehicles are subject to annual manufacturer maintenance to ensure proper working order in the form of service contracts.
- 8.3.2 Site management will undertake or delegate a checklist to ensure the following:
- 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.
 - Mobile plant is stored in the out-of-hours designated storage area. Cessation of activities and external separation distances of 6m are observed between plant and any combustible or flammable material.
 - In the building, all plant will be powered down and completely shut off prior to cessation of operations on any given day.
 - Plant which is not in use for any extended period is stored at least 6 metres from combustible waste/ materials.
 - All fixed mechanical treatment plant is powered down. This will reduce any potential impact of plant failure during non-operational hours.
- 8.4 C. Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables.**
- 8.4.1 Electrics Fully certified - (3-year fixed wiring) by a third-party electrical contractor.
Electrical Installation Condition Report -completed by Gigawatt Electrical Ltd in November 2024.
- 8.4.2 Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements
All fixed wiring electrical cabling on site will be inspected weekly by staff and serviced in accordance with Legislation (3/5 years) by fully qualified and certified electrical contractors to undertake both
- 8.4.3 The Directors will oversee both Planned Preventative Maintenance and Reactive Maintenance for the following:
- a) Fire Detection & Alarm System
 - b) Machinery checks / services (as per manufacturers' instructions).
- 8.4.4 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.
- 8.5 D. Discarded smoking materials.**
- 8.5.1 Smoking is prohibited inside a building.

- 8.5.2 Designated smoking area on site away from the building. Supplied with a 'butt-box', sand bucket or similar for discarded smoking materials.
- 8.5.3 This applies to all persons using the site.
- 8.6 E. Hot works**
- 8.6.1 No hot works on site
- 8.7 F. Industrial heating**
- 8.7.1 No industrial heating on site
- 8.8 G. Hot exhausts**
- 8.8.1 Staff inspect the vehicles at the end of operations for any dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts.
- 8.8.2 Out of hours storage the plant & equipment are stored away from combustible or flammable wastes.
- 8.9 H. Ignition sources**
- 8.9.1 Plant machinery is kept at least 6m away from combustible and flammable materials.
- 8.10 I. Batteries**
- 8.10.1 Batteries maybe located inside work equipment. All batteries are charged at a designated charging point and the charging points are not overloaded.
- 8.10.2 Batteries that come to the end of their life are disposed of by the competent person and disposed of separately. They are not to be placed in general rubbish.
- 8.11 J. Fuel/Oil Storage/ Ad blue**
- 8.11.1 A small amount of fuel is on site. This if for the plant machinery and for the car sales business located on site. This is managed by the car sales business.
- 8.12 K. Build-up of loose combustible waste.**
- 8.12.1 Staff training to detect signs of a fire caused by self-combustion. Strict waste handling protocols.
- 8.12.2 The site does not store loose waste. The Catalytic convertors are stored in dolavs and the powder is stored in sealed approved drums.
- 8.13 L. Reaction between wastes**
- 8.13.1 Waste streams are kept separate and are stored in appropriate containers. They have designated areas which is highlighted on the site plan.
- 8.14 M. Hot loads**
- 8.14.1 The site does not accept any type of materials that will be hot or above ambient temperature. If a hot load was not identified during the waste acceptance stage and the site accepted a hot load, the hot load would be moved to a designated isolation area, to a fire-resistant container. The area would be monitored continuously, and cooling measures, such as fire extinguishers would be employed to manage the temperature. Additionally, the site would implement strict access controls to keep personnel away from the isolated area until the load was deemed safe. The site would remove the waste by a third-party contractor as a fire contaminated load.
- 8.15 N. Overhead Power Lines**
- 8.15.1 No overhead powerlines on site

8.16 O. Other combustible non-waste materials on or near the site not mentioned above (gas cylinders/ LPG tanks)

8.16.1 no LPG on site

8.17 P. Sparks from Forklifts scrapping the floor when loading

8.17.1 Daily checks are conducted on the plant and machinery. Staff members are forklift-licensed and trained to minimise machinery dragging on the floor, which could potentially create sparks.

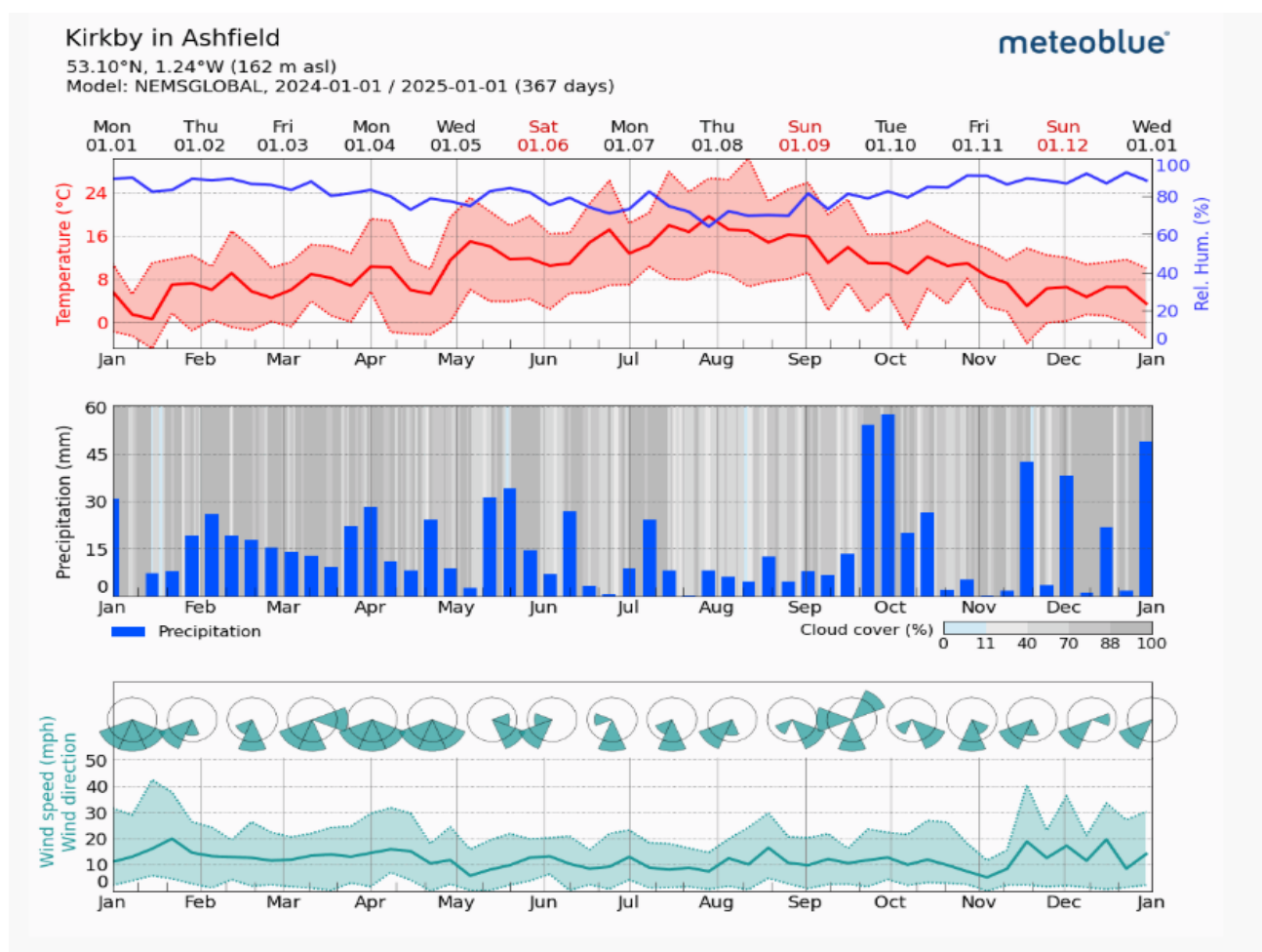
8.18 Q. 'Processed' Metal

8.18.1 All loads inspected. The allegator shears are stopped 1 hour before the end of shift. This allows the shears and the metal to automatically cool down.

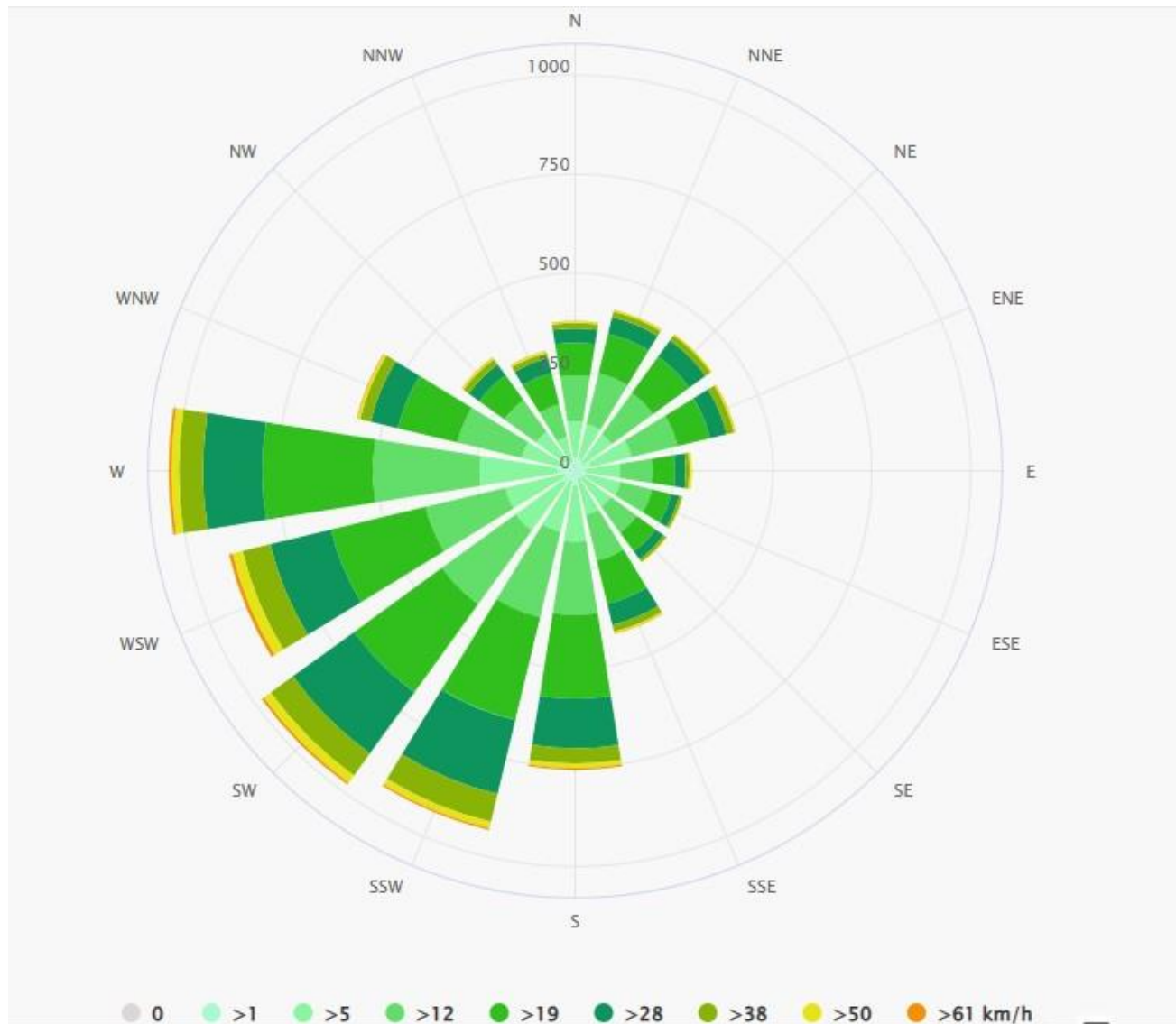
8.18.2 The metal and RCF is not hot after processing. They are then stored in their allocated areas.

8.19 R. Hot and dry weather

8.19.1 The meteogram shows prevalent temperature, rain precipitation, wind speed and direction in a year (01/01/24 – 01/01/25) Kirkby in Ashfield.



8.19.2 Windrose Kirkby in Ashfield.



8.19.3 Waste piles are minimal and removed off site regularly, this ensuring hot spots do not generate on stockpiles. In temperatures above 30 degrees, the waste piles may be placed on fire watch. However, they are stored within a building and out of direct sunlight. Fans can be used to cool the inside of the building.

9. Prevent self-combustion.

9.1 Self-combustion of waste piles

- 9.1.1 Catalytic convertors are not combustible wastes. However, the site does manage the turnover. Due to the low turnover of waste on the site, waste isn't left in situ for any significant amount of time and therefore the risk of self-combustion from any wastes is low.
- 9.1.2 If for any reason, waste or materials are kept on site longer than anticipated, this will be reviewed and where necessary additional checks will be included until such time they are removed.

9.2 General self-combustion measures

- 9.2.1 All materials that come onto site are checked and stored as per guidance and within health and safety procedures.

9.3 Waste bale storage

- 9.3.1 No bales made or stored on site.

10. Managing stockpiles.

10.1 Method used to record and manage the storage of all materials/ waste on site

- 10.1.1 When the different waste streams are produced, staff store the different streams into their designated area. The site follows the first produced, first out rule, which ensures that the oldest waste is removed first.

10.2 Method used to record and manage the storage of all product on site

- 10.2.1 The powder from the shear process is stored in a drum labelled. and removed from site normally within a week.

10.4 Stock Rotation Table

Pile Ref:	Storage/ monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
Catalytic convertors	Reception area – These are labelled metallic or ceramic and stored in 1m3 containers. No more than 5 containers will be stored on site at any one time.
Catalytic Powder	Reception area – This stored in 30 litre drums. No more than 20 drums will be stored on site at any one time.
Metal – Treated catalytic convertors & scrap metal	Garage area – Steel shells are stored in sperate part of the building in a scrap metal skip. This is emptied by the third-party skip company when full.
Used Spill Kit	Reception area – This is checked as part of the check sheet. Arrangements will be made to have use spill kit removed by an authorised third-party

10.5 Monitor and control temperature.

- 10.5.1 Self-combustion occurs without an external heat or ignition source being applied. To reduce the chance of self-combustion Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd consider:
- 10.5.2 **Energy Efficiency:** Optimise energy management. The site has efficient lighting, and heating and ventilation. This preventing the waste piles overheating.
- 10.5.3 **Fire Prevention Measures:** Minimize Pile Sizes. Smaller piles with appropriate separation are safer than large ones. Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd limit the scale of stored materials to reduce the risk of fire spreading.

10.7 Controlling temperature

10.7.1 Risk generally increases when materials are stored for prolonged periods. The time scale of the storage is monitored and where necessary stock is rotated to prevent self-heating. (storage times in table below).

10.7.2 The building is temperature is controlled by fans. Some areas have natural ventilations and, in some cases, fans may be used.

11. Maximum pile sizes.

11.1 Maximum pile sizes on site table

Product/ Waste stream	Location (must match site plan)	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Volume / m ³	How many containers	Max. time it will be stored
Catalytic convertors	Reception area	Dolav – Suitable container - 1m3 container	5m3	5 containers	3 months
Catalytic Powder	Reception area	Drums – 30 litre	600 litres (0.6m3)	20 drums	3 months
Metal – Treated catalytic convertors & scrap metal	Garage area	16 yard Skip	12 m3	1 skip	3 months
Used Spill Kit	Reception area	Drum – 30 litres	30 Litres	1 drum	3 months

11.2 Waste stored in containers.

11.2.1 No large storage containers on site.

11.2.2 Powder is stored in 30 litre sealed drums.

11.2.3 No chemicals stored on site.

11.2.4 Staff are trained on how to handle spills, fires, or other incidents involving the powder.

11.2.5 Fire extinguishers, and fire blankets are available. Staff are trained on how to use fire extinguishers effectively.

12. Prevent fire spreading.

12.1 Separation distances

12.1.1 Waste is separated into the different waste streams. All waste streams are stored 6 metres away from the machinery.

12.1.2 Gas cannisters not stored on site

12.2 Fire walls and bays

- 12.2.1 The walls are not constructed as fire walls or bays. The rooms are separated by the original concrete walls that were established when the building was constructed. Catalytic converters are designed to contain heat safely and resist ignition, reducing the risk of fire. The non-combustible nature of concrete acts as an additional safeguard by limiting heat transfer.

13. Quarantine area

13.1 Quarantine area location and size

- 13.1.1 In the event of a fire or hot load, an area in the reception zone will be used to isolate the products which are smouldering to allow safe dissipation of heat without placing other areas on site at risk of ignition. Any contaminated materials will be stored in metal containers in the quarantine zone and will be removed to an Environment Agency authorised third party facility.

14. Detecting fires

14.1 Detecting fires

- 14.1.1 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd minimise the likelihood of a fire starting by following first in, first out procedures. Keeping workspaces clutter-free to prevent fuel accumulation.
- 14.1.2 The Meross Fire Alarm system, which is installed on site, is designed to detect smoke and heat. Upon detection, the system triggers an audible alarm and a red flashing light to alert individuals on-site and activates all interconnected alarms within the linked system. Additionally, the alarm notification is forwarded to the Directors' mobile phones for immediate attention. Fire alarms are installed in all waste storage and treatment areas as well as in the office corridor areas. This system is monitored by the Directors.
- 14.1.3 Dedicated trained Fire Marshall on site.
- 14.1.4 Plant machinery is checked at the end of each working day.
- 14.2 If a fire is detected.**
- 14.2.1 If a fire is detected or there is a reason to suspect there is a fire at the site, it must be immediately reported to either the fire service and/ or site management team.
- 14.2.2 The relevant person will then conduct the following procedure:
- a) Raise the fire alarm (if not already done by a different member of the team)
 - b) Initiate evacuation of staff and visitors on site to the meeting point and instruct delegated person(s) to conduct a rollcall to ensure all site users are accounted for.
 - c) Assess the intensity and scale of the fire and make a judgement as to whether the fire can be managed without the requirement for assistance from the emergency services i.e. using the fire extinguishers located around the site.
 - d) If viable and safe, instruct all trained staff to commence extinguishment.
 - e) At any time during this process it is felt the fire is no longer under control or is too large to be fought using the equipment at site the fire and rescue service should be called.

14.3 Out of Hours Fire Detection

- 14.3.1 CCTV system – the site is covered by CCTV and monitored by the directors, if a fire is detected they will contact the emergency services.
- 14.3.2 The fire system detects smoke and heat. When activated it sends an alert to the Directors phone. The Director can review the CCTV and contact the emergency services.

14.4 Certification for the systems

14.4.1 The Fire Detection system is checked annually by the Directors.

15. Suppressing fires

15.1 Suppression systems in use

15.1.1 Fire Extinguishers and Fire blankets are located on site. These are indicated on the site map by the letter 'F'. Fire extinguishers are checked to be suitable for the type of material they are located near to. They are checked that they are in place and in date regularly by trained staff.

15.1.2 Sprinklers are not installed at Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd.

16. Firefighting techniques

16.1 Active firefighting

16.1.1 Fire extinguishers are accessible to assist with building evacuation if necessary. Trained personnel will only attempt to extinguish a fire if they believe it can be brought under control. Upon exiting the building, the staff member will promptly contact the fire service.

17. Water supplies

17.1 General

17.1.1 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 pile catching fire. As the site has reduced stockpiles it is considered that a fire would not spread into adjacent piles due to the measures implemented throughout site which are documented in this FPP.

17.2 Available water supply

17.2.1 Fire hydrants are available on the junction to the Mayfield Street and Pinxton Lane outside of Catalytic Recycling UK.

17.2.2 The site can block exits and the drains with sandbags (provided by the fire service) to prevent water entering the drains.

17.3 Required water supply table.

Maximum pile volume in cubic metres	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on site in litres
12m ³	Pile volume x 6.67	Water supply per minute x 180	2 Litres per second

17.4 Water supply

17.4.1 To convert the water requirement from litres per hour to litres per second, you can use the conversion factor that 1 hour equals 3600 seconds.

Given that the water requirement is 7,200 litres per hour:

$3600 \text{ seconds/hour} \div 7,200 \text{ litres/hour} = 2 \text{ litres/second}$

Therefore, you would need approximately 2 litres of water per second to manage a fire involving 12 cubic meters of waste.

18. Managing fire water

18.1 Drainage

18.1.1 The drainage arrangements for the site are clearly shown on 6.8 *Site Plan - Drainage Map (Site Plan 4)*. and summarised as follows:

- a) All drainage from the main building's roof leads to surface water drains.
- b) The outside yard is concreted and impermeable
- c) Waste treatment takes place inside the building. The site surface is concrete.
- d) All foul drainage directly links to the foul sewer system.
- e) The outside surface water drains lead to a soak away.
- f) No drains located inside the building

18.2 Containing the run-off from fire water.

18.2.1 Outside - Site drains and the 2 site entrances can be blocked with sandbags and/ or booms (provided by the fire service) the site would look to create a pool on site.

18.2.2 Inside – If the fire occurs inside the building and is caught early, the fire water will be held inside the building by using sandbags/ booms and will not enter the drains.

18.3 Removal of fire water

18.3.1 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd Limited will contact an Environmental Contractor and will have the water tested to remove the fire water from site.

19. During and after an incident

9.1 Dealing with issues during a fire

9.1.1 In the event of a fire the site will cease accepting materials. All customers who were booked in to deliver during a fire will be notified by site staff. Any company that arrives without prior notification will be turned away and will be contacted when ready to accept.

9.1.2 No products will be accepted on site until the post-fire site recovery procedures outlined have been fully implemented and the site is authorised to re-open for trade.

9.1.3 If safe to do so, machinery will be turned off when staff exit the building.

9.1.4 The other business on site will be informed, if safe to do so, vehicles parked near to the building will be moved.

19.2 Notifying residents and businesses

19.2.1 The nearest receptors within 100m of the site they will be informed by the Fire Service, Police, Local Council and Environment Agency.

19.3 Clearing and decontamination after a fire

19.3.1 Catalytic Recycling UK Ltd Limited will contact an Environmental Contractor to check and remove any contaminated waste or water from site.

19.4 Making the site operational after a fire.

- 19.4.1
- a) Remove fire damaged material to an authorised Environmental permitted facility.
 - b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
 - c) Assist the Fire Service with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.

- d) Review the FPP and EMS procedures and improve upon where they were found to be 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 an authorised Environmental permitted facility for disposal.

19.5 Contingency Plans

19.5.1 Customers will be kept up to date of the progress of the site acceptance. If necessary, they could be diverted to another authorised facility.

19.5.2 Fire service will inform neighbours & local council in the event of road disruptions.

19.5.3 Waste on site will be reviewed:

- **Immediate Damage:** Waste in the affected area maybe damaged by fire, heat, and smoke.
- **Contamination:** Even if waste products are not directly burned, they may have become contaminated by smoke, soot, or firefighting chemicals.
- **Water Damage:** Water used for firefighting can damage products.
- **Packaging:** Packaging materials (such as dolavs boxes or plastic containers) may have caught fire or melted.
- **Salvage:** Salvage teams retrieve any salvageable products.
- **Production Resumption:** Once safety is assured, efforts begin to resume production.