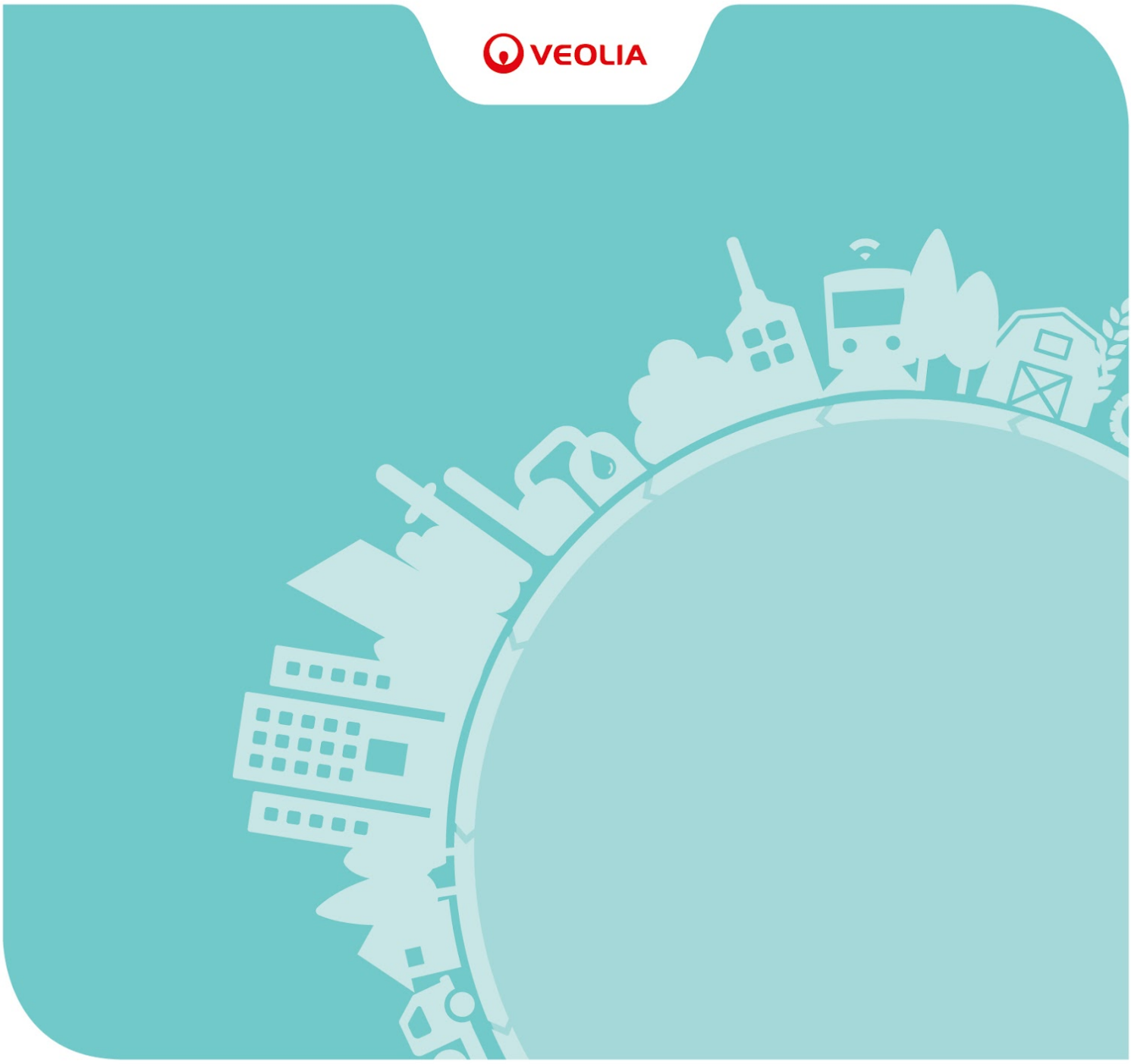


Fire Prevention Plan

Colwick RDF & Transfer Facility

Private Road No. 3, Colwick Industrial Estate, NG4 2BD

Permit Reference: JB3304LF

Date: December 2021

Version: 1.1

Version History

Version	Revision date	Date submitted to Environment Agency	Reason for revision
V1.0	June 2021	July 2021	Permit application
V1.1	December 2012	December 2012	EA comments

The following drawings form part of this document:

- **VES_TD_COLW_200_000 - General Arrangement Drawing**
- **VES_TD_COLW_200_009 - Proposed Fire Protection Plan**
- **VES_TD_COLW_200_010 - Key Receptor Plan**
- **VES_TD_COLW_200_011 - Concept drainage drawing**

Contents

1. Process Overview

1.1. Type of site

Colwick Colwick RDF & Transfer Facility 'the Facility' which will be operated by Veolia ES (UK) Limited 'VES' is a new build waste transfer and treatment centre comprising the following elements: a new building for the bulking, treatment and transfer of waste materials collected from local businesses and householders with a series of internal bays for the storage of imported materials, including residual wastes, recyclates, clinical bins, and processed waste, and 4 external storage baysfor glass, green, inert wastes and street sweepings. The facility will accept and process or transfer up to 150,000t per year of waste.

The Colwick RDF & Transfer Facility at Colwick has the primary purpose of serving regional transfer and bulking requirements of commercial customers including conversion of residual waste arisings into a fuel which will be used to generate electricity. The secondary purpose of the Facility is to support the regional ERF fleet in managing municipal residual waste arisings during outages. Both purposes increase the ability of Veolia to divert residual waste away from landfill.

In normal operating circumstances, mainly commercial waste will be brought to site, although a proportion of Local Authority waste will also be accepted. Accepted waste streams mirror standard rules lists for transfer and treatment with asbestos storage (SR2015 No 10) and clinical waste and healthcare transfer (SR2008 No 24). Residual wastes will have the option of being processed (shredded with metals extracted) and then either; loaded into bulk haulage vehicles for onward transport to an available ERF or in the case of the ERF support function stored on site ready for onward transport for recovery. During ERF outages the waste will be managed on a first in, first out (FIFO) basis to ensure minimum storage times on site. There will also be an option for transfer loading without shredding as a contingency.

1.2. Site setting and location

The facility is located off Road No. 3 in Colwick (Grid Reference SK 62634 40378) just off the A612 (Colwick Loop Road) in the Colwick Industrial estate area of Nottingham, east of Nottingham City Centre. The Facility is situated within Colwick Industrial Estate which includes several existing regulated waste activities and an anaerobic treatment plant.

The wider area is predominantly Industrial and commercial comprising a range of activities. Amongst these there are several permitted waste management sites, including recycling facilities for general, aggregate and metal waste as well as an anaerobic digestion site and a waste transfer site.

The full address for the site is detailed below:

Veolia ES (UK) Limited
Colwick RDF & Transfer Facility
Private Road No. 3,
Colwick Industrial Estate,
Netherfield,
Gedling,
Nottinghamshire,
East Midlands,
NG4 2BD

1.3. Operational profile

The Facility has been designed in such a way as to be able to operate 24 hours, in common with other waste transfer stations and waste management facilities within the wider Colwick Industrial Area and across Nottinghamshire.

The proposed core hours of operation will typically be expected to be 0600 – 2200 with occasional export bulker movements (typically 1 or 2 per hour) outside these hours which provides operational flexibility allowing material to be exported to a wider selection of recovery and recycling facilities. It is also necessary to operate during the early and late hours to allow waste collection from businesses such as in town and city centres during less congested times of the day. The extended hours will also provide operational flexibility in the event of breakdown or other difficulties and ensure the bulk of material can be removed from the building or processed awaiting despatch.

The processing activity, shredding of waste to produce RDF will typically take place within a narrower portion of the core operational hours; 0700 – 1900 range daily, seven days per week.

1.4. Maintenance and review of the FPP

Table 1 - Training, document access and key review intervals

Training / review aspect	Details
Post holder responsible for FPP related training	[To be arranged, site currently in construction]
FPP storage location (physical copy)	Site management system folder (hard copy)
Review interval criteria	Annually (entire document)
	Following an incident which resulted in actual or potential fire

	Following instruction by the Environment Agency under the relevant condition of the environmental permit (as agreed with the regulator)
Training overview	The Veolia Management System 'VMS' includes a procedure that defines the process and responsibilities of personnel involved in the identification and evaluation of learning and development needs as well as the subsequent implementation of essential training to enable all employees to perform effectively and proficiently in their individual jobs Site personnel are aware of the parts of the permit relevant to their role and a copy of the permit is available A training matrix for all site personnel is in place and updated with all personnel trained according to the requirements of their role, including refreshers Monitoring is in place to demonstrate competency
Training interval	Management will maintain a statement of training requirements for each operational post and keep a record of the training received by each person whose actions may have an impact on the environment.

1.5. Relevant sector guidance on which this FPP is based

Table 2 - Reference documents

Guidance title	Source	Publication date / date accessed
Fire prevention plans: environmental permits	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits	11 January 2021
Develop a management system: environmental permits	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits	June 2021 [accessed]
(BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2018.208.01.0038.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2018%3A208%3ATOC	August 2018
Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non Hazardous Waste (Issue 5)	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sector-guidance-note-s506-recovery-and-disposal-of-hazardous-and-non-hazardous-waste	May 2013

2. Process Stages

2.1. Waste Inputs

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

Waste will normally be processed in the order delivered, unless wastes have been delivered with a higher odour potential which need to be processed first. The loader operator will manage the input bays so that waste can be treated on a first in first out basis.

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

Pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures are in place for all waste received at the site to ensure that incompatible or reactive wastes are not accepted at the Facility. In the event that a hot load is detected during acceptance, although each incident will be event specific and the site management/fire marshal shall be responsible for managing the situation, the primary options are to direct the load to the quarantine area or if already deposited to isolate the waste from other waste if possible. In the event that the waste has already been deposited the fire suppression system would be activated. In all events the emergency management plan would be enacted and the fire service called.

2.2. Storage & Loading

Waste collected from householders, businesses and from household recycling centres will be delivered by collection vehicles of various types throughout the working day. Following acceptance checks and weighing waste arriving at the site is tipped and bulked in the input bays as instructed by the site operatives. The newly deposited waste is visually inspected by the shovel driver once the waste is tipped on the floor. Any contaminants are removed and disposed of to landfill or another facility. Transfer of bulked waste will take place using mobile plant (including a 360 grab and loading shovel). Bulker vehicles will predominantly be loaded within the confines of the building.

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

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

2.3. Processing

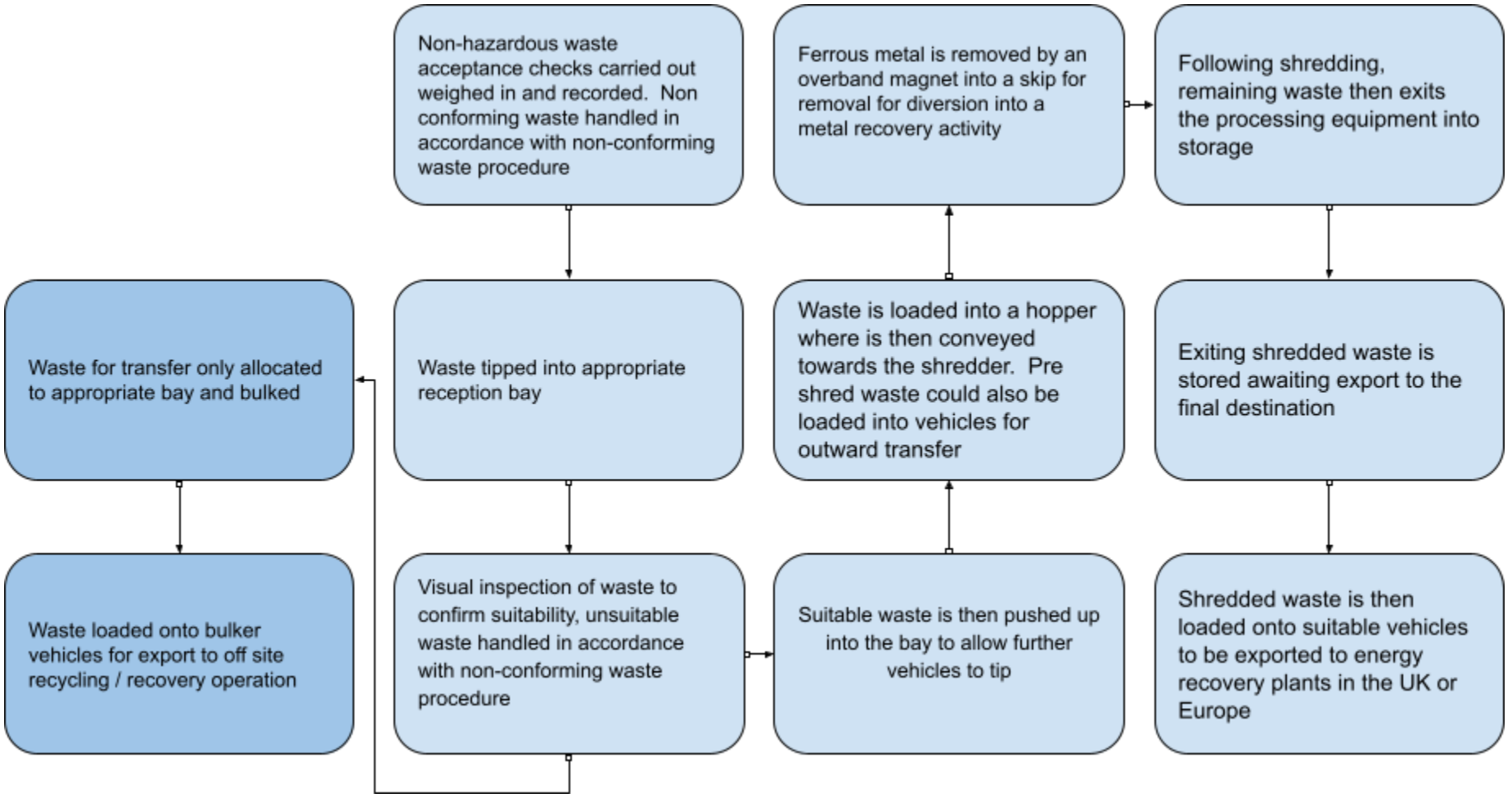
A residual waste shredding (RDF production) and storage area will be situated within the transfer station building. Fixed plant associated with the RDF production activity will include a shredder with associated conveyors and input hopper. Residual waste material is loaded on a 'first in first out' principle with the input bays being filled from right corner to left corner and subsequently emptied to the shredder from right to left. Residual waste is fed into the inlet hopper of the conveyor system by loading shovel. This is done at a rate in order to match the shredding machine nominal capacity, the waste passes under an over-band magnet to remove any metals. The shredded material is then stored in an output bay awaiting onward transport for energy recovery.

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

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

Figure 1 describes the processing activity.

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



3. Managing Common Causes of Fires

3.1. Arson

The area will be secured by a perimeter fence around the entire perimeter with lockable gates at access points. The Facility will be covered by an actively monitored CCTV system providing 24/7 surveillance. Any unauthorised access would be detected and trigger an intervention either by VES staff, security staff, Police or other enforcement agency responder as appropriate to the ingression on site.

3.2. Plant & Equipment

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

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

A daily check sheet is completed for all static and mobile plant. If an issue is identified then a defect sheet is completed, passed onto the maintenance team and recorded on line in the electronic management system. Once appropriate repairs are completed the defect sheet is signed off.

Unused plant, plant maintenance and outside operational hours mobile plant will be kept away from combustible waste. This will be outside the building at least 6m from combustible waste as shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009.

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

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

3.3. Smoking Policy & Procedures

VES operate a Smoke Free Policy and have Smoke Free Procedures in place for the Facility.

The designated smoking area is located adjacent to the office, away from any waste treatment/storage activities and is shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009.

3.4. Hot Works & Ignition Sources

Hot works will be carried out when required by external contractors and will be subject to a job specific risk assessment and fire watch requirements. There will not be any gas cylinders stored on site.

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

There will be no naked flames, space heaters, furnaces, incinerators, space-ships or other sources of ignition within 6m of any combustible waste.

A bunded fuel storage tank is located externally next to the north eastern corner of the transfer station building. There is waste stored within 6m of the tank but this is either within the building separated by a concrete pushwall (2 hour fire rated), or externally separated by a modular concrete pushwall (2 hour fire rated). The location of the tank is shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009.

ELVs will not be accepted at the site.

3.5. Cleaning Regime

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

4. Preventing Self Combustion

4.1. Stock Rotation & Storage Times

Table 3 - waste residence times

Waste materials will be stored in their largest form for as long as possible with size reduction completed as close to removal from the site as possible.

Waste type	Combustibility	Absolute max. residence time [days]	Typical max residence time [days]
Internal bays (covered by a suppression system)			
RDF inputs	Combustible	10 (OMP)[1]	<10
RDF outputs	Combustible	10 (OMP)	<10
DMR	Combustible	10 (OMP)	<10
Card	Combustible	90	<30
Clinical - anatomical	Combustible	1 day / 3 if over weekend (AM)[2]	1
Clinical - other	Combustible	14 (AM)	<14
External bays			
Green	Combustible	10 (OMP)	<10
Road sweepings	Low combustibility	90	<30
Glass	Non combustible	10 (OMP)	<10
Inert	Non combustible	90	<90
Asbestos	Non combustible	90	<90

[1] - This table is cross referenced to all plans which manage residence time. OMP (Odour Management Plan) / DEMP (Dust and Emissions Management Plan) denotes that the tighter restriction in this case is in another management plan

[2] - AM denotes that the residence time is limited by appropriate measures listed in other guidance, in this case for clinical waste management

4.2. ERF Outages

During regional ERF outages the site will accept some residual waste inputs from a municipal origin which will be diverted into the Facility.

Maximum storage quantities will not be increased while the Facility carries out this function although limits may be operated closer to the maximum.

In both cases pile sizes and residence times have been set based on the Facility operating at full capacity and this will not be exceeded when operating in support of ERF outage campaigns.

There is no risk of the shredded municipal waste becoming orphaned and alternative outlets (such as ERF not on outage) are available for this waste stream where it cannot be accommodated at the Facility. The purpose is to allow flexibility of operation and maximise diversion away from landfill while reducing the distance waste material is transported.

4.3. Temperature Control & Monitoring

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

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

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

5. Waste Piles

5.1. Storage location dimensions

Waste will be stored in defined bays with storage heights limited to a maximum of 4m high at the point where the waste intersects with the bay walls. There will be a minimum of 1m freeboard both vertically and laterally on all bays, inside and outside. The arrangement, volume and positions of the proposed bays is as shown in drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009. Table 4 describes the dimensions and maximum storage capacity of waste bays installed at the Facility.

Table 4 - bay dimensions

Bay number	Bay dimensions			Waste pile dimensions			Waste storage capacity
	Max. Length	Max Width	Height	Max. Length	Max Width	Max Height	
Internal bays (covered by a suppression system)							
Bay 1	12.8m	9.6m	4.5m	12m	9.6m	4m*	280
Bay 2	15m	8.2m	4.5m	14.8m	8.2	4m*	350
Bay 3	14.3m	11.4m	4.5m	14.3m	11.4m	4m*	420
Bay 4	11.2m	10.2m	4.5m	10.4m	10.2m	4m*	300
Bay 5	14.4m	11.35m	4.5m	13.6m	11.35	4m*	450
Bay 6	14.4m	11.3m	4.5m	13.6m	11.3m	4m*	450
Bay 7	15m	10.5m	4.5m	14.9m	10.5m	4m*	450
Bay 8	14.5m	10m	4.5m	14.4m	10m	4m*	450

Bay 9	4.8m	4.3m	4.5m	4m	4.3m	4m*	100
Bay 10 (clinical)	8m	4.5m	4.5m	8m	4.5m	n/a	C. 24 770L bin equivalent
External bays							
Bay 11	15.2m	11.2m	4.5m	14.4	11.2m	3.5m*	450
Bay 12	15.2m	11.2m	4.5m	14.4	11.2m	3.5m*	450
Bay 13	15.2m	11.2m	4.5m	14.4	11.2m	3.5m*	450
Bay 14	15.2m	11.2m	4.5m	14.4	11.2m	3.5m*	450
Bay 15	8.8m	8m	4.5m	7.2m	8m	4m*	180
Bay 16	8.8m	8m	4.5m	7.2m	8m	4m*	200
Bay 17	8.8m	6.4m	4.5m	6.4m	6.4m	4m*	115
Bay 18	5.7m	9.4m	4.5m	5.4m	9.4m	3m	350

* Maximum height in centre of stockpile (freeboard will be maintained to sides and rear)

5.2. Waste type / bay assignments

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

Table 5 - waste type / bay designations

Bay	Fraction size restriction	Bay designation [1]
Internal bays (covered by a suppression system)		
Residual inputs	No	1 - 9
RDF output	No	1 - 9
DMR	No	1 - 9
Card	No	1 - 9
Clinical	No	10
Other permitted combustible waste types (EWC) for transfer	In accordance with bay size and size fraction	1 - 9
External bays		
Glass	No (inert)	15
Green	No	16
Inert	No (inert)	17
Roadsweeping	No (low combustible)	18

[1] - Where a range of bays is indicated waste type assignments may change in accordance with operational requirements

6. Preventing Fire Spreading

6.1. Separation Distances

All waste piles are 6m from any other waste pile, site perimeter, other buildings or other combustible or flammable materials as shown on the drawing above, unless separated by 2 hour retardant fire walls.

6.2. Fire Walls & Bays

The perimeter pushwalls and internal bay division walls have all been designed to provide a minimum of 120 mins fire resistance, as shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009.

The sides and rear of all of the external bays are provided to a minimum of 120 mins fire resistance as shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009.

6.3. Quarantine Area

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

7. Fire detection

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

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

The RDF / Transfer Station building will be fitted with a suitable fire detection system (Heat tape or UVIR) which will be fitted with a 'Redcare' type system connected to a control room, operated 24/7/365. The detection system will be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with a UKAS accredited scheme, details of the accreditation will be available on site and on request following completion of construction. The maintenance of the system will be covered by a maintenance contract covering maintenance as per manufacturer's recommendations and a UKAS accredited scheme.

The exterior of the building will also be fitted with CCTV coverage with out of hours monitoring.

In the event of a fire being detected, site management would be contacted and would attend site. A rota system will be in place ensuring that the out of hours monitoring service will always have a minimum of two contacts available on a 24/7 basis 365 days a year. Operatives would also be available out of hours in the event of the need for plant and machinery to be used to assist the Fire Service.

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

8. Fire Suppression

A fire suppression system covering the RDF / Transfer Station building will be installed. The fire suppression system will be a dry pipe system in accordance with NFPA 13. A pumped hydrant c/w pressure reducing valve will be provided in the pumphouse which is capable of delivering a minimum of 950l/min, in addition to the main sprinkler demand. Upon opening the hydrant, the pressure drop will actuate the pumps, allowing water to be fed from the fire tank.

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

Hydrants

There are four hydrants installed on the site, these are located in the yard and provide coverage to all of the external waste storage areas, as shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009.

The fire suppression system is fully automatic, design installation and maintenance is covered by UKAS accreditation, details will be available on site and on request following completion of construction.

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

9. Fire Fighting

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

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

The primary use of fire extinguishers is to facilitate the escape of personnel in the event of a fire, they may also be used to quickly extinguish very small / localised fires. The on site loading shovel will be utilised to move non-burning waste away from risk of catching fire and into the quarantine area, this would normally only be carried out under the supervision of the fire service. The primary resource for fire suppression or extinguishing will be the automatic fire suppression system, followed by the attendance of the Fire Service.

In addition to on-site resources, VES as a large waste management company has the resources, including financial, to deal with a fire related incident and the subsequent aftermath such as contingency arrangements and fire water management.

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

Table 6 - Fire Rescue Service locations

Station name	Address	Crew type	Drive time to site (min)
Carlton Fire Station	Manor Road, Carlton, Nottingham, NG4 3AY	Wholetime	6
London Road Fire Station	London Road, Nottingham, NG2 3EN	Wholetime	11
West Bridgford Fire Station	Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7FA	Wholetime	19
Arnold Fire Station	Jubilee Road Arnold	Wholetime	20

	Nottingham NG5 6JR		
Bingham Fire Station	42 Long Acre Bingham Nottinghamshire NG13 8AH	Retained	25

10. Water Supplies

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

In addition to the suppression system with water tank and hydrant connection, three additional existing hydrants are provided on a hydrant ring main fed from the mains.

The location of all four hydrants are shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009.

11. Fire Water Management

In the event of a fire within the building and the activation of the fire suppression system, the penstock valves to the foul and surface water drainage systems would be closed. A drainage plan and the location of penstock valves are shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_011. This will enable fire water to be captured in the yard area as shown on drawing VES_TD_COLW_200_009. This fire water retention area would also capture any fire water generated from application of water on the external bays to the north and east of the Facility. The total volume of fire water storage provided is in excess of 540m^3 as a combination of below ground storage & controlled surface ponding.

12. Amenity Issues

The facility is located in a predominantly industrial / commercial area with the closest residential property located approximately 270m north west in Netherfield.
Should any fire create large amounts of smoke to be blown off site, the Manager/Supervisor will contact any nearby neighbours downwind of the site as a courtesy.

Key receptors within 1km of the site have been identified and are shown on the 1km receptor drawing no. VES_TD_COLW_200_010 and described below.

The facility is located within 50m of the east west rail line linking Grantham to Nottingham. This section of railway links the East Coast and Midlands main line.

The Colwick Loop Road A612 runs roughly north east to south west and is approximately 200m off the north west boundary of the site.

There are no schools, care homes or hospitals within 1km of the site.

The River Thames passes the site approximately 85m to the south.

The site is on a Secondary B aquifer while superficial drift deposits are described as Secondary A. The north western tip of the site is within a source protection zone (SPZ3).

Conservation screening shows that there are the following protected species / habitats located within screening distance of the site:

Nature and heritage screening

- Netherfield Dismantled Railway Sidings - 150m east of the Facility
- Holme Pierrepont - 140m south of the Facility

Protected species

- European Eel - River Trent 85m south of the site
- Atlantic Salmon - River Trent 85m south of the site
- River Lamprey - River Trent 85m south of the site

13. Contingency Measures

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

Third Party Treatment and Disposal Facilities:

- Veolia Newark Transfer Station, NG24 2DZ
- Veolia Worksop Transfer Station S81 7DJ
- Veolia Welshcroft Close Transfer Station, NG17 8EP (Residual waste only)
- Veolia Mansfield Materials Recovery Facility, NG19 0FL (Dry Recyclables only & Mechanical Street Sweepings only)
- Veolia Oxton, NG25 0RG (Compostable green waste only)

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

Third Party Treatment and Disposal Facilities:

- Veolia Newark Transfer Station, NG24 2DZ
- Veolia Worksop Transfer Station, S81 7DJ
- Veolia Welshcroft Close Transfer Station, NG17 8EP (Residual waste only)
- Veolia Mansfield Materials Recovery Facility, NG19 0FL (Dry Recyclables & Mechanical Street Sweepings only)
- Veolia Oxton, NG25 0RG (Compostable green waste only)

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

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

14. Fire Drills

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

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

15. Emergency Management Plan

Site Name:	Colwick RDF & Transfer Facility		**Environmental Permit Reference:** JB3304LF
Address and Grid Reference:	Colwick RDF & Transfer Facility Private Road No. 3, Colwick Industrial Estate, NG4 2BD SK 62634 40378		
Operating Hours:	24/7 with core hours of 0600 – 2200		
Facility Type:	RDF & Transfer Facility	**No of Staff** **Drivers/Loaders:** **Transfer Station:** **Office:**	
Site Manager:		**Telephone:**	
Route from nearest main junction West on Nottingham Road A612 from Epperstone By-pass A6097 East on Daleside Road East A612 from the A60			
RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTACTS In the event of an emergency/incident contact:			
Emergency Coordinator 1:		**Telephone:**	
Emergency Coordinator 2:		**Telephone:**	
Area Manager:		**Telephone:**	
Business Line Director:		**Telephone:**	
QHSE Manager:		**Telephone:**	
Crisis Hotline:	**08450 710755**		
Emergency Spill Response:	**08007838020**		
Emergency Services Direct Dial:	**999**		

16. Management System

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

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

Table 7 - key management system documents and references

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

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