

# standard<sup>gas</sup>

# **Fire Prevention Plan**

Scottow Enterprise Park

1st May 2025

Project No.: SOL\_24\_P090\_STA



Document details	
Document title	Fire Prevention Plan
Document subtitle	Scottow Enterprise Park
Project No.	SOL_24_P090_STA
Date	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2025
Version	QMS_7.5.38_TEM – Template – Report Long Form – New Style (Perm) v1
Author	Jessica Easterbrook
Client Name	Standard Gas SG No.1 Limited

Document History				
Version	Comments	Date	Author Initials	Reviewer Initials
11	1 <sup>st</sup> Submission to the EA	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2025	JE	SR

Signature Page

1st May 2025

# **Fire Prevention Plan**

Scottow Enterprise Park





Name: Jessica Easterbrook Job title: Senior Sustainability Consultant Name: Sophie Rainey Job title: Permitting Team Leader

This report has been prepared by Sol Environment with all reasonable skill, care, and diligence, and taking account of the Services and the Terms agreed between Sol Environment Ltd and the Client. This report is confidential to the client, and Sol Environment accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known, unless formally agreed by Sol Environment Ltd beforehand. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

Sol Environment disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the Services

Registered office: 10 The Lees, Malvern, Worcestershire, WR14 3HT Company Registered in England no. 7068933



Sol is ISO 9001:2015 certified by British Assessment Bureau Limited, a UKAS Accredited Certification Body number 8289 for the scope of Environmental Consultancy providing a range of services to companies in the UK and Europe. Certificate number: 259774.

# CONTENTS

1.	INTROD	DUCTION		1
	1.1	Structure of the Fire Prevention Plan1		
	1.2	Status of t	he Fire Prevention Plan	1
2.	SITE DE	TAILS		2
	2.1	Site Locati	on	2
	2.2	2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3	Nearby Sensitive Receptors Wind Direction Flood Risk	
3.	FIRE PR	EVENTION	I PLAN	2
	3.1 3.2	Control of Potential Causes of Fire Self-Combustion		2 7
		3.2.1 3.2.2	Managing Storage Time Monitor and Control Temperature	7 7
	3.3	Managing	Waste Piles	7
		3.3.1	Maximum Pile Sizes	7
	3.4	Prevent Fi	re Spreading	8
		3.4.1 3.4.2	Separation Distances Fire Walls and Bays	8 8
	3.5	Quarantin	e Area	8
	3.6	Detecting Fires		9
	3.7	Supressing Fires		9
	3.8	Firefightin	g Techniques	9
	3.9	Evacuation and Fire Muster Point		
	3.10	Water Sup	plies	11
	3.11	Managing	Fire Water	11
	3.12	During and	d After an Incident	

## List of Tables

Table 2.1 Surrounding Site Settings	2
Table 2.2 Sensitive Receptors within 1km	1
Table 3.1 Control of Potential Causes of Fire	2
Table 3.2 Raw Material Summary	6
Table 3.3 Fire Water Supplies	11

# List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Site Location	1
Figure 2.2 Internal Site Layout	2
Figure 2.3 External Waste Storage Yard Layout	3
Figure 2.4 Sensitive Receptors within 1km	1

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by Sol Environment Ltd on the behalf of Standard Gas SG No.1 Limited (Standard Gas) for the proposed operation of a synthesis gas fired CHP facility that incorporates Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT, pyrolysis) which thermochemically produces cracked and cleaned syngas from preprocessed non-hazardous solid wastes, principally Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and other similar combustible material to operate a series of gas fired CHP engines to generate power and provide heat to the wider Scottow Enterprise Park.

The document provides a structured framework and approach in effectively preventing potential fires associated with the operation of the facility.

This Fire Prevention Plan document (referred hereafter as the 'FPP') has been produced in accordance with the updated Environment Agency's Fire Prevention Plan Guidance (published 29<sup>th</sup> July 2016, updated 11<sup>th</sup> January 2021).

This Fire Prevention Plan meets the fundamental objective of the FPP Guidance as it demonstrates that the site can:

- Minimise the likelihood of a fire happening;
- Aim for fire to be extinguished within 4 hours; and
- Minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

#### 1.1 Structure of the Fire Prevention Plan

This FPP has been structured in accordance with the EA Fire Prevention Plan Guidance and considers the following relevant aspects of the facility:

- Managing Common Causes of Fire;
- Preventing Self Combustion;
- Managing feedstock Piles;
- Preventing Fire Spreading;
- Quarantine Area;
- Detecting Fires;
- Supressing Fires;
- Firefighting Techniques;
- Water Supplies;
- Managing Fire Water; and
- During and after an Incident.

#### 1.2 Status of the Fire Prevention Plan

The FPP is a "live" document and will form part of the key environmental management documentation for the facility. All monitoring procedures, responsibilities and compliance actions will be updated as and when required.

## 2. SITE DETAILS

Standard Gas's pyrolysis technology is a proven Advanced Thermal Treatment plant which thermochemically produces cracked and cleaned syngas from pre-processed non-hazardous solid wastes, principally Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and other similar combustible material to operate a series of gas fired CHP engines to generate power and provide heat to the wider Scottow Enterprise Park.

The Installation has been designed to process approximately 50,000 tonnes of pre-processed non-hazardous waste per annum to generate approximately 5MWe of renewable electricity and approximately 2.5MWth of heat.

### 2.1 Site Location

The site is located within Hangar 2 of the former airfield at RAF Coltishall between the villages of Badersley and Scottow in Norfolk. The Scottow Enterprise Park is located to the north of the airfield a majority of which is now a PV array solar farm.

The proposed Installation is located at Hanger 2, Lamas Road, Badersfield, Scottow, Norfolk, NR10 5FB. The site location is provided in Figure 2.1 below.

### 2.2 Site Setting

Hangar 2 is within the Enterprise Park, surrounded by other industrial or commercial units, with Gravitilab Aerospace Services to the east, Vdepot Ltd to the north, and KMR Motorsport and EMH Joinery to the west. To the northwest lies HMP Bure (prison) with the Douglas Bader School and residential properties associated with the village of Badersfield beyond.

The site surroundings are summarised in Table 2.1 below.

Direction	Description
North	Vdeport Ltd
North East	Vdeport Ltd
East	Small access road with commercial properties beyond, including Gravitilab Aerospace Services
South East	Solar Farm associated with the old airfield
South	Access road with the neighbouring Hanger and beyond the Solar Farm
South West	Industrial units
West	Commercial properties including KMR Motorsport and EMH Joinery and beyond the village of Badersfield
North West	HMP Bure (Prison) and beyond a School and residential properties associated with the village of Badersfield

#### Table 2.1 Surrounding Site Settings

The facility has been designed to prevent and mitigate the offsite impacts associated with fire as far as practically possible. The Site Layout is provided in Figure 2.2 and 2.3 below.



Figure 2.1 Site Location



Figure 2.2 Internal Site Layout



Figure 2.3 External Waste Storage Yard Layout

# 2.2.1 Nearby Sensitive Receptors

The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural, with the solar farm dominating the southern area associated with the airfield. Residential properties on Barton Road are the closest in proximity to the site located approximately 400m to the northwest.

Information from the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/) has been used to obtain information on sensitive ecological receptors within 1km of the site's boundary. There are no sensitive ecological receptors within 1km of the site. However, there are three LWS within 2km of the site, to the north and north west. Within 10km of the site there are three European sites, Norfolk Valley FENS, approximately 9km to the west and is designated as a SAC. Between the east and south of the site are numerous pockets of land specified as the Broadland and The Broads and are designated as Ramsar, SPA and SAC sites.

Table 2.2 and Figure 2.4 below identifies the nearby sensitive receptors within 1km of the site's boundary.

Receptor	Туре	Distance	Direction
3D at Depth	Commercial/industrial	20m	South east
October Studios	Commercial/industrial	Adjacent	West
Specialist Vehicle Training	Commercial/industrial	50m	West
HM Prison	Residential	190m	North west
Filby Road	Residential	380m	West
Douglas Bader School	Local Amenities	420m	North west
Barton Road	Residential	460m	North west
West Lodge	Residential	535m	North
Manor Farm	Residential	640m	North east
All Saints Church	Local Amenities	750m	North east
Honeysuckle Cottage	Residential	975m	South

#### Table 2.2 Sensitive Receptors within 1km



Figure 2.4 Sensitive Receptors within 1km

# 2.2.2 Wind Direction

The prevailing wind direction for the proposed site is pre-dominantly from the south-south-west.

### 2.2.3 Flood Risk

The closest water feature comprises a pond approximately 375m east, beyond which is an unnamed stream within Stewards Plantation at 1.2km distant. The River Bure is located 1.6km to the west of the site.

The site lies within Flood Zone 1 with a negligible chance of flooding.

# 3. FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

This FPP has been developed to include an assessment of fire risk on site and the measures in place to prevent, detect, suppress, mitigate and contain fires.

This plan forms part of Standard Gas' management system and sets out the fire prevention measures and procedures that will be put in place and used on site.

All staff and contractors working on site will understand the contents of the FPP and the Accident Management Plan (AMP) and what they must do during a fire.

The FPP will be kept in the Site Office and all staff will be aware of where it is kept.

Regular exercises will be carried out to test how well the plan works and that staff understand what to do. These exercises will take place every quarter.

#### 3.1 Control of Potential Causes of Fire

The following table identifies common causes of fire and the measures that Standard Gas take to reduce the risk of a fire taking place:

Source of Fire	Applicability to Site and Proposed Management Controls	Residual Risk
Arson	Arson by intruders is controlled via the wider Scottow site being highly secure, manned when operational and CCTV monitoring. The site will be well lit and secured. Any fire would be immediately identified by the sites fire detection equipment.	VERY LOW
Plant and Equipment	The site will have a regular inspection and maintenance programme which identifies any electrical or mechanical machinery faults which could result in a machinery fire. Mobile plant when not in use will always be parked in dedicated mobile plant storage areas. These will be located in segregated areas away from storage which limits the potential for fire spread from machinery to material. All mobile plant is visually inspected daily as per daily check sheets. Machinery and mobile plant will be regularly cleaned to remove any dust, waste etc to ensure that this does not accumulate. All relevant machinery and mobile plant has the necessary fire suppression systems fitted. All mobile plant is equipped with manual fire extinguishers.	VERY LOW

#### Table 3.1 Control of Potential Causes of Fire

Electrical Faults Including Damaged or Exposed Electrical Cables	calFaultsThe risk of damaged or exposed electrical cables is controlledingDamagedvia the regular inspection and maintenance programme.osed ElectricalAny electrical work on site will be carried out by a fully certified qualified electrician.	
Discarded Smoking Materials	Staff and visitors are only permitted to smoke within the designated area outside the operational area. There is no smoking permitted within the operational areas on site	VERY LOW
Hot Works	No hot works will be carried out on site without the work being managed via the Hot Work Procedure. The hot works will be located at a safe distance from combustible materials. The activity will be very closely managed and with the presence of a fire watchmen. If hot works is carried out on site, a fire watch will be carried out for at least 30 minutes after the hot works finishes which is in line with HSE Guidance.	VERY LOW
Industrial Heaters	The use of industrial heaters on site will be managed by site operational procedures and be maintained according to the maintenance programme.	VERY LOW
Hot Exhausts	The site has a regular inspection and maintenance programme which identifies any signs of a fire caused by dust settling on any hot exhausts and engine parts. This is carried via visual checks throughout the day as well as at the end of the working day. All inspections are carried out as per the sites mobile plant Check Sheets. Machinery is regularly cleaned to remove any dust, waste etc to ensure that this does not accumulate on moving parts.	VERY LOW
Ignition Sources	Any ignition sources on site will be kept at least 6 metres away from the stored feedstock on site.	N/A
Leaks and Spillages of Oil and Fuels	The prevention of fuels and oil leaking out from vehicles will be achieved by a regular inspection and maintenance programme. If there are any leaks, the regular inspections allow this to be dealt with straight away. Incoming feedstock delivery vehicles are required to be in a safe and good state of repair. Any vehicles suspected of being in a poor state will be rejected from site.	VERY LOW

	Spill kits will be provided throughout the site. All staff will be trained on how to use the spill kit as well as the procedures to carry out in the event of a spillage.	
Build-up of Loose Combustible Waste and Dust	The site has a regular inspection and maintenance programme which will identify any build-up of wastes and dust.	VERY LOW
	Machinery is regularly cleaned to remove any dust, waste etc to ensure that it does not accumulate. The site is inspected at least twice a day in accordance with the sites inspection procedure. Any build up of waste and dust would be identified during the inspection.	
	If any dust, waste etc was identified then the area would be immediately cleaned (swept, dampened down, etc).	
	All mobile plant Check Sheets and site walkovers will be logged and retained.	
Reactions Between Wastes	All feedstock will be accepted on site in accordance with the sites Waste Acceptance Procedures and waste Specification. This ensures that no incompatible or unstable waste will be accepted on site. In the unlikely event of incompatible or unacceptable	VERY LOW
	feedstock being accepted on site, the feedstock or the incompatible item will be transferred to the quarantine area before removed off site.	
Hot Loads	Standard Gas do not receive hot loads.	N/A
	In the event that a hot load is received, it will be spread out and cooled down, then loaded back in the delivery lorry and removed off site.	
Acceptance of feedstock	Feedstock may contain Lithium Ion batteries which are known to be a fire risk when damaged by impact. Delivered feedstock is visually inspected for compliance and any identified unacceptable waste shall be removed where practicable or whole loads rejected.	MEDIUM
Hot and Dry Weather	To minimise storage times, the external storage area will operate a first in first out basis, with feedstock only be stored for approximately 5 days during normal operations. Feedstock will not be stored for longer than 3 months.	VERY LOW

During extreme hot weather events the feedstock storage will be rotated to enable any heat generated within the waste to be released.

The Table 3.2 below provides details of other materials that are stored on site that are not covered by the FPP Guidance.

#### Table 3.2 Raw Material Summary

Material	Total Quantity Stored	Use	Storage Arrangements	Fate
Feedstock (pre-processed non- hazardous solid wastes, principally RDF and other similar combustible material)	50,000 tonnes per annum External storage – 1,325m <sup>3</sup> (720 bales) Internal storage – 2,040m <sup>3</sup> (864 bales and 450m <sup>3</sup> of loose feedstock)	Used in the pyrolysis process to generate 'End of Waste' compliant syngas.	Either stored within the external baled storage area or internally with dedicated storage areas.	Pyrolised by plant and equipment. Co-product char cooled, contained, and removed from site.
Activated Carbon	2 x 10 tonne beds	Process water VOC removal	2 x Activated Carbon beds	Units delivered and exchanged by supplier when spent
Hydrogen Peroxide	2-4 x IBC	Quench and dosing chemical	Stored in sealed containers, IBCs	IBCs delivered and exchanged by supplier when spent
Sodium Hydroxide	1-2 x IBC	Quench and dosing chemical	Stored in sealed containers, IBCs	IBCs delivered and exchanged by supplier when spent
Diesel	1-2 x IBC	For operation of emergency standby generator to safely shutdown plant in the event of grid failure	Stored in sealed containers, IBCs	Combusted
LPG	12 x 2 tonne tanks	For thermal plant start-up and shut down	Stored externally, installation by approved sub-contractor	Combusted
Hydraulic and Lubricating Oils	Minimal amounts required for commissioning	Use in plant and machinery	Stored in sealed containers	Disposal to waste oil re-processor
Argon	ТВС	Purging the pyrolysis and syngas system prior to operation	Stored in compressed gas canisters	Lost to atmosphere and emitted via stack A1.

# 3.2 Self-Combustion

#### 3.2.1 Managing Storage Time

All feedstock will either be delivered to site loose or in pre-prepared sealed bales. Bales will either be stored externally within a designated storage area or internally within the main processing building. All loose waste will be stored internally within a dedicated bay within the main processing building.

The typical turnover of all storage will be 5 - 7 days. However, in the event of a plant breakdown feedstock may be stored for longer periods of time (no longer than 3 months).

All storage within the internal and external storage areas, will be rotated on a first in, first out priority system.

This rapid turnover of stock significantly reduces the risk of 'older' material from self-heating and practically eliminates the potential for thermal runaway and self-combustion. This is significantly lower than the stipulated Fire Prevention Plan Guidance maximum storage time of 6 months. The risk of self heating and fires is therefore considered to be very low.

The storage capacities are continuously monitored by operational staff and the automatic storage control system.

Pre-processed, non-hazardous solid waste will be received, inspected and accepted in accordance with the established site waste acceptance procedures. The procedure will dictate that all incoming feedstock is required to be compliant with the supply agreement and Fuel Specification.

# 3.2.2 Monitor and Control Temperature

The storage areas will be continuously monitored for temperature via the sites detection system.

The control room is manned 24/7 ensuring that there is always a trained operative available to act in the event of an alarm.

A trained site operative will carry out a visual inspection each 12 hour shift to ensure that the feedstock storage areas (internal and external) are being managed correctly.

Feedstock that is stored internally is not subject to fluctuations in temperature caused by external weather conditions. However in extreme weather conditions the external storage is subject to additional visual site inspections.

In the event a fire is detected within the storage area, trained operators, if safe to do so will begin to extinguish the fire.

All of the above measures meet the minimum expectations defined with the EA Fire Prevention Plan Guidance.

#### 3.3 Managing Waste Piles

#### 3.3.1 Maximum Pile Sizes

Waste will either be stored within the external bale storage area or within the main processing building.

The external storage area will consist of five storage piles and the internal storage area will consist of six storage piles. Each pile has the following dimensions; 14.3m long x 5.6m wide and a maximum of 3.3m high (265m<sup>3</sup>) and will contain 144 bales.

There will also be an internal storage bay for loose feedstock received on site which has the following dimensions; 15m long x 7.5m wide and a maximum of 4m high ( $450m^3$ ).

Piles sizes will be below the maximum pile size requirements in the EA guidance and will be typically stored for 5 - 7 days ensuring that self-combustion is extremely unlikely. Additionally, 24/7 monitoring of the storage areas ensures that in the event of a fire, the fire will be put out immediately. Any incident would be dealt with within the storage areas. Bales will also be turned during periods of hot weather to minimise the risk of heating. The resultant fire risk is low and is considered BAT for this installation.

Please refer to the Site Layout Plan layout provided within Annex A - Figures.

#### 3.4 Prevent Fire Spreading

#### 3.4.1 Separation Distances

All external bale storage piles will have a separation distance of 14m.

All internal bale storage piles will have a separation distance of at least 6m.

The internal loose waste storage bay will be constructed out of concrete fire walls which is discussed in Section 3.4.2 below.

As previously stated, the rapid turnaround of the feedstock stored on site means that the risks of selfcombustion and thermal runaway conditions are negligible. In the event that a fire did occur, it would be detected via the detection systems (detailed within Section 3.6 and Section 3.7 of this FPP).

All Mobile Plant will be parked within dedicated areas away from any combustible waste.

#### 3.4.2 Fire Walls and Bays

Due to the separation distances mentioned in Section 3.4.1, the external and internal bale storage piles will not be separated by fire walls.

Internally the loose feedstock will be stored separately in a designated storage bay, with designated fire walls. The bay will be constructed to allow a 1m freeboard above the height of the waste pile.

All waste will be processed ensuring first in, first out.

#### 3.5 Quarantine Area

A quarantine area is located externally (18m long x 12m wide) which exceeds the FPP Guidance requirements of holding 50% of the largest single pile. Waste will be stored no higher than 4m in the event that it is quarantined. The quarantine area is provided in Annex A – Figure.

Although the site will benefit from a quarantine area, any fire would be immediately detected and extinguished in situ if safe to do so. The quarantine area will also be utilised for identified hot spots where waste needs to be spread and cooled.

In the event of a fire, dependent on severity, the plant would be shut down. During such an emergency, no further deliveries will be accepted on site until the incident was fully under control, extinguished and all affected fuel material removed.

# 3.6 Detecting Fires

The fire strategy for the general building will ensure compliance with all relevant safety regulations within the UK (i.e. Building Regulations and associated Legislation, e.g. BS 9990). The fire strategy for the fuel and process areas and plant will be based on compliance with the Chubb Guidance Documents which are based on NFPA standards.

An independent fire detection and alarm system will be installed within the facility accordance with BS EN 54. The fire alarm detection system will be linked to the suppression system, which will activate accordingly.

The design, installation and maintenance of all fire detection systems on site will be covered by an appropriate UKAS accredited third party certification scheme.

The automatic fire detection systems will provide 24/7 detection of all waste storage areas. This allows a fire to be detected and supressed immediately.

### 3.7 Supressing Fires

A suppression system will be provided to the roof area of the building and will be fed by the Fire Water tank on site.

If a fire is identified by the detection system, the suppression system will be activated and the fire extinguished.

Please note that the design, installation and maintenance of all automated suppression system equipment will be covered by an appropriate UKAS-accredited third party certification scheme.

#### 3.8 Firefighting Techniques

The site has been designed in order to allow active firefighting.

The person discovering the fire will raise the alarm as per the site induction, and inform the control room. The control room operator shall implement the Incident and Emergency Plan and inform the Shift Team Leader. The Shift Team Leader shall assess the situation and contact the emergency services as appropriate.

Upon arrival of the Fire and Rescue Emergency services, they will have full access to the site and be able to utilise the onsite fire water tank and site operatives to assist if required with material loaders.

The Shift Team Leader will brief the emergency services on the location, potential cause, firefighting methods already used and the extent of the fire. Site layout plans will be provided and access to the onsite fire water tank. The emergency services will also be notified of the location of potentially hazardous materials on site.

The Shift Team Leader will be the main point of contact between the site and the emergency services throughout an incident and post incident to ensure a full account of the incident is recorded. A full investigation will be recorded following any fire on site.

The site has the following resources required for active firefighting:

- Material Loaders which can be used to move waste from the storage areas if considered necessary. This would allow unburnt material to be separated from the piles;
- 24/7 staff availability; and

A sufficient water supply on site.

Active firefighting by site operatives will only take place if it is safe to do so and the operative is suitably trained and competent.

All site operatives will be trained in all aspects of the FPP, incident and emergency management plan and active firefighting measures.

The site will be evacuated in accordance with the site evacuation plan with exception of those staff involved in active firefighting and operating the plant.

All staff, contractors and visitors would follow the Fire Evacuation procedure as included in Section 3.9 below.

Staff will only tackle the fire if it is safe to do so.

In the unlikely event of a fire which has unsuccessfully been extinguished by the sites extensive suppression system, staff are to await the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS), who would then take the appropriate actions.

All personnel working on site will be provided training in the FPP and Incident and Emergency Management plan.

The FPP training will be provided to all new starters and temporary employees working at the site.

FPP refresher training will be carried out to all personnel at least annually.

#### 3.9 Evacuation and Fire Muster Point

The Fire Muster point will be located in the external storage yard area, away from the stored baled waste and is clearly signposted.

Sites rules are reinforced via use of fire drills and planned response scenarios.

All personnel to follow the instructions of the Fire Wardens and the Site Manager.

A list of trained Fire Wardens is maintained and displayed on the site, together with a list of on call staff to attend the site in the event of a fire outside of normal operation hours.

The Fire Evacuation Procedure is provided to staff, contractors and visitors which states:

- On discovery of a fire, immediately operate the fire alarm by pressing the nearest break glass call point and / or contact the Site Manager via a radio to ensure the alarm is raised.
- Fire Wardens and staff must only tackle to fire if they are trained to do so, the equipment is appropriate and if their safety or that of others is not compromised.
- Leave the building / work area by the nearest available exit / safe rote and report directly to the assembly point located at the main office.
- Leave quickly but in a calm, controlled and orderly manner. Do not detour to collect personal items.
- Do not re-enter the building / work area for any reason until authorisation has been given by the Site Manager / Fire Brigade.
- The Site Manager will assess the situation and call the Fire and rescue Service if required.

# 3.10 Water Supplies

Table 3.3 below provides a summary of the on-site firefighting water supplies.

7	ahla	22	Fire	Mator	Supplies
I	uble	5.5	гие	vvuler	Supplies

Description	Volume	Location
1 x 500,000L Fire Water Tank	The tank will provide 500,000 litres of water.	Adjacent to the processing
	Connected to towns water supply therefore the supply of water is unlimited.	building in close proximity to the internal storage area.
2 x On site Fire Hydrants	Unlimited	2 external to the process building

The largest pile on site will be the internal loose storage bay which can hold 450m<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, in accordance with the guidance and a worst-case scenario event of the largest waste pile catching fire, the site requires 3,000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours. This results in the site requiring 540,000 litres of fire water to meet the guidance.

This would be provided by the fire water tank and the fire hydrants detailed within Table 3.3 above.

The above demonstrates that there is sufficient water supply to extinguish a fire within the 3 hour timescale, due to the firewater supply in the tank, mains water supply and two fire hydrants located external to the process building.

The provision of the above water supplies as well as the automatic detection and suppression systems is considered BAT for site.

#### 3.11 Managing Fire Water

A site drainage plan is provided within Annex A – Figures.

In an event of a fire within the internal storage areas, the building has been designed such that all firewater will be contained within the building. The entire building will have a bunding system to stop any potentially contaminated firewater escaping. In addition, the drainage system would be isolated via a penstock valve.

In the event of a fire within the external storage area, any fire water would be contained within the storage area and the drainage system would be isolated via a penstock value to prevent any fire water escaping off site.

The firewater collected will be tankered off site for disposal.

#### 3.12 During and After an Incident

#### During

During any fire fighting or subsequent clear up operations, any incoming feedstock will be diverted to an alternative waste processing site.

All nearby residents, businesses and the Environment Agency will be notified according to the Accident Management Plan.

After

Should there ever be a fire event on site, Standard Gas will liaise and agree with the Environment Agency the steps to be taken to bring the site back into operational use.

The steps would include:

- Once the fire is extinguished all burnt items will be sorted and removed from site to an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility;
- All potentially contaminated firewater contained on site will be tankered off site for disposal;
- All firefighting equipment inspected, serviced and replaced as necessary;
- All infrastructure to be inspected by appropriately qualified persons with repairs to buildings and equipment to be organised to enable the site to re-open as quickly as possible;
- Determine how and why the fire started and revise Fire Prevention Procedures as necessary to reduce risk of a reoccurrence;
- Carry out a full review of the Fire Risk Assessment; and
- Divert all deliveries of waste and materials to alternative sites or cease deliveries if required.