FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Higginshaw Lane, Oldham, OL1 3LA

Recycling PVC Ltd

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THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN **AUGUST 2027** OR AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REVIEW, WHICHEVER IS THE SOONER

CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Appendices:

Appendix I - Drawings

Appendix II - Record Keeping Forms

Site Information & Key Contacts List

Site Address:	Higginshaw Lane, Oldham, OL1 3LA		
Site Operator:	Recycling PVC Ltd	**National Grid Ref:**	SD 92951 06550

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	OFFICE HOURS	OUT OF HOURS
Ian Murray	Operator	01614707732	N/A
Royal Oldham Hospital Rochdale Road, Oldham, OL1 2JH	Local NHS Hospital (Main)	111 or 01616240420	999
	Emergency	999	999
Greater Manchester Police - Oldham Police Station Barn St, Oldham OL1 1LR	Local Police Non-Emergency	101 (non-emergency) & 01618568929 999 (Emergency)	999
Great Manchester Fire Rescue Service Oldham Fire Station, Lees Rd, Oldham, OL4 1JN	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	01622 692 121	999 or 112
Environment Agency	Environmental Regulator	0300 065 3000	0300 065 3000
Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council Civic Centre, West Street, Oldham, OL1 1UT	Local General Enquires	0161 770 3000	999 or 112
United Utilities	Mains water and sewerage supplier	0345 672 3723	0345 672 3723
Oaktree Environmental Ltd - Lime House, 2 Road 2, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Specialist Advisor (Waste and Planning Issues)	01606 558833	999 or 112

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of site operations

1.1.1 This document considers the risks associated with fire on site at Higginshaw Lane, Oldham, OL1 3LA.

1.2 Fire prevention objectives

1.2.1 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.

1.2.2 This FPP document will be kept in the site office and in other locations around the site to ensure all operational site staff and contractors are aware and understand the contents of the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) and what they must do during a fire.

1.3 General site information

1.3.1 This document considers the risks associated with fire on site at Higginshaw Lane, Oldham, OL1 3LA. The site will be operated by Recycling PVC Ltd (the operator) as waste transfer and treatment facility specialising in the accepting, storage and processing of waste plastic for recovery.

1.3.2 The recycling centre will allow for the sorting, storage and treatment of uPVC & plastic waste.

1.3.3 In addition to this document the site is managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS); also prepared Oaktree

Environmental Ltd and reference should be made to Document Ref. 2531-002-A for its content. In summary the main operations which take place at the site are as follows:

- Manual & Mechanical sorting/separation/screening/optical sorting by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment (including density separation)
- Compaction by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment
- Crushing by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment
- Drying/heating by mechanical plant and equipment
- Washing/Cleaning for separation by mechanical plant and equipment
- Shredding by mechanical plant and equipment
- Granulation by mechanical plant and equipment
- Wrapping by mechanical plant and equipment
- Bagging by hand and equipment
- Loading/Unloading of waste/material

1.3.4 The layout of the site is shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03 which appears in Appendix I of this document. This FPP document will be kept in the site office.

1.4 Staffing and management

1.4.1 The table below details the minimum staff requirements when the site is open for the reception of waste. Only the site manager, machine/plant operators and general operatives will be permitted to tackle fires on-site.

Table 1.1 - Staffing Levels

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Site managers	3	Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with the Environmental Permit and in-line with attendant regulations
Administrative staff	3	Office/administrative duties
Yard operatives	2	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation
Production operatives	12	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation
Maintenance staff	2	Maintenance of plant and equipment
Drivers	5	Transporting or material

1.4.2 All operational staff and contractors must be aware and understand the contents of the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) and its location in order to respond and action the proposals set out in this FPP to ensure the three objectives in Section 1.1.1 are met.

1.5 Plant and equipment

1.5.1 The table below details the plant/equipment on site. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive/operate the plant/equipment listed below.

Table 1.2 - Plant and Equipment

Item	Number	Function
Forklift	5	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Telehandler loading shovel	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Mobile grab loaders	2	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Pre-shredder	1	Processing of waste
Plastics Treatment Line comprising hopper, conveyor, granulator, washing, drying equipment, and dewatering etc.	1	Processing of waste

1.6 Hours of operation

1.6.1 The site operating hours shall remain 24/7 for the acceptance, removal and processing of waste, however, the shredder will operate 09:00 to 16:00 hours exclusively.

1.7 Correspondence with Fire and Rescue Service

1.7.1 The Fire & Rescue Service (FRS) were contacted in the preparation of the latest FPP review with a view to obtaining details regarding the nearest hydrants in the proximity of the site and also their projected water supply in the event of an incident.

1.7.2 Recycling PVC Ltd will seek a response from the EA and FRS should a fire incident occur or any major site, infrastructure or operational changes with regards to their FPP and

associated operations on site. Regular correspondence will ensure all measures to prevent, mitigate and contain fires on site are up to date and deemed sufficient by the FRS.

1.8 Sensitive receptors

1.8.1 A Sensitive Receptors Plan has been provided in Appendix I to highlight all main receptors which could be affected by a fire at the site.

1.8.2 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 Section 1.2 above). These measures will ensure the potential impact on any of the surrounding land is as minimal as practicably possible.

1.8.3 The table overleaf 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…

1.8.4 Contact details for surrounding industrial, commercial, retail and leisure premises are shown in Section 9 including and procedures of how receptors with human population would be notified of a fire.

Table 1.3 - Common fire sources and mitigation

Receptor	Receptor Type	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management
Numerous industrial and commercial uses in the surrounding area	Industrial / commercial premises	Fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke, fumes and particulate matter)	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Financial loss of businesses due to closure of adjacent roads/evacuation of premises.	Air transport of smoke.	High	Medium	Low	Procedures set out in this FPP. Toolbox talks and liaison meetings with receptors to review procedures in the event the site is subject of a fire.
Residential dwellings	Residential	As above	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population.	Air transport of smoke.	Medium	Medium	Low	As above
Surface water and surrounding vegetation	Surface water	Direct run off of fire water across site or to surface waters. Fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke, fumes and particulate matter).	Loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality, killing of flora / fauna and other local wildlife	Air transport of smoke. Direct run off of fire water across site to surface waters.	High	High	Med	Procedures set out in this FPP. The waste recycling compound has a sealed drainage system, and all firewater would be contained on site
Surrounding highway network	Key transport links	Fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke, fumes and particulate matter)	Closure of roads and financial loss of businesses due to closure of such roads Inability for human population to use road links	Air transport of smoke.	Medium	Medium	Low	As above

2 Managing common causes of fire

2.1 Common Causes

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

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Arson or vandalism	Deliberate ignition of wastes by intruder(s) and/or vandalism of site infrastructure, plant and/or machinery which may give rise to malfunction or compromise the integrity of waste storage/containment measures	Medium	• Appropriate site security infrastructure. • Vehicle checks on arrival to the site. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Staff training / toolbox talks.	Near-zero
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	• Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Daily checks of site surfacing and spill kits. • Staff training / toolbox talks.	Near zero
Electrical appliances and cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as a result of a power surge	Medium	• Fixed wiring testing is carried out 5 years and portable appliances are PAT tested 12 months in accordance with Legislation. • Daily checks for dust and fluff on wiring / electrical appliances.	Low
Discarded smoking materials	Risk of ignition of stored wastes from smoking materials which have not been fully distinguished	Low	• Smoking or e-cigarettes will be carried out away from combustible wastes within the designated smoking area shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03	Near-zero
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Low	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer.	Low
Hot works	e.g. welding, soldering, cutting, etc. which involve the use of high temperature equipment which may be a source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	Medium	• No hot works will take place on site	Low
Industrial heating	Industrial heaters and/or pipework used to heat internal and external areas on site which may, in turn, supply heat to stored wastes increasing the risk of combustion	Low	• There are no industrial heaters on site	Low
Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	High	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes. • Daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment.	Low

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff	Light waste and ambient particulates with high combustibility settling and building up in key areas in and around plant/machinery and around exhausts	High	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day.	Low
Hot loads	Imported wastes which may contain materials which are above ambient temperature	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load.	Low
Overhead power lines	Any overhead power lines on or around the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	Low	• There are no overhead power lines which traverse the site.	Near-zero
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	• No hot works will take place on site • There are no space heaters, furnaces, incinerators and sources of ignition will be kept 6 metres away from combustible and flammable waste.	Low
Batteries within waste deposits	Ignition of stored wastes via batteries within imported wastes	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures including wastes received into satellite sites. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load containing batteries.	Medium
Other combustible non-waste materials on or near the site not mentioned above i.e. gas cylinders / LPG tanks	Any combustible non-waste materials on or near the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load.	Low
Reaction between wastes	Combustible waste piles may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects if wastes react	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load.	Low
Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	Fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing from site vehicles and ELVs can combust or cause accidents leading to combustion	High	• Spill kits available throughout the site. • Suitable and sealed drainage system. • No ELVs accepted into the site • Minimum daily checks for spillages around the site. • Staff training / toolbox talks.	Low
“Tramp” metal	Metal could be hot from mechanical processing and interact with lighter waste causing a fire	High	• There are no current proposals for any other mechanical treatment of scrap metal. All metals will be removed via the overband magnet and deposited into a designated storage bay.	Low

2.2 Fuel storage

2.2.1 The location of fuel storage (if applicable) on site will be shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03 and procedures for fuel storage on site are as follows:

- Tanks are surrounded by a bund capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel stored in the tank.
- All pipework and associated infrastructure will be enclosed within the bund.
- A lock will be fitted to the tank valve to prevent unauthorised operation.
- All valves and gauges on the bund will be constructed to prevent damage caused by frost.
- The tank is stored 6m away from any waste processing equipment.

2.2.2 The tanks will be clearly marked showing the product within and also its capacity.

2.3 Other hazardous (non-waste) material storage

2.3.1 The site will not store gas cylinders, aerosols or other combustible liquids and there will be no chemicals present on site. In the event that the site needs to store any of these materials they will be stored in a suitable area and this FPP will be updated accordingly.

2.4 Smoking policy (including E-cigarettes)

2.4.1 The site will have a designated smoking area. No smoking will be allowed within 6m of waste storage areas.

2.5 Mobile and fixed plant maintenance

2.5.1 All mobile & fixed plant on site including vehicles in the fleet are subject to annual manufacturer/specialist maintenance to ensure proper working order in the form of service contracts.

2.5.2 Site management will undertake or delegate additional preventative maintenance checks on a more frequent basis i.e. daily, before, during and 1 hour at the end of each working day using a checklist similar to that in Appendix II to ensure the following:

- 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 will be stored at least 6 metres from any stored combustible wastes on site or other potentially flammable materials (e.g. the fuel tank on site) following cessation of daily waste management activities.
- 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.
- All plant and equipment vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers in the cab. Rubber strips are not considered appropriate as they are usually removed via uneven and bumpy ground.
- Dust from processing/treatment operations on site can settle throughout the working day onto processing plant, plant exhausts and engine parts so a fire-watch will be implemented after cessation of works and equipment powered down for 1 hour each day to remove any dust/fluff using brushes, hoses etc... Any build of dust/fluff will be removed from the equipment and deposited into a container to await removal from site and site management informed.

2.6 Site security

2.6.1 The site has suitable perimeter security i.e. fencing, buildings and access gates. The perimeter is considered suitable in preventing unauthorised access to the site. Details of the perimeter is shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03.

2.6.2 The following measures are in place to further reduce unauthorised access and the risk of fire:

a) **CCTV system** - The benefits from a 24-hour CCTV system which covers the site and larger industrial estate.
b) **Security Guard** - The site benefits from a nighttime security guard 7 nights per week.

2.6.3 The site is operational 24/7 and a staff member will always be on site to undertake visual monitoring of waste storage and processing areas.

2.6.4 The site security will be inspected on a daily basis and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within a suitable timescale. All repairs will be noted on the site diary or daily inspections forms and repaired as soon as practically possible.

2.6.5 The security measures at the site are under constant daily review under the site's inspection regime. If unauthorised access becomes apparent as a problem at the site the security measures will be reviewed and improvements implemented.

2.7 Electrical faults or damaged/exposed electrical cables

2.7.1 All fixed wiring electrical cabling on site will be inspected daily by staff and serviced in accordance with Legislation (3/5 years) by fully qualified and certified electrical contractors to undertake both Planned Preventative Maintenance and Reactive Maintenance (under contract) of the following:

a) Fire detection & alarm system;
b) Emergency lighting;
c) Machinery checks / services (as per manufacturers' instructions).

2.7.2 In terms of portable appliance testing (PAT), this will be serviced annually by qualified and certified electrical contractors.

2.7.3 Daily inspections of cabling, etc. will be undertaken and the daily Fire Checklist can be used as a reference. Any potential ignition sources from suspected electrical faults will be isolated and the appointed electrical contractors will be contacted immediately to rectify the

situation. Where possible, staff will immediately remove any stored wastes from the vicinity of the fault area or cable traverse if safe to do so.

3 Waste acceptance procedures

3.1 General

3.1.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are in place at the site as shown below and the following details will be recorded for every load deposited at the site:

a) The date and time of delivery.
b) The name and address of the waste producer.
c) The detailed and accurate description of the waste including type, quantity (in tonnes and/or cubic metres) and EWC codes.
d) How the waste is contained e.g. loose, container type.
e) The carrier's name and address.
f) Driver's name, signature and vehicle registration No.
g) Signature or initials of person(s) producing/ accepting/ inspecting/ carrying the waste.
h) Additional handling details/notes made by the driver after inspection of the load.
i) SIC code of the premises which produced the waste (where relevant).
j) Waste hierarchy declaration.
k) Information on previous treatment of the waste e.g. manual or mechanical.

3.1.2 Any wastes identified during the incoming waste inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted. If the non-conforming waste is discovered following deposit, the waste will be loaded back onto the tipper vehicle and removed off site or and quarantined immediately to await safe removal. Where the waste cannot be identified, the EA will be contacted to agree a procedure to remove the waste from site.

3.2 Combustible waste reception

3.2.1 Incoming combustible wastes will be tipped into the relevant area and will consist of plastic packaging waste from a variety of sources.

3.2.2 The above wastes will be tipped for initial inspection, sorting and bulking prior to loading into the processing plant.

4 Managing waste piles

4.1 General

4.1.1 All waste stored on site will comply with Section 9.1 of the EA's FPP guidance.

4.1.2 The operator will minimise pile sizes and store waste materials in their largest form as shown below.

4.2 Waste storage table

4.2.1 The following table details the maximum pile sizes and duration for all wastes stored on site; reference should be made to Drawing No. 2531-002-03. Rows highlighted in blue comprise non-combustible wastes.

Table 4.1 - Combustible waste storage table

Storage Area Details Table - Represents the volumes of waste which may be stored overnight (i.e. daily storage volumes are likely to be higher than those shown)											
Plan Ref	**Description**	**Storage form/ containment**	**Height & width of firewall (m)**	**Approx. Width (m)**	**Approx. Length (m)**	**Operational storage height**	**Approx. area (m2)**	**Conversion factor used**	**Approx. Operational Volume (m^3)**	**Max Duration of storage (worst case scenario)**	**Comments**
AREA 1A	Offcuts reception area	Free standing	N/A	10.7	12.5	4	108	0.333	144	<2 weeks	Open from all sides to allow for loading
AREA 2A	Frames reception area	Free standing	N/A	11.7	15.6	4	150	0.333	200	<1 month	Open from all sides to allow for loading
AREA 3A	1st pass shred	Free standing	N/A	9	11.5	4	76	0.333	102	<2 weeks	Open from all sides to allow for loading
AREA 4A	Metal bay	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	1.5 & 0.6	3.1	2	1.5	5.2	0.666	6	<72 hours in a worst-case scenario but typically clear by end of the working day	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 4B	Non-ferrous bay	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	1.5 & 0.6	2.6	2.6	1.5	3.5	0.666	4	<72 hours in a worst-case scenario but typically clear by end of the working day	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 5A	Fines bay	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	1.5 & 0.6	2.3	2.6	1.5	4.1	0.666	5	<72 hours in a worst-case scenario but typically clear by end of the working day	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 5B	Rubber	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	1.5 & 0.6	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.1	0.666	3	<72 hours in a worst-case scenario but typically clear by end of the working day	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
ARAE 5C	Coloured PVC	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	1.5 & 0.6	2.3	2.6	1.5	4.1	0.666	5	<72 hours in a worst-case scenario but typically clear by end of the working day	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 6A	Shredder 2nd pass	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	6 & 0.6	9	10	3.5	64	0.666	150	<2 weeks	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 7A	Shredder 2nd pass	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	6 & 0.6	7	10	3.5	61	0.666	143	<2 weeks	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 8A	Aluminium	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	4 & 0.6	3.5	5.5	3.5	19.5	0.666	46	<1 month	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 9A	Steel	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	4 & 0.6	4.8	6.5	3.5	30.5	0.666	72	<1 month	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 10	Coloured PVC	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	4 & 0.6	5.8	9.5	3.5	51	0.666	120	<1 month	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 11A	Rubber	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	4 & 0.6	5.2	6.8	3.5	31.5	0.666	75	<1 month	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 12A	1st Stage heavies (predominantly silt, stone & glass)	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	4 & 0.6	5.2	6	4	31	0.666	85	<3 - 6 months	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
AREA 13A	2nd Stage heavies (predominantly stone & glass)	Free standing / 3-sided concrete wall storage bay	4 & 0.6	5.1	10	4	42	0.666	112	<3 - 6 months	Open fronted bay to allow for loading
Conversion factors for waste piles are worked out using the following methods set out by The Environment Agency											
Conversion of 0.6666 for waste stored within a bay											
Conversion of 0.3333 for free standing stockpile											

4.3 Free Standing Piles

4.3.1 The table within Section 4.4 details the combustible waste stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of the waste combusting and reference should be made to Drawing No. 2531-002-03 for details of the waste storage areas.

4.4 Waste Storage

Table 4.2 - Combustible waste storage table for free-standing piles

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
Area 1A – 3A Offcuts, frames reception area and 1st pass shred	• These are the reception areas for offcuts and frames prior to further processing which is located on an impermeable surface. • **Stock rotation** – The maximum duration of waste stored here will be <1 month with areas 1A and 3A stored for <2 weeks and is therefore nearly 3 months less than the guidance permits. • As this is a dynamic stockpile, the process of tipping and removing material will be ongoing which will reduce the actual amount of time the waste will be stored prior to sorting. • The waste will not exceed the height of the surrounding land. • Stockpiles are easily accessible from all sides for firefighting. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • The site is operated 24/7 and the waste storage and processing areas can therefore be visually monitored throughout the operational day and night by site operatives. The site will also benefit from smoke detectors within buildings and 24/7 CCTV. Given that all waste material is stored within designated external concrete bays and the site is monitored 24/7, it is considered that no further monitoring is required.
Area 4A – 5C Metal, non-ferrous, fines, rubber and coloured PVC bays	• These storage areas comprise waste deposited into bays beneath the plant which is located on an impermeable surface. • **Stock rotation** – The maximum duration material will be stored here is 72 hours which covers a worst-case scenario in the unlikely event that any material is stored over the weekend, typically these areas are clear by the end of the working day, these timescales are less than the guidance permits. • As this is a dynamic stockpile, the process of tipping and removing material will be ongoing which will reduce the actual amount of time the waste will be stored prior to sorting. • Material stored in these areas have considerably low storage volumes and are typically clear by the end of the working day, therefore freeboard is not applied to these storage areas. • All stockpiles are easily accessible from the front of the bay for firefighting. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • The site is operated 24/7 and the waste storage and processing areas can therefore be visually monitored throughout the operational day and night by site operatives. The site will also benefit from smoke detectors within buildings and 24/7 CCTV. Given that all waste material is stored within designated external concrete bays, and the site is monitored 24/7, it is considered that no further monitoring is required.

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
Area 6A – 11A Storage bays comprising various waste streams (See Table 4.1)	• This area comprises a mixture of waste streams which are stored in designated bays to avoid cross-contamination of wastes, the wastes are stored to reduce fire risk and ensure the easier transfer and movement of waste. • The storage duration of wastes within the concrete bays will range from 2 weeks to 1 month and therefore meet the requirements of the guidance. • All stockpiles are easily accessible from the front of the bay for firefighting. • In the event of a fire breaking out, material can be removed and transferred into the quarantine area by mobile plant to reduce the spread. • The waste will not exceed the height of the bays i.e. at least 0.5m freeboard. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • The site is operated 24/7 and the waste storage and processing areas can therefore be visually monitored throughout the operational day and night by site operatives. The site will also benefit from smoke detectors within buildings and 24/7 CCTV. Given that all waste material is stored within designated external concrete bays and the site is monitored 24/7, it is considered that no further monitoring is required.

4.4.1 It is worth noting that the 1st stave heavies (predominantly silt, stone & glass) and the 2nd stage heavies (predominantly stone & glass) are non-combustible and have therefore not been included in Table 4.2 above.

4.5 Stock rotation and seasonal variations

4.5.1 In the event of destination site closures or seasonal demands for wastes leading to a longer storage duration, the operator can incoming waste and send stored waste to an alternative site. The operator can search for additional site's using the EAs public register for alternative sites who could take this material, or they would contact the destination sites where waste from the site will be sent.

4.5.2 The list of outlets has not been provided due to confidentiality purposes however the contracts will range from weekly – monthly depending on seasonal variations and demand for material.

4.6 External heating

4.6.1 In the event of a drought period, which the operator would know in advance via the Met Office, the waste can be doused with water prior to cessation of activities.

4.7 Temperature control for stored waste

4.7.1 In addition to the above tables, the risk of fire may be reduced via the visual monitoring of wastes, moisture control (i.e. regular wetting down of wastes to reduce heat of stored wastes) and the regular rotation of wastes stored in bays to ensure dissipation of heat if considered appropriate by the TCM/site manager.

5 Prevent fire spreading

5.1 Waste storage general / fire breaks

5.1.1 Combustible waste will be stored as per Drawing No. 2531-002-03 and within the limit of EA's FPP guidance. All stockpiles of stored wastes are detailed in the Storage Area Details table on Drawing No. 2531-002-03 in respect of their description, maximum length and width, area, volume and storage duration.

5.1.2 The operator will store waste materials in their largest form and minimise pile sizes wherever possible.

5.1.3 The aim of the site is to process the incoming material and arrange for its export off site as soon as practicably possible following sorting to minimise over-stocking which in-turn minimises the risk of overheating and spontaneous combustion which is clearly detailed throughout Table 4.2.

5.1.4 **First In, First Out:** Waste loaded directly into bays or free-standing stockpiles will be loaded at the front with the older material extracted from the rear ensuring that oldest wastes are removed first. These procedures will ensure 'first in, first out' principle is met. For wastes deposited into bays beneath the treatment plant, the waste will be extracted from the front of the bay/pile to ensures the oldest waste is removed first.

5.1.5 **Storage on flat ground**: Site surfaces where wastes are stored are flat and, therefore, reduce the risk of falling materials which would accelerate the spread of fire

5.2 Fire walls and bays

5.2.1 The firewalls used to separate waste on site will:

- Reduce the need for 6m separation distances between different waste piles; and
- Reduce the need to provide a 6m separation from the waste and permit or site boundary.

5.2.2 The table overleaf details the type of wall and demonstrates their properties to:

a) resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming); and,
b) have a fire resistance period of at least 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated and to enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.

Table 5.1 - Fire wall details and specifications

Firewall type	Width	Specification
Interlocking concrete block wall / concrete panel wall	0.6m	Class A1 in accordance with Clause 4.3 4.4 of EN:13369 - >120 minutes

5.2.3 The above walls are checked throughout the day by staff via daily inspections if any gaps or damage to the walls ate present which could compromise their integrity, the walls will be repaired and sealed as soon as practically possible.

5.2.4 For waste, which is stored in and against walls, excluding Areas 4A to 5C which are typically clear by the end of the working day, a freeboard of at least 0.5 metres will be observed for waste which is stored overnight. A marker will be added to the bay wall to clearly demarcate the freeboard which is required to be maintained at all times when the site is not in use. In the event of breakdowns, the operator will divert waste material to an alternative site until the freeboard can again be maintained. It is not possible to scientifically calculate the flame height as each waste pile is different and could contain a number of different sizes/grades of waste leading to a lesser or greater flame height.

6 Site inspection programme

6.1 Daily checks

6.1.1 Site management are responsible for carrying out daily site walks for checking drainage systems, security measures and waste storage areas. Site management can reference the fire checklist shown in Appendix II but may use internal check sheets. There will be visual monitoring/fire watches of all combustible waste piles every 2-3 hours by a site operative during operational hours. The site also carries out weekly inspections for firefighting equipment to ensure they are fit for purpose.

6.1.2 Carrying out the above checks daily will keep the levels of dust, fibre, paper and other loose combustible materials, which could aid in the acceleration of a fire, on site surfaces to a minimum and ensure all containment of wastes on site are functioning effectively in accordance with the storage limitations provided in the table on Drawing No. 2531-002-03.

6.2 Staff training

6.2.1 Operational staff are subject to site inductions which includes basic fire emergency procedures by site management. If necessary, a third-party fire consultant will be contacted to carry out additional training.

6.2.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 12 months to test that the plan works. The first test will take place within one month of the agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the EMS. The Fire Checklist may also be used during the drill.

6.3 Toolbox talks

6.3.1 All operational staff will receive fire awareness training / toolbox talks by trained site management to detect early signs of fire and to minimise the chance of a fire breaking out.

7 Quarantine area

7.1.1 In accordance with Section 12 of the FPP guidance the site has a designated quarantine area as shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03. The quarantine areas will be kept clear at all times and allows for a 6-metre buffer from the site perimeter and other stored waste or other combustible materials on site.

7.1.2 The largest pile on site is considered to be in **AREA 2A** and if full would have an approximate area of 150m^2 and volume of 200m^3. The quarantine area proposed has an area of 150m^2 and volume of 200m^3 (based on 4m storage height) which is 100% of the largest stockpile.

7.1.3 In the event of a fire, the quarantine areas will be used either to isolate wastes which are smouldering to allow safe dissipation of heat without placing other areas on site at risk of ignition; or, to remove any other wastes stored near which could be affected by the fire spreading. It is envisaged a fire would be extinguished in situ so in assuming the fire has been extinguished, the 'burnt out' waste would be removed to the quarantine area where it can be continually doused down and monitored prior to export off site to suitably permitted site.

8 Fire detection procedure

8.1 Fire detection

8.1.1 There are no proposals to install an automated detection system on site as it is operated 24/7 and also benefits from 24-hour CCTV and security guard. It is therefore considered that the visual monitoring by site operatives and CCTV is ample given the amount of waste stored on site and duration for which it is stored. These methods will ensure that there is constant monitoring at the site.

8.1.2 In the event of a fire or signs of fire from the site, the site manager or TCM can call other staff and be at the site within 10 minutes to commence fire-fighting procedures.

8.1.3 Given the nearest fire station is located within 1.2 miles of the site, it is considered the FRS would be available to attend an emergency call within 10 minutes to assist the emergency contact in supressing and controlling the fire using their expertise and appliances

8.2 Manual detection

8.2.1 If a fire is detected or suspected by a member of staff during operational hours, the person will sound the fire alarm and report site/operations manager or TCM or can then then conduct the following procedure:

a) Raise the fire alarm using radios to notify site management and other operational staff (if not already done by another staff member).
b) Initiate evacuation of staff and visitors on site to the meeting point and instruct delegated person(s) to conduct a roll-call to ensure all site users are accounted for.
c) Assess the intensity and scale of the fire and make a judgment as to whether the fire can be managed without the requirement for assistance from the emergency services i.e. using the hose or fire extinguishers.
d) If viable and safe, instruct necessary site staff to commence extinguishment.

9 Fire response procedures

9.1 Response procedure

9.1.1 Further to the detection measures in Section 8, the following procedures would apply in the event of a fire at the site:

a) Call the Fire Response Service (FRS) immediately using 999.
b) Call the EA's Emergency Contact Number.
c) A suitably trained employee will initiate fire water containment measures to close the site's surface water drainage system (see Section 11).
d) Prior to the FRS arriving, inform all neighbouring premises likely to be affected.
e) If not previously informed, senior management of the company will be informed at this point of the details, nature and extent of the fire and whether assistance from staff from other depots is required.
f) Ensure access routes are clear.
g) If safe to do so, site management will inspect the location of the fire, to identify immediate risks to surrounding premises and the FRS.
h) Ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive.
i) Site management will identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive on site and will provide them with a copy of this document and update them with relevant information that will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.
j) Implement pollution control measures if safe to do so (see Section 12).

9.1.2 In the event of site management being absent from site, the operator will ensure the TCM or a suitably competent deputy is available during operating hours to take command of an incident should one occur.

9.2 Staff/Visitor Response Procedure

9.2.1 The following quick actions will be undertaken by site operatives where a fire is detected or suspected on site:

a) Don’t panic
b) Inform the site manager or technically competent manager immediately
c) Raise the alarm (if not done so already)
d) Do not try to tackle the fire yourself unless you are trained in doing so and you are sure of the nature of the fire
e) Leave the site using the nearest exit as quickly and as orderly as possible
f) Assemble at the specified fire assembly point
g) The site manager or delegated operative will be in charge of calling the emergency services on “999" and ensuring that all persons who were working in the building are assembled safely
h) Do not return to the site until you have been given the ‘all clear’ by the emergency services and/or site management / responsible person.

9.3 Evacuation of Staff (and Drill Procedure)

9.3.1 An evacuation plan has been formulated for the site and all operational staff have been made aware of it (through site induction and refresher training). The fast and effective evacuation of staff to the Fire Assembly Point shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03 will increase safety on site and limit the impact of a fire on any persons on site.

9.3.2 Fire drills will take place every 12 months and 1 month after site operations commence to ensure evacuation times are acceptable and that site staff remain informed of evacuation procedures.

9.3.3 The drill will be a simulation of an emergency with the location of a mock fire notified to staff in order to test the response speed in deploying pollution control equipment i.e. including drain mats/plugs and ensure all firefighting equipment is sound. The fire check form may also be completed and a detailed report of the outcome of the exercise will be prepared to assist with staff training.

9.4 Access for emergency services

9.4.1 The site is located off Higginshaw Lane and has access to the site for the emergency services with the nearest fire station located 1.2 miles away. The response time is expected to be <10 minutes.

9.4.2 The width of the surrounding roads and gateway exceeds the minimum required in Section 5 of the FRS (3.7m). The on-site traffic co-ordinator also ensures that the 3.7m access routes are maintained throughout the working day and before cessation of works.

9.4.3 Access routes for emergency services around the site are clearly shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03.

9.5 Notifying receptors

9.5.1 As it isn't feasible for a contact number to be provided for every individual residential business/commercial receptors within 1km, the site would contact the LA, the Environment Agency, Police and the Fire & Rescue Service who would co-ordinate an approach once staff from Recycling PVC Ltd have contacted them by phone and/or email. It is considered human receptors within 200m will hear alarms from site and be able to see signs of smoke so they can take appropriate actions as they see necessary.

9.5.2 The most sensitive receptors (i.e. the closest business receptors to site) have been included within the table and will be contacted by staff from Recycling PVC Ltd in the first stages of a co-ordinated approach.

Table 10.1 - Receptor Contact Information

Contact	Description	Contact number
Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council	Contact for residential/small business receptors	0161 770 3000
Fold Boxes Ltd	Adjacent commercial receptor	01616270153
Webspires	Adjacent commercial receptor	07786738432
St Annes Rugby Club	Nearby receptor	01616788660

9.5.3 Once Emergency Services arrive on site i.e. FRS, Police, the lead authority (usually the Police) will co-ordinate a systematic approach to ensure all the relevant sensitive receptors within

1,000m are notified. This will involve telephone calls, personal visits (knocking on doors). In addition to this, the Emergency Services would also publicise the fire on their Social Media outlets and contact local news websites and radio broadcasters who can also provide updates on the incident.

9.5.4 The police with the assistance of ECSS and any other attending authority will ensure all relevant properties are informed of the fire event and given clear instructions of the actions they need to take.

10 Suppressing fires & water supply

10.1 General

10.1.1 Section 16 of the EA's FPP mentions the site should have enough water available for firefighting to take place and to manage a worst-case scenario. A worst-case scenario would be the largest waste pile catching fire.

10.1.2 Based on the above scenario, the largest pile of combustible waste on site is **Area 2A** measuring 200m^3 (when at full capacity). This pile this would require 240,120 litres (240m^3) of water to extinguish the fire within 3 hours requiring a flow of 1,334 litres per minute.

Table 11.1 - Water supply calculations

Maximum pile volume in m^3	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on/off site in litres
200	200 x 6.67 = 1,334	1,334 x 180	240,120 (240m^3)

10.2 External suppression - fire hydrants

10.2.1 Due to the location of the site on an established industrial estate in an established area, there are a number of fire hydrants in close proximity to the site.

10.2.2 The following guidance on water supplies for industrial estates has been referenced in order to determine an average flow:

a) Up to one hectare minimum of 20 l/sec (1200 l/min)
b) One to two hectares minimum of 35 l/sec (2100 l/min)
c) Two to three hectares minimum of 50 l/sec (3000 l/min)
d) Over three hectares minimum of 75 l/sec (4500 l/min)

10.2.3 The Industrial Estate measures over three hectares meaning the required 4,622 litres per minute flow could be achievable and extinguishing the fire within the time stated in EA's FPP guidance.

10.3 On-site suppression measures

10.3.1 There are a number of fire extinguishers located around the site which can be deployed in the event of an incident to tackle the fire or for fire suppression in the intervening time between discovery of the fire and the arrival of the FRS.

10.3.2 There are mains water points and standard 20m - 50m fire hoses can be connected to these points for further suppression. The hoses will have a flow of approximately 10-15 l/m depending on the pressure at the time.

10.3.3 Mobile plant listed i.e. excavators, loading shovels will be used to move unburned material to the quarantine area and away from waste that is on fire to prevent it from spreading. The waste will be kept here until the fire has been extinguished. The site may also fill a sealed skip with water and load burning waste into it.

10.3.4 The site is able to bring/hire in additional plant, tankers and bowsers to help move waste, remove fire water and aid in fighting fires.

10.4 Alternative measures

10.4.1 The site has the following measures in place:

- The waste will be constantly monitored 24/7 by CCTV and staff undertaking visual monitoring who are trained to identify the risks of fire and raise any issues at an early stage.
- The waste is not stored for longer than 3 months which is what the guidance permits.
- The operator intends to keep stored wastes to an absolute minimum at all times.

10.4.2 The site has direct access into the storage areas and bays by mobile plant to remove burning material or material at risk of catching fire.

10.4.3 The fire may also be extinguished using controlled burn, whereby the fire would be left to burn and no water is used. The fire will be contained and will not be spread to any other

stockpile on site due to a firewall separation or a >6m separation distance. The waste may also be treated using on site fire-fighting equipment to help reduce the size of the fire.

11 Managing fire water

11.1 Drainage

11.1.1 The site drainage is demonstrated on Drawing No. 2531-002-03.

11.2 Containment of fire water

11.2.1 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, if water was used to extinguish the largest pile on site there would be a requirement for the containment of 240m^3 of water in accordance with the FPP guidance.

Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation

Volume of Water (m^3)	Approx. Containment Area (m^2)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
240	6,260 (Buildings and External Yard)	240 / 6,260 = 0.04	0.15m (drainage sealed and all fire water pools / ponds in yard and contained using polybooms)

11.2.2 It is considered that it is unlikely that this amount of water would need to be contained as stockpiles can be reduced and transferred to the quarantine area to reduce the overall volume.

11.2.3 In the event of a fire:

i) All water would pool/pond in the yard and building.

11.2.4 Using the above containment techniques, the fire water would pool / pond to avoid it exiting off site.

11.3 Fire water boom deployment procedure

11.3.1 The fire water boom will be located within the plant workshop as shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03 and would be deployed in the event of a fire and positioned as per the plan to contain any fire water runoff. The booms have a 160mm diameter tube each side and using

a standard water main i.e. the hose from the site could be filled and provide containment in <10 minutes based on the length of the boom (10m), the volume required and the 15 l/m from the standard hose.

11.3.2 A key member of senior staff will be responsible for arranging the deployment of the poly booms and will be trained in this procedure.

11.3.3 Upon confirmation that a significant volume of water is likely to be required for extinguishing a fire on site, the following deployment procedure for the poly booms will be observed:

a) Take the boom roll from the site office;
b) Emplace the boom by rolling the necessary length;
c) Use supplied cable ties (also available in the site office) to seal the front end of the boom;
d) Using a sharp knife, cut the laid-out section from the remaining roll;
e) Using the Hose Reel, begin filling the first of the two chambers of the boom being sure to elevate the 'fill' end to prevent the water leaving the tube;
f) Once the first chamber is filled, repeat in second chamber ensuring the 'fill' end is kept elevated to prevent escape of water;
g) When both chambers are full the 'fill' end should be sealed using a cable tie thus completing deployment.
h) Typically, one side of the roll would be filled which has a 160mm diameter,

11.3.4 The above process should be completed as above for all lengths of boom shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03.

11.3.5 Once deployed, all booms should be regularly checked during a fire event to ensure that they are providing effective containment and that there are no breaches. Secondary/additional lengths of boom can be deployed in addition to the compulsory locations using the same procedure (as above) if deemed necessary.

11.3.6 **Fire water boom specification** - The boom is the same as those issued to the FRS in their 'Grab Packs'. In the grab pack information, it states "*The boom is resistant to most chemicals but may be adversely affected by very aggressive solvents such as acetone*". The site will not accept any waste material containing acetone or any other solvents.

11.3.7 If there is any deviation from the above drainage arrangement, an amended FPP will be submitted for approval by the EA and FRS.

11.3.8 The operator will deploy a 0.16m fire water boom (which will be kept in the site office) at the location shown on Drawing No. 2531-002-03 to ensure no firewater enters into groundwater's or public sewers.

11.3.9 If there is any deviation from the above drainage arrangement, an amended FPP will be submitted for approval by the EA and FRS.

11.4 Removal of fire water

11.4.1 Upon successfully extinguishing a fire all standing fire water would be pumped using a hired-in vacuum tanker and deposited to a suitably permitted site for treatment.

11.4.2 The operator would also contact the water company to see if the fire water could be discharged into the foul system; this would obviously depend on the type of fire and the contamination of the fire water.

12 During and after an incident

12.1 Contingency Planning

12.1.1 The operator services a large number of regular waste collection contracts (i.e. trade waste collection rounds).

12.1.2 In the event of a fire the site will cease accepting waste. All drivers who are waiting to deliver wastes to the site or are on approach to the site during a fire will be notified by site admin staff and any who arrive without prior notification will be turned away. During any periods of site shutdown due to a fire incident, all waste deliveries will be delivered directly to alternative waste facilities in the borough. This would essentially be reverting to the pre-existing situation (prior to the issue of the permit) where all waste collection vehicles which operate from the site deliver waste directly to the onward waste recycling/processing facilities. Details of the alternative facilities can be provided to the EA upon written request.

12.1.3 The site will not be reopened for the acceptance and bulking/treatment of waste until the post-fire site recovery procedures outlined in the section below have been fully implemented.

12.2 Site decontamination

12.2.1 Surface water on site will be cleared using the following method:

a) Using a bowser, all standing fire water should be sucked up and taken off site or stored in a tank/bowser prior to removal off site.
b) Using all available resources, manually clean out surface water gullies removing the debris to the pile of fire damaged waste for removal to landfill or permitted site.
c) Using a road sweeper, sweep the yard (damp as required using the bowser) until all ash and clinker has been removed.
d) All debris has now been isolated and all contaminated water holding areas have been cleaned and emptied.

e) Wash the yard down in entirety using clean water or allow a reasonably heavy rain shower to wash the yard down.

f) It is at this stage that site management should decide whether it is appropriate to remove the surface water protection measures, or repeat areas of the clean-up.

12.2.2 If the clean-up operation has been deemed complete, the surface water protection measures can now be removed. This will be achieved using the following methods:

a) Remove any temporary bungs/valves

b) Surface water discharge from the site is now possible the next time it rains to discharge to foul sewer. Ensure that surface water checks are made during the next rainfall event to validate that clean-up has been undertaken satisfactorily. Record all findings and actions in the site diary.

c) Account for all consumables that have been used in the fire and re-order / replace immediately.

d) Restack, and re-locate all items used for the surface water protection during the fire to their storage locations ready for future deployment.

e) Check monthly that items are still present and correct and still serviceable for use in an emergency.

12.2.3 The operator will liaise with the EA throughout the event ensuring they are satisfied with the clean-up programme and notify the operator when the site can begin accepting waste again onto site.

12.3 Post fire site recovery

12.3.1 If a recovery procedure is required, the operator would instigate the following;

a) Remove damaged material to a permitted facility that is able to deal with it legally.

b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.

c) Assist the FRS with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.

d) Review the FPP and EMS procedures and improve upon where found deficient.

e) Review training requirements for staff.

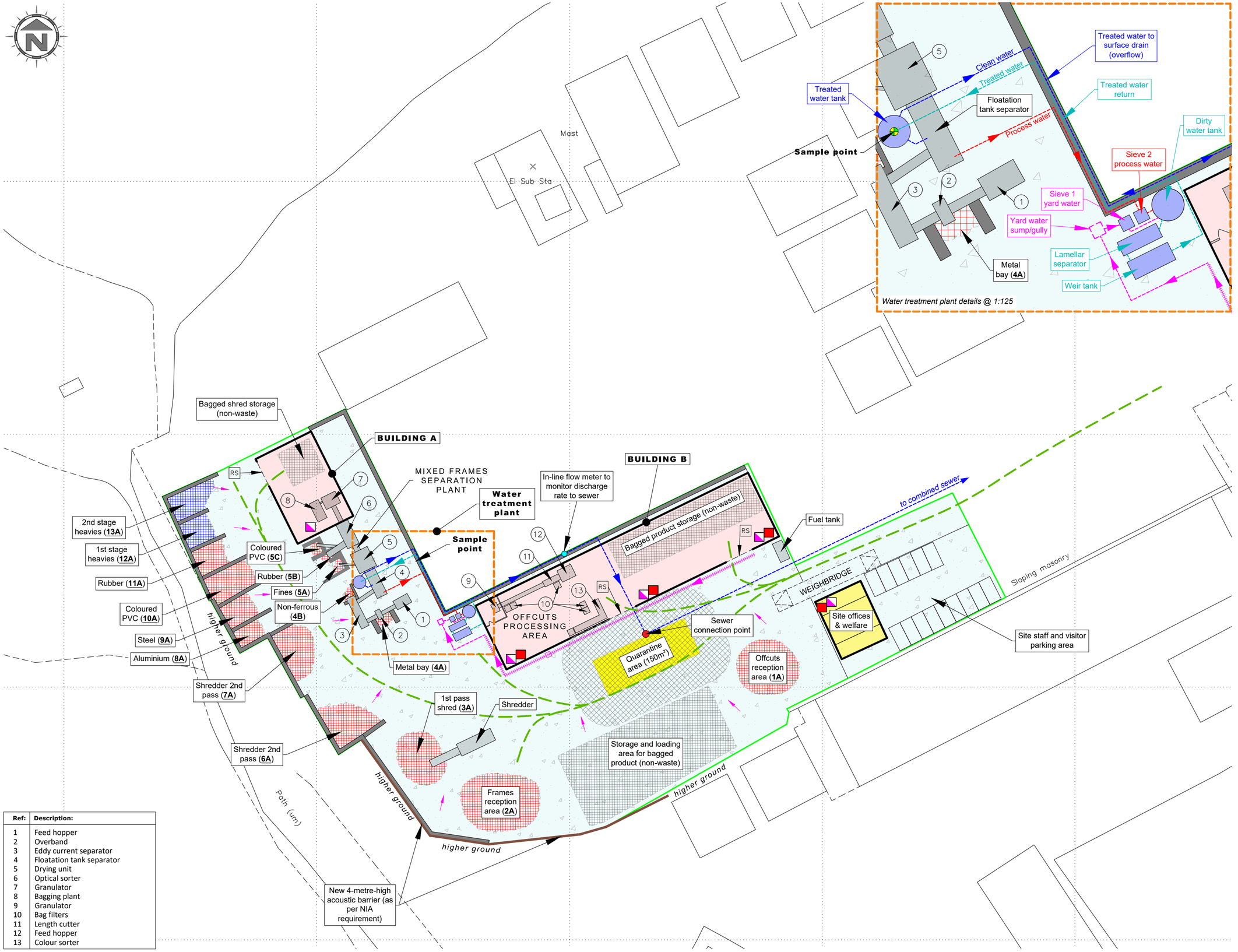
f) Assess whether further preventative measure could be implemented.

g) Ensure all fire equipment, where used, is replenished.

h) Remove fire water to a permitted facility for disposal.

Appendix I

Drawings



Ref:	Description:
1	Feed hopper
2	Overband
3	Eddy current separator
4	Floatation tank separator
5	Drying unit
6	Optical sorter
7	Granulator
8	Bagging plant
9	Granulator
10	Bag filters
11	Length cutter
12	Feed hopper
13	Colour sorter

NOTES

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	20.06.23	RS	Initial drawing
A	27.09.23	RS	Minor amendments
B	12.12.23	RS	Water treatment system added
C	04.06.24	RS	Water treatment system updated
D	06.08.25	RS	Layout and treatment system amended

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Stored combustible wastes
- Stored non-combustible wastes
- Non-waste storage areas
- Sealed buildings
- Concreted areas
- Other buildings (offices, etc.)
- Quarantine areas (with 6m buffer zone)
- Mains water (TBC)
- Spill kit
- Fire fighting equipment (extinguishers, etc.)
- Access routes for emergency vehicles
- Fire alarm
- Yard water drainage
- Process water drainage
- Combined process and yard water drainage
- Clean (treated) water drainage
- Linear yard drainage channel (Aco or similar)
- Fall direction arrows (yard drainage)
- Manhole to be plugged / shut-off in event of a fire for surface water drainage containment
- RS Roller shutter door access (fast action)
- Effluent sample point (for treated process and yard water prior to final surface water discharge to public sewer)

Scale Bar (1:500)

0 m 5 10 15 20 25 m

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants

Lime House, Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ
t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

DRAWING TITLE
LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT
Recycling PVC Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
376 Higginshaw Lane, Oldham OL1 3LA

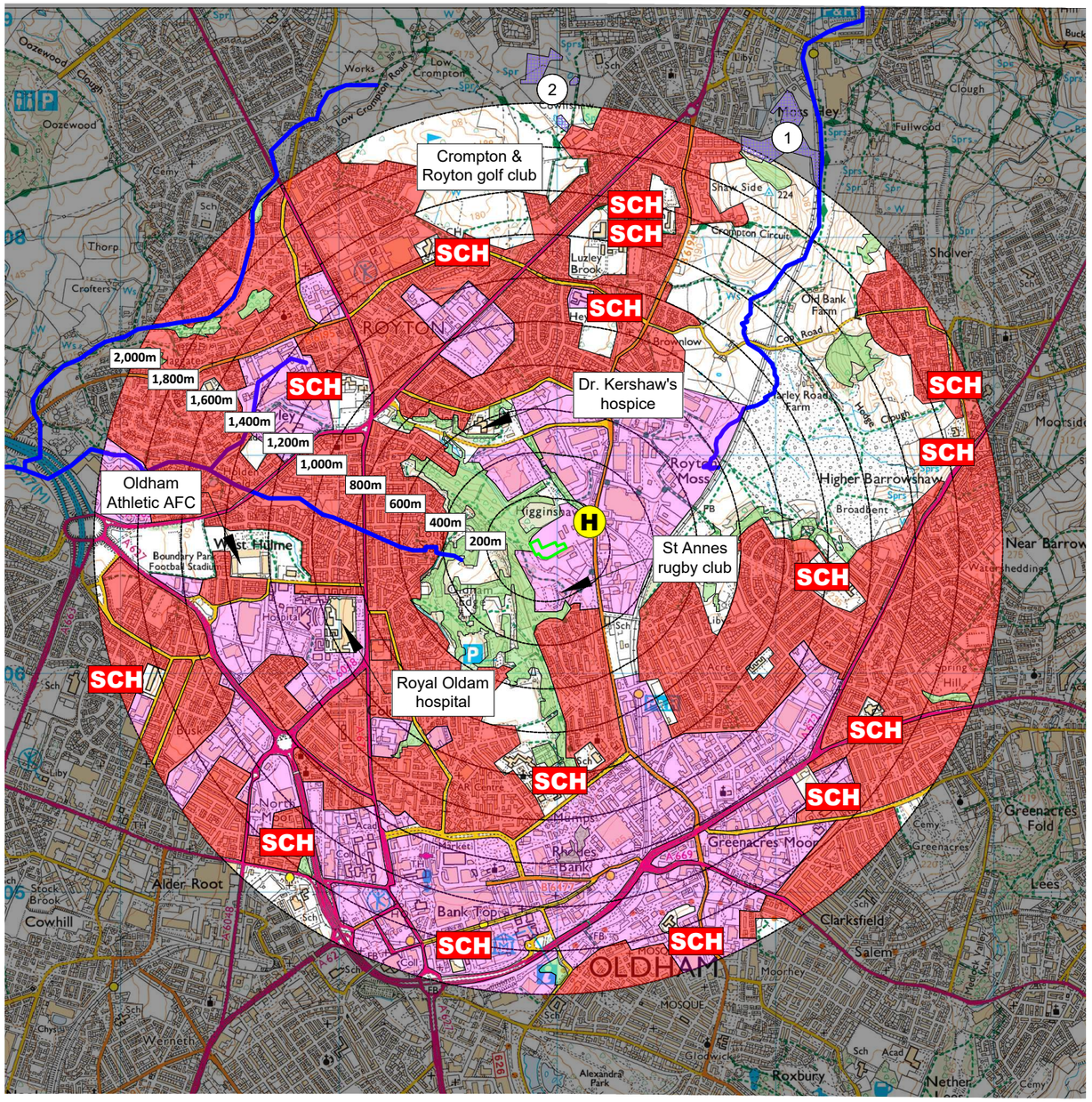
SCALE @ A2	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:500	2531	002

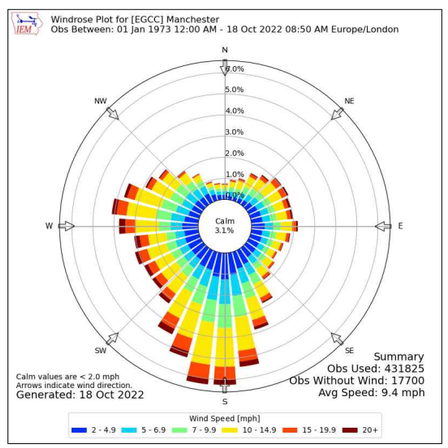
DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
2531-002-03	D	Issued

DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
RS	RS	06.08.25

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main River
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Residential blocks
- Class A,B,C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- School
- Woodland areas
- Priority habitats (Deciduous Woodland)
- Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs)





Compass Wind Rose for Manchester (EGCC)
Period 1973-2025
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

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

REVISION HISTORY

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

Sites Of Biological Importance

Ref	Details
1	Shaw side
2	Ponds at Cowlishaw Farm

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN 2km

CLIENT:
Recycling PVC Limited

PROJECT/SITE:
376 Higginshaw Lane, Oldham OL1 3LA

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:25,000	2531	002

DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
2531-002-04	-	Issued

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
29.07.25	JH	RS

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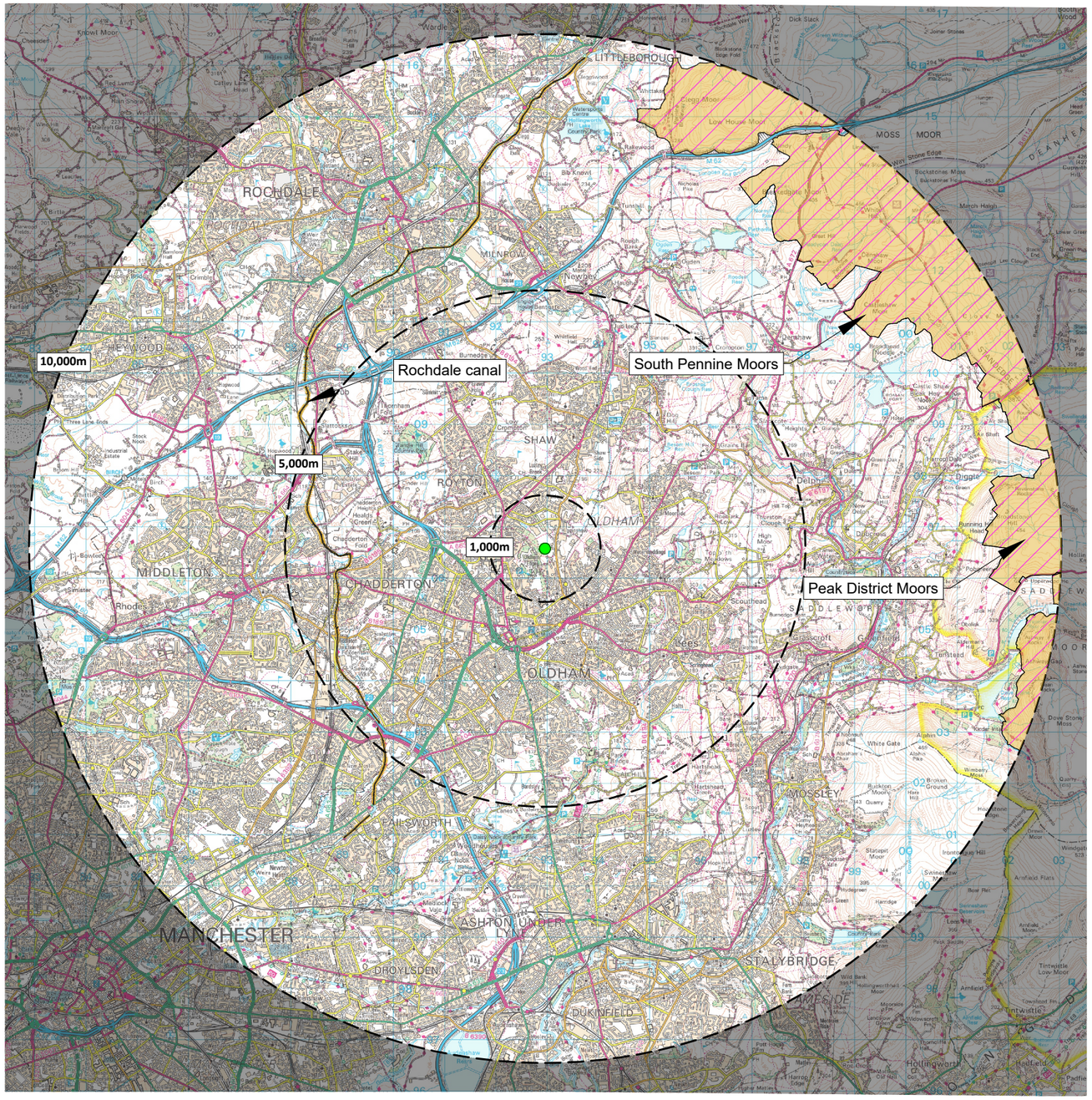
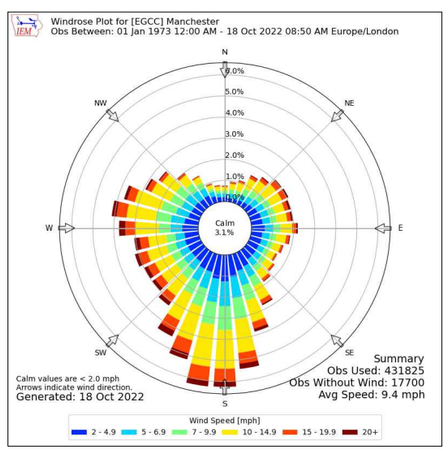
KEY:

- Site location
- Class A,B,C roads
- Railway line
- Special areas of conservation (SACs)
- Special protection areas (SPAs)





Compass Wind Rose for Manchester (EGCC)
Period 1973-2025
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

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2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

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

N

Scale Bar (1:100,000)

0 1 2 3 4 5km

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN 10km

CLIENT:
Recycling PVC Limited

PROJECT/SITE:
376 Higginshaw Lane, Oldham OL1 3LA

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:100,000	2531	002
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
2531-002-05	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
28.07.25	JH	RS

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Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

RECYCLING PVC LTD
SITE INSPECTION FORM (MINIMUM TWICE DAILY)

DAY												
TYPE OF INSPECTION												
TIME OF INSPECTION (START)												
TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)												
SITE ENTRANCE/NOTICE BOARD												
SECURITY - GATES												
SECURITY - FENCING												
SITE ROADS (CLEAR FROM HAZARDS)												
IMPERMEABLE CONCRETE AREAS (INTEGRITY)												
KERB AROUND CONCRETE PAD (INTEGRITY)												
SWALE TANK AND DRAINS FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY												
WASTE CONTAINMENT BAY WALLS												
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS COMBUSTIBLE												
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES (AWAY FROM POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES)												
FIRE DETECTION SYSTEMS												
REJECTED WASTE TYPES / STORAGE												
FIRES (ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED)												
QUARANTINE AREA CLEAR OF WASTE												
NO SMOKING SIGNS IN PLACE												
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT												
FIRE BREAKS IMPLEMENTED												
PLANT/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKS												
HOT EXHAUSTS FIRE WATCH (DUST/FLUFF CLEANED REMOVED)												
SPILLAGES OF OIL/LIQUIDS CLEARED												
OFFICE/WELFARE FIRE RISKS CHECKED												
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND CABLING CHECK												
FUEL TANK/BUND												
LITTER												
DUST												
ODOUR												
VERMIN												
RECORDS												
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED												
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)												
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY												

NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
Sheet		***of***	

RECYCLING PVC LTD - PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

CHECKED BY	**POSITION**
DATE	**DATE OF LAST CHECKLIST**

	EQUIPMENT ITEM					
OFFICIAL MAINTENANCE CHECK REQUIRED (Y/N)						
IF NO, DATE OF LAST CHECK						
IF YES, DATE OF NEXT CHECK						
IS ITEM IN CORRECT WORKING ORDER						
LEAKAGES OF OIL/DIESEL ON MOBILE PLANT / VEHICLES						
IF NO, WHAT REPAIRS ARE REQUIRED (USE SEPARATE SHEET IF REQUIRED)						
WERE REPAIRS DETAILED ON THE LAST CHECKLIST						
IF YES, HAVE THEY BEEN CARRIED OUT						
ADDITIONAL REPAIRS OR ACTIONS REQUIRED						

RECYCLING PVC LTD
EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW - RPVC/RF/6

EMPLOYEE NAME				**DATE COMPLETED**			
POSITION				**REVIEW DUE**			
TRAINER				**OUTCOME**	**PASSED**		
POSITION					**FURTHER TRAINING REQUIRED**		
CARRIED OUT /SIGN OFF >	**Y/N**	**SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE**	**SIGNED BY TRAINER**		**Y/N**	**SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE**	**SIGNED BY TRAINER**
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT				**FIRE PREVENTION PLAN**			
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				**FIRE SAFETY**			
SITE RULES				**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**			
RECORD KEEPING / TRANSFER NOTES				**STORAGE /PILE SIZE LIMITS**			
RECOGNITION OF WASTE TYPES				**STORAGE DURATION**			
SECURITY				**FIRE DETECTION**			
VEHICLE CHECKS				**FIRE ALARMS**			
PLANT OPERATION				**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**			
PLANT CHECKS				**FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT MEASURES**			
AMENITY - LITTER, ODOUR, PESTS etc.				**SPILL CLEARANCE**			
NOTES AND ACTIONS:							