


Fire Prevention Plan

Port Sutton

Shred and Recycle Ltd.

Document Reference: 389/4—R1.4 – FPP

MPG

Minerals
Waste
Environment

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Client:	Shred and Recycle Ltd.

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Checked by:	MS/JMS
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Fire prevention plan template

Plan version: 1

Date of plan: 12/02/2025

Site details

Site name: Port Sutton

Site address: West Bank, Sutton Bridge, Spalding PE12 9QR

Operator name: Shred and Recycle Limited

Who this plan is for

The purpose of this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is to guide staff and contractors in the prevention of a fire and to aid staff, contractors, and emergency services in the event of a fire.

The FPP has been produced from the Environment Agency template using information supplied by the operator.

Document revisions

Version	Amendment	Date	Approved by
V1	Original	Feb 2025	

Contents

In the event of a fire:

If a fire is discovered on site, the following actions will be taken:

a. DON'T PANIC

b. RAISE THE ALARM (IF NOT DONE SO ALREADY)

c. NOTIFY THE SITE MANAGER (IF SAFE TO DO SO)

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 ANY BUILDINGS USING THE NEAREST EXIT (I.E. FIRE DOOR OR ROLLER SHUTTER DOOR) AS QUICKLY AND AS ORDERLY AS POSSIBLE

f. ASSEMBLE AT THE SPECIFIED FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT WHICH IS LOCATED BY THE SITE ACCESS GATES. 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 AT THE SITE ARE ASSEMBLED SAFELY

g. INFORM ALL NEIGHBOURING PREMISES WHO ARE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED

h. DO NOT RETURN TO THE SITE UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE 'ALL CLEAR' BY THE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND THE SITE MANAGER

i. INFORM THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY ON THE INCIDENT HOT LINE AND ALSO THE LOCAL OFFICER WHERE POSSIBLE

Types of combustible materials

Combustible waste

Products which may contain combustible materials	Fire risk	Ignition risk
Rubber surfaces	High	Low
Plastics (scrap fibres)	Medium	Very Low
AstroTurf	Low	Low
Synthetic bunker tiles	Low	Low
Sand	Very Low / None	Very Low / None

Other combustible materials

Other combustible products on site (non-waste and not for processing)	Fire risk	Ignition risk
Hydraulic Oils	High	Medium
Diesel fuel for machines	High	Medium

Persistent organic pollutants

The waste accepted at the site does not contain Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Objectives of this fire prevention plan

There are three primary objectives of this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP):

- To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening
- To aim to extinguish any fire within 4 hours
- To minimise the spread of a fire both within the site and to adjacent properties

Using this fire prevention plan

Where the plan is kept and how staff know how to use it

A copy of the FPP will be stored in the weighbridge office and site offices in a red file clearly marked ‘Fire Prevention Plan’. An electronic copy will be held by the site’s TCM / Site Manager in case of an emergency.

Shred and Recycle’s management system and FPP form part of the staff and contractor induction to ensure all staff and contractors are aware of their responsibilities and know how to respond in the event of a fire.

Testing the plan and staff training

All new and existing staff will undergo induction training and annual refresher training / assessment on the contents and requirements of the FPP and specifically what to do if a fire breaks out. Emergency fire drills will take place every 6 months to assess compliance and knowledge of the FPP. The inductions, training and fire drills are the responsibility of the TCM / Site Manager. Ongoing toolbox talks will take place to inform staff of recent changes either operationally or legislatively.

The FPP will be reviewed annually, or sooner in the event of an operational change, near-miss or incident. The training records will be retained in the site office and an electronic copy held as a back-up.

Fire prevention plan contents

Activities at the site

The Site physically treats redundant athletics tracks, rubber shock pads and waste AstroTurf including manual and mechanical sorting/ separation, shredding, and screening of non-hazardous waste for recovery.

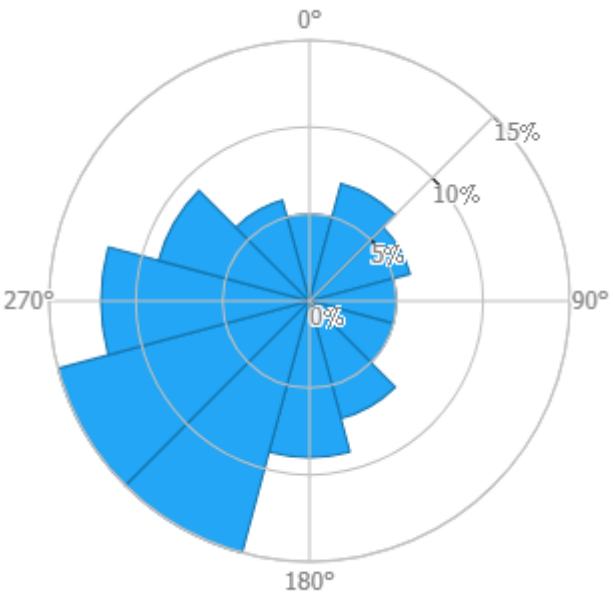
All incoming vehicles arrive at the site entrance and report to the weighbridge/site office. The details of the load are recorded, and duty of care documents checked by the operator. If acceptable, a visual inspection is made of the load to correlate the load with the paperwork and Environmental Permit. If the waste is not as described or not suitable, it is rejected and returned either to the producer or to a suitable facility. If the waste complies, the vehicle is directed to the appropriate tipping area (incoming waste stored in the rear yard).

During unloading, a second visual inspection is carried out. Should the waste be found to be unsuitable, it is either reloaded and removed from the site or quarantined with removal arranged at the earliest opportunity. Waste is sorted both by hand picking or by various pieces of plant (including the trommel) and transported (either via on-site plant and machinery) to the appropriate bay. Rejected wastes discovered at any stage in the process will be deposited in the skip provided for non-conforming wastes or rejected. Where necessary, particularly where the rejected waste discovered would be classed as a difficult, hazardous, or clinical waste, the Environment Agency will then be contacted to agree a course of action. The contents of the rejected waste skips will be recorded in the site diary.

For any outgoing residual wastes produced on site (estimated to be a very low volume), the driver of the collection vehicle will be instructed to report to the site/weighbridge office or the machine/plant operator. All relevant documentation will be completed, and the vehicle will be passed to pick up the load and take it to the designated recycler/disposal site. The product or waste will be loaded using the loading shovel.

Prevailing Wind

The prevailing wind direction is from the southwest.



The wind frequency rose for The Site (Source: Global Wind Atlas (GWA)

Site plan

The Site plans are attached as Appendix 1 to this document:

- 389/4 Site Layout Plan
- 389/4 Fire Hydrant Location Plan
- 389/4 Sensitive Receptor Plan
- 389/4 Green Line Boundary Plan
- 389/4 Dust Suppression Example

Planned events and reasonably foreseeable unplanned events

Planned downtime

During planned downtime, no waste would be accepted to The Site unless The Site can accommodate it in incoming storage bays and material will be diverted to an alternative, suitably licensed site, if needed.

Temporary Site Closure / Unplanned Events

Preparation for reasonably foreseeable unplanned events will be made by prior agreement and no waste would be accepted on site unless The Site can accommodate it and process without delay.

Manage common causes of fire

Arson

The Site is surrounded by 3m high metal perimeter fence, this is replaced on the western boundary by a wooden sleeper retaining wall. The main gate is padlocked when the Site is not open. The Port Sutton Bridge industrial estate itself is gated, with a ANPR system in place. There is also extensive CCTV coverage throughout the port. The site entrance has a controlled barrier that is raised following confirmation of entrance by site operatives.

The gates, fencing and heavily vegetated sloped embankment will be checked on a regular basis (daily) and the results of the inspections will be marked on a record form. The sloped embankment is heavily vegetated, making unauthorised access to The Site from the west and south more difficult. Defects in the gates and fencing which may permit unauthorised access to the site will be recorded in the site diary. Until repair is carried out, temporary measures will be taken before the end of the working day, to ensure that access to the site through the defective gate/fence is not possible.

During operational hours, all visitors are asked to sign in to and out of the site and are accompanied at all times.

Plant and equipment

The following plant and equipment are / will be used on site for the movement and processing of waste:

- Screened star screener
- Screenpod 620 Trommel
- Arjes 250 evo 2 shredder

- JCB 220-80 waste master
- JCB 525-60 telehandler
- Sand separation plant

Plant is only operated by trained drivers / operators. Training includes the requirement for daily checks for the specific plant operated in order to ensure they are operated safely and to prevent the failure of equipment which could have potential adverse impacts on the operations or the site.

Preventative maintenance is also in place for each item of plant or equipment. This is in place through manufacturers' maintenance and on-site internal preventative maintenance which is recorded in the preventative maintenance check sheet, with any defects reported to the Site Manager for action and recorded in the site diary. All plant is equipped with a fire extinguisher, either carried in a cab for example, or attached to or next to fixed plant.

All mobile plant and machinery not in use will be parked a minimum distance (6 meters) away from wastes or ignition sources. This will limit the potential for fire spread from machinery to material. All machinery will be visually inspected at the beginning and end of every shift.

Any major defects found during the daily site inspection which are likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions will be repaired or rectified by the end of the working day in which they are found, where possible. If a repair is not possible by the end of the working day the EA will be contacted to agree a suitable timescale for repair.

All defects and problems likely to give rise to pollution will be marked on a record form with repairs/solutions being carried out immediately.

Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

Electrics certification

All electricals are checked, and PAT tested. The relevant test certificates can be found in the site office. External cables are armoured and checked as part of our site daily checks.

Regular maintenance and electrical checks are carried out by a qualified electrician throughout the year.

Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements

All electrical equipment will be included in a 'Electrical Equipment Maintenance Register' and will be checked on an annual basis. As above, PAT testing is carried out annually. The relevant test certificates can be found at the site office.

Discarded smoking materials

Smoking on site policies

Smoking is strictly prohibited on site.

Hot works safe working practices

Hot works would only occur on site as part of maintenance or repair programmes for plant and equipment, and do not form part of the waste processing operations at the site. A Hot Works Permit must be gained prior to hot works commencing, which will only be granted once a risk assessment and method statement has been produced. All dust and debris will be removed from the item requiring repair prior to hot works commencing which will be confirmed by the maintenance operative and site manager. A fire watch (see page 11) is carried out for at least 1 hour following completion of hot works. All hot works must have easy access to a fire extinguisher and must be monitored by the site manager. External contractors must be inducted and must also complete an appropriate risk assessment and method statement, agreed with the site manager who will issue the Hot Works Permit, prior to carrying out hot works.

Cutting by use of Stihl saw and oxyacetylene and/or welding is carried out in designated areas away from combustible waste storage. Manufacturers' instructions are followed for safe use of equipment.

Industrial heaters

Use of industrial heaters

The office on site uses industrial heaters. None are used outside of this. The heaters are never covered with signage to remind office users not to cover them. These are checked in line with all other electrical equipment.

Hot exhausts and engine parts

Vehicles on site are checked prior to a shift starting as part of the site daily checks and are cleaned down periodically throughout the day and at the end of the shift. Fire watch procedures are in place as stated below.

Fire watch procedures

Fire watch procedures are in place at the site. A fire watch is carried out three times during the shift (roughly mid-morning, middle and end) with temperature checks carried out using an FLIR Thermal Imaging Camera.

A fire watch is carried out as follows:

- Visual observations of the stockpiles are recorded on the daily check sheet.
- Surface temperature checks using a FLIR Thermal Imaging Camera. Temperature results for each stockpile are recorded in the daily checks sheet and the trends are observed. The FLIR camera shows the whole pile while a probe could miss a hot spot.
- A hot spot is identified by the following observations (either in isolation or together):
    - A surface temperature above 50°C
    - An upward trend in temperature over the course of the shift.
    - Observing steam, smouldering or smoke

If a hot spot is found during the fire watch process, then the waste is either wetted down and / or spread and turned or smothered with inert material (if necessary). It is the site manager's discretion as to which method is most appropriate. If the hot spot does not cool when mitigation measures are actioned, and a combustion incident occurs then active firefighting would be carried out by fire trained staff in accordance with the active firefighting procedure (as detailed in this FPP). If there is a failure to tackle the fire safely then the fire service would be called. The EA would be informed of any incident of fire, regardless of whether the fire services were required.

Ignition sources

Ignition sources are listed below and are kept at least 6 metres away from combustible material.

Potential Ignition Source	Management of ignition source
Incoming waste contamination	Waste brought into the site could have contamination present including potential ignition sources such as batteries. Waste acceptance procedures are in place and visual inspections are made at 3 points along the process. Any waste found to be non-conforming is rejected at the earliest opportunity or quarantined ready for removal. Visual checks are carried out throughout the day by the site manager and site operatives, and fire watches are carried out.
Hot works	Hot works are managed through a permit process and only carried out in designated areas, unless for specific parts of fixed plant. Fire extinguishers are made available during all hot works and a fire watch is in place following completion of hot works.
Smoking	Smoking is prohibited on site.
Naked flames	There is a ‘no naked flame’ policy throughout the company.
Arson / vandalism	Secure fencing and CCTV in place
Heaters	There are no heaters on site except in the office
Hot exhausts	All vehicles are cleaned down, when necessary, throughout the day, and at the

	end of each shift. Regular fire watches are carried out throughout the day. Unnecessary idling is prohibited.
Plant failure	Plant is maintained to the manufacturer's standards with planned preventative maintenance in place.
Operational sparks	Training is in place for all mobile plant operators to prevent contact or scraping of buckets on the floor of buildings / sealed surface areas to prevent the production of sparks.
Build-up of waste	Maximum volumes of waste are in compliance with the EMS. All equipment is cleared of waste at the end of the shift and periodically throughout the day, where necessary.

Batteries

Batteries are not accepted at The Site. The waste type means batteries are very unlikely to arrive at The Site. Nevertheless, visual inspections seek to prevent the unintentional receipt of batteries. Should batteries, or items potentially containing batteries, be discovered, the load is not unloaded and is immediately rejected from The Site. Should batteries or devices be discovered during unloading, the action is ceased as soon as possible. If the battery or device can be safely removed from the load by hand, this is carried out and the battery or device is moved to the quarantine area and removed from The Site at the earliest opportunity. The remainder of the load is monitored for other batteries or devices, and a fire watch is carried out on the load at hourly intervals. The waste source / stream is investigated and if it is considered that there is a residual risk of further batteries being received, the stream may be ceased.

Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

All fuel storage tanks on site are bunded to contain any potential fuel leaks and are capable of containing a minimum 110% of the volume of the fuel tank.

All plant and vehicles on site are subject to routine preventative maintenance and manufacturer's maintenance. A spillage procedure is in place (in the EMS), which would be followed in case of leaks or spillage of oils or fuels.

A Spill Kit is available on-site including sand and absorbents. Spill kits will be checked as part of the site daily inspections to ensure sufficient supplies are available as and when required. Waste operations will be carried out on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system where required.

Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

The accepted wastes are unlikely to produce excessive dust and fluff. Nevertheless, daily checks of plant and equipment include the requirement to check and ensure no build-up of dust or fluff. Dust and fluff will be cleared away immediately and the area regularly monitored to prevent further build-up. Regular inspections for maintenance/housekeeping are in place throughout the site to prevent dust and fluff build-up and are marked on a record form. A cleaning regime is in place at the end of every shift.

Drop heights are also kept to a minimum to prevent excessive dust emissions caused by depositing loose wastes. If there is a risk that dust could be emitted following a malfunction or breakdown of a plant, that piece of plant is shut down until it can be repaired, and the high dust risk has been reduced.

Reactions between wastes

The types of waste brought into The Site are unlikely to cause reactions. However, any incompatible waste encountered would be stored separately or quarantined until it can be removed to a suitably permitted site.

Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

The waste acceptance procedure is summarised as follows:

- All incoming waste vehicles report to the weighbridge. The details of the load are recorded and duty of care documents checked by the operator. Acceptable waste types are listed in The Site's permit.
- If accepted, a visual inspection is made of the load to correlate the load with the paperwork. The visual inspection also identifies potential fire risks and hot loads at an early stage. Each load is checked for steam or smoke, batteries (in particular lithium-ion batteries), oils or other contaminants (including rags soaked in oils or chemicals).
- If waste is not as described or not suitable, it is rejected.
- If the waste complies, the vehicle is directed to the appropriate tipping area.
- If any unacceptable wastes are found after the load has been tipped, they are quarantined in the designated quarantine area until the customer has been contacted to arrange onward to movement and the Environment Agency informed.

The Site does not accept hot loads. If a load is later found to be hot after acceptance, it is moved to the quarantine area and a fire watch is carried out.

Hot loads would be identified during the visual inspection of incoming waste, during initial inspection and during tipping. If an incoming waste load is steaming or smoking, then the load is considered hot. Other potential fire risks that are identified at the weighbridge include batteries, oils, or other contaminants and rags soaked in oils or chemicals. If a hot load is determined to be an immediate fire hazard or an emergency, then the active firefighting procedure is implemented.

Hot and dry weather

Daily fire watch checks will be carried out three times a day, as a minimum. During summer months when temperatures are in excess of 28°C, a fire watch will be carried out hourly on all materials. AstroTurf rolls are stored outside in the unloading area before being processed. However, the Astroturf is not combustible. Any rogue loads that contain combustible materials will be moved to the quarantine area and will be removed from site at the earliest possible opportunity.

Prevent self-combustion

General self-combustion measures

The FIFO (First In, First Out) stock rotation principle is applied throughout The Site to ensure waste is not stored for longer than necessary and that older waste is moved before the newer, incoming waste. The fire watch procedure is followed to identify if any waste is self-heating.

The maximum dimensions of stockpiles of specific waste types are complied with to ensure that the stockpiles can be managed for heat build-up and that the correct separation distances are maintained. Complying with the maximum stockpile dimensions ensures that there is the lowest possible risk of fire spreading between piles of waste and between bays.

If there is plant failure and it is necessary to store waste for longer than specified in the EMS, then the fire watch is carried out more regularly.

Manage storage time

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

The details of incoming waste are recorded at the weighbridge and the duty of care documents are checked by the operator to check the load is acceptable. The quarterly waste returns are produced based on the details recorded on the site's recording system. The system records incoming and outgoing products or waste to automatically update the volume of waste on site at any one time. The system is updated, at a minimum, daily.

The following table shows that maximum storage times for different types of waste on site:

Waste Stream	Location (must match site plan)	How it is stored.	Maximum time it will be stored
Incoming waste (AstroTurf)	Open storage, concrete ground	Rolls	12 months
Sand (product)	Bagged storage, concrete yard area	Bags	1 month
Synthetic bunker tiles	Covered storage, concrete area	Piles	1 month

Rubber (unprocessed)	Covered storage, concrete bay	Concrete block bays	1 month
Rubber (product)	Bagged storage, concrete yard area	Bags	1 month
Scrap fibres	Covered storage, concrete yard area	Piles	3 months
Shredded Astro Turf (sand and astro fibres)	Covered storage, concrete area	Piles	1 month

If the maximum storage capacity of the site is reached, then no further waste would be accepted until waste can be processed and then removed from The Site as products, to create further capacity.

If waste is stored for longer than the durations listed above due to variations in supply and demand, plant failure or another emergency, then stockpiles will be specifically monitored during daily fire watches and the readings recorded in the site diary.

Stock rotation policy

The FIFO (First In, First Out) principle is applied to all waste.

The FIFO procedure will be followed for any material that is going to be processed on site, thus ensuring stockpiles of historic material do not build up. When material arrives, vehicles are directed to the allocated unloading area at the left of the relevant stockpile to be offloaded, checked and then swept into the stockpile. Material is then processed from the right of the stockpile which ensures material is processed in line with the ‘first in first out’ principle.

Monitor and control temperature

Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of ‘fines’

The Site does not accept fines or metal.

Monitoring temperature

Manual temperature monitoring is not carried out unless as part of a fire watch. A trigger temperature of 50 degrees at surface or 60 degrees in the core of a waste pile is set as the point at which a hot spot is considered to be present. Once this occurs, continuous monitoring is carried out. If the temperature continues to rise, the waste would be wetted down or covered with inert materials. The procedure used is at the Site Manager's discretion. Should neither of these techniques work, and a combustion event occurs, the active firefighting procedure takes over.

Controlling temperature

Waste stockpiles are agitated during the loading/sorting and segregating process which prevents the build-up of heat. The processing of waste does not produce additional heat.

The site operates under a FIFO principal to ensure that older waste is processed before new waste, reducing standing times.

The temperature of the waste is monitored using a FLIR Thermal Imaging Camera and recorded in the site diary as part of the fire watch procedures (detailed within this FPP). Mitigation measures are outlined in the fire watch procedures if a hot spot or combustion incident is observed.

Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

Waste is initially unloaded outdoors in the allocated unloading area. Once the visual checks have been completed and it is ready to be processed, the waste is moved to Ramp 1, where it is then processed inside. The only processing equipment not enclosed in the warehouse is the sand and rubber separation plant, which lies outside on the western boundary. Rubber and fibres are stored indoors, and bagged sand is stored externally, in the southern storage area. The waste types stored outdoors are unlikely to combust due to heating from sunlight.

In hot weather (above 28 degrees), more regular fire watches will be carried out; every hour.

Waste bale storage

Baled scrap fibres are stored in the warehouse until removal from The Site.

Manage waste piles

Storing waste materials in their largest form

Waste is stored in its largest form where this is possible. Waste arriving at The Site is processed at the earliest opportunity. Equally, once processed, waste / products leaves The Site at the earliest opportunity. Therefore, where waste cannot be stored in its largest possible form (for example, shredded waste), it is stored for the shortest possible time before being removed from The Site.

Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

Waste stream	Location (must match site plan)	How it is stored	Max. length / m	Max. width / m	Max. height / m	Volume / tonnes	Max. time it will be stored
Plastic (scrap fibres)	Covered storage	Piles	12	6	2	144	3 months
Sand (silver and gold)	Covered storage	Piles	6	6	4	144	1 month
Sand (product)	Bagged in open storage	Bags	12	12	4	576	1 month
Rubber (product)	Covered storage	Bags	12	12	4	180	1 month
AstroTurf (incoming waste)	Covered storage	Rolls in Concrete Bays (max capacity 1m below bay height)	25	6	2.54	381	12 months
Synthetic bunker tiles	Covered storage	Piles	22	10	2	50	1 month
Rubber (unprocessed)	Covered storage	Concrete bays (max capacity 1m below bay height)	10	6	2.54	800	1 month

Sand (unprocessed)	Covered Storage	Concrete bays (max capacity 1m below bay height)	10	6	2.54	800	1 month
Shredded Astro (sand and Astro fibres)	Covered storage	Piles	20	6	4	1000	1 month

Where maximum pile sizes do not apply

Waste stored in containers

Types of containers you are using

No waste will be stored in containers at The Site.

Accessibility of containers

No waste will be stored in containers at The Site.

Moving containers in a fire

No Waste will be stored in containers at The Site.

Prevent fire spreading

Separation distances

The astroturf rolls are stored in concrete bays with open fronts. Due to 3.54m high concrete bay walls, there is no requirement for a separation distance between these bays. However, for any open storage, a separation distance of 6m will be employed.

Fire walls construction standards

Concrete block walls are used for fire walls (see details below).

Storing waste in bays

Concrete blocks are appropriate for resisting both radiative heat and flaming. They are designed to have a fire resistance of at least 120 minutes, typically achieving Class A1 of BS EN 13501-1:2002. All waste arriving at The Site is immediately sent for processing, and once processed, is removed from The Site at the earliest possible time. All waste arriving at The Site is recorded in accordance with the duty of care and Waste Acceptance Procedures.

Temperature checks are carried out during fire watches.

Waste bays are never over-filled, with a freeboard of 1m maintained at the top and side of bay walls, which seeks to prevent the possibility of lighted material moving out of the waste bay and igniting other wastes. If possible, and safe to do so, burning materials may be pushed to the back of a bay to further prevent this from happening. The 1m freeboard limit is marked on the bays using spray paint. The marking is checked and reapplied if necessary, as part of site daily checks.

If other wastes are considered to be at risk of ignition, these will be removed to another bay or the quarantine area, to prevent the spreading of fire.

Quarantine area

Quarantine area location and size

The quarantine area is outside, located west of the office and east of the unloading area. This is shown on Plan ref: *389/4—R1.1—Site Layout Plan*. It has an area of approximately 135m^2 (12m x 11m).

How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

The quarantine area can be used in two ways if there is a fire:

1. Remove hot / smouldering / burning waste (if possible and safe) to isolate it from other waste, and subsequently extinguish any fires.
2. Remove other waste, in order to prevent unburnt waste from igniting.

Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

If waste is already in the quarantine area, and the area is needed for emergency use in the case of a fire, the already stored waste could be moved to another concrete / sealed surface

area of The Site. Waste would only be moved to an area where ignition was unlikely, and it would not block emergency access.

Detecting fires

Detection systems in use

The Site has constant CCTV coverage with thermal imaging. Outside, this includes thermal imaging in the external yard and cameras on the eastern corners of the warehouse to cover the rear yard and entrance. Inside the warehouse, there are both cameras and thermal imaging to cover the full area. Operators on site are also trained to detect and report any signs of fire to the Site Manager.

Certification for the systems

N/A

Suppressing fires

Suppression systems in use

No specific fire suppression system is proposed at the site due to the low risk of fire and low tonnage on site.

Certification for the systems

N/A

Firefighting techniques

Active firefighting

Approved operators will be trained to use The Site's firefighting infrastructure competently and safely. Should a fire be detected on site, trained operators will attempt to extinguish the fire with the equipment on site (fire blankets, extinguishers) and separate burning material from unburnt. If this isn't possible, the Fire Rescue Service should be called immediately, followed by the EA's incident reporting line. The preferred method of fighting a fire that is

self-contained and manageable, with no danger of spreading, is to attempt to extinguish with fire blankets, extinguishers and accessible water. All operations in the vicinity of the hot spot or combustion incident will cease and plant will be removed from the vicinity (if possible) until the hot spot has been assessed and, where appropriate, remediated. Where it is deemed necessary, the affected area will be isolated from the rest of the pile and / or other piles moved away.

The preference is to extinguish material in situ and to use techniques that will produce minimal residues where this can be done safely without increasing fire risk. The methods to cool a hot spot in situ include use of water, separating the unburned or burning material (whichever is most accessible) from the pile, or smothering with inert material. If it is not ideal to cool in situ then the preferred means would involve site operatives using plant to remove material from the affected area of the pile, spreading it on the adjacent ground where it does not compromise minimum separation distances and allow cooling immediately adjacent to the pile. Failing that, the material would be moved into the quarantine area.

Regular temperature checking of a hot spot will occur during cooling by use of the FLIR camera to confirm that the material is cooling. When it has returned to a normal temperature the cooling actions cease. If the cooling actions are not successful, such that a hot spot develops into a combustion incident the fire trained site operatives will tackle the fire as detailed in the fire procedure. Should they be unable to safely tackle the fire, then the fire service will be called.

Water supplies

Available water supply

The locations of the nearest fire hydrants are shown on drawing ref: *389-4 Fire Hydrant Location Plan*. Lincolnshire customer service informed that flow rates are variable and are not tested in Lincolnshire, but the size of the main hydrant is 51mm. Therefore, it is not possible to determine an accurate flow rate based on the information provided.

On the Port Sutton Bridge industrial estate, there is also a 10,000l fire tender, with a 30,000L storage tank for refilling. This is available for the whole port and can be used if necessary on The Site.

The table below shows the overall supply required for The Site compared to the total available

Show the calculation for your required water supply

Maximum combustible pile volume in cubic metres	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on site in litres
171 (75% of unprocessed rubber Concrete block bay if full)	1,167	210,000	1000l/min from nearest available hydrant, 10,000L in the fire tender, 30,000L in the storage tank, 6,000L in IBCs on the site. Total = 46,000l plus fire hydrants.

Managing fire water

Containing the run-off from fire water

The Site is not within a Source Protection Zone. The groundwater vulnerability of The Site is low.

All treatment operations take place on an impermeable surface with a total area of around 6,750m^2. If a fire were to occur, Osmo flood barriers (or similar) would be placed around any point of The Site where firewater could leave The Site via gravity. Clay drain mats would be used to cover any grates should this be required, with the Osmo barriers placed

around them. Two drains have been identified on site, in the external area. It is approximated that 2x 10m Osmo barriers would be required to sufficiently encircle the drains and prevent firewater accessing them.

In addition to the containment, a tanker company (such as Dalrod Peterborough) would be called out to remove water during the event to reduce the amount of fire water held on site.

During and after an incident

Dealing with issues during a fire

During and after a fire, operations would cease until the Fire Service/Environment Agency confirm that The Site can be reopened. All incoming waste would be diverted to a permitted site through arrangement with the site operator.

Notifying residents and businesses

The following neighbouring businesses and any nearby residents would be contacted in the event of a fire by the TCM / Site Manager, or a member of staff designated to do so by the TCM / Site Manager. All surrounding businesses that could be impacted by the fire would also have a site representative visit to ensure they are aware of the ongoing incident.

- Port Sutton Bridge: 01406 455405
- Boud Minerals: 01406 351988
- Roffes Transport: 01406 351111
- West Side Timber: 01406 350220
- Sutton Bridge Golf Club: 01406 350323
- Dodfrey Engineering: 01406 359284

Clearing and decontamination after a fire

In order to clear and decontaminate The Site after a fire, the Fire Service would advise when the residues would be safe to be removed off site. The wastes would then be assessed by the Site Manager to gauge their properties before being sent to onward sites.

All damaged waste and waste from the decontaminating process would be sent to a suitably permitted landfill; the waste is unlikely to be hazardous so would be sent to a non-hazardous landfill with prior permission.

The site would then have a full deep clean after a fire following the removal of burnt waste to a suitably permitted facility. Fire water run-off will be removed from site by a specialist contractor (such as DALROD, details below) and disposed of accordingly.

- DALROD Peterborough: 7a Treelyn Park, Welbeck Way, Peterborough, PE2 7WH, Telephone Number: 01733 973682

Making the site operational after a fire

A full investigation will take place following a fire which will include a remediation assessment detailing how The Site can return to being operational. Any fire damaged waste shall be removed from site to a suitable permitted facility at the earliest opportunity. Damaged plant and equipment will be assessed and repaired or replaced as necessary. Damage to buildings will be inspected by an engineer (where appropriate) and repaired.

From the structural reports the Company's Operations Director will determine whether The Site is safe to re-open, either with no damage occurring or with minor repairs that can take place whilst the site is operational. If major repairs are needed an assessment will be made into the length of time this will take and the continuation of the use of alternative outlets in the short/long term. All clean-up work of waste and debris would be carried out internally and any structural work would be quoted for by an external qualified engineer/builder.

The Site will be required to be fully functional and able to meet the requirements of the EMS prior to waste operations recommencing.

The FPP will be reviewed and updated, where appropriate, following an incident.

Drawing Title:
Site Boundary

Key: Site Boundary

Notes:

Drawn by:	CC
Checked by:	
Approved by:	

The Mineral Planning Group Ltd.
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MPG

Scale: 1:2,000 @A3

Client: Shred and Recycle

Site: Sutton Bridge

Drawing Number: 389/4 - D1

Rev: 1

Date: 26/02/2026

Drawing Title:
FPP Site Layout Plan

Key:

- Shredding and Storage
- Shredded AstroTurf
- Sand Rubber Seperator Plant
- AstroTurf Roll Storage Area
- Screening Plant Line
- Bale Storage
- Fibre Baler & Wrapper
- Parking at Front, Welfare and Office
- Product Storage Area
- Rise & Fall Barrier Gates
- Permit Boundary
- Mobile Shredder Area
- Sand / Rubber Storage

Notes:

Drawn by:	CC
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Scale:
1:500

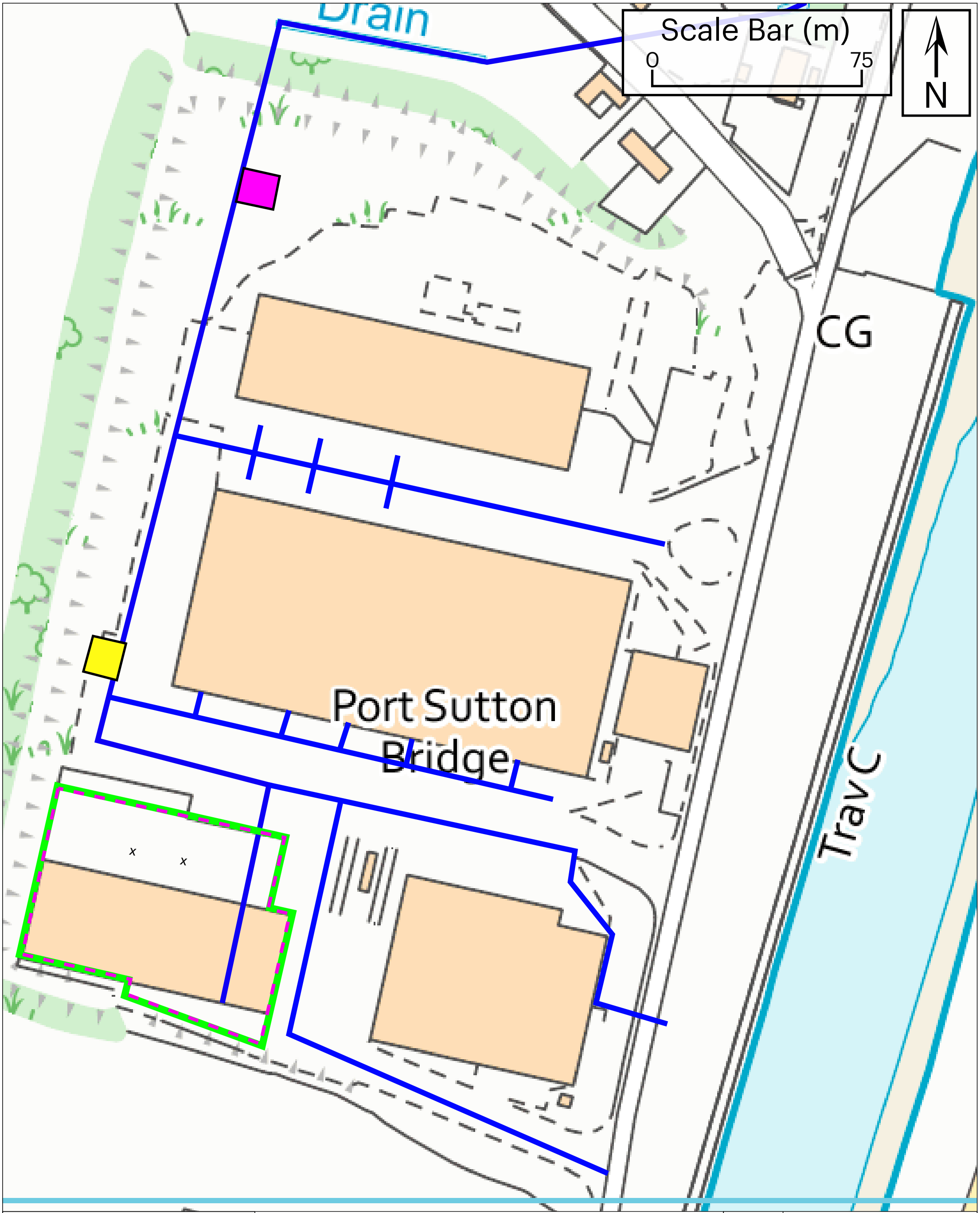
Client:
Shred and Recycle

Site:
Port Sutton Bridge

Drawing Number:
389-4_D1

Rev:
1

Date:
17/02/2026



Drawing Title:
Drainage Plan

Client:
Shred and Recycle

Site:
Port Sutton Bridge

Drawing Number:
389/4 Drainage Plan

Rev:
1

Date: 03/06/2026

Scale: 1:1,200 @ A3

Key:

- Interceptor
- Penstock Valve
- Surface Water Drainage
- Permit Boundary
- x Gully
- Impermeable Concrete Surface

Notes:

Drawn by:	CC
Checked by:	
Approved by:	

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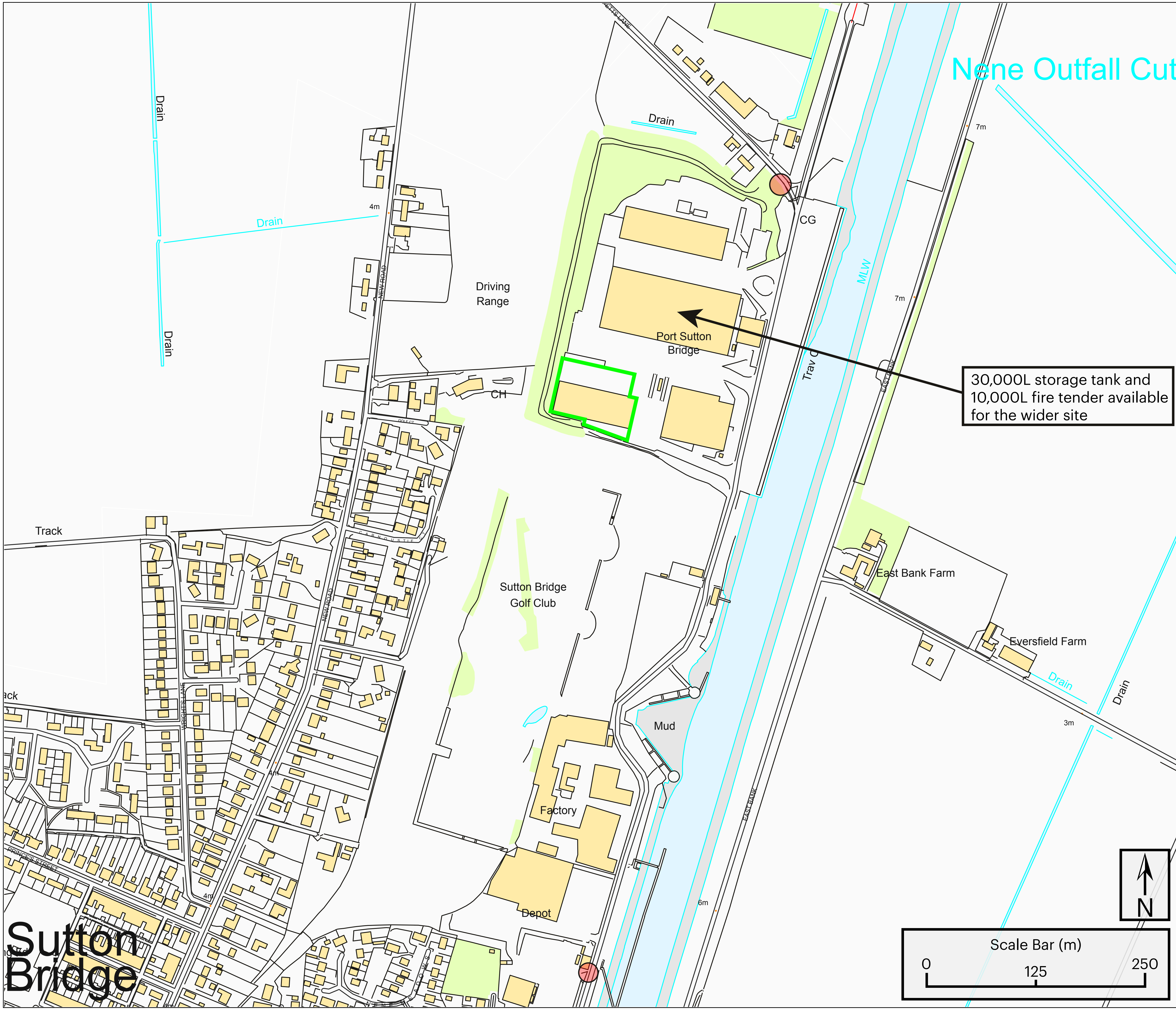

Drawing Title:
Fire Hydrant Location Plan

Key:

- Fire Hydrant
- Permit Boundary

Notes:
Hydrant locations provided by the Lincolnshire County Council

Drawn by:	CC
Checked by:	
Approved by:	

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Scale:
1:4000 @ A3

Client:
Shred and Recycle

Site:
Port Sutton Bridge

Drawing Number:	Rev:
389-4_FH_D1	1

Date:
08/12/2025

Drawing Title:
Dust Supression Example

Key:

- Shredding and Storage
- Shredded AstroTurf
- Sand Rubber Seperator Plant
- AstroTurf Roll Storage Area
- Screening Plant Line
- Bale Storage
- Dehaco 20 25m Range Example
- Fibre Baler & Wrapper
- Parking at Front, Welfare and Office
- Product Storage Area
- Rise & Fall Barrier Gates
- Permit Boundary
- Mobile Shredder Area
- Sand / Rubber Storage

Notes:
The Dehaco 25 dust supression system is mobile - the shown area is an example. There is also a Dehaco 20 on site

Drawn by:	CC
Checked by:	
Approved by:	

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Scale:
1:500

Client:
Shred and Recycle

Site:
Port Sutton Bridge

Drawing Number:
389-4_D1

Rev:
1

Date:
17/02/2026