Fire Prevention Plan

ENVAR COMPOSTING –VERSION TEN, SEPTEMBER 2025
CURRENT OPERATION

Prepared by Envar SHEQ Team on behalf of Envar Composting for the current composting operations at Cambridge Composting Facility PE28 3BS

Who this plan is for

This plan is primarily to be used as a training tool, a tool to be audited against and to ensure controls are in place and being undertaken as is required under the sites environmental permit.

People who will read this plan are members of management and possibly the fire service in the event of an actual incident. It may be used by the environment agency in post fire review or during audits to check site compliance to the agreed requirements.

Document Control

Revision	Description	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
6	Draft for internal review	17/10/2024	GK	RH	
7	Final version for submission	30/10/2024	GK	RH	RH
8	Envar Review	30/10/2024	GB	NH	JC
9	Review following incident of fire on 18/08/2025	27/08/2025	GB	JC	AS
10	James C Review following CAR from Fire	17/09/2025	JC	NH,SG	JC

Background

This Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) sets out how Envar Composting Limited (ECL) shall operate its Composting Facility located at Cheffins, Woodhurst, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 3BS, with the aim of minimising the risk of fire, as far as is practicable to do so, having regard to the guidance set out in the Environment Agency's Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits (updated 11 January 2021) (FPP Guidance)[1].

1. The Envar facility processes up to 200,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of permitted waste inputs, primarily to produce compost. As part of this total annual tonnage, the site also:
    - Operates a waste transfer station with sister company Country style Recycling bulking and transferring recyclable and municipal wastes from the local area
    - Treats and transfers waste principally to produce wood for biomass.
    - Sorts and transfers commercial and industrial waste streams for onward recycling and recovery derived from the materials on site.

There is a biomass plant located on site, the heat produced is used to dry various non- waste materials although currently the main use is to produce a certified biofuel woodchip.

Site Location

The site is located on the B1040 main road between St. Ives in Cambridgeshire and the Village of Somersham with Woodhurst to the West and Bluntisham Villages to the East. National Grid Reference TL 3361 75401.

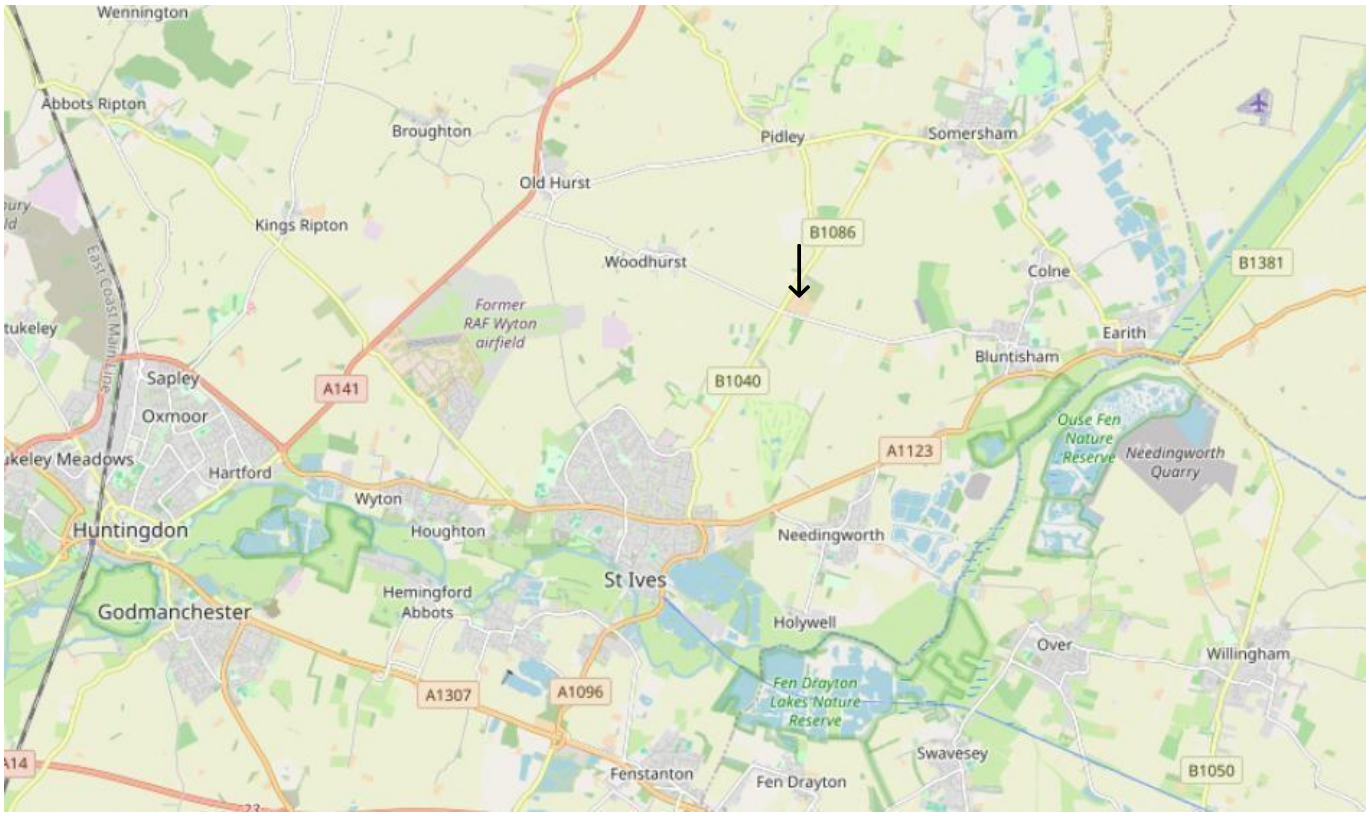


Figure 1 - site location map

Contents

Types of combustible materials

Combustible waste

The following table details combustible waste types stored on the site

Table 1 - combustible wastes on site

Waste stream/by-product	Combustibility
IVC Waste Reception	Low combustibility
Green Waste Reception	Low combustibility
Oversize	Combustible
Plastic removed from the composting process	Combustible
Wood material	Combustible
General waste	Combustible
Oil Waste	Combustible
Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) and sub fractions such as card, paper	Combustible
Ferrous & non-ferrous metal removed from waste	Low combustibility
Hardcore and rubble, stones recovered from compost	Non-combustible
Waste Sweepings and Grits for Washing	Not-Combustible
Organic Waste Sewage, dried and undried	Low Combustibility
Bailed Waste, wrapped	Low Combustibility

Persistent organic pollutants

The site does not currently treat any materials which may contain POPs. The site handles no domestic upholstered seating, frag waste, cable waste or similar. Where these are produced as part of renovations etc they shall be treated as POPs and sent for appropriate R3 disposal. Where the site does take in POPs in the future this section shall be updated.

Other combustible materials

Non waste materials held on site include the following (domestic and welfare items not included)

Table 2 - non-waste materials

Combustible non-wastes	Combustibility
Diesel in Tanks	Combustible
Oils Greases Lubes	Combustible
Records	Combustible
Arboricultural Wood Chip	Low Combustibility
Finished Compost	Very Low Combustibility
Aggregate	Not Combustible

Using this fire prevention plan

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

The plan is a live document which is stored within the Envar electronic filing system and updated as required this may be after changes on site, experiences gained or after legislative and guidance changes. Envar will always seek to work with the regulator to ensure the document is fit for purpose and the site is best prepared to deal with any issues

The fire prevention measures detailed in this FPP have been designed to meet the following three 3 objectives:

- minimise the likelihood of a fire happening
- aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours
- minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites

It follows the latest FPP guidance from the EA and details the required mitigation and management methods to prevent a fire of combustible materials processed and stored at the Envar Composting Ltd site at Woodhurst.

This FPP has been prepared to mirror the contents of the latest EA guidance to allow for ease of assessment and for users of this document to readily locate the specific information and on-site provisions relating to each topic. It identifies measures to be employed to reduce the likelihood of fires at the site. In addition, the plan identifies measures to be employed in the event of a fire to limit the damage caused to the environment or human health.

This FPP forms part of the management system and working plan for the site. It is prepared for use as a standalone document such that all staff can easily refer to any information or operational requirements that relate to the prevention of fire or the procedures that in in place in the event of a fire.

Testing the plan and staff training

Envar Composting will test the provisions of this FPP annually to ensure that the measures are effective and remain applicable to the operations on-site. Such tests may take the form of physical drills or desk-based assessments as relevant to the element of this FPP that is under test. The nature of each test, the results and appropriate actions (including where no action is required) will be maintained for inspection by the EA, on request.

Under current fire safety legislation, a responsible person must carry out, or appoint a competent person to carry out, a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks of fire to employees and others who may be affected by the site. A fire risk assessment will be carried out on an annual basis, or in the event of any substantive change to operations on site.

Controls within the FPP will receive an annual audit as pert of the wider environmental auditing regime which will be recorded on the electronic system. Tests of those controls during the audit shall be recorded for review by the competent authority.

Envar Composting Ltd., the operator', has the overall responsibility for ensuring these procedures are adhered to and will ensure that the Site Manager (SM) has access to the resources required for compliance with the Environmental Permit.

The Site Manager is specifically responsible for ensuring.

- The adequate training of staff and contractors working on site regarding the content of these procedures.
- The adequate provision of resources such as personal protective equipment (PPE);
- The provision and maintenance of handheld fire extinguishers and other fire-fighting equipment at the site is adequate.

As with wider Health and Safety issues, overall responsibility for fire safety and prevention lies with the senior management team of the operator.

Responsibility for Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) implementation rests with the Board and is implemented through the control of the Managing Director (MD).

Fire prevention plan contents

Activities at the site

The following site waste activities are conducted:

- In Vessel Composting (IVC) accepting up to 145,000 tpa of mixed green and food waste inputs. This involves sorting of incoming Cat 3 material, then shredding & sanitising through the IVC tunnels. Once through the tunnels, the material is then placed on the outdoor stabilising pad, formed into windrows, turning these, principally using the bespoke windrow turner, and finally screening to produce compost.
- Grade A wood waste and or virgin wood is delivered to the biomass area. It is processed and dried to produce a specific certified biomass fuel. Remaining wood is sent off to appropriate biomass plants.
- The waste transfer operation, currently transferring DMR sourced from local authorities.
- The site has a variety of plant equipment used for managing waste at the facility some of which could be utilised in the event of a fire to move material & help fight & prevent the spread of fire. The table below shows the key plant equipment on site.

Other activities on site are associated with the general running of the main activities. These include

- Workshop activities including fitting, welding, fabrication cutting and cleaning
- Office activities including management and administration
- Welfare activities comprising of
    - Management office
    - Bungalow driver welfare
    - Heathtops House staff welfare
    - 3 x sleeping accommodation for security personnel and tramping staff members (HGV Drivers who are staying out, or staff members who spend the week with us and go home at weekends)
- Support functions such as labs, car parking, server rooms and technical offices

Activities not yet permitted

The following activities are covered within this plan but are not yet permitted, therefore these sections relate to potential future activities and are not relevant to ongoing operations at which point they shall be included in the plan as the subsequent version.

- Bail Storage
- Grit Washing
- Sewage Composting/Biodrying

Site plan

Please see appendix 1 GPP-E-CWH-20-02 Existing Site Layout Plan_27072020_A3 for the existing site layout plan. Also included is an FPP layout and quarantine plan as Appendix 3

Plan of sensitive receptors near the site

A sensitive receptor is defined as any location which may be affected by air quality impacts because of the operation. All receptors that are potentially at risk from the site have been previously identified in a risk assessment. The FPP focuses on the main receptors that are at risk from a smoke perspective.

Receptors include:

- protected sites and species.
- anywhere used to grow food or to farm animals or fish.
- fields and allotments used to grow food.
- footpaths.
- homes, or groups of homes (such as villages or housing developments).
- playing fields and playgrounds; schools, hospitals and other public buildings.
- water, for example ponds, streams, rivers, lakes or the sea; and
- conservation and habitats protected areas and areas of scientific interest.

Of these receptors we may also identify sensitive receptors. Places which would be particularly sensitive to the source being discussed. In this case the outputs of a potential fire. In this case the main issue would be smoke. Therefore sensitive receptors are residences or places of business which would be particularly close to the site and within the prevailing wind direction.

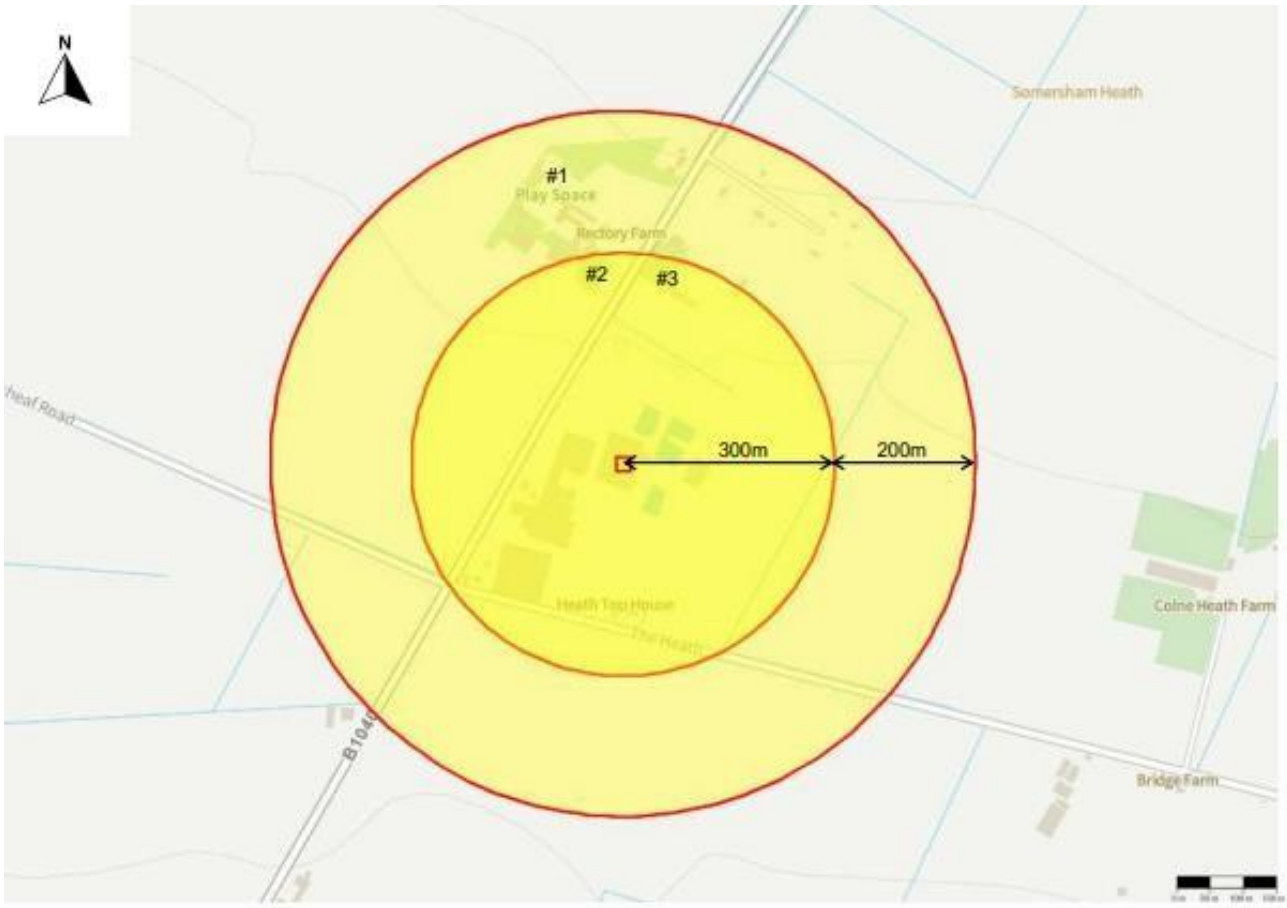


Figure 2 - Sensitive receptor locations within 500m

Table 3 – residential nearby receptors

Identifier	Receptor	Type	Direction	Distance (m)
1	Raptor Foundation	Residential	N	400
2	Rectory Farm	Residential	N	300
3	Bridge Farm	Residential	N	600

There are Ecological Receptors at a greater distance to the site as below

Table 4 - ecological receptors

Sites and features within distance	Designation	Distance (km)	Direction
Hemingford Grey Meadow	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	6.4	SW
Great Stukeley Railway Cutting	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	7.8	E
Berry Fen	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	7.5	SE
Warboys and Wistow Woods	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	10.9	NNW
Warboys Claypit	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	10.9	NNW
Houghton Meadows	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	5.6	SSW
Godmanchester Eastside Common	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	8.2	SW
Ouse Washes	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	17	E
Ouse Washes	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	10	E
Ouse Washes	Special Protection Area (SPA)	10	E
Ouse Washes	Ramsar	10	E
St Ives-March Disused Railway (The Parks South)	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	2	E
Heath Fruit Farm	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	2	E
Lawn Orchard	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	2	E
Holywell Front Pollard Willows	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	2	SE
River Great Ouse	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	2	SE
Fen Drayton Gravel Pits	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	2	SE
Meadow Lane Gravel Pits	Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	2	SE

For a more detailed sensitive receptor layout please see 8.

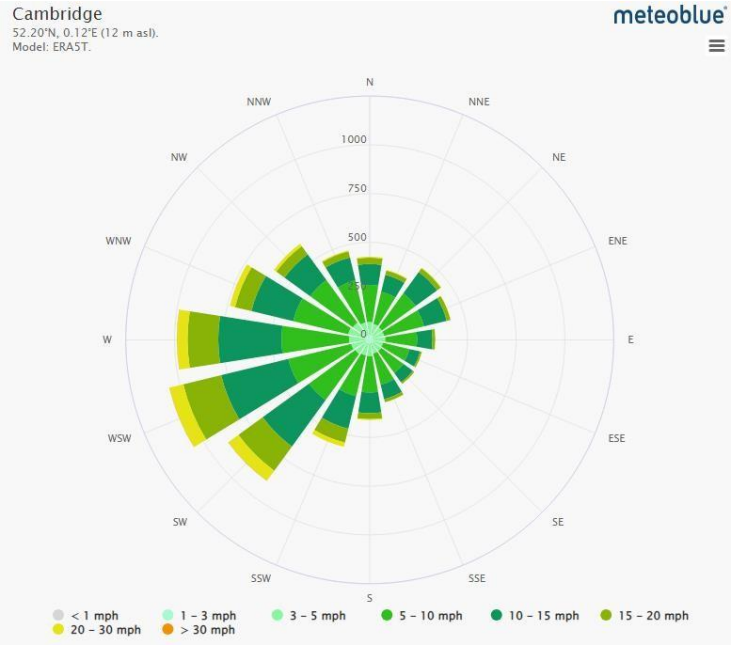


Figure 3 - wind rose showing the prevailing wind direction

The prevailing wind direction shows that the nearest receptor risk is at significant distance from the site in the most likely direction.

Envar have the following gate open and closed times although hours permitted are different to hours worked with Envar working less hours than allowed in most cases:

Gate	Open	Closed
1	5 am	7pm
3	5 am	6pm
4	Only used for maintenance and emergency	Only used for maintenance and emergency
Heath Top house	5 am	7pm
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays - Envar staff will open and close the gates as required.		

Manage common causes of fire

It is important to identify potential causes of fire on the site in order to minimise these and reduce the likelihood of fires, thus addressing Objective 1 of the FPP Guidance; "minimise the likelihood of a fire occurring". Potential causes of fire, taken from the FPP Guidance, are listed in Table below.

Potential causes of fire	Applicable to the site?	Comments
Arson/vandalism	Yes	The site is secured by 3 working gates at the entrance to the site. The main site gates are secured daily from 19:00 until 05:00. There is a 24h security guard on site who patrols the yard regularly and monitors waste and security. The site is covered by CCTV cameras which record activity across all the site and the entrances. 5 days a week a skeleton night shift is in operation, so the site is running 24h a day
Malfunctioning / breakdown of mobile plant, equipment or vehicles.	Yes	There is a risk of equipment and vehicles on the site mal-functioning and/or breaking down. However, the business has significant redundancy plant and equipment and also owns a plant hire business.
Electrical faults (in-cluding damaged / exposed cables).	Yes	There are no exposed electric cables in any operational parts of the site, mobile plant is a mixture of electrical, and diesel powered. Any repairs are carried out by competent electrical con-tractors or internally competent staff under permit to work conditions: The fixed wire testing for the site is completed As per the recommendation given by the competent in-spector.
Discarded smoking materials	No	Smoking is only permitted in the designated smoking areas on site which are shown below. There is no smoking in any operational part of the site. Smoking areas also contain damp sand buckets to store used smoking items to add further precaution.

Hot works undertaken for maintenance	Yes	Hot works are carried out as part of the maintenance regime for the processing plant and These are considered as a source of ignition. There is a permit system in place and a designated workshop.
Industrial heaters, furnaces, incinerators or any other naked flames.	Yes	The only industrial heaters on site are within the site workshop which are managed by the workshop staff.
Hot exhausts on mobile plant, equipment or vehicles.	Yes	All equipment exhausts are cleaned down cool to touch before the site closes as per fire watch procedures.
Batteries in End-of-Life Vehicles.	No	End-of-Life Vehicles are not imported onto the site.
Fuel and waste oil stored on the Site.	Yes	Fuel and gas are stored on the Site. There is a risk that fuel or gas could present a fire risk or source of ignition.
Leaks and spills from site vehicles.	Yes	Vehicles will be used on the Site to import/export waste loads. There is a risk of one of these vehicles leaking fuel or oil.
Leaks and spills from End-of-Life Vehicles.	No	End-of-Life Vehicles are not imported onto the site.
Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff.	Yes	There is risk of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff building up within storage areas.
Reactions between wastes.	No	All of the individual waste streams are stored in bunkers segregated from each other either by fire rated Lego blocks comprising bunkers or contained in separate RoRo containers located at at least 6m from each other.
Deposited hot loads.	Yes	All waste is inspected as tipped and in the unlikely event of a smouldering load, the load will be immediately placed in the quarantine area and soaked until safe.
Self-heating results in self-combustion.	No	The bio-waste composting process requires heat to be generated for sanitisation at a temperature in the range of 55- 80° Celsius.
Operations carried out by neighboring businesses.	No	The Site is located within a rural area and has limited neighboring businesses. The nearest issues encountered have been the local traveling community burning waste

		plastic and cable which has caused thick black smoke over the site
Self-combustion of bails due to air ingress and long storage periods or foreign items in the bails.	Yes	The bails shall be wrapped and stored as per the plan with a minimum 6m distance between each storage pile. Each storage pile is max 268m^3. There is a quarantine pile which is equal in size to this pile always available as per the diagram.

CCTV

There are 64 CCTV surveillance cameras located on the site. During operational hours, the live feeds are displayed and monitored in the weighbridge and managers office. Outside of operational hours, the CCTV feed is recorded and stored for 7 days and can be monitored remotely as required by operational staff for any signs of fires. The CCTV coverage is shown below.

Envar operates an emergency number system where dialling the number gives the user a set of simple options for which site is experiencing the emergency. The system then "hunts" for an appropriate person by running through a escalating call list until a suitable person answers. This goes all the way up to the COO of the company if the phone is not answer.

Any potential or attempted access is reported to the police and the incident number retained. Should a person be found to be accessing the site illegally charges will be pressed, if possible, this would usually be if entry was forced, damage was caused, or the person was already banned formally which would result in potential harassment claims. A new set of security gates and V-Mesh security fence has been erected at the southern site boundary to the house. The rest of the access is covered by thick brambles and blackthorn shrubbery.

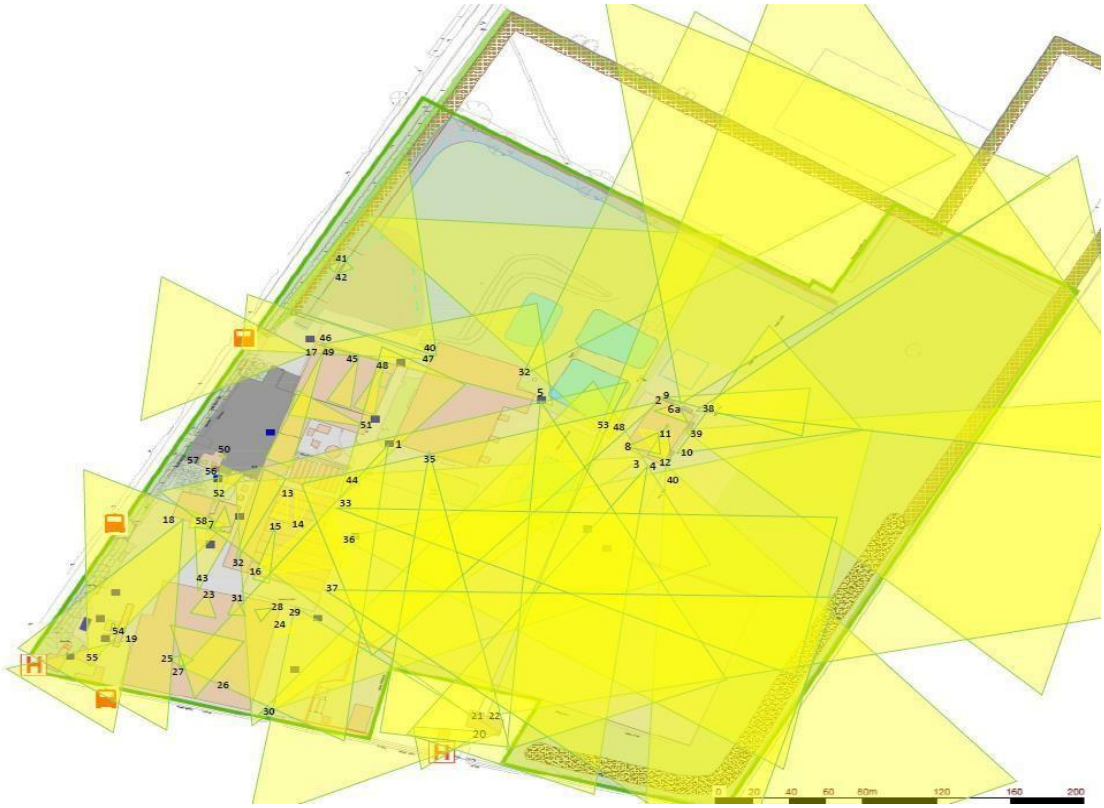


Figure 4 - CCTV Coverage

Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

All vehicles delivering waste are sheeted or enclosed.

All waste deliveries will be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) which is obtained from the load driver. The WTN will provide information on the driver, waste haulier name, permit number, description of waste etc. Loads not accompanied by a WTN or that do not match the description on the WTN will be rejected.

A record will be kept of all vehicles delivering waste to and removing waste from the site, along with the type, quantity and source of waste delivered. WTN's will be appropriately stored for a minimum of two years.

Waste is delivered into 4 reception locations on site:

- Green and food mixed waste to IVC reception building.
- Wood to biomass reception
- Green Waste to reception area near biomass building

- Local authority DMR transfer
- HGV bulk vehicles with CAT 3 waste and green waste;
- HGV bulk vehicles with green waste.
- Landscapers in small vans and tippers, will tip woodchip & wood material into the biomass area bays and green waste in green reception area.
- HGV dustcarts with general, DMR and side-podded glass loads.

 HGV RO/RO & skip vehicles with container skips for commercial & industrial waste streams.

All discharged loads shall be visually checked for contamination and any risk of fire and combustible material. Although it may be impossible to optically gauge everything that comes onto the site, the waste received is wet, degraded, putrescible material which would have an extremely difficult time setting alight, especially without one of our employees noticing. Please refer to the acceptance criteria for the full procedure contained within Integrated Management System (IMS). The waste acceptance procedure is Envar MS2.31. this document contains all of the details on how we inspect and grade loads in, the version current during the writing of this FPP is attached as appendix 2, this may be superseded in the future but shall retain the 2.31 denomination.

Hot and dry weather

Please see the Monitoring and Control Section of the FPP

Prevent self-combustion

General self-combustion measures

Plant and equipment

The site has a variety of plant equipment used for managing waste at the facility some of which could be utilised in the event of a fire to move material and help fight & prevent the spread of fire. The table below shows the key plant equipment on site.

All plant and equipment on all site is on a Planned Preventative Maintenance (PPM) schedule is as per manufacturers' recommendations on an inspection schedule for PUWER & LOLER inspections with Allianz or similar company and with a competent inspector.

Daily pre-use checks are carried out by trained & competent operators on the site equipment. These checks are recorded with any defects on the equipment actioned. A copy of the pre use check sheet can be found in the Appendix.

Table 5-2: List of key machinery and equipment

Description	Qty	Comments (incl, fire response)
material handler	2	Long-reach handler and high-rise cab that provides good and safe visibility.
Excavator	3	Tracked excavator can drive over burning material and reach into it with steel bucket
Loading shovels	8	Good for moving large volumes of material quickly. 10m3 buckets x 2
Menart compost turner	1	Turns, aerates and waters the composting windrows in the stabilisation phase.
JCB telehandler	2	
Tractorand tipping trailer	2	Can move material quickly
Mobile Irrigation reel	1	Can be used in event of a major fire to apply large volumes of water.
Water pump	2	Can pump anywhere on site
Mobile bowser	1	Water spray and delivery

Fuel leaks/spills.

The site has a dedicated Spill Procedure. Envar has also recently added another procedure for spills. Tanks that contain anything other than water, if broken or leaking, will have the DAMMIT putty applied to the damaged area to stop any further spillage for 24 hours, which allows Envar to fix the issue along with remove and replace the fire hazard.

There are bunded diesel tanks on site that as shown on the layout plan and spill kits are kept on site in the event of a spill during refuelling. All plant shall be checked for evidence of any oil and fuel leaks (include hydraulic cylinders, hoses, pipes, valves and wheel hubs) as part of the daily pre-use checks and as part of the maintenance staff duties to check and repair any small defects or report them forward for attention.

Ignition sources

There are no naked flames or other similar ignition sources used in any operating areas on the site and none shall be permitted other than via managed hot works permit procedure.

Hot works may be carried out on plant when required as part of the maintenance regime for the site. A fire watch is carried out by visual inspection for an appropriate period of time after completion of any hot works. No other naked flames, including incinerators, industrial heaters, space heaters, furnaces, are permitted on the site.

Oil and fuel storage.

Oil and fuel storage at the site comply with the Oil Storage Regulations for Businesses (last updated 4 August 2020). Fuel is stored in bunded tanks in accordance with the Oil Storage Regulations.

Oils are stored in a container on drip containment or within bunds in accordance with the Oil Storage Regulations. The site will maintain sufficient spill kit equipment to clear up any spillages should they occur. Standard operational procedures apply to prevent any spilled liquids being tracked across the site. The above prescriptions will minimise the risk of fire from these elements.

There are bunded diesel tanks on site that as shown on the layout plan and spill kits are kept on site in the event of a spill during refuelling. All plant shall be checked for evidence of any oil and fuel leaks (including hydraulic cylinders, hoses, pipes, valves and wheel hubs) as part of the daily pre-use checks and as part of the maintenance staff duties to check and repair any small defects or report them forward for attention.

Build-up of loose combustible waste

All mobile and static plant areas are inspected for build-up of combustible waste around hot parts of the machines and cleaned as required throughout the working day. At the end of the shift machines are brushed down to remove dust or other combustible material and as part of the fire watch procedures staff do not leave site until machine is cool to touch. This is managed by the site operations management team and any concerns are recorded.

All buildings roofs & gutters will be inspected and cleaned where required on at least a 6 monthly basis to ensure there is not a build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff.

Attention shall be made to accumulations near sources of ignition such as dust/fluff build up on or around electrical equipment, panels etc.

Reactions between waste types

Any potentially reactive waste types identified within a load will be separated and stored appropriately, using a quarantine area if necessary. The location of the quarantine area can be seen on the Site Layout Plan. Such wastes will be identified on arrival on Site during the visual inspection which is part of the waste acceptance procedure.

- Waste on site is CAT 3 food and green waste which is processed and turned into a compost product.
- Wood waste which is turned into a biomass product.
- general waste recovered from the compost
- DMR
- Ferrous and non-ferrous metal
- inert material

- aggregate
- green waste
- wood waste

All of the individual waste streams are stored in bunkers segregated from each other either by fire rated Lego blocks comprising bunkers (holding a maximum 350m^3 of general waste or DMR) or contained in separate RoRo containers located at least 6m from each other.

Manage storage time

Plan ref	Waste	Area	Method	Max length (m)	Max width (m)	Max height (m)	Volume (m^3)	Max storage time
1	Cat 3 & green waste	Reception area #1	Concrete bays	20	12.5	3	750	7-days
2	Cat 3 & green waste	IVC tunnels	IVC tunnels (330t & 600t)	37	6.5	3.1	745.55	Actively managed usually less than 10 days
3	Oversize greater than 150m	Oversize piles	Stored on pad	14	14	4	750	28 days
4	Plastic (removed from process)	RDF bay	RDF bay	13	17	1.8	397.8	4-weeks
6	Green waste	Green waste pad	Stored on biomass area	20	12.5	3	750	28 days pre shred
7	Waste Wood chip less than 150mm	Treatment/transfer building	Stored in the transfer & treatment area	12	12	3	432	6 months

8	General waste	Treatment/transfer building	General waste bays (x2)	12	15	4	720	28 days
9	DMR	Treatment/transfer building	General waste bays (x2)	12	15	4	720	28 days
10	Ferrous/non-ferrous metals	Treatment/transfer building	Stored in Ro/Ro container	6.2	2.45	2.4	30.6	6 months
11	Green waste	Treatment/transfer building	Stored in a skip	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.8	28 days
12	Wood waste	Treatment/transfer building	Stored in a skip	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.8	3 months

The Site reception area holds Cat 3 and green wastes in 3 bays which are managed to have a rapid turnover and are kept wet. As the material has a moisture content approximately 60% it is unlikely that this material would combust.

There is a small quarantine area within the reception shed for any non-conforming loads which would be removed within 24 hours.

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

Inventory and records

All wastes are received, weighed in and out via the electronic weighbridge system (Waste Metrix). Each movement creates a unique record containing date/time, EWC code, waste description, carrier, net weight, source/destination, and assigned Bay/Area ID. The system serves as the live waste inventory and stock-control record for the site. The WMX system is designed to auto sync with the EAs new digital waste tracking system.

Storage duration is tracked automatically from the weighbridge timestamp. Operations use first-in, first-out (FIFO) rotation to minimise residence time. Combustible wastes are not stored longer than the limits in the EA guidance unless otherwise agreed.

Designated storage bays and stock control

All materials are stored only within the permitted storage areas shown on the FPP Site Layout Plan (with unique Bay/Area IDs). Each bay has a defined maximum footprint and height; the corresponding maximum permitted volume is listed in the FPP inventory table.

Loader operators and the site manager update bay contents on each load/place/remove. Daily walk-rounds confirm:

(i) correct material in each bay,
(ii) pile dimensions within limits,
(iii) separation distances maintained,
(iv) access routes kept clear.
(v) Findings are logged in the electronic site diary and signed off by the site technician.

Separation, spacing and access

All combustible waste piles are stored with ≥6 m separation from other piles and ≥6 m from the site perimeter, buildings, or other combustible/flammable materials (unless robust fire walls/bays are used as an approved alternative). Fire appliance access is maintained around storage areas at all times to at least one side of storage locations not within the actively managed phase.

Skips/containers (>1,100 L) are positioned so that each is individually accessible for inspection and firefighting, with clear approach routes for plant and the FRS. Where skips are present on site they predominantly contain low-combustibility fractions (e.g., metals).

Walls in the DMR bays are built of class 1 fire rated concrete blocks and each bay is 6m from the other as below

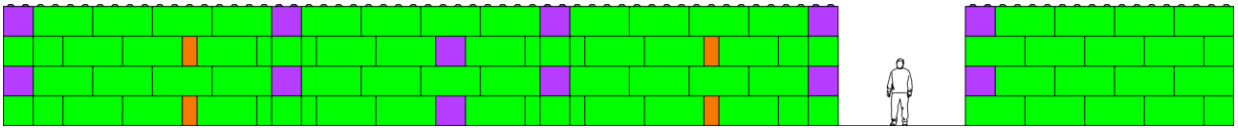


Figure 5 - concrete lego blocks

Quarantine and hot loads

Multiple dedicated quarantine areas are maintained and kept clear for immediate use. Any container or pile showing signs of heating or smoke is moved promptly—by skip lorry or 360° excavator as appropriate—to the quarantine area. Where needed, inert material from the inert bay is used to smother and assist in extinguishment. (Location and capacity are shown on the FPP drawings/summary table.)

Quarantine areas can be seen in appendix 3. The largest quarantine area is in a central drained area which is pumped to the storage. The area benefits from a medium pressure hydrant on 2.5 inch coupling which monitors can be attached directly on a never-ending flow and a very high pressure super jet wash backed by 20 tonnes of water which is refilled from the mains.

The area is designed to be filled with burning material if needs be for extinguishment.

Other quarantine areas can be used for not burning material depending on the nature of the needs at the time of the fire.

Ignition control and housekeeping

Sources of ignition (hot works, charging points, fuel storage, smoking areas) are sited away from combustible storage and controls are enforced via permits-to-work and supervision. Windrows/bays are kept tidy; materials are kept under cover or sheeted where specified to control moisture ingress, litter and dust, and to maintain pile stability.

Monitoring, checks and triggers

Daily checks (documented in the electronic diary) verify: stockpile dimensions vs limits, separation distances, access/egress, condition of bays, presence of any hot spots, and integrity of bay walls.

Weekly reconciliation compares physical stock estimates to weighbridge inventory.

Trigger levels: at 80% of any bay's maximum volume or where separation is approaching the minimum, the site manager reviews daily delivery and processing schedule to ensure complaiiance can be maintained

Any non-conformances (e.g., mis-tipped loads, oversize piles, reduced firebreaks) are corrected immediately and recorded with the remedial action taken.

Plans, signage and training

The Site Layout Plan shows all storage locations, Bay/Area IDs, max dimensions/volumes, separation distances and the quarantine area. Each bay is signed with its permitted waste type and max height.

All relevant staff are trained in stock recording, bay limits, movement protocols, hot-load response and escalation. Toolbox talks refresh these requirements routinely.

Stock rotation policy

1) Reception (IVC feed) – FIFO and <48 h turnover

- Three double-ended reception bays are used on a rotation so the oldest material is always taken first (e.g., Mon: bays 1&2 → Tue: 2&3 → Wed: 3&1, then repeat). This ensures no load remains in reception beyond ~48 hours in normal operation.

Evidence: weighbridge in-timestamps per load; bay rotation visible by age of waste in bay and the tunnel loading schedule

2) Actively managed composting (IVC & stabilisation windrows)

Organic waste moves through an ~8-week batch process from reception → IVC sanitisation → outdoor stabilisation → screening → product. Every batch is tracked end-to-end (inputs, movements, monitoring data, outputs).

Windrows: minimum 4 turns (typically 6) across the ≥6-week stabilisation period; no more than two rows merged as mass reduces. All work to permitted dimensions. Operatives follow the windrow SOP and report turns to the office for entry on the Batch Formation & Monitoring Sheet.

Evidence: Batch Formation & Monitoring Sheets (turns, dates, actions); temperature, moisture and oxygen records; IVC temperature records during sanitisation.

3) Oversize, plastics and other compost by-products

Oversize is stored in defined areas and normally reprocessed within 7 days (or dispatched appropriately). Plastics extracted during screening are stored in the RDF/plastics bay or RoRo and dispatched regularly within 2–4 weeks.

Evidence: location-based entries in the site diary; weighbridge out-timestamps; bay capacity checks against the site limits table.

4) Transfer Station (general waste/DMR and fractions)

Stocks in bunkers/containers follow strict FIFO with typical ≤7 days and absolute ≤14 days before movement off-site. Each bunker is emptied before it is full.

Evidence: bunker emptying schedule in the site diary; weighbridge out-timestamps; CCTV retained out of hours for 7 days supports verification.

5) Biomass/wood feed

Waste Wood/biomass stocks are run as FIFO and not held for longer than 1 month before use/dispatch; dried product bays are cleared at least weekly. Hopper-fed boilers consume continuously.

Evidence: weekly site inspection records; weighbridge out-timestamps; temperature probing records for stored woodchip and drying bays.

6) Temperature monitoring that drives rotation

We use handheld probes to check piles and inform rotation/turning/watering. Typical trigger points initiate extra checks, turning or cooling (e.g., >85 °C IVC/stabilisation for investigation; higher trigger levels initiate the firefighting procedure). Woodchip/Transfer Station piles have evening–overnight probe rounds with increased frequency if triggers are exceeded.

Evidence: probe records per the probing schedule (evening, late night, early morning) and follow-up actions recorded in the site diary/monitoring sheets.

7) Maximum pile sizes and time limits (used as rotation triggers)

We adhere to site-specific max dimensions/volumes and storage times per area (e.g., reception ≤750 m^3 per bay; oversize ≤750 or 450 m^3; defined limits for WTS bunkers and biomass areas), using these as trigger levels to move or dispatch material before limits are approached.

Evidence: daily walk-round measurements vs materials list/site plans; non-conformance entries if any limit is approached, with corrective action (load-out/redistribute).

8) Record-keeping and audit trail

Weighbridge system: in/out timestamps, EWC, description, net weight, carrier and destination provide the primary chain of custody and residence time evidence. Cross-checked weekly against physical stocks.

Batch documentation: Batch Formation & Monitoring Sheets and SOP-driven records (temperatures, moisture, oxygen, turns, watering) link rotation actions to monitoring data.

Site diary (electronic): bunker emptying, probe rounds, trigger exceedances and corrective actions.

9) Exceptions and escalation

Hot/smoking loads are immediately removed from rotation and moved to quarantine for smothering/soaking, with entries in the diary and acceptance procedure references.

Monitor and control temperature

Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of 'fines'

We do not handle waste which contains metals in anything apart from de minimis quantities and the purpose of composting is to create fines. However, this is not of the type being considered by the FPP guidance in this case.

Monitoring temperature and Controlling Temperature

The bio-waste composting process requires heat to be generated for sanitisation at a temperature in the range of 55-80 degrees Celsius. This must be maintained for the material to break down and is standard practice. Therefore, the trigger point for investigation shall be in excess of 85 degrees Celsius

A pile achieving 85 degrees Celsius does not mean the material is on fire. However, at such temperature's measures shall be taken to reduce the temperature at the hot spot. The measures may include:

- Increased temperature monitoring of the pile to indicating increasing temperatures
- Turning of the stockpile/windrow (this is done routinely as part of sites normal operation and ensures any localised warming is dissipated quickly)
- Spreading & damping down.

- Digging the material out and separating.
- Blending with fresh material.
- Screening the material.

These processes shall only be undertaken after the hot spot has been investigated by trained members of the site team Any temperatures above 110 degrees Celsius may indicate the potential presence of a fire. At such point the “firefighting” section of this plan shall be triggered without further investigation. This may include active firefighting in situ or removal of the material to quarantine area depending on the risk of spreading which can only be determined at the time. In the event of a fire, we will make a 6-metre separation between the windrow in question and the neighbouring rows as soon as reasonably practicable.

There is negligible metal within the Cat 3 food, green waste & Biomass material, the site shredders & screening equipment has magnet systems where all metal fractions are removed & stored for collection by an approved recycling company. Scrap metal within the general waste and DMR waste collected and transferred through the Transfer Building is negligible and where practicable will be removed during sorting and placed in the separate scrap metal container within the Transfer Building. Any source segregated scrap metal collected from a commercial and industrial customer will be separately stored in the scrap metal container and transferred to a 3rd party permitted metal recycler.

Temperature monitoring through the sanitisation stage is monitored by the probes within the G-Com system which can be viewed remotely. Other waste piles are actively managed, monitored & recorded as part of the PAS100QP process.

All biowaste stockpiles of waste which are stored for longer than 7 days in the main reception bays and all wastes outside in stockpiles shall be temperature monitored each evening during working hours.

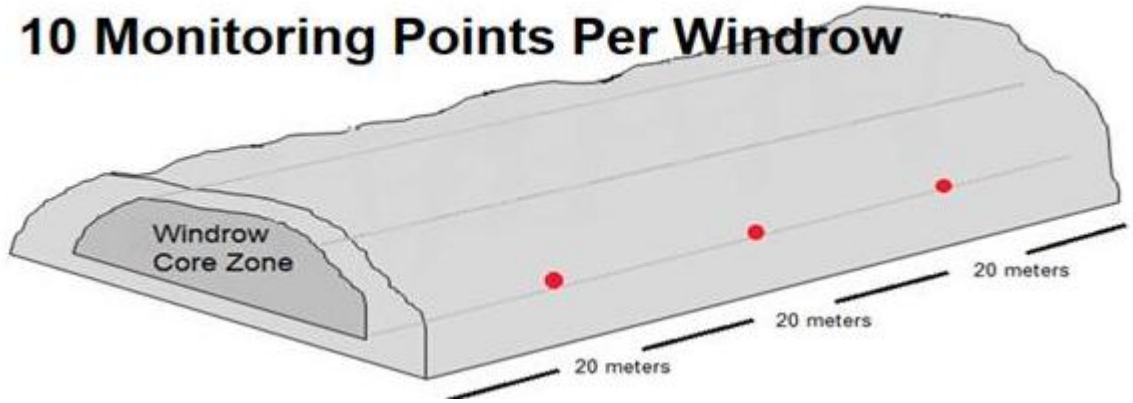
Every stoickpile of incoming green waste shall be separately monitoired at 1 per 250m^3 intervals

The temperature checklist shall be reviewed every morning by the site management team and technical team.

Monitoring during the active phase of composting is undertaken by a equipment is called the which comprises electronic measurement devices

Windrow monitoring details other waste piles are monitored using temperature probes & water can be added to reduce the temperature of the product. Daily and weekly monitoring is recorded. It may be necessary in very hot weather to add moisture to the windrows during the composting process. If this is required, it will be recorded on the batch monitoring sheets as required by PAS100QP.

Windrows are monitored weekly at 1 per 250m^3 sample points



Bays of non-Biowaste, such as general waste of DMR shall be visually checked daily and a record maintained in the site diary. Should any loads sit in the designated storage areas for greater than the storage limit mentioned in this FPP daily monitoring shall be implemented with a temperature probe.

Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

1) Forecasting, alert levels and triggers

We subscribe to the UKHSA/Met Office Heat-Health Alert (HHA) service for our region. Alerts (Yellow/Amber/Red) are emailed to managers and displayed in the weighbridge office.

Yellow = preparedness; Amber = enhanced controls; Red = maximum controls.

Trigger to activate this plan: any Yellow HHA (or higher), or a forecast indicating prolonged high daytime temperatures and sustained warm nights. **We also have an on site weather monitoring station**

2) General controls (**always apply,** intensified in heat)

Maintain ≥6 m separation between combustible piles and between piles and buildings/the site perimeter; keep access routes clear for plant and the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS).

Stockpiles shall continue to be monitored each day with increases as below when temperature triggers are met.

Turning may be increased when required to maintain convection into free air space and encourage heat loss in prolonged weather conditions and shall be done based on temperature of internal piles. When 75+ unshredded stockpiles shall be turned.

Keep sources of ignition (hot works, charging points, smoking areas, refuelling) well away from combustible storage; enforce permit-to-work and supervision.

Stock control: Bring forward FIFO so the oldest/warmest stock is processed or loaded out first. Reduce pile height/volume where practicable to allow for a greater surface area to volume ratio.

Monitoring: Increase probe frequency for higher-risk piles (wood, oversize, reception organics). Record in monitoring records and the site diary. Should temperatures increase to over 40 degrees monitoring shall be increased to twice per day.

Water readiness: Check hydrants/hose reels, top up bowsers, position misting lines near susceptible piles. Make and keep appropriate records

Pile management: Split any piles showing elevated temperatures; turn early (morning) to shed heat; for organics, maintain target moisture.

Plant & parking: Park mobile plant away from combustible waste and out of direct sun where possible; clear radiators/guards of fluff; fit/inspect spark arrestors where specified. Machines shall be blown out daily if temperature exceeds 35 degrees C.

3) Specific controls by material type

Organics (reception/windrows):

Maintain FIFO (aim for ≤48 h in reception under normal operation). Turn earlier in the day; apply water to maintain process moisture; avoid surface crusts by raking/turning. If temperatures exceed trigger bands, turn and water and record actions in diary and weekly checks

Wood & biomass: Increase probe rounds (mid-day and late afternoon); avoid creating large mixed piles; dispatch dried product at least weekly. Keep loaders from idling adjacent to piles; ensure hot exhausts do not face stored wood.

Screened plastics/RDF/DMR: Keep in sheeted containers/bays with airflow; minimise residence time (book haulage at 70–80% full). Avoid storing clear film bales in prolonged direct sun where practical.

4) Evidence and records we keep

Monitoring records: Extra temperature (time, location/bay, values, action taken).

Operational changes: Site diary entries for advanced FIFO and daily monitoring, turned/split piles and additional fire-watch rounds.

Water readiness: Hydrant/hose/bowser checks (date/time, status), misting activation records.

Non-conformance & actions: Any exceedance of internal triggers recorded with immediate corrective measures.

5) Links to other FPP sections

Separation distances & access – remain at ≥6 m; do not compromise fire breaks when re-shaping piles.

Quarantine & hot loads – move any heating/smoking load immediately and smother with inert if required.

Training – hot-weather toolbox talk issued at first Yellow alert each season; sign-off retained.

Review – after any Amber/Red period, carry out a debrief and update this section if improvements are identified.

Waste bale storage

RDF bale storage arrangement

The site will store RDF bales only in the designated RDF bale storage area shown on the FPP layout plan. The activity is storage only. No shredding, treatment, baling or wrapping of RDF bales will be undertaken in this area.

The storage area is designed as 25 potential stockpile positions, of which only 24 will be used for routine storage at any one time. One stockpile position will always be retained free and available for quarantine, isolation or emergency movement of bales. This provides quarantine capacity equal to 100% of the largest RDF bale stockpile, which is above the Environment Agency FPP guidance requirement for quarantine capacity to hold at least 50% of the largest pile.

See appendix 9 for layout and location details describing the pile layout stacking and sizes.

Each RDF bale stockpile will be limited to:

Parameter	Limit
Maximum stockpile footprint	6 m x 14 m
Maximum height	4 bales high
Maximum volume	268 m³
Approximate bale size	1 m x 1 m x 1 m
Maximum bales per stockpile	268 bales
Maximum active stockpiles	24
Quarantine / spare stockpile	1 full-size stockpile position

The total routine storage capacity is therefore 24 active stockpiles, giving 6,432 m³ of RDF bale storage. This mirrors the operating techniques, which identify 24 stockpiles of 268 m³ each, with each stockpile formed in a pyramid arrangement and separated by 6 m fire breaks.

Separation distances and access

A minimum 6 m separation distance will be maintained:

- between each RDF bale stockpile;
- between RDF bale stockpiles and other waste storage areas;
- between the outer RDF bale stockpiles and the site boundary;
- between RDF bale stockpiles and buildings, plant parking areas, fuel storage, smoking areas or other combustible or flammable materials.

No other waste operations will be undertaken within 6 m of the RDF bale storage area. The 6 m fire breaks will be kept clear at all times to allow inspection, mobile plant access, and access for the Fire and Rescue Service. This is consistent with the submitted RDF operating techniques.

he RDF bale storage area has been designed so that all stockpiles remain accessible by mobile plant and Fire and Rescue Service vehicles at all times, including during full operational capacity

Bale acceptance and condition

Only wrapped RDF bales made from authorised/appropriate material compliant with EWC 19 12 10, will be accepted into the RDF bale storage area. Bales will be inspected on arrival before being placed into storage.

Bales will only be accepted where they are:

- consistent with the waste description and permit;
- wrapped in suitable bale wrap/film, minimum 6-ply or equivalent;
- sufficiently intact to prevent water ingress, odour release, pest access and loss of contents;
- of suitable shape and density to allow safe stacking and handling;
- not visibly heating, smoking, leaking, torn open or otherwise damaged.

Damaged bales will either be rejected, returned for re-wrapping, patched where appropriate, or placed into the quarantine stockpile pending removal or corrective action.

The RDF operating techniques already provide that damaged bales will be assessed and moved to temporary storage or quarantine where the wrap is damaged to the point that material could escape.

Stock rotation and maximum storage time

RDF bales will be managed using a clear first-in, first-out stock rotation system. Bales will be placed into designated stockpiles by reference to date of receipt, batch, source site and intended off-take/customer where relevant.

Each stockpile will have a clear identifier, and records will be maintained through the weighbridge system and site diary. Records will include date received, source, carrier, quantity, storage location, and date removed. A identification board will be maintained either physically or electronically indicating the storage location number and age of each stack including the last time it was moved. This is very similar to the way the windrows are tracked now so the systems are already in place for this to occur naturally.

Bales will be removed in date order unless there is a specific environmental or fire-prevention reason to prioritise a more recent bale, for example where damage, heating or instability is identified.

The maximum storage time for RDF bales will be 3 months from receipt, unless a shorter period is required by the permit, contract, or operational instruction. The site will not accept further bales where doing so would exceed the approved storage capacity, compromise separation distances, or prevent FIFO rotation.

Acceptance of RDF bales shall cease where there is insufficient permitted storage capacity available, where fire breaks cannot be maintained, or where an incident prevents safe operation of the RDF storage area.

Quarantine stockpile

One full-size RDF bale stockpile position will always be retained empty and available for quarantine. This space will be the same size as the largest routine RDF bale stockpile, namely 268 m³.

This means the RDF bale storage area provides quarantine capacity equal to 100% of the largest RDF bale stockpile. This is greater than the Environment Agency FPP guidance requirement to provide quarantine capacity for at least 50% of the largest pile, with 6 m separation around the quarantined waste.

The quarantine position may be transitory, meaning the specific empty stockpile position may change as stock is rotated, but at least one full-size position will always be kept clear. This approach is already described in the RDF operating techniques, which state that 25 stockpile spaces are provided but only 24 will be used, with the 25th retained for quarantine.

The quarantine stockpile may be used for:

- damaged bales;
- suspect bales;
- bales requiring return to the producer;
- bales showing signs of heating, smoke, deformation or leakage;
- bales requiring isolation following inspection.

Where a bale is actively smoking or burning, the incident controller will decide whether it is safer to move the affected bale to the RDF quarantine space, move it to the wider site fire quarantine area, or fight the fire in situ. This decision will be based on the scale of the incident, wind direction, access, radiant heat, plant availability and advice from the Fire and Rescue Service.

Fire detection, inspection and monitoring

The RDF bale storage area will be visually inspected at least daily during site operations. Checks will include:

- condition of bale wrap;
- evidence of heating, smoke, steam, deformation or collapse;
- signs of odour, pests, litter or loss of containment;

- fire break integrity;
- stockpile height and footprint;
- availability of the quarantine stockpile;
- condition of kerbs, surfacing, drainage and penstock controls;
- access for mobile plant and emergency response.

During hot weather or prolonged sunny conditions, additional checks will be undertaken, with particular attention to solar heating of exposed bales. Where practical, bales will be positioned and rotated to avoid unnecessary long-term storage in the most exposed locations.

Any bale or stockpile giving cause for concern will be isolated, monitored and either removed from site, returned for re-wrapping, or moved to quarantine.

Ignition source control

No smoking, hot works, grinding, welding, cutting, battery charging, refuelling or plant parking will be permitted within the RDF bale storage area, except for mobile plant actively loading, unloading, inspecting or responding to an incident.

Mobile plant will not be left parked adjacent to RDF bale stockpiles when not in use. Plant used in the area will be subject to daily pre-use checks and planned preventative maintenance. Any plant with fuel, oil or hydraulic leaks will be removed from service until repaired.

Surface water, drainage and firewater containment

The RDF bale storage area will be constructed on impermeable concrete surfacing with kerbed edges. The area will drain to a sealed drainage system. The drainage system will be isolated from other site drainage by a lockable penstock or equivalent isolation valve.

Under normal operations, any water collected from the RDF bale storage area will be retained within the contained site drainage system and transferred to contained storage for reuse or disposal as appropriate.

In the event of a fire, the penstock will be closed to isolate the RDF bale storage drainage area. Firewater and runoff will therefore be retained within the sealed drainage system and prevented from discharging to other operational areas, surface water systems, land or water. This follows the approach in the RDF operating techniques, which state that the area will have impermeable concrete surfacing and sealed drainage to capture leachate/runoff and prevent it entering the surface water drainage infrastructure.

The containment arrangements will be managed in line with the principles of CIRIA C736, with impermeable surfacing, sealed joints where relevant, contained drainage, kerbed containment and controlled isolation of potentially contaminated water.

Housekeeping

The RDF bale storage area will be kept tidy and free from loose combustible waste. Any loose RDF, wrap, film or debris will be removed promptly and placed in a suitable container or returned to the appropriate waste stream.

The storage area will be swept or cleaned as required to prevent the build-up of combustible material, litter or residues. Daily housekeeping checks will be recorded in the site diary. The operating techniques also require daily stock monitoring and regular sweeping to prevent residues being left on site.

Fire response

If heating, smoke or fire is identified within the RDF bale storage area, the following actions will be taken where safe to do so:

- stop deliveries and movements into the RDF bale storage area;
- raise the alarm and notify the site manager/incident controller;
- keep people away from the affected area;
- maintain or create a minimum 6 m separation around the affected bale or stockpile;
- move unaffected bales away from the incident where safe and practicable;
- use the empty RDF quarantine stockpile, or wider site quarantine area, to isolate suspect or affected bales;
- close the drainage penstock to contain firewater;
- deploy site water supplies and firefighting equipment only where safe to do so;
- contact the Fire and Rescue Service where required;
- notify the Environment Agency in accordance with permit requirements.

The wider site FPP already includes multiple quarantine areas, water supplies, pumped drainage and procedures for moving, spreading, dousing and cooling affected waste.

CCTV & Security

The area shall be covered by all angles by CCTV. The site benefits as indicated in this plan from a 24/7/365 security guard who performs hourly night patrols around the whole site, this shall be maintained.

Manage waste piles

Storing waste materials in their largest form

All wastes shall be stored in their largest forms including materials destined for green waste compost or biomass fuel. This means we will only shred and stockpile fuel or feedstock as is required to maintain the process with the required redundancy.

Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

Waste stream	**Location** (must match site plan)	**How it is stored** For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	**Max. length / m**	**Max. width / m**	**Max. height / m**	**Volume / m^3**	**Max. time it will be stored**
CAT3 Biodegradable Waste	Reception Bays	3 x wall segregated bays	20	12.5	3	750	14 days
Green Waste Stockpile	Biomass	Separated stockpiles	20	12.5	4	750	3 months
DMR	Transfer Barn	Designated concrete bays	20	15	4	750	3 months
Windrows	Maturation pads	Windrows (Actively Managed)	200	12	3	3600 (pyramid)	N/A Actively Managed
Waste Wood (shred)	Biomass	Stockpiles	12	12	3	450	3 months
Oversize >150mm	Various	Stockpiles	14	14	4	750	3 months

Waste stream	**Location** (must match site plan)	**How it is stored** For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	**Max. length / m**	**Max. width / m**	**Max. height / m**	**Volume / m^3**	**Max. time it will be stored**
RDF (Recovered from compost)	RDF Bay	Enclosed bay	13	15	4	750	3 months
Unshred Wood for Biomass	Stockpile (>150mm)	stockpile	20	12.5	4	750	3 months
Bails	Bail Store	Stockpiles – rotated as per section	6	14	4	268	3 months

Biomass is generally very high carbon content and therefore does not generate significant heat potential. The material is regularly processed and used as fuel in terms of waste wood. The stockpiles shall be used as per the FIFO principal and will not sit for longer than 1 month before being moved or used.

Pile dimensions, volumes and separation distances for biomass

The recommendations within the FPP Guidance in relation to stockpile sizes are proposed to be met on this site. Stockpile volumes of waste stored are less than the recommendations included within the FPP Guidance.

Storage areas are lettered to easily identify waste on the Site Layout Plan. Please see table 4-5 summarises combustible waste storage area sizes and maximum individual pile sizes, the volume for each waste type and the maximum storage times.

A maximum pile height of 4m for combustible waste will be enforced in accordance with the FPP Guidance. The minimum separation distance for combustible waste stockpiles stored, where waste is not stored within a bay or container is 6m.

Particle size

Shredding is undertaken on site, although combustible wastes are stored in their largest form prior to processing on site.

Storage bays, skips and containers.

The IVC reception as shown on plans has 6m gaps between each reception bay and the outdoor green waste area is not in a bay however there is only one pile at a time and always less than 750m^3 and is 6m from any other material. All other wastes adhere to recommended EA guidance, although actively managed composting in stabilisation does not need a specific gap between windrows.

The reception storage bays are constructed of concrete formed walls in line with A1 fire rated construction. There are other bays on site that are formed using concrete Lego block product which are A1 fire rated. For clarity they are not sealed as such, but they are so tightly inter-locked daylight cannot be seen between the blocks.

Biomass feed storage

It can be seen in the images below that the fuel for the biomass boilers is stored in the feed hoppers and fed automatically into the boilers.

Figure 6-1: Biomass feed hoppers

Each hopper holds 50m^3 and each boiler consumes between 0.5-0.9m^3 per hour depending on heat demand therefore as a minimum consumes approximately 12m^3 per 24 hours, 24m^3 for both boilers.

Dried product ends up in the 2 open ended bays 10x9m x4m high constructed from A1 fire-proof Lego blocks. The dried waste is stacked such that it fits in with an area of 8 x7m and maximum height of 4m with a maximum total volume of 224m^3 in each bay. Each bay will be completely cleared at least once a week.

A 6m separation distance is not enforced between skips/containers as waste that is stored within skips/containers are stored in small quantities. The combined volume of skips/containers without a 6m separation distance is significantly below the maximum storage volumes stated in the FPP Guidance. As such, skips/containers with no six-metre separation distance are considered as one stockpile in this FPP. Skips/containers are roll on / roll off, easily accessible and can be moved in the event of a fire.

Where maximum pile sizes do not apply

Compost production

The compost production SOP can be found in appendix 6 which is included in this pack. This is the Standard Operating Procedure for compost which describes all controls for the actively managed phase including temperature monitoring and turning, management of composting parameters and batch layout. In general

All windrows in the stabilisation phase must be turned a minimum of 4 times, typically 6 times, during their minimum 6-week period. Operatives have been briefed on SOP- Windrow Management Standard Operating Procedure. This SOP sets out how we record the turns and how it gets communicated to the office who insert the information on the Batch Formation and Monitoring Sheet.

No more than 2 windrows will be consolidated during the stabilisation phase. At all times windrows will comply with permit / FPP conditions including the Working Plan or Management System and PAS100QP i.e. heights and widths. (For clarity during stabilisation windrow mass will reduce over time and the ability to combine windrows without breach of size stipulation is possible).

Windrows are monitored weekly as per the SOP and visually checked daily.

Stockpile probing	Trigger temperatures
Between 2200 and 0600	If the temperature in any of the stockpiles of wood chips or waste in the transfer and treatment building exceed 60°C or the stockpiles in the biomass drying bays exceed 85°C then these stockpiles are probed every hour to monitor temperature increase/decrease until the temperature drops back below the trigger temperatures.

The purpose of the FPP is to prevent fires occurring in the first place, this is done by assessing risk of any given material and clearly the longer the potentially combustible material is stored the greater the risk and the consequences of a fire increase the greater the volume stored. In terms of non-compostable wastes, all volumes are stored within buildings or receptacles apart from hard-core and rubble

To minimise the risk of fire from self-combustion or any other cause, regular temperature checks are carried out when the site is closed to normal daily operations as detailed below on stockpiles. Nightly stockpile temperature checks shall be added to the biomass temperature check sheets, and this shall be done at the same time.

All stockpiles shall be checked as per the permit monitoring requirement in table S3.3 for temperature and moisture if they remain on site before being processed. This will be undertaken by staff using a temperature probe and checking through the material conducting squeeze tests at one per 250m^3

Continued monitoring of the temperature of any quarantined material will be undertaken on a regular basis and an assessment made of any damaged material that cannot be reprocessed once cooled, which will be disposed of in a compliant manner.

All stockpiles of incoming green waste shall be monitored for temperature daily prior to processing except for the material internally in bays on, two and three.

To minimise the risk of fire starting in the waste stockpiles the following measures are applied:
A 1.5 metre probe, shown below (or similar), is inserted its full length to test the temperature of the material within the biomass areas and any oversize stockpiles.

Temperature probe

Lithium-ion batteries

Lithium-ion batteries have the potential to explode when damaged, punctured or overheated and are a significant potential ignition source for fires on waste sites.

Site operatives are vigilant of items that may contain Lithium-ion batteries when processing in-coming waste, any discovered will be separated and stored separately to other combustible waste types.

Lithium-ion batteries will be stored in quarantine within a container and under weatherproof covering.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

There are currently no wastes on site which contain POPS.

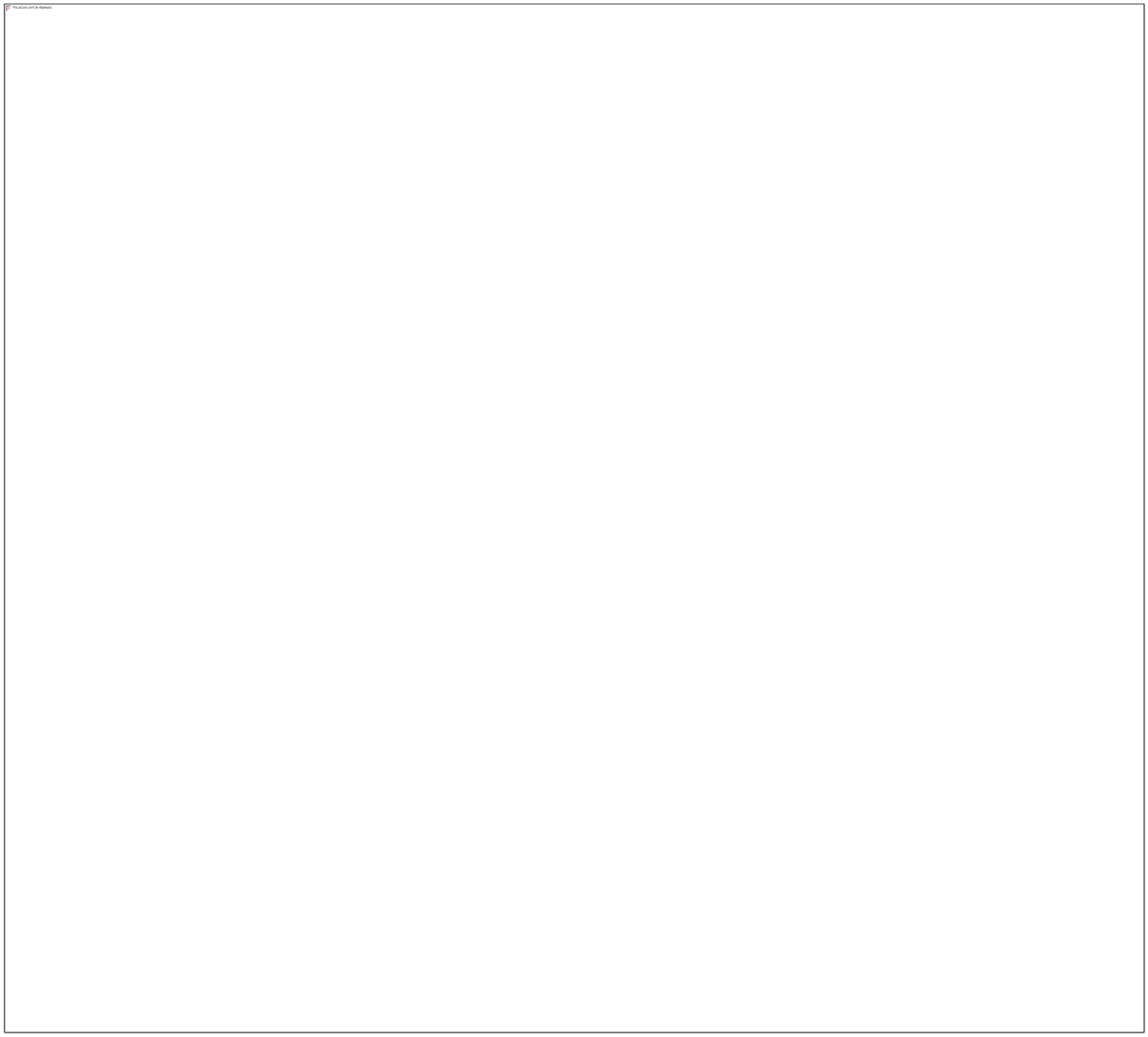
Prevent fire spreading

Separation distances

Where material is not in the actively managed phase it shall be separated by 6m gaps between stockpiles as per the FPP guidance.

Fire walls construction standards

Bay wall construction is in line with A1 fire rated standards across the site as all of the bay structures for containment are concrete. The reception storage bays are constructed of concrete formed walls in line with A1 fire rated construction methods. There are other bays on site that are formed using concrete Lego block product which are A1 fire rated as shown in the certification below. For clarity they are not sealed as such but they are so tightly interlocked daylight cannot be seen between the blocks.



Storing waste in bays

We store small amounts of transferred waste in bays within the barn waste transfer area. We also store waste in bays around the rest of the site such as incoming food and green waste. We manage these bays to ensure the principles in the FPP guidance are met. This is by:

- Carrying out frequent stock rotation. This is done by following the FIFO principles as discussed in the First In First Out part of this plan. We have listed these FIFO methos below in detail:
    - Reception area bays comprising of 3 x bays of 750m^3 volume each separated by A1 rated concrete walls. The material is delivered to the front of the bay and removed from the back. Therefore, the oldest material is always dealt with first

    - Bays of DMR are reduced in tonnage each week to a target of a single remaining load which means that each bay is reduced significantly each week. Enough to allow for material at the rear to be brought forward for loading out.
- The batching process for the IVC is constant throughout the working day as the site operates 24 hours a day. Should any bays remain full for longer than 7 days, temperature probing shall be undertaken and recorded on the stockpile monitoring record.
- Bays in the DMR are set out so as they are stand alone and not next to each other so the risk of flames jumping walls is eliminated
- Bays of green and food waste will be maintained at 1m freeboard
- All wastes are accessible and can be moved to the designated quarantine rapidly using on site machinery. The main quarantine area is designed so as items can be doused effectively using multiple hoses. See the quarantine section for this plan for further details.

Quarantine area

Quarantine area location and size

The site has 3 designated quarantine areas for major incidents shown on the site layout plan below:

a. the two largest quarantine areas shown are 20m x 25m x 4m and 25 x 20 x 4m in size to enable safe management of waste from a burning maximum waste pile of 750m3 . this is over and above the FPP requirement

b. the third area is off of impermeable surfacing and would only be used should the necessity of the situation require this action and it was pre-agreed with the EA as being the lowest risk solution to an issue at the time of the incident.

Guidance requires the area to be large enough to cope with 50% of the largest pile so clearly 2 x 2000m^3 provides sufficient volume. We recognise that the wet food and green wastes in the reception could be 750m3 and that if this wet waste were to catch fire this would need 375m3 so the area is still large enough. It is worth stressing that for the organic reception that food and green wastes have moisture content typically over 50% and with processing time of 7 days the risk of fire is negligible. The 3 x quarantine areas located on site are over 6m + away from any combustible material and easily accessible from all sides and within easy reach of the lagoons or pumped water systems system to provide a water source for firefighting. The site also has booms that can be readily deployed to retain any fire water. If a fire were to break out in a waste pile, the burning waste would be moved to one of the

quarantine areas where it would be spread out and soaked with water until fully extinguished. This area will not be used for rejected waste and will only ever be used in the event of a fire emergency.

How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

Purpose
To safely isolate, cool and extinguish burning or heating wastes while preventing fire-spread and containing firewater/run-off.

Quarantine area – facilities

- Two high-pressure hose lines for continuous dousing.
- Pumped drainage to contained storage (bunded/sumped with pumped transfer to a designated lagoon) to prevent polluted run-off to drains/land.
- Sized to accept significant amounts of material (see Site Layout Plan for capacity and access routes).
- Always kept clear during incidents for immediate use; access wide enough for 360° excavator/loader and FRS appliances. This area is used daily as a wash down bay for plant and equipment.

Activation triggers

Use the quarantine area immediately if any of the following occur:

- Visible smoke/flame or sustained elevated temperature in an easily movable pile, container, or skip. And moving to this central area is the most effective control solution
- A “hot load” identified at reception may be tipped here
- Adjacent non-burning stock is at risk due to radiant heat or ember spread.

Roles and initial actions (first 5–10 minutes)

1. Incident Controller (IC) (Site Manager or deputy) takes charge, initiates emergency call if required, and coordinates plant and people. The IC will assess if moving material to the QA is the most appropriate for this situation or weather a fire should be fought in situ. A larger fire is more likely to be fought in situ due to the fact opening a stockpile causes a faster burn.
2. Isolate area & cordon: Stop tipping/processing in the affected zone; keep ≥6 m clear around the incident; move parked plant and fuel sources away upwind.
3. Prepare quarantine bay: Confirm hoses live and drainage pump running to contained storage; place inert material (from the inert bay) nearby for smothering if needed.
4. Brief plant operator(s): Confirm the route to quarantine, speed limits, and placement plan.

Method A – Use as a dousing/extinguishing bay (for burning/smouldering loads)

1. Move the affected load (bucket/grab as appropriate) directly to quarantine using the agreed clean route, avoiding spillage.
2. Spread thinly in the bay to expose hot cores; maintain separation from any other quarantined material.
3. Douse and cool: Apply water mist/jet via the two HP hoses. Alternate douse → rake/turn → douse until steam/smoke subsides.
4. Smother if needed: Blanket persistent hot spots with inert material (soil/sand/aggregate) or water from a monitor or mist to cut oxygen.
5. Continuous containment: Keep drainage pump operating so all firewater is captured in contained storage.
6. Confirm extinction: Use temperature probes/IR thermometer. Re-turn and re-probe after 30–60 minutes; repeat until temperature is stable and below trigger levels.
7. Hold in quarantine until the IC authorises release for reprocessing or removal off-site.

Method B – Use as an isolation bay (to protect non-burning material)

1. Create a safe gap: Relocate at-risk but not burning material from around the fire to the quarantine bay to reinstate firebreaks and remove fuel.
2. Inspect and probe the relocated material. If any section shows elevated temperature, treat that section as per Method A.
3. Maintain separation in quarantine so materials do not cross-heat while parked.
4. Return or remove: Once the incident is controlled, move unaffected quarantined material back to its designated bay or load out in line with stock rotation.

Environmental protection and water management

- Run-off control: All water used for dousing must be captured via the quarantine drainage and pumped to contained storage (tank/lagoons as designated).
- No uncontrolled discharge. Inspect bunds/sumps frequently during the incident.
- Waste handling: Fire-damaged or waterlogged waste is managed as waste for recovery/disposal where possible composting or continued use in the recycling process.

Stand-down, monitoring and re-entry

- Fire-watch: Maintain periodic re-checks (e.g., 1-, 2-, 4- and 8-hours post-extinction) with probe/IR to confirm no re-ignition.
- Housekeeping: Remove residual inert smothering layers separately; sweep/clear the quarantine bay; verify drainage screens and sump are clear; record any maintenance required.

- Inventory control: Update weighbridge/diary with materials moved to/from quarantine and any load-out undertaken to reduce on-site inventory.

Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

Any items stored temporarily in this area would be plant machinery. This can be moved in minutes and with little notice.

Detecting fires

Detection systems in use

The biomass area has flame IR detection and smoke detection in the building and uses a mobile network connection to alert a call centre which then alerts the on-call duty mobile. The system is installed in line with the requirements of BS 5839 and is maintained as per manufacturers requirements. The certificate for installation and commissioning is attached as an appendix 7. Flame detectors are as below:

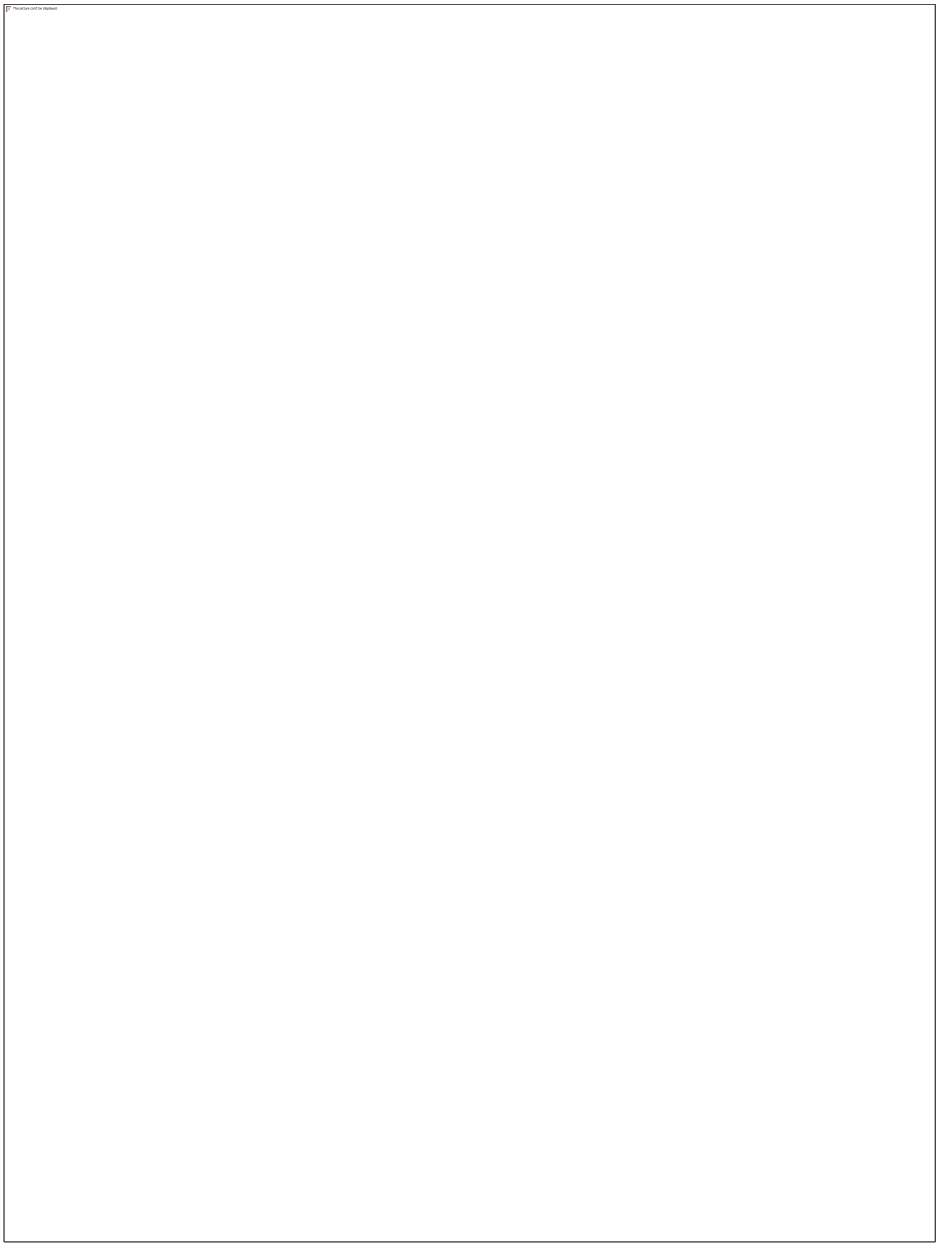


Figure 7 - IR detectors

The system incorporates a fire wire-based suppression system in control box with CO_2 based extinguishers. This system is in all the control panels in the biomass area and is a CNC control panel which includes a 2KG 3M Novec1230 Indirect Automatic Fire Suppression System that is subject to annual service.

The fire system covers the boiler house where the main risk lies, and the boilers have the following devices fitted to prevent fire from backflowing out of the combustion chambers.

- Flap covered flame arrest and material brakes which are mechanically automatic in the case of a fire
- Water dump on thermo-mechanical flame detection. Putting water into the fuel feed

line stopping any backflow of fire. IE a heat conducting wire would heat up in event of fire and release a mechanical trigger which douses the fuel feed from a water reservoir

The back burn protection damper is used as protection from back (according to TRVB H 118. TRVB H 118 is an Austrian Technical Guideline for Preventive Fire Protection specifically for automatic wood-fired heating systems (chip/pellet). It sets minimum fire-safety requirements) and is mounted between extraction and stoker auger. This damper closes during shut down or control-induced interrupted operation of the facility as well as during a power outage. The damper blade is connected with the drive shaft by a welded joint on a damper pipe. The shaft sits on dustproof bearings on both ends and is secured of axial shift by a welded shim. The damper shaft is driven by a spring-return actuator.

Certification for the systems

Fire systems are certified to n BS 5839-1: 2017 'Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings. Code of practice for design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of systems in non-domestic premises

Commissioning certificate can be found in appendix 7

Other detection

Envar Composting implements the following measures to minimise the likelihood of a fire occurring during non-operational hours:

- Fire watch and night security staff carry out regular fire checks
- CCTV feed is recorded and stored for 7 days and can be monitored remotely as required by operational staff for any signs of fires.
- Fire detectors connected to mobile networks. Including the biomass optical system
- Electrical cabinets have fixed internal detection via a heat wire set up which is connected to the site wide fire system. Any electrical fires in the GiCOM tunnel system are covered by this system which is approved to the appropriate BS

Suppressing fires

Suppression systems in use

There are no suppression systems in place further to those described in the biomass detection systems above. The composting tunnels themselves have sprinklers in each one, but they are not for fire suppression they would work in the same way.

Firefighting techniques

Active firefighting

In the event of a fire at the site all incoming deliveries in transit for the period during and directly after an incident will be diverted to another suitably permitted locally.

Any vehicles in the processing of delivering waste to the site at the time of the incident will be required to evacuate site and directed to a safe location in the wider area.

The number sensitive receptors within a 1km is limited, however any business residents and business in close proximity to the site and in the direct path of the prevailing wind will be notified in the event of a significant incident.

Where deemed necessary the local media will be contacted to inform local residents of the incident and to avoid the area if possible.

Waste outputs and fire damaged waste shall be progressively removed when safe to do so to alternative landfill and waste transfer stations once the material is dampened and there is no likelihood of re-ignition following liaison with the fire service.

Once the fire has been extinguished, and it is safe to do so, checks will be carried out on the structural integrity of any critical infrastructure which may have been in close proximity to the fire and all external surfaces. The site shall not recommence accepting waste until the Fire & Rescue Service and the Environment Agency confirm it is safe to do so and all site infrastructure has been checked

Where necessary the site will be decontaminated using appropriate remediation measures including but not limited to the cleaning down and replacing of surfaces and removal of contaminated fire water run-off, etc.

Inert material used to retain fire water run-off on the impermeable surface and prevent it entering the drainage sump will be tested to assess the level of contamination present. Where

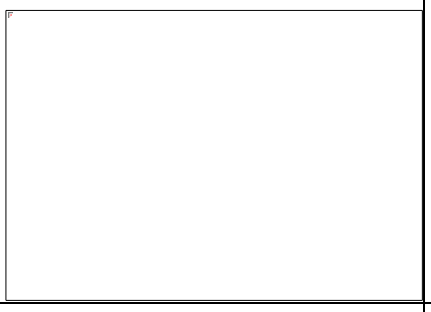
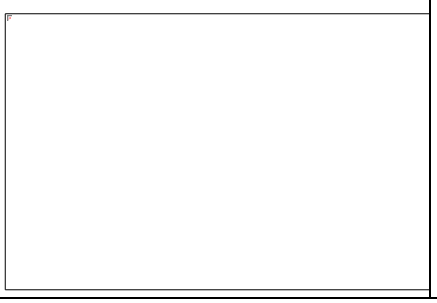
material is free from contamination it will be retained on site, contaminated material will be transferred off site for disposal at a suitably permitted waste facility.

Prior to commencement of operations after an incident a full review of the site's fire prevention measures, operating procedures and emergency procedures will be carried out. The review will include an assessment of the sites performance, the cause of the outbreak and corrective and preventative measures required in order to prevent a similar incident.

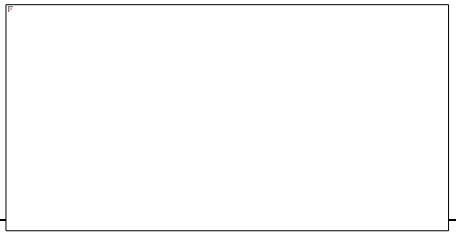
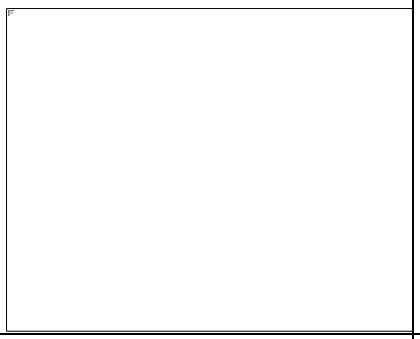
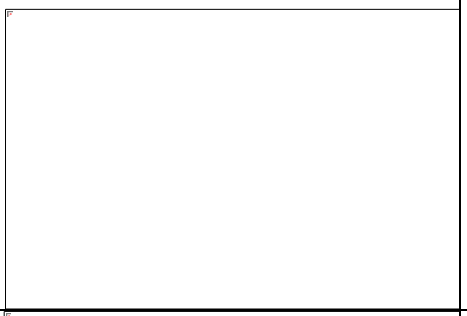
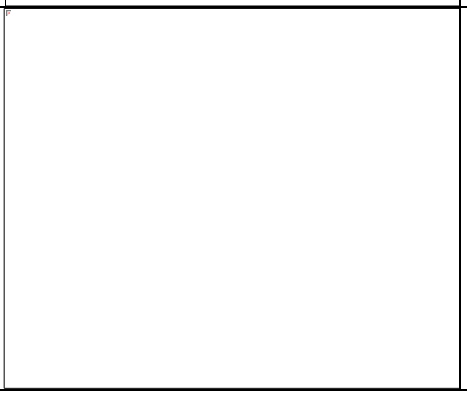
The discharge of fire residues to the surrounding environment will not be permitted.

Any contaminated fire water will be contained and transferred off site for treatment and disposal. For the avoidance of doubt this would be fire water which would be so contaminated with chemicals or other constituents which would make it not suitable for on site re-us. The site has firefighting equipment located in various areas. The equipment is maintained and serviced as per HSE & manufacturers recommendations. A list of the equipment is shown in the table below:

Table 1 - firefighting equipment

Equipment type	Location	Image	Comments
Fire extinguishers	All built up areas. Mobile equipment		Inspected weekly. Serviced annually
Foam hose reel	Kiverco screening plant		Inspected weekly. Serviced annually
Reception high pressure hoses	3 x 5 bar high pressure water hoses		350,000l water capacity

Site wash tank	5 bar high pressure water hose		30,000l capacity and capable of moving water at up to 90l/s (at 50l/s is equivalent to 3,000l/m.
Irrigation reel	Mobile to deliver spray water		Pumped from plenum or lagoons
Drench system	Biomass storage shed		Kept full of water
Fire reel hose systems	2 x fire reel hose systems on site		Mains water fed 1 at the biomass shed 1 at the Old reception sheds

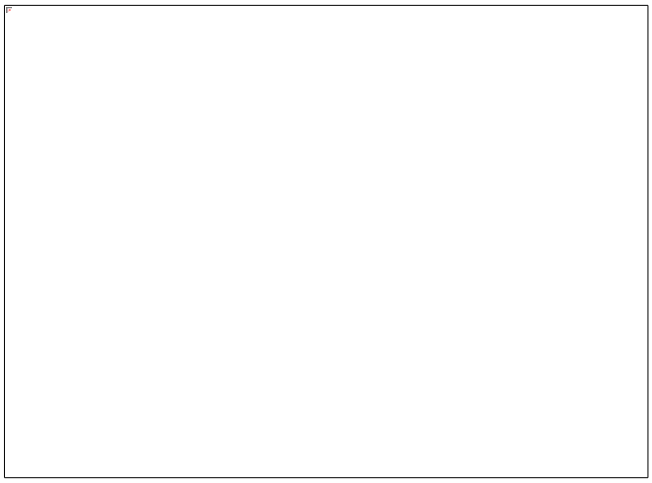
Site water pump	workshop		Output of 3,000 l/m
Electric site irrigation pump	Fixed in center site above plenum		Output of 10,000l/m
Fixed irrigation heads	11x 4-inch fixed irrigation heads to deliver water at the end of the site		Pumped from plenum or lagoons
Mobile bowser tanker	20,000 liters		Left full of water & can be transported around the site as required
Tractor and tipping trailer	2 x Tractor and tipping trailer		Can move product to the Quarantine areas

Firefighting strategy

Any of the following techniques may be used to fight a fire depending on the material burning, the location, size and other specifics of the fire. The type of control used would be dependent on the communications and guidance, direction and specific authorisation of the EA, local authority and the CFRS.

If a fire is detected within a pile the burning material may be removed from the pile using site plant to the quarantine area where one of the below techniques may be used to extinguish the fire. Alternatively, material surrounding the burning material may be removed to the quarantine area to create fire brakes and the fire then fought in situ.

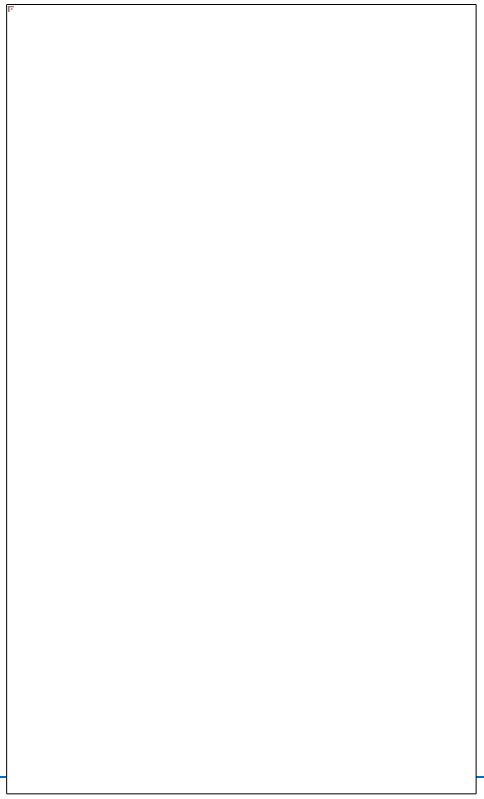
Cambridge site has also procured specialist firefighting equipment from a supplier of the UK fire services in order to be better prepared as shown below:



DELTA firefighting handheld gun

The 1-40 bar DELTA firefighting handheld gun for direct attack of a fire from a safe distance with a spray or jet manipulated by a twist nozzle with instantaneous coupling.

Hydrant standpipe



Instantaneous couplings are easy to put together and release in all circumstances compared to Bauer. They are more expensive but more reliable when time is limited. They can also be connected under pressure more easily.

The provision of this equipment means Envar can connect to the hydrants around the site if needs be to deliver water or directly fight a fire.

The pressure of the hydrants has been tested by Water Direct and is adequate for this system. The hydrant on Bluntisham Road can deliver 350 l/m at 2 bar pressure.

The hydrant on the B1060 can deliver 500 l/m at 2 bar pressure. The strategy used would depend on guidance from the CFRS.

Quench pool

Making a pool of water at least 1 foot deep by using plant machinery on site to create a bund of compost filled with water. Burning material dug out is then pushed around in the water until extinguished and then stockpiled elsewhere.

Direct spray

Jetting water from hose or bowser directly onto the surface of a fire.

Dig and Wet

Removal of material from a burning pile and spreading on the floor to be deluged in water from a bowser, hose or spray.

Controlled Burn

Allowing a segregated pile of material to burn itself out in a controlled manner.

Assisted Burn

Aerating a pile of material to enhance burn temperature and limit smoke reducing the time a fire is likely to burn for.

Move and quarantine – with quench pool

Separation distances will be maintained within the material, should a material be on fire it will be moved using the plant machinery as previously detailed into the quarantine area. To prevent further ignition nearby stockpiles will be dampened down with the on-site plant before material is moved and quenched in a "quench pool" set up. This may be in the form of using a tractor and bowser, pump, Fire service equipment or water scooped with the bucket loader. Often it is better to fight a fire in situ and dig away material which is not on fire to create a smaller burnable mass. Then using this material to create a quench pool and follow the steps above for the burning material. This experience was gained first-hand by Envar with the help of the EA and was noted by the EA and Envar as a very effective way of fighting fires of this type, in this material. It is Envar's understanding that the EA have included this method in their response plans & guidance for officers for the future.

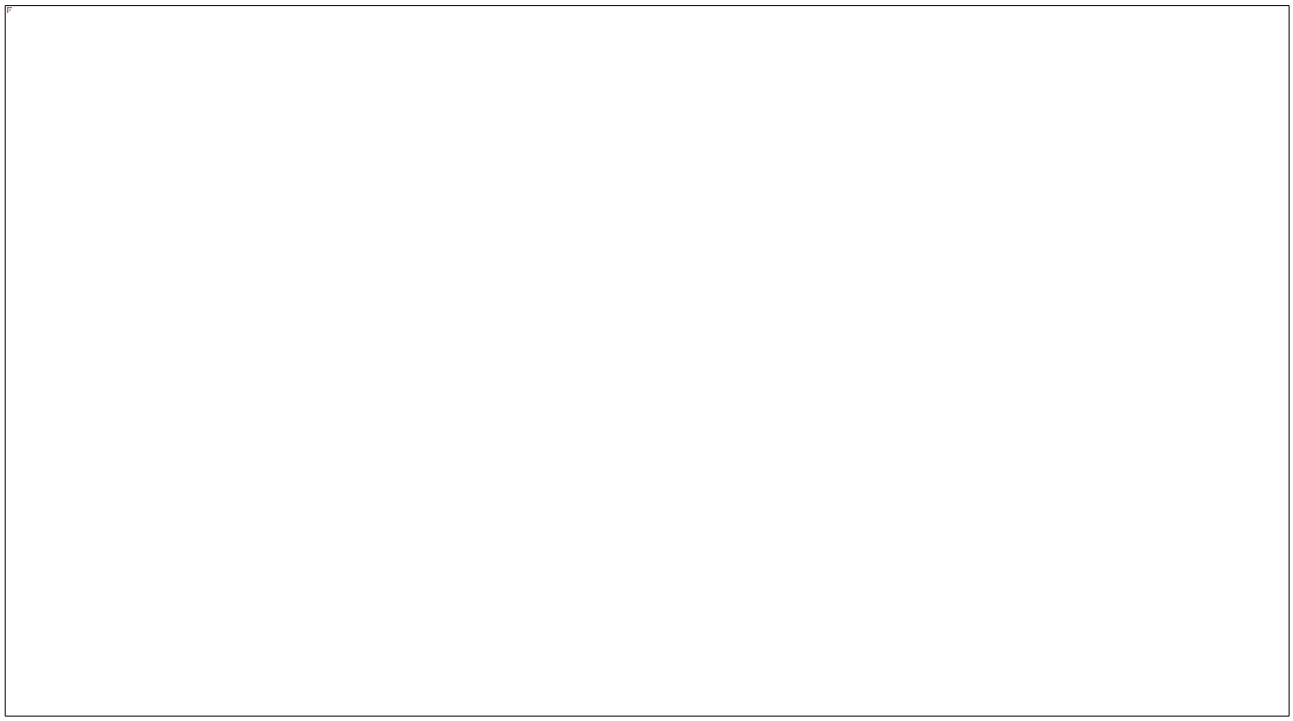
CAFS System

The KIVERCO plant has a foam hose reel system attached serviced annually which can be used for fighting oil and plastic fires. It uses a pressurised foam with mains water on a non-return valve system to supply a firefighting foam which is suitable for this type of fire. It can also be operated in water only mode.

Water supplies

Available water supply

Our fire Hydrants have been tested on the road and will provide significant quantities of water. Testing details included under appendix 4 – testing of hydrants appendix 5 gives confirmation from the water network that we can use their supplies as required with the gear we have on site. Hydrant locations are shown below:



The Cambridge site has approximately 8,500,000 litres of water on site available for fire-fighting under normal circumstances. These calculations are based on needing 6.67 l/m per 1m^3 of waste rounded to nearest whole number (calculation below) for three hours.

The site also has seven incoming water mains which can be called upon all at full mains pressure.

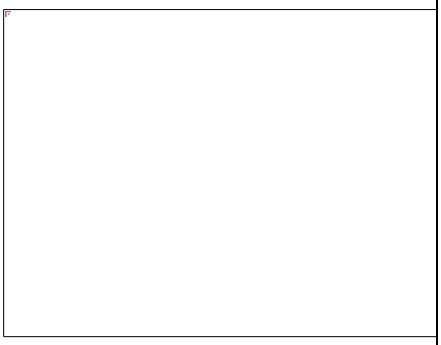
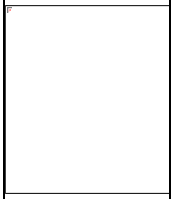
Table 9-2: Available site water

Table 2 - wate capacity at full without hydrant (internal or extenrnal)

Max pile volume (m^3) excluding active phase	Required water supply (l/m)	Overall water supply required over 3 hours (l)	Total water available onsite (l)
750	5,000	900, 450	8,500,000

Firefighting water is available from the following on site sources

Table 5- On site water storage locations

Ref	Site location	Capacity (l)	Image	Comments
1	Underground plenum system	200,000 (200 tons)		Clean water with a freshwater top- up system from the mains or the Water Treatment Plant.
2	Site lagoon system	7,600,000 7600 tons		Lagoon 1-3 site surface water. Lagoon 4 is roof water/ with a freshwater top- up system from the mains or the WTP.
3	Holding tank	 350,000 (350 tons)		Water from roof with a clean water top-up system. This water tank also has a 2.5" water main hydrant attachment on in-

				stantaneous couplings which can supply significant water from the mians in a central site location

Internal 2.5” hydrant – 250lpm

External Bluntisham Road Hydrant – 250lpm

B1060 Hydrant – 350 lpm

Total accessible water supply per min 850lpm

Three hours is 180min or total of 153000l or 153 Tonnes

calculation for required water supply including hydrant flow assuming minimum maintained water levels on site

we assume lagoon 4 is empty and lagoon 123 (linked) are half full.

Maximum pile volume in cubic metres	**Water supply needed in litres per minute**	**Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres**	**Total water available on site in litres (min)**
1000	Pile volume x 6.67	1,200,600	4,260,000

Considering the above there is 4 x the amount of water available on site as is needed even when we consider all tanks to be empty and lagoon 4 completely dry after significant dry spells.

Lagoons 1-3 should be maintained at min 1./4 capacity therefore unless being maintained such as during lagoon clean out which would be undertaken with EA agreement and where other controls are in place.

Managing fire water

Containing the run-off from fire water

Envar take all steps that are reasonably practicable to minimise pollution from fire water entering surface waters or into the ground. The site layout has been built so all surface water runs to the onsite drainage which will flow back to the site lagoon systems 1-3 which have a combined capacity to hold 4,800,000l plus a secondary containment of 3,300,000l in lagoon 4. This is more than adequate to contain the less than 1,200,000l of water that could theoretically be used to put out a fire in the largest pile.

The site has its own wastewater treatment plant that automatically discharges clean treated water to the ditch or returns it to the site for re-use. The flow of discharge is at a constant rate of approximately 4m^3/hr and is recorded by a digital flow metre. The discharge can be shut off by trained staff and if necessary, the whole plant can be turned off and isolated. The discharge can be shut off both by turning off the discharge pump and as a secondary, shutting the pipe valve. The valve handle can then be removed and locked away so that it is not opened accidentally. The treatment plant will be controlled by trained and competent staff.

The treatment plant can also discharge back to the storage lagoons or plenum to re-use water on site.

Primary containment

All site hard standing and drainage on site are engineered so all water on site will drain back into the site lagoon system, where it will be contained until tested and remediated through the site water treatment plant or taken off site by dedicated approved contractor. The system, all three lagoons, has a total holding capacity of approximately 4,800,000l.

- Lagoon 1 – 545,000 litre capacity.
- Lagoon 2 – 762,000 litre capacity.
- Lagoon 3 – 2,800,00 litre capacity

Because of this maintained capacity the site has the time to be able to absorb the fire water which could be produced with significant head room. The time it would take to fill those water containment

structures also allows for tinkered offtake to be arranged if required. It is more than likely water would be reused in a fire situation.

In the unlikely event that the amount of fire water to be contained is expected to exceed 4,800,000l (i.e. additional water is used by Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service) this can be pumped into Lagoon 4 which has a holding capacity of 3,300,000l capacity where it will be contained until tested and remediated through the site water treatment plant or taken off site by dedicated approved contractor.

Surrounding the boundary of some of the windrow pads are bunds 1m wide constructed using compacted clay to provide a watertight seal. In addition, where there are gaps to allow traffic through the site also has portable booms that can be rapidly deployed to provide a watertight seal. These booms can also be deployed in the quarantine areas.

During and after an incident

There is a chance that waste re-ignites after it has been extinguished. Burned waste will be monitored following a fire to identify any signs that the waste is re-igniting and to ensure that the waste is completely extinguished. Combustible waste may be removed from the location of the fire to the Fire Quarantine Area if necessary. Movement of burned waste may minimise the risk of the fire spreading.

Ash and partially burned materials resulting from a fire will be contained and then removed from site or the material will be composted or recycled on site if this is considered appropriate at the time through risk assessment. The most likely output material is burned wood and plant matter, which if there have been no chemical additions to the fire water is very low risk and will be fine for recomposing. Where foam or similar agents have been used an analysis and risk assessment should be required to be undertaken. This is to reduce the risk of contaminants leaching into surface water features / reaching groundwater has been properly considered and assessed. A review of burned materials will be undertaken, if necessary, they will be sent to a suitably licensed landfill or similar if they cannot be recycled on the site or another site.

Residues from a fire that has involved waste containing persistent organic pollutants (POPs) will be removed from site in accordance with The POPs Regulations 2019. Risk of POPS is very low due to POPS waste not being accepted on site at current.

The importation of waste will be considered between the site management and environment agency based upon the specific details of the incident and the required need at the time.

Dealing with issues during a fire

Under this heading, replace this text to describe how you will deal with issues during a fire. For example, this may include diverting incoming wastes to alternative sites during a fire. If this section does not apply, say that and explain why.

Notifying residents and businesses

There are few sensitive receptors within 1km, however any business residents and business near the site and in the direct path of the prevailing wind will be notified in the event of a significant incident.

Where deemed necessary the local media will be contacted to inform local residents of the incident and to avoid the area if possible.

Prior to commencement of operations after an incident a full review of the site's fire prevention measures, operating procedures and emergency procedures will be carried out. The review will include an assessment of the site's performance, the cause of the outbreak and corrective and preventative measures required to prevent a similar incident.

Clearing and decontamination after a fire

Following a fire, Envar will employ the following steps before accepting waste and becoming fully operational:

- A review of burned materials will be undertaken and if necessary, will be removed to a suitably authorised facility or re-used on site.
- All firewater contained on the surface of the site will be removed to a suitably authorised facility if deemed appropriate, if the runoff is low risk, the water will be re-used on site or treated through the water treatment system
- Following any environmental incident on site including fires, details of the event will be recorded and an S5 completed where required. Completion will enable all the details of the fire to be recorded including sequence of events, causation, size and extent of fire, damage sustained, recording of the investigation and actions taken.

Definitions

Small fire

A fire no bigger than 50 tonnes of material which is suitably isolated

Large fire

A fire >50 tonnes of material burning

Office fire

A fire in the office or welfare which is not anything to do with waste material. A building or electrical fire which is caused independent of any waste activity.

If a fire is discovered on site, the person discovering becomes the "incident controller" (please see site emergency plan). This person will direct persons not directly involved with the fire and raise the alarm to the site manager. Any fires in a building or on a building will be directly reported to the fire and rescue service. If the site manager is not available, the Head of Operations or the SHEQ manager will be called who will have responsibility for assessing the situation and completing further reporting to the EA and other authorities.

Minimisation of the impact of any fire is achieved by responding to the situation as quickly possible with the use the available measures in place such as; fire extinguishers, and internal water supplies, external hydrants, installed pressured water systems, bowsers and smothering using compost. The location and layout of the site with its containment systems such as the impermeable surfaces, lagoons and associated drainage therefore greatly minimises the emissions to land, air and water.

If a controlled burn is the best option for impact minimisation, this decision will be taken by the FRS and the Environment Agency

In the event of a fire on site the EA, residents, businesses & parish councils would be notified at time appropriate intervals

Making the site operational after a fire

A small fire which is isolated and easily put out , such as a smoulder on an engine exhaust because of falling debris) would require to be reported to the EA. However, it is unlikely any operations would be suspended or the FRS called.

A large fire involving stockpiles of material would be discussed with the EA as to what would be the most appropriate actions to restart that activity safely.