



Fire Prevention Plan

Preston Waste Management Centre

Scope restricted (waste paint / RUNI treatment area)

Preston Waste Management Centre, Units 4 and 5, Redscar Industrial Estate, Longridge Road, Preston,
Lancashire, PR2 5NQ (NGR: SD 57528 31886)
Permit Reference: BU5500IC

Date: July 2026
Version: 1

Document control

Version	Revision date	Reason for revision
V1	15/03/2021	Document creation

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1. Overview

1.1. Site Summary

Preston WMC is an Installation operated by Veolia ES Cleanaway (UK) Limited at Redscar Industrial Estate on Longridge Road in Preston. The site is centred on National Grid Reference: SD 57522 31887, the specific location of the RUNI processing area is centred on National Grid Reference: SD 57543 31950.

The primary activity undertaken at the facility is the storage of a range of hazardous wastes, prior to transfer for off site recovery, treatment or disposal. The facility also undertakes bulking of non-hazardous and hazardous aqueous wastes and solvents from industrial sources prior to transfer for off site recovery, treatment or disposal. The treatment of aqueous wastes and the subsequent recovery of oil is also permitted at this site.

The permit includes EPR schedule 1 activities, under section 5 (disposal or recovery of hazardous waste) and a waste operation for sub IED threshold non-hazardous waste activities. Under the permit the site can also store and transfer healthcare waste, alongside repackaging of specified healthcare waste fractions.

Scope restriction

This FPP is restricted to a portion of the site 15 x 30m² in at the north eastern perimeter which is used for the depackaging of end of life paints or off specification products such as washing up liquid.

FPP guidance does not extend to hazardous waste – (excluding WEEE, but including hazardous waste batteries accepted as a separate waste stream), or liquid waste. The FPP was required by the Environment Agency as part of a permit variation in 2026 to cover the storage of the non-hazardous combustible inputs and outputs of the depackaging process.

In scope treatment and storage activity

The area of the site covered by this FPP is the storage and processing of containerised liquids mainly comprising end of life paints from household waste reception centres, but including other suitable material for depackaging e.g. off specification products such as washing up liquid and shampoo.

The process uses a proprietary screw compactor unit to separate residual fluids from metal and plastic containers. The separation is performed through a mechanical process during which the containers are crushed by a heavy-duty screw, and liquid is pressed out through a perforated matrix and captured in an intermediate bulk container 'IBC'.

The process takes place under an open sided canopy to reduce weather ingress which is surrounded by a reinforced concrete bund wall to contain any spillages. Storage within the canopy will be up to 90m³ of IBC containing either input material which will be end of life paints or off specification products, crushed plastic and metal containers which have been processed and separated liquid product. All of the material will be stored in IBC's.

Suppression and detection

There is no automatic detection and suppression system within the RUNI processing area. The wider site has CCTV coverage which includes the area of the RUNI depackaging operation. The site has a 500m³ water tank available for use by the fire rescue service.

Drainage, water flows and controls

Drainage from the RUNI processing area is completely sealed. Any liquid that runs off the concrete processing pad would flow directly into storage area C immediately to the east, which is also completely sealed. Liquids here are routed into a sump that is manually pumped out into the facility's trade waste interceptor, preventing any untreated runoff from escaping the site.

1.2. Objectives

This document outlines the Fire Prevention and Management Plan (FPP) for the facility. The plan details the site's operations, types of combustible waste handled, and strategies for managing and preventing fires. It includes information on fire detection, suppression, and firefighting techniques, as well as contingency measures and emergency management procedures. The document is intended to meet Environment Agency requirements and ensure the safety of the site and surrounding areas.

This plan describes the fire prevention measures in place at the facility to meet these 3 objectives as proscribed by the Environment Agency:

- 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.

The Fire Prevention and Management Plan 'FPP' forms part of the facility's Environmental Management System 'EMS' as a standalone document. The plan describes the prevention measures and controls, procedures, and support available to the Fire Rescue Service 'FRS' in the event of an incident involving a fire.

1.3. Site setting and location (1km screening distance)

The installation is situated just outside the north eastern boundary of the town of Preston on an industrial estate being separated from the nearest residential property by the Preston bypass (M6 motorway) which is 100m to the west. The immediately surrounding area is industrial and warehousing. The nearest residential properties are approximately 175 metres to the south west in Grange.

There are five schools within 1km including Highfield Primary, St Maria Gorette, Grange County, Sir Tom Finney and Ribbleton Hall. These are all within the north west or south west quadrant the closest of which is approximately 320m.

Red Scar and Turn Brock Woods (SSSI) is 530m to the east forming a crescent shape alongside the River Ribble which is approximately 650m from the site at the closest point. There are also four Local Nature Reserves within 2km of the site; Fishwick Bottoms 80m to the south, Pope Lane Open Space 380m to the south, Grange Valley 200m to the west and Hills and Hollows 940m to the north west. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within 1km of the Facility.

The site is situated on a 'Principal' aquifer and superficial drift deposits are designated as 'Secondary (undifferentiated)'. The site is within a source protection zone (SPZ3) with the nearest SPZ2 about 1.5km to the south. Groundwater vulnerability is described as 'medium-low'.

1.4. Operational profile

- The site operates 07:00-17:00 Mon to Fri Overtime potential: 07:00-12:00 Sat

1.5. Maintenance and review of the FPP

Training, document access and key review intervals

Training / review aspect	Details
Post holder responsible for FPP related training	Site manager
Review interval criteria	Annually unless there have been no changes.

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

2. Waste types and storage conditions

2.1. Waste types

Non hazardous waste types	Combustability
Paints from HWRC sites, off specification products including e.g. washing up liquid, shampoo, inks, varnish etc. 08 01 12 waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11 08 01 14 sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 13 08 01 16 aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15 08 01 18 wastes from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17 08 01 20 aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 19 08 03 07 Aqueous sludges containing ink 08 03 08 Aqueous liquid waste containing ink 08 03 13 Waste ink other than those mentioned in 08 03 12 08 03 15 Ink sludges other than those mentioned in 08 03 14 15 01 02 Plastic packaging 15 01 04 Metallic packaging 15 01 05 Composite packaging 15 01 06 Mixed packaging 16 03 04 Inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03 16 03 06 Organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05 20 01 28 paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27	End of life paints from HWRC sites - these are source segregated wastes brought to multi disposal locations / civic amenity sites where customers place them into cut open IBC. They are transported to site in IBC containers. Paints are source segregated and contamination with high risk initiators such as batteries is rare. Instances of fires starting at HWRC sites involving this material are unlikely. Off specification material - these may be products such as shampoo or washing up liquid originating from an intermediate storage facility
Crushed plastic or metal containers following processing	Crushed metal and plastic containers - these have been sorted before processing so will not be contaminated (other than by residual liquid contents) and will not contain initiators.

2.2. Residence times

During the summer residence times for inputs is typically less than 24 hours driven by the need to maintain waste flow as regular movement is needed to ensure the site can accommodate demand. During the winter demand for processing of HWRC paints is lower however processing availability will pivot to other available materials such as off specification products.

The site operates a strict first in first out 'FIFO' system which ensures that none of the waste bypasses the typical residence times required to manage the site.

2.3. Storage location and dimensions

Waste input fraction sizes to both sites are stored in their largest format which are greater than 150mm. Wastes are stored either in IBC. The total amount of waste stored within the RUNI processing area will be approximately 100m³.

2.4. Management of pile height and freeboard

Waste pile height will be restricted to double stacked IBC's restricting the height to less than 2.5m. The small volume of waste being stored and the inherently low risk of combustion makes a fire resistant bay unnecessary.

2.5. Persistent organic pollutants

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) can be present in waste and can have significant effects on human health and the environment. They are subject to the POPs regulations 2019 – UK SI.2019 No.1099, implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1021. These regulations specify the appropriate treatment for the recovery and disposal of POPs. At the HWRC members of the public are instructed to place POPs containing waste such as upholstered furniture into a separate specified storage location. POPs are unlikely to be present in modern paints or cleaning / cosmetic products.

2.6. Monitoring and controlling temperature

Monitoring of the temperature of the waste pile is typically carried out where residence time increases the risk of self heating or where the waste is unstable. The residence time of waste is very low and waste types are stable meaning quantitative monitoring is not required.

Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the working day including during loading and unloading for signs of heat build up include steaming, smouldering or smoking heat haze or flames. Olfactory evidence of heat build up includes a burning smell.

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

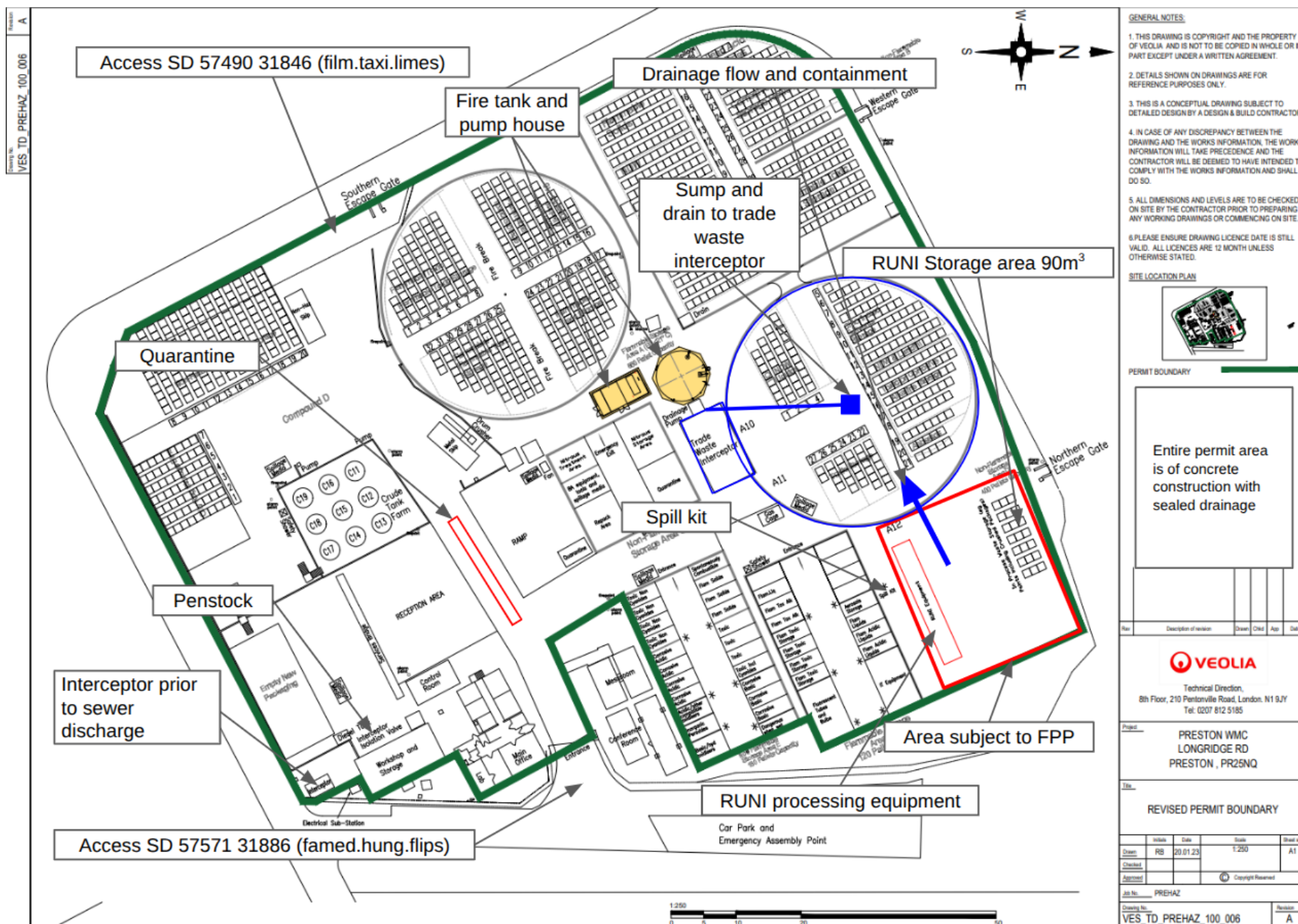
2.7. Combustible waste types, storage locations, capacity and residence time

Notes: Absolute storage time is limited to 90 days unless otherwise stated i.e. storage times could be longer if alternative measures are in place or shorter if required either to control self combustion or driven by other risk assessments for example odour or dust (reasons are bracketed)

Waste type	Fraction size category	Location type	Bay dimensions	Storage capacity (m ³)	Typical residence time [absolute residence time bracketed if applicable, see note above] (days)
HWRC paints	Loose > 150mm	1m ³ IBC containers (loose inside)	15 x 3	90	1 [7]
Off specification products e.g. washing up liquid, shampoo, inks, varnish					
Crushed plastic containers					
Crushed metal containers					

Non waste material

Material type	Description	Location type	Current storage location	Storage capacity (m ³)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



3. Managing the common causes of fire

3.1. Arson

The operational area is surrounded by security fencing and the site entrance is protected by a heavy duty double gate with security system. The facility is protected by 24 hour CCTV which is monitored by an external contractor outside operational hours including a call escalation system for managers in the event of break in or fire.

3.2. Plant & Equipment

The table below lists stationary and mobile plant and equipment stationed at the site

Description	Make	Model
Mobile plant		
Fork lift truck	various	various
Stationary plant		
Depacking screw compactor	RUNI	SK370/600

Fire prevention measures for mobile equipment include:

- Equipping mobile plant with individual fire extinguishers;
- Mobile plant operators are trained to suitable plant standards;
- See also ('hot exhausts')

3.3. RUNI equipment safety features

The RUNI SK370/600 screw compactor is utilized for the onsite processing and separation of paint containers. The primary fire and explosion hazards associated with this system stem from:

- The release of flammable volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or gases during the compaction and puncturing of paint containers.
- Potential mechanical friction or ignition hazards from moving machinery components.
- Liquid paint spills and residues collecting under the equipment.

To mitigate the risk of explosion and fire, the system is designed in accordance with the ATEX 2014/34/EU directive. The system's components are divided into specific zones to manage flammable gas hazards (Gas Group IIB, Temperature Class T4 inside / T3 outside)

- Inside the Machine (Zone 1 / Category 2 / T4 / IIB):
 - Applicable to the Screw Conveyor, Compactor Screw, and Hydraulic Jaws.⁷
 - Mitigation: No internal ignition sources or electrical equipment are permitted inside these sections during normal operation.⁸
- Outside the Machine (Zone 2 / Category 3 / T3 / IIB):

- Explosive atmospheres may be expected to occur occasionally during normal operation.
- Mitigation: Levels sensors are design-isolated (e.g., scanning through a glass pane from the outside) to prevent contact with flammable atmospheres.
- Control Infrastructure (Safe Area / Non-Hazardous Zone):
 - The main electrical control box, basic machine control panel, and the control panel for the feed conveyor and extraction fan must be located completely outside the ATEX zone to eliminate electrical spark risks.

The system also includes the following safety features:

- Fume and Gas Extraction
 - An integrated fume extraction system must operate at a capacity of 750 m³ per hour (utilizing a 0.75kW motor suitable for VSD control) to draw off potentially flammable ATEX gases.
 - The extraction fan must be linked directly to the RUNI Start/Stop/Timer controls to ensure the ventilation runs continuously while the compactor is active.
 - Venting of extracted air must route safely to the atmosphere in compliance with local environmental and ATEX regulations.

[Note: the extraction system will only be required where the system is processing wastes likely to produce VOC emissions. When processing low / negligible VOC content waste such as water based paints it will not be required].
- Liquid Collection and Spill Management
 - Draining & Sump Systems: To prevent the pooling of flammable or combustible paint residues, the system includes:
 - A draining tap at the incline feed reservoir.
 - An acid-resistant stainless steel tray (AISI316) underneath the compaction matrix with a central outlet and butterfly valve to contain fluid.
 - A full-length undertray beneath the auxiliary can elevator to collect residue, draining into a dedicated collection well.
 - Housekeeping: Spillages must be cleaned promptly using the integrated wash system (180l/min capacity at 2 bar pressure) to prevent dry paint accumulation, which poses a secondary fuel risk.
- Mechanical Ignition Prevention
 - The compactor screw features an extra wear-resistant layer to minimize friction-induced heating or sparking during operation.
 - Regular maintenance must be performed according to manufacturer specifications to ensure moving mechanical assemblies (such as the screw press and hydraulic jaws) do not seize or generate heat.

3.4. Planned Preventative Maintenance

A planned preventative maintenance and inspection programme for static and mobile plant and equipment is in place to ensure high performance and availability of plant and prevent malfunctions which could lead to a fire or make a fire worse (i.e. equipment breakdowns leading to excess waste).

The PPM system includes:

- Plant items and equipment are serviced and maintained according to manufacturer's schedules and recommendations in order to minimise the risk of breakdown. A repair and maintenance agreement is in place to ensure vehicles are serviced and all preventative maintenance is carried out.
- The maintenance scheduling will make reference to any statutory requirements and manufacturer's recommendations.
- Major maintenance work will be documented and records kept for inspection.
- A daily check sheet is completed for all static and mobile plant, if an issue is identified then a defect sheet is completed, passed onto the maintenance team, and recorded electronically. Once appropriate repairs are completed the defect sheet is signed off and filed in the relevant mobile plant folder.
- Plant is checked at the end of each shift for any leaking fuels/oils.
- Alternative plant will be hired at short notice should it be required. The Service Level Agreement in place is such that if a vehicle cannot be repaired they will provide a 'like for like' replacement within 48 hours of breakdown.
- All static heating systems are subject to routine inspection and maintenance.
- All fire extinguishers will be checked as part of the site inspection programme and will be subject to an annual maintenance inspection by a competent company.
- Oils, greases and other lubricants are stored in designated areas with appropriate bund containment.
- Monthly testing of the booster pump supplying the fire tanks.
- The Penstock valve is tested monthly to ensure it is operational and minimise the chances of a failure to operate during an incident.
- If any of the fire protection systems are out of service there is a fire impairment procedure and associated fire impairment notification form.

3.5. Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

- All site electrical supplies and installations are completed by certified electricians.
- All electrical installations repairs and maintenance will be carried out by suitably qualified electricians certified to NICEIC.

- The main switchboard and distribution board is fitted with surge protection and circuit breakers.
- All portable electrical appliances at site including hand tools and office equipment is subject to:
 - Pre-use checks and defecting reporting as applicable.
 - Fixed electrical testing every 5 years.
 - Portable appliance testing is carried out annually.

3.6. Discarded smoking materials

The Veolia smoke free policy is applicable to the facility. There is a designated smoking area located outside the main offices. Smoking is strictly prohibited within operational areas.

3.7. Hot Works

Hot work such as welding, grinding, cutting and similar activities may be undertaken at the site in relation to maintenance and repair activities. All such works will be planned and undertaken in accordance with a Hot Works Procedure which includes:

- When hot works are planned, the most appropriate method of cutting is assessed, with consideration given to cold cutting, potential impact on other on-going works and associated fire safety arrangements.
- When possible, objects to be welded, cut or heated are moved to a safe and well ventilated hot work designated area (e.g. workshop).
- Fire extinguisher equipment is readily available as identified through the fire risk assessment.
- When hot works are performed outside a designated area, a hot work permit for the activity is issued and closed / suspended on a daily basis.
- Where a Permit to work is required, hot work permit issuing authorities are appointed for each location where hot works is undertaken who is trained in hot work hazards (including potential for flammable atmosphere, Impairment of fire systems), preventive measures and emergency procedures.
- Before hot work operations commence, the area is cordoned off. The area is cleaned to remove all residual combustible / flammable material. Fire resistant shields are used to protect combustible surfaces and items that cannot be removed from the area. Fire-resistant screens or curtains/shields are used around welding areas.
- Where hot works are being carried out under the control of a Permit to Work, the Permit dictates the length of fire watch required (see 'Fire Watch').
- Hot work permits are signed by Issuing authority to indicate work completed and area safe following completion of fire watch period.
- Additional protective equipment and clothing will be required as per the activity risk assessment. Where RPE is specified, face fit testing has been completed in the last 2 years.

- Gas bottles are secured at all times. When not in use and/or stored, gas bottles are segregated.

3.8. Fire Watch

This section consolidated information relating to what fire watch is conducted including the frequency and timing:

- During hot works: the Permit to Work dictates the length of fire watch required (minimum continually for 1 hour, and then periodically for a further 3 hours). Hot Work Designated areas are checked at the end of each day or shift.
- During normal working periods: Site operatives carrying out activities within the building and yard area throughout the entire working day are trained to recognise the signs of an emerging fire. In the event an emerging incident is identified action will be taken immediately including spreading material out to release heat.
- Before site closure: Following clean down a fire watch check to be undertaken for a minimum of 1 hour prior to the closure of the site. The end of day fire watch should include waste piles and plant and machinery (e.g. exhausts).

3.9. Industrial heaters

Industrial heaters will not be used on site, the only heating present is within the office areas of the site. All heating systems are subject to routine inspection and maintenance.

3.10. Hot Exhausts

Unused plant and plant maintenance will be kept away from combustible waste, during operational hours this will be next to the RUNI machine away from the waste storage. Build up of dust and fluff from the process is unlikely as the waste types being processed do not release this material during storage or processing. Inspection of plant will take place daily with cleaning undertaken as required to ensure that no wastes have been trapped under / near hot exhausts.

3.11. Ignition sources

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

3.12. Batteries

Presence of batteries in the waste types accepted into the RUNI processing area is likely to be very rare. In the event a battery is identified within the incoming waste this will be quarantined

3.13. Leaks and spills

There is a dedicated spill kit located within the RUNI processing area which is equipped to deal with hydrocarbon spills, solvent spills and any other organic liquids (this includes hydrophobic oil absorbents).

Procedure is in place which describes what to do in the event of a spillage. Relevant staff are trained in spillage response via toolbox talks.

3.14. Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

A daily housekeeping check is carried including inspection for build-up of loose combustible material. Build up of dust and fluff from the process is unlikely as the waste types being processed do not release this material during

storage or processing. Managers carry out a monthly walkaround as a minimum which includes a check of the effectiveness of the housekeeping. Ad hoc cleaning is dictated by daily inspections and instigated by the site supervisor or manager.

3.15. Reactions between wastes

Waste Acceptance Checks: The site operates under strict waste acceptance procedures detailed in the EMS to ensure no reactive, incompatible, or unstable wastes are accepted. Upon arrival, all waste loads undergo rigorous visual inspections by trained operatives to identify any non-conforming, unstable, or incompatible wastes.

Managing Lithium Batteries: Lithium batteries are not accepted into the RUNI processing area and are unlikely to be present by contamination.

Segregation Area: If any incompatible or unstable waste is found during pre-acceptance checks or deposited within a load, the waste will be immediately removed from the site if it is safe to do so. If immediate removal is not possible, the waste will be rejected, isolated, and safely transferred to a safe area for segregation. Using the segregation area ensures that non-conforming or reactive wastes are safely segregated from other materials to prevent any adverse reactions or fire spread. The segregation area is within the central building on site adjacent to the trade waste interceptor.

3.16. Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

The types of waste accepted into the RUNI processing area are not typically at risk of self heating. While most of the paint waste received at the site is water based, oil based paint soaked rags could potentially self heat as they release heat during oxidation. However, these are not encouraged to be deposited with the paint reception containers at HWRC which are exclusively for paint containers only. Any oily paint rags present would be by exception and volumes would be very small and therefore not tightly insulated. Fires in this type of waste stored do not occur at HWRC sites demonstrating the risk is extremely low. Other material received within the process such as off specification shampoo and washing up liquid are not expected to be at risk of self heating.

In the event that a hot load is identified, the site will implement the following procedure to identify, isolate, monitor, cool, and extinguish the hazard:

Identify and Reject: If a hot, smouldering, or ignited load is identified while arriving at the site, the vehicle will be immediately intercepted, refused entry, and will not be permitted to tip its load.

Isolate: If a hot load is discovered during or immediately after deposition, all tipping into that container or bay will cease immediately. If it is safe to do so, site staff will use mobile plant to carefully separate the hot waste from the rest of the load and transfer it directly to the designated quarantine area

Cool and Extinguish: To actively reduce the risk of ignition, the isolated waste will be cooled and dampened down using water hoses, appropriate fire extinguishers, or on-site suppression systems. If the hot load ignites, staff will only attempt to extinguish the fire if they are trained and it is safe to do so; otherwise, the site's emergency procedures will be triggered and the Fire and Rescue Service will be called.

3.17. Hot and dry weather

- During hot weather the waste may arrive at site drier and warmer, although this is not expected to significantly increase the risk. There may also be additional seasonal risks such as the presence of hot disposable barbecue's. There are several controls in place to manage these risks:
- BBQs: It is highly unlikely the waste will include BBQ material.
- Residence time: Typical residence time is less than 24 hours making any impact due to build up of heat very unlikely.

- Increase vigilance: During hotter periods staff have increased vigilance as they are aware of the elevated risk of fires.
- Fire Protection Systems: As an additional layer of protection to planned preventative maintenance, during hot dry weather seasonal internal awareness campaigns ensure all fire protection systems (sprinklers, detectors, alarms, etc.) are fully operational. If any system is out of service there is a fire impairment procedure and associated fire impairment notification form.
- Staff Training: As an additional layer of protection seasonal internal awareness campaigns remind all manager to ensure fire training and fire drills are up to date.

4. Preventing Fire Spreading

4.1. Fire Walls & Bays

The waste is stored as small containers within IBC or crushed metal or plastic containers within IBC's. Storage of all waste in the RUNI area is limited to 90m³. The waste is stored with 6m separation from the nearest building and while the waste is stored at the permit boundary there is 16m separation to the next industrial facility which is surrounded by a Legioblock perimeter wall.

4.2. Quarantine Area

The type of waste present and the manner in which it is being stored in limited quantity means that it is unlikely that material would be moved into quarantine in the event of a fire and it is much more likely to remain in situ. If a single IBC is impacted this single unit could be removed to one of the site roadways and isolated.

In the highly unlikely event that quarantine for a 45m³ stockpile was required (i.e. 50% of the maximum storage size) there is available space in the concrete apron in front of the reception area. The quarantine area is located on impermeable paving however there are surface water drains in the vicinity meaning penstock valves must be closed to prevent off site emission to controlled waters.

The site has a quarantine area available in the central yard area between the WTS and the HWRC. The quarantine area is a minimum of 6m away from site buildings and is permanently clear for ease of access during fire fighting as the area needs to be kept clear for vehicular access.

4.3. Non- conforming waste

Contractual arrangements with waste material suppliers means that wholly non conforming waste is not typically received at the site. Any non conforming loads will be either rejected before being unloaded, reloaded and returned, prioritised for dispatch and / or placed into quarantine. The course of action will depend on the nature of the non conformance and the risk and the decision will be referred to the site manager.

4.4. Detecting fires

There are several approaches to fire detection including during the day when the site is staffed and for periods when the site is unoccupied.

4.4.1. During site occupation

The site is occupied throughout the working day and machine operators and other operatives are routinely present within or near to the RUNI processing area. All loads arriving within the RUNI processing area will be visually inspected as they arrive. Regular visual inspections of waste streams for signs of smoke and / or temperature checks will be carried out by operatives handling waste material. Fire watch is carried out periodically throughout the day (see [Fire Watch](#)).

If an emerging fire is identified then staff will initiate controls as appropriate to the scale of the incident.

4.4.2. When the site is unoccupied

CCTV system

The site has full CCTV coverage with out of hours monitoring by a third party security contractor with a call escalation for managers in the event of break in or fire. In the event of a fire the CCTV operator will call both Veolia and the emergency services. Veolia has a pool of trained yellow plant drivers that can be available out of hours in the event of the need for plant and machinery to be used to assist the Fire Service.

4.5. Call out arrangements

The automated fire alarm system within the WTS automatically alerts the fire rescue service when it is triggered as well as specified members of the site operation team. There is a CCTV network with full site coverage which is monitored by a third party contractor when the site is unoccupied. The contractor will notify the fire rescue service if a fire is observed. The security contractor has a call list comprising several members of the site operations team who are contacted in the event of an incident.

4.6. Excesses temperature measures

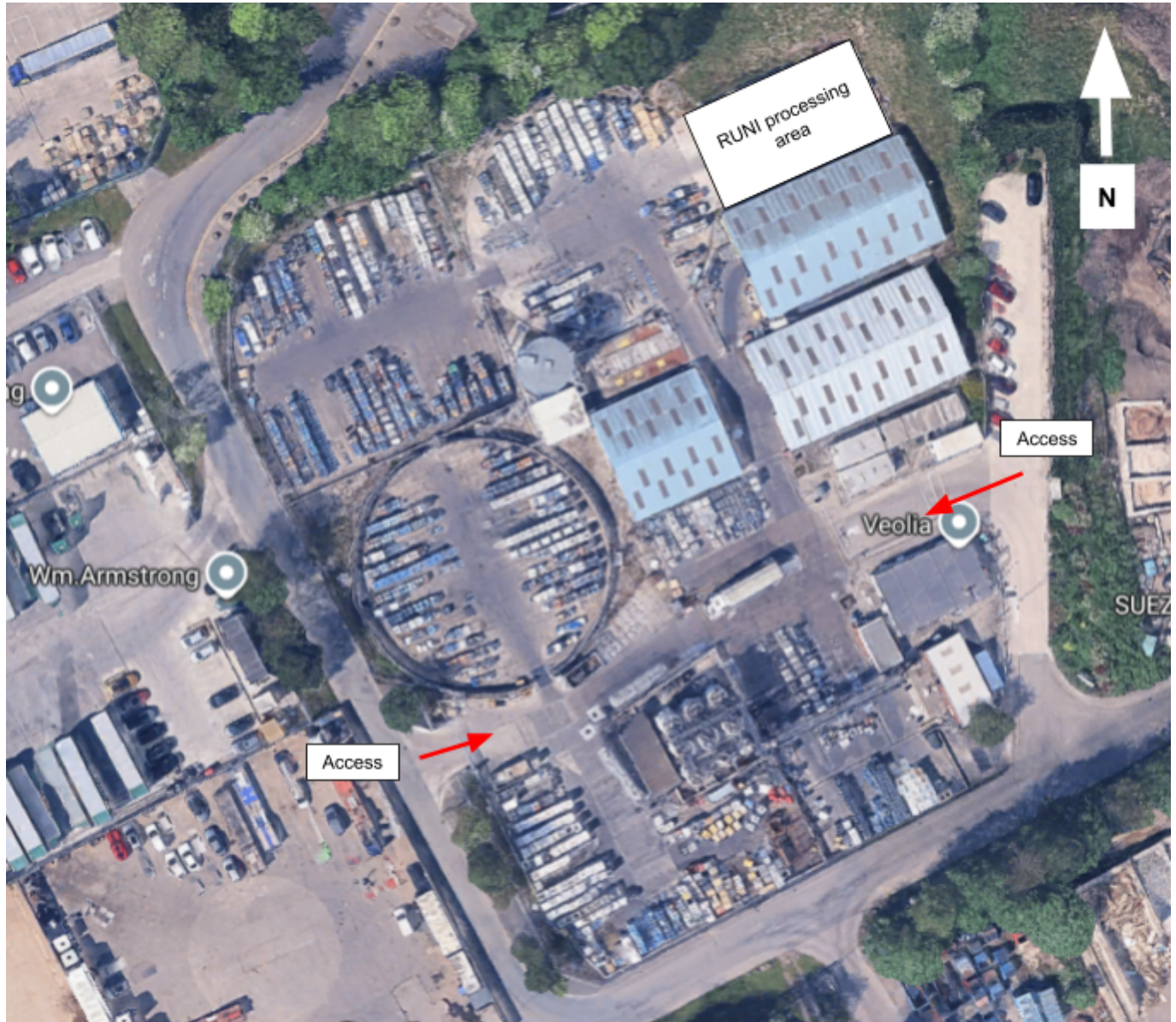
- **Dismantle waste pile:** a fork lift truck can be used to move IBC to the quarantine area in order to release build up of heat or isolate non impacted material.
- **Proactive implementation of fire breaks:** fire breaks can be implemented proactively if it is suspected that the stockpile may be at risk of becoming involved in a fire. The storage area will be 2-3 IBC deep and at most double stacked meaning a 3m fire break could be introduced in 6 - 9 trips.

5. Firefighting techniques

5.1. Site access

The site has two access points available to fire rescue appliances and associated vehicles on eastern and western sides of the facility. From there vehicles have access to all site roadways and can proceed directly via site roadways to the RUNI processing area.

Map of site access points



5.2. Fire fighting strategy

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

The firefighting strategy allows the fire service to connect to a hydrant pressurised by the fire pump house. The pumps will activate as soon as the system records a pressure drop.

The on-site resources available for firefighting include but are not limited to fire extinguishers, hoses, suppression system, wheeled loading shovel and trained fire marshals. However, it should be noted that, with the exception of

the fire suppression system, the use of these resources prior to the arrival of the Fire Service will be limited by Health and Safety procedures.

List of equipment infrastructure available

Vehicle type	Function
Forklift trucks	Moving waste unaffected by the fire, isolating a single or small number of impacted IBC and creating fire breaks.
Pressurised hydrant connected to fire water tanks	Water supply of 500m ³ via a storage tank (see ‘Available water supply’).
Lay flat hoses	There is a stock of lay flat hose which is available for use during a fire. This is sufficient to reach from the hydrant network the RUNI storage area.
Portable fire extinguisher	The site has a number of portable fire extinguishers with a unit available in the RUNI processing area. The primary use of fire extinguishers is to facilitate the escape of personnel in the event of a fire, however they may also be used to quickly extinguish very small / localised fires. All VESG controlled vehicles using the site will be fitted with appropriate fire extinguishers.

5.3. Fire breaks

A call list is in place with external monitoring providers and automated alert systems. The list will include the site manager, site supervisor, general manager, and also the business crisis line. The business crisis line is staffed on a rota basis and contact will always be available by this route.

Once the alert is raised either the site staff on the call list or the crisis team will source trained mobile plant operatives to attend the site. Veolia has a substantial presence in the region and has a large pool of trained plant drivers to call on in the event of an emergency.

See also ([‘Excess temperature measures’](#)).

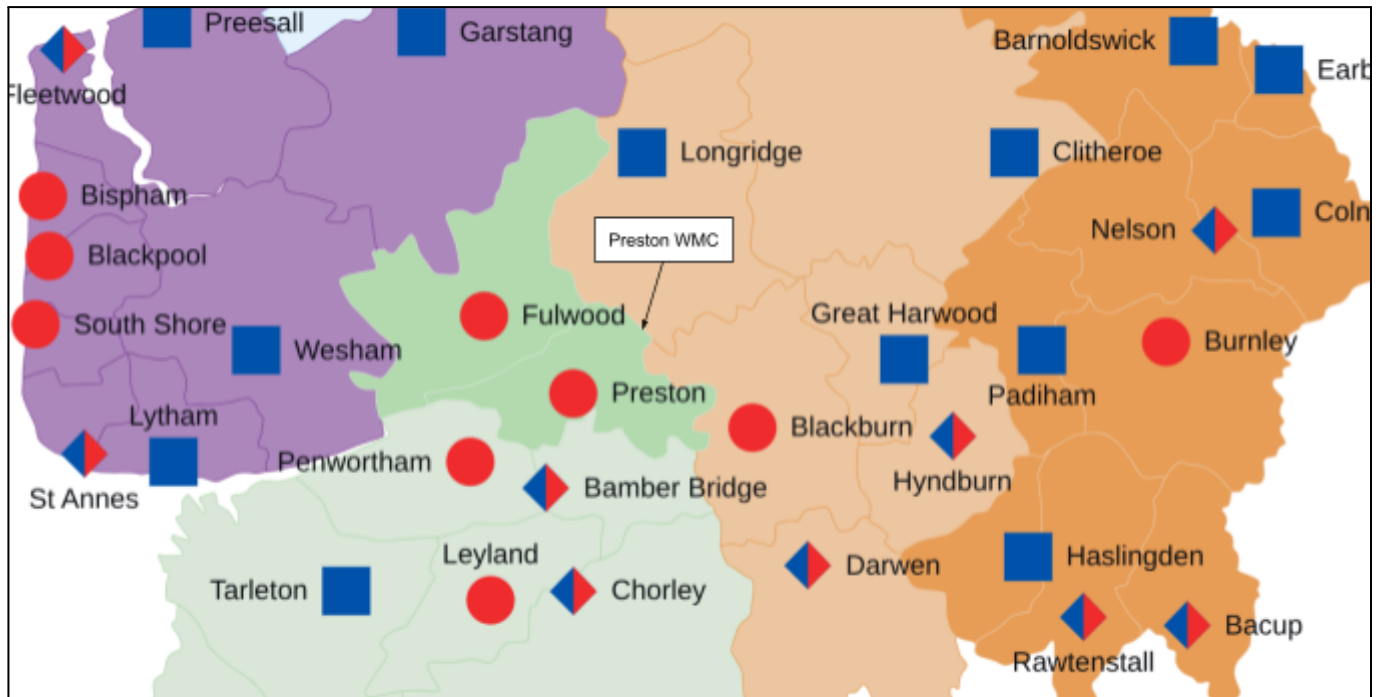
5.4. Fire Rescue Service locations

The site is located in the jurisdiction of Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service. A list of local fire stations and drive times is provided below along with a map of the wider network of stations.

Station name	Address	Crew type (if known)	Drive time to site (min)
Preston Fire Station	Blackpool Road, Preston, PR1 6US	Wholetime	9
Fulwood Fire Station	Garstang Road, Fulwood, Preston, PR2 3LH	Wholetime	13
Bamber Bridge Fire Station	Cuerden Way, Bamber Bridge, PR5 6BJ	Wholetime/On-Call	14
Penwortham Fire Station	Leyland Road, Penwortham, PR1 9QD	Wholetime	22

Blackburn Community Fire Station	Byrom Street, Blackburn, BB2 2LE	Wholetime	23
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Map of fire rescue service locations



6. Water Supplies

6.1. Water supply calculation

ACTUAL	GUIDANCE CALCULATION		ACTUAL
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
Enter volume, for example, 300	Pile volume x 6.67	Water supply per minute x 180	Actual on site water availability
90	600.3	108,054	500,000 (@ 9463 l/m) (firewater tanks)

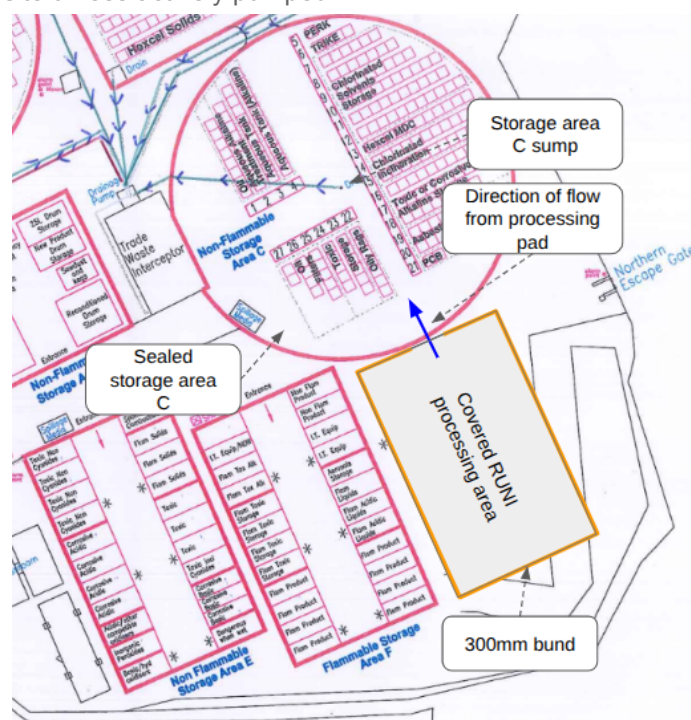
6.2. Available water supply

Static on site water supply is from a single water supply tank of 500m³ capacity. When a hydrant is opened the system detects a pressure drop and the diesel fire pump automatically pressurises the system. The tanks have a coupling which will allow connection to standard equipment used by the fire service. The water supply from the tanks is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Environment Agency FPP guidance.

7. Managing fire water

7.1. Containment

The RUNI processing area is on sealed drainage surrounded by a containment bund preventing any water from leaving the site boundary. Any water generated during a fire would collect into 'Storage Area C' which is formed from the footprint of a large decommissioned storage tank of 35m diameter. Spread over the area of the former tank the water would reach a level of only 10cm. Within the 'Storage Area C' is also a sump which can pump which transfers water into the adjacent trade waste interceptor. This configuration means there is sufficient water storage and no fire water can leave site unless actively pumped.



7.2. Penstock valves and drainage pumps

There is a penstock valves serving the foul network, there are no emission to surface water. There is also a pump serving the trade waste interceptor which collects all surface water from waste storage areas.

Valve reference	Section of site covered
Penstock Valve	The interceptor isolation valve is located next to the interceptor at the south eastern edge of the permitted area at SD 57565 31849 (W3W: robe.button.sung). This should be closed if the quarantine area is in use.
Interceptor drainage pump	The drainage pump serving the trade waste interceptor can be deactivated containing water in the yard area.

The penstock valve is tested regularly to ensure it is operational and minimise the chances of a failure to operate during an incident. The trade waste interceptor pump is subject to a PPM programme (it is in frequent use as part of normal operation).

7.2.1. Access to tanker fleet

Veolia also has access to its own large tanker fleet and therefore extraction and disposal of contaminated surface water off site during an incident is available. There is a suggested accessible sump point notated on the site drainage plan where there is access available to station a tanker.

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

8. Receptors

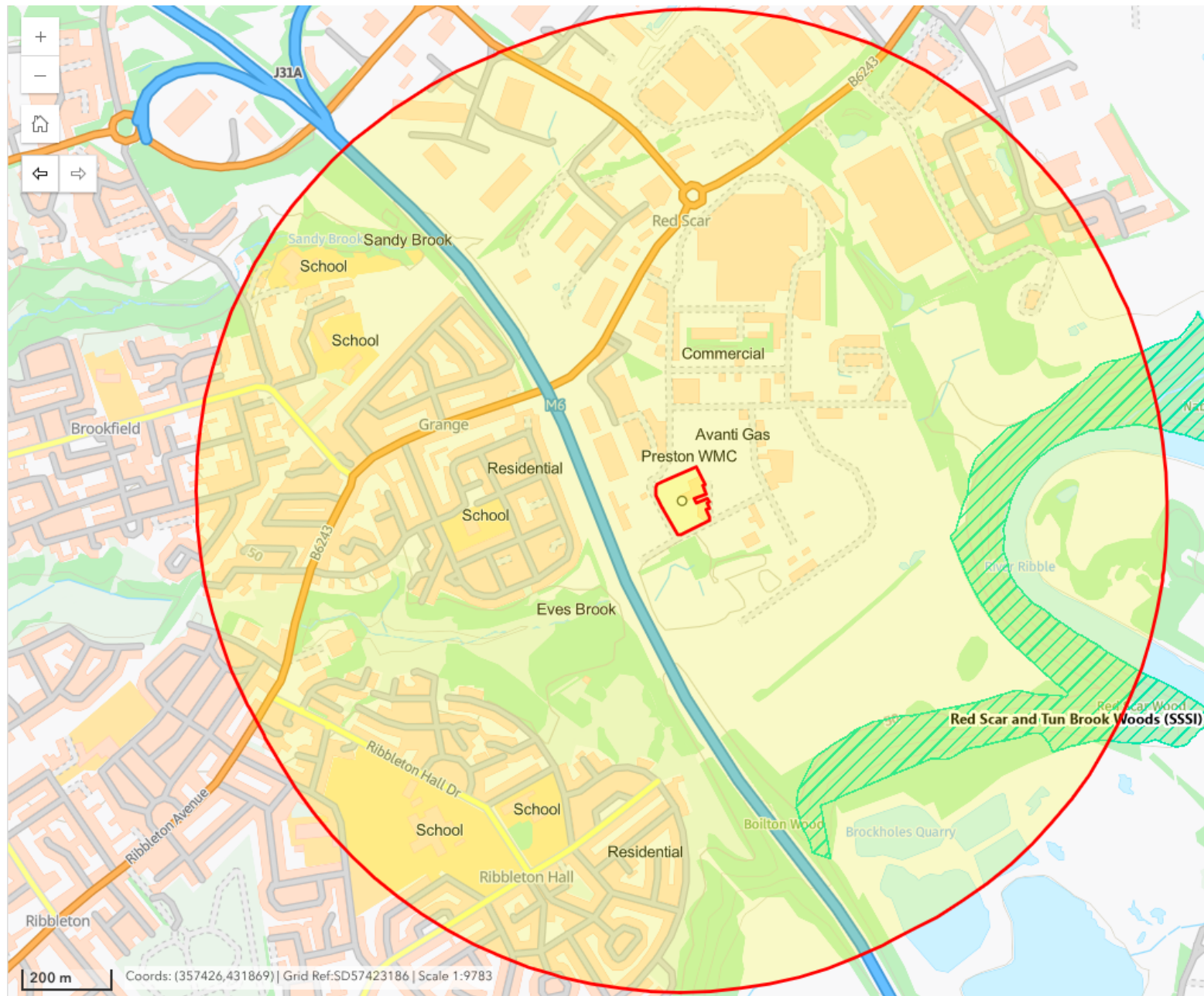
8.1. Receptor type screening

The table below describes the types of receptors that are present within 1km of the Facility.

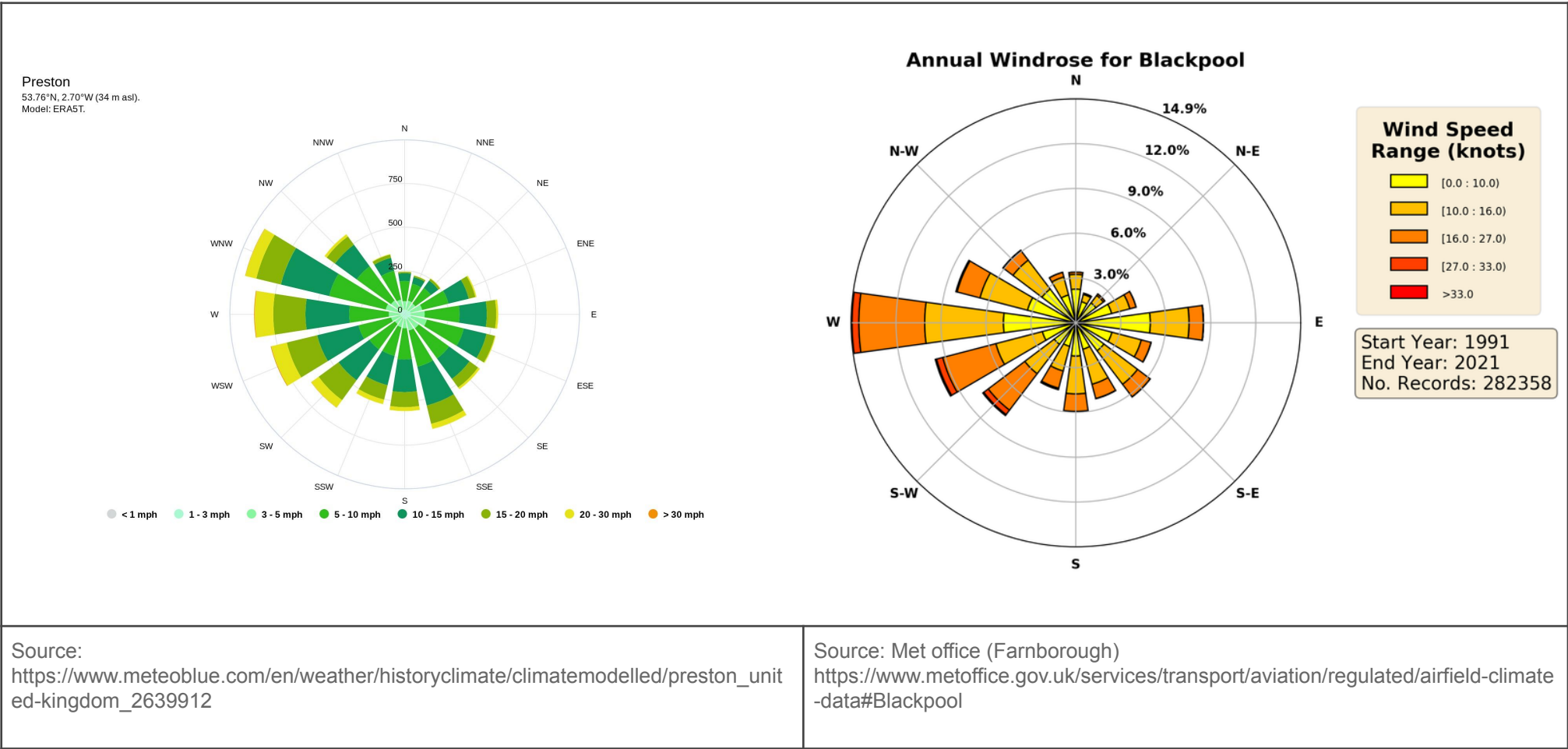
Receptor type	Present within 1km
Schools	Yes
Hospitals / nursing homes	No
Residential	Yes
Roads (A Roads, Motorways)	Yes
Commercial / Industrial	Yes
Railways	No
Bus stations	No
Pylons (directly adjacent to site)	No
Utilities	No
Airports	No
Water for human consumption	No
SSSI, SAC, SPA, RAMSAR	Yes
Watercourses (adjacent to site)	Yes
Groundwater (principal aquifer)	Yes
Boreholes, wells and springs	No
Other specified receptor	No

Receptor detail (1km screen)

Receptor type	Land use e.g. house, school, hospital, commercial	Grid reference	Direction from site (North, South, East, West)	Approximate distance to site boundary excluding access road (m)
Human	Residential (Yew Tree Avenue)	SD 57259 31878	West	235
	Residential (Thornley Road)	SD 57448 31291	North	227
Commercial	Commercial	SD 57550 31964	North	16
	Commercial (Avanti Gas)	SD 57583 31979	North East	37
	Highfield school	SD 56824 32392	North West	790
	St Maria Goretti School	SD 56852 32207	North West	660
	Grange County	SD 57133 31861	West	330
	Moor Nook Community School	SD 57237 31289	South West	660
	Sir Tom Finney School	SD 57079 31208	South West	810
Infrastructure	M6	SD 57319 31964	North West	180
Ecological	Principal Aquifer	SD 57537 31938	Within boundary	0
	Source protection zone	SD 57537 31938	Within boundary	0
	Eves Brook	SD 57377 31674	South West	310
	Sandy Brook	SD 56822 32441	North	660
	Red Scar and Tun Brook Woods (SSSI)	SD 58127 31837	East	600
	River Ribble	SD 58220 31836	East	675
	Brookholes Quarry (water body)	SD 57921 31197	South East	830



8.2. Wind Direction



9. Contingency Measures

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

- Veolia Stewartby, Green Ln, Stewartby, Bedford MK43 9LY
- Aquaforce, Unit 4, Sprint House Sprint Industrial Estate, Station Rd, Four Ashes, Wolverhampton WV10 7DB

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

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

Fire damaged wastes can be directed to the ERF's at Battlefield, Shrewsbury and four Ashes, Staffordshire or alternatively the Ling Hall Landfill or Ellesmere Port HTI all of which are operated by Veolia.

10. Emergency Management

10.1. Emergency Notification

The Shift Supervisor (or nominated deputy in their absence) will be responsible for notifying an emergency and acting as the Incident Controller. The Operator will adopt the following outline emergency notification procedure:

- a) Raise the alarm;
- b) Use the Emergency Contact List to notify:
 - Emergency services;
 - Key Veolia ES staff;
 - Community key contacts; and
 - Environment Agency
- c) Keep key contacts informed of the progress of the incident;
- d) Maintain emergency status until advised by the emergency services that the incident is resolved; and
- e) Once resolved a 'closing report' is issued to key contacts.

10.2. Emergency Plan

An emergency management plan has been developed which details the emergency response actions along with relevant contact numbers.

The emergency plan will be maintained within the site overall management plan and adequate stocks of suitable equipment retained at the Facility. Procedures will be present for managing all reasonably foreseeable incidents, including:

- Fire;
- Material spillage;

- Personal injury.

In the event of an accident or incident taking place, site personnel will implement the actions detailed in the site emergency procedures.

10.3. Community Key Contacts

The emergency coordinator will contact the key community receptors in the event of a fire as soon as possible after contacting the fire service, EA and key Veolia staff. The key receptors and contact method are listed in the table below

Following an incident a member of staff will again notify the key contacts the fire has been extinguished

Key receptor	Contact	Method of contact

10.4. Ongoing Validity of Plan

The integrated Veolia ES Business Management System (BMS) includes procedures for checking the continued validity of site emergency plans and associated contingency arrangements.

The effectiveness of the site controls are reviewed at least annually, during the audit process, but are also verified during the accident/incident investigation to ensure that the site system remains effective.

10.5. Staff Training

The Emergency Plan will be implemented so that all staff is aware of, trained in and conversant with, the following:-

- Identifying a potential emergency;
- Knowing what to do in the case of an incident;
- Planning for evacuation and safe re-entry;
- Knowing who to contact in the event of an emergency;
- Locating plans for emergency equipment;
- Identifying and initiating operational contingency arrangements;
- The procedure to close or isolate part or all of the facility;
- Obtaining emergency help for casualties including first aid arrangements;
- Procedures for the notification, documentation, and assessment of response to emergencies and mishaps.
- A programme of inspection, maintenance and upgrading of emergency equipment, and personnel training.

10.6. Reporting and Review

Incident Reporting

Details of all accidents, incidents and emergencies will be recorded in the site diary in line with BMS non-compliance reporting procedures.

All emergency incidents involving fire, explosion or material release (fume/spillage) will be reported to the Environment Agency as soon as practicably possible. A written report detailing the nature of the incident, causes and remedial action will be sent to the Environment Agency in line with the Environmental Permit reporting requirements.

Emergency Plan Review

The effectiveness of the site controls will be reviewed at least annually during the audit process. However, these will be also verified during any accident/incident investigation in order to ensure that the site system remains effective.

11. Fire Drills

A fire drill will be carried out every 12 months, following each drill an assessment is undertaken and any lessons learned will be implemented. The fire alarm system will be functionally tested every week. A number of the site staff will be specifically trained and appointed as Fire Marshals.

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

12. Emergency Management Plan

Site Name:	Preston Waste Management Centre	Environmental Permit Reference: BU5500IC
Address and Grid Reference:	Preston Waste Management Centre, Units 4 and 5, Redscar Industrial Estate, Longridge Road, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 5NQ	
Operating Hours:	07:00-17:00 Mon to Fri Overtime potential: 07:00-12:00 Sat	

Facility Type:	Hazardous waste transfer station and treatment facility	No of Staff Drivers/Loaders: Transfer Station: Office:	
Site Manager:	Neil Mason Business Manager Hazardous	Telephone:	(0)7824 561256

Route from nearest main junction: Via M6 junction 31A to the B642 and Longridge Road

RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTACTS

In the event of an emergency/incident contact:

Emergency Coordinator 1:		Telephone:	
Emergency Coordinator 2:		Telephone:	
Area Manager:		Telephone:	
Business Line Director:		Telephone:	
QHSE Manager:		Telephone:	

Crisis Hotline:	08450 710755
Emergency Spill Response:	08007838020
Emergency Services Direct Dial:	999

13. Evacuation Procedure

The aim of this procedure is to ensure the staff at the site Wood Recycling Site understand what their duties are when an evacuation is required. The procedure explains what is expected from them when there is an evacuation whether the management team is present or not.

INSTANCES FOR EVACUATION

- Staff Related Incidents
- Fires
- Explosive Devices
- Environmental Incidents
- Accidents
- Escape of Gases or Waste Substances Hazardous to Health in the Waste Stream

ROLES

EMERGENCY CO-ORDINATOR

- Senior member of staff on site is to act as an emergency coordinator and is responsible for liaising with the relevant emergency services
- Ensure that a roll call is being conducted
- Liaise with the roll call officer to ensure that all staff and visitors are accounted for via radio
- Telephone the emergency services if required
- Return to muster point if the emergency services have been called and provide all necessary information that is requested
- Phone the line manager to report the incident
- Only re-enter the site when instructed to do so by the emergency services staff

Roll Call Officer

- Supervisor/Fire Marshall to act as roll call officer and to ensure that all staff are out of the site and accounted for at the muster point by conducting a roll call
- The staff attendance sheet and contact weighbridge for visitors book.
- Liaise with weighbridge to stop any further vehicles down to site and to keep one lane of traffic clear for emergency services.
- Liaise with weighbridge to evacuate themselves and third party drivers if it safe to do so (Depending on where fire or other emergency is located)
- Liaise with the plant operators to make sure all third party drivers have evacuated to the muster point
- Ensure that all contractors (if on site) have evacuated to the muster point

Plant operators

- Do not return specifically to remove the vehicles and do not drive them around to the muster point, please leave the keys in the ignition, turn off the engine and apply the handbrake
- All tipping drivers are to evacuate the site as soon as possible and report to the muster point by the safest route

Site Operatives/ Staff

- To evacuate the site by the nearest emergency exit in a safe and orderly manner.
- Inform other staff members in the vicinity if required due to their possible hearing impairment
- Go straight to the muster point, do not collect any belongings from the canteen/locker room

DO NOT RETURN INTO THE SITE UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT IT IS SAFE TO, BY THE EMERGENCY SERVICES