

# Calf Lane Quarry

784-B047041

## Fire Prevention Plan

## Environmental Permit Application

**Collard Environmental Ltd**

**September 2023**

**Document prepared on behalf of Tetra Tech Limited. Registered in England number:  
01959704**

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## APPENDICES

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Appendix A - Waste Storage Details

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 REPORT CONTEXT

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- 1.1.1 This Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of the Operator, Collard Environmental Ltd (Collard). The application relates to Collards' facility at Calf Lane Quarry (the site), Rye Common, Odiham, Hart, Hampshire RG29 1FW, at approximate National Grid Reference SU 77350 49918. The site location and permit boundary are presented on Drawing Number COL/B047041/PER/01.
- 1.1.2 Collard recently brought the site from C.G Comley and Sons Ltd and a permit transfer application was submitted. However, during the process of determination of the transfer application, C.G Comley and Sons Ltd was put into liquidation by the company administrator with the effect of cancelling the existing permit for the site.
- 1.1.3 The site was previously regulated under a Waste Management Licence (EPR/FP3393EF and EAWML 83055) which allowed the operation of a waste transfer station.
- 1.1.4 A meeting has subsequently been held with the Environment Agency to discuss next steps. At this meeting it was determined that a new permit application is required to be submitted in order to operate the site in the future.
- 1.1.5 Consequentially, Collards are seeking to apply for a new bespoke permit for the operation of a Waste Transfer Facility that will process a maximum of 100,000 tonnes per annum of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
- 1.1.6 This report identifies the potential causes and effects of a fire and describes the measures that will be in place to prevent the occurrence of a fire at the site. In addition, the report provides details on the planned response to a fire incident and explain how fire water would be contained.

### 1.2 USING THIS FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

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- 1.2.1 The FPP is located within the site office where the site management team are based.
- 1.2.2 The implementation and dissemination of this FPP will be the responsibility of the Operations Manager and Site Manager, supported by other staff. The Site Manager can delegate certain tasks as required, although ultimate responsibility will remain with them.
- 1.2.3 A nominated deputy will be appointed for all times when the Site Manager is not on site. In such circumstances, it will be the nominated deputy's responsibility to ensure that the requirements of the FPP are adhered to.
- 1.2.4 In addition, the requirements of the Fire Prevention Plan will be communicated to site operational staff on at least an annual basis via toolbox talks. Yearly refresher toolbox talks will ensure that the requirements of the Fire Prevention Plan are reinforced.
- 1.2.5 This FPP is a working document, intended to be used as a reference document for anyone whose work directly impacts the permitted waste activities such as operational staff, contractors, and regulatory authorities. This document is also intended for the Fire Rescue Service (FRS) in the event of a fire. A copy of the FPP is available as a hard copy on site and electronically for remote access.
- 1.2.6 The Site Manager will review this FPP at regular intervals and on at least an annual basis, following any of the events below: -

- Testing of the plan to ensure the plan works and staff understand the procedures to be undertaken to prevent a fire occurring and the procedure to be undertaken in the event of a fire;
- An incident;
- Change in legislation or formal guidance; and,
- Prior to a change in activity on site.

### **1.3 TESTING THE PLAN AND STAFF TRAINING**

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- 1.3.1 A fire drill exercise covering all the incident response requirements of the FPP will be carried out at least annually.
- 1.3.2 Records of the fire drill exercise shall be kept including the time, date, and summary of the drill.
- 1.3.3 Records of the fire drill exercise should outline any requirements of the FPP that were not satisfactorily completed.
- 1.3.4 Additional training will be undertaken on any requirements of the FPP that the review identifies were not satisfactorily completed during the exercise and on any amendments to the FPP carried out in response.
- 1.3.5 Collards employees are trained in fire safety awareness and in the use of the site fire-fighting equipment.

## 2.0 SITE CONTEXT

### 2.1 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1.1 The site is situated within a predominantly rural area off Calf Lane approximately 2km west of Crondall. The site is centred at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 77350 49918. The site location is shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/PER/01.
- 2.1.2 Access to the site will be achieved by an access road located directly off Calf Lane. The immediate surroundings of the site comprise of farmland to the south, east and west as well as residential properties to the north. The nearest residential property is located approximately 170m north of the site on Calf Lane.

### 2.2 RECEPTORS

- 2.2.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site that may potentially be at risk from a fire have been listed in Table 1 and are shown in Drawing Number COL/B047041/REC/01.

**Table 1: Receptors within 1km**

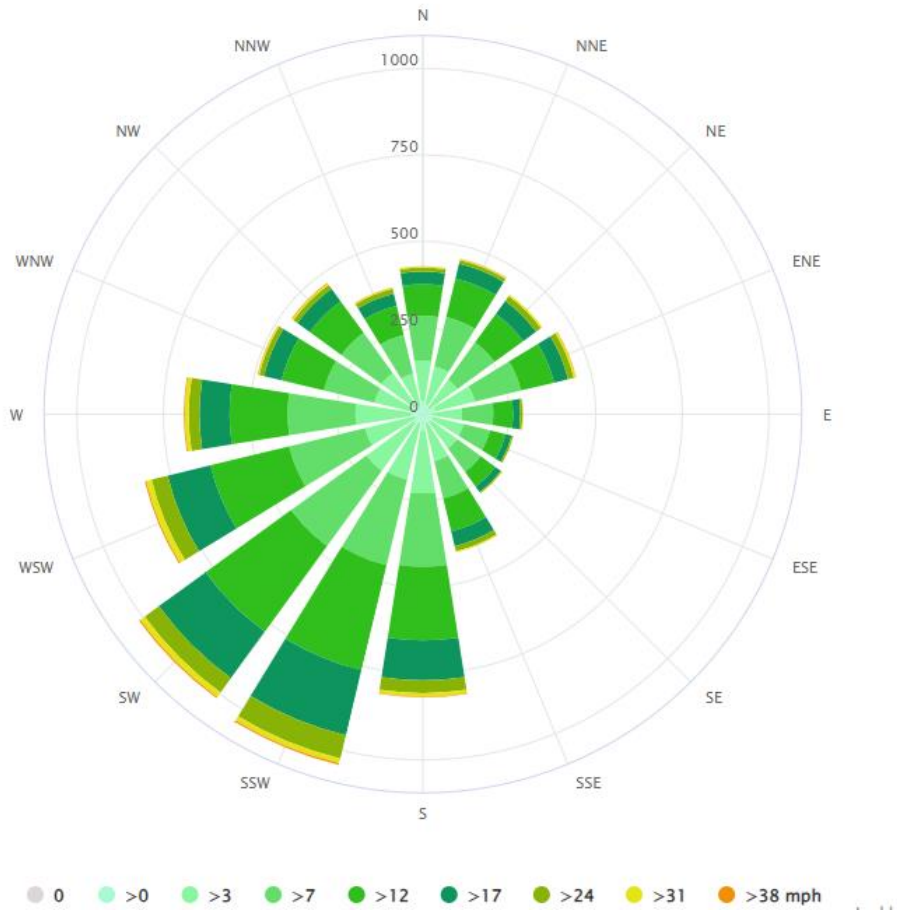
ID	Receptor	Direction from Operational Area	Minimum Distance from the Permit Application Boundary (approx. m)
<b>Domestic Dwellings</b>			
1	Residential Properties off Calf Lane	N	170
2	Little rye Farm Cottages	NW	260
3	Residential Properties off Chalky Lane	NW	700
4	Varndell House	NW	695
5	Residential Properties off Hillside Lane	NW	750
6	Residential Properties (Jeto Limited)	NW	690
7	Residential Properties off unnamed road off Farnham Road	NE	715
8	Residential Property east of Hampshire trailer Services	N	690
9	Residential Property (Cassey Barn)	NE	340
10	Residential Property Itchel Lane	SE	660
11	Residential Property Roke Lane	SW	2000
<b>Commercial and Industrial Premises</b>			
12	Jeto Limited	NW	640
13	Farnham Road Industry	NW	995
14	Hampshire Trailer Service	N	790
15	Industry off unnamed road off Farnham Road	NE	775
16	Fleet Electrical Substation	NE	940
17	Itchel Court	NE	1000

<b>Sensitive Land Uses</b>			
18	Peaked Croft Farm	N	715
19	Great Rye Farm/At Home Catering Hire	NE	445
20	The Warren Farm (Chalky Lane)	NW	890
21	Small Acres Farm	N	760
22	Calf Lane Farmhouse	S	190
<b>Shops/Amenities/Schools/Hospitals</b>			
23	Oasis Gardens	NW	995
24	Emily's Chacuterie	NE	500
<b>Highways or Minor Roads</b>			
25	A287	N	395
<b>Protected Habitats</b>			
26	Rye Common/Coxmoor Wood Deciduous Woodland	N	475
27	Cassey Barn Deciduous Woodland	N	295
28	Blackthorns/Farnham Road Deciduous Woodland	NW	340
29	The Warren Deciduous Woodland	NW	960
30	Deciduous Woodland	W	325
31	Itchel Lane Deciduous Woodland	SE	359
32	Clay Copse/Finchams Copse Deciduous Woodland	SW	840
33	Varndells Copse Deciduous Woodland	SW	830
34	Deciduous Woodland	E	955
35	Deciduous Woodland	E	545
<b>Surface Water e.g. rivers and streams</b>			
36	Brook	N	355
37	Pond	NW	465
38	Brook off Dogmersfield Lake	N	690
<b>Groundwater (sensitivity)</b>			
According to the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) website, the site is not situated within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone. The MAGIC website also indicates that the site is designated as a Principal Bedrock Aquifer and an Unproductive Superficial Drift Aquifer.			

## 2.3 WIND DIRECTION

- 2.3.1 The prevailing wind direction will determine which receptors will be affected and at what frequency. Meteorological data has been used from Crondall from [www.meteoblue.com](http://www.meteoblue.com) which is considered to be representative of conditions within the vicinity of the application site. According to the wind rose data for the area, the prevailing wind direction in the local area is from the South Southwest (SSW) as shown in Figure 1 below. In accordance with Section 6.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, the prevailing wind direction has been identified on Drawing Number COL/B047041/REC/01.

Figure 1: Crondall Wind Rose





## 3.0 ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE

### 3.1 ASSESSING THE RISK OF FIRE

- 3.1.1 The risk assessment to identify potential events or failures that may lead to an environmental impact as a result of a waste related fire is included in the Environmental Risk Assessment. The risk assessment provides details of the following: the hazard, the pathways and receptors, the probability of occurrence, the consequences or impacts and the measures that will be taken to manage the risk, and an evaluation of the mitigated risk.
- 3.1.2 Further detail on the hazard, in terms of the materials that will be received stored and/or treated on the site, the volumes of materials received, and the potential causes of fires are discussed further in this section of the FPP. The sensitive receptors and the consequence of a fire on those receptors are also discussed below.

### 3.2 OVERVIEW OF SITE ACTIVITIES

- 3.2.1 The layout of the facility is shown in Drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01. Potentially combustible wastes will be stored both in secure containers on site and within the canopy building to the east of the site.
- 3.2.2 The site will operate a Hazardous and Non-Hazardous waste transfer station and will comprise a canopy building to the east of the site, waste stockpiles to the south of the site and containment units to the west.
- 3.2.3 The operation of the waste transfer station will fall under the following Recovery and Disposal codes (R and D codes) shown in Table 2, provided for in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and The Council of 19th November 2008 Waste.

**Table 2: R/D Codes for the Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer Station Facility**

R/D Code	Activity Description
R3	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
D15	Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)
R13	Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).

### 3.3 OPERATING HOURS

- 3.3.1 The operation of the waste transfer station will operate in accordance with the hours that are stipulated under the existing planning permissions which are as follows: -
- Waste processing: 06:00 - 23:00 Monday to Sunday
  - Waste Reception: 07.00 – 19:00 Monday to Saturday
  - Waste Reception: 07:00 – 13:00 Sundays and Bank Holidays

### 3.4 COMBUSTIBLE WASTE TYPES

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3.4.1 In accordance with the combustible waste types listed in Section 4 of the EA's FPP guidance, the site will store the following wastes that are considered to be combustible in nature: -

- Wood, Paper and Cardboard;
- Scrap metals contaminated or mixed with other waste such as oils or plastics;
- Pressurised gas containers;
- Oils – including engine, hydraulic oils, mineral oils, waste insulating and heat transmission oils;
- Spirits and solvents;
- Insulation materials; and,
- WEEE.

### 3.5 OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

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3.5.1 In addition to the combustible waste materials outlined in Section 3.4, the site will comprise a COSHH store which will be used to store cleaning products, oil and lubricants that are used on site.

3.5.2 Fuel used for equipment on site will be store securely in bunded containers on site.

### 3.6 PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

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3.6.1 Currently waste potentially containing Persistent Organic Pollutants are not stored on site. However, should any wastes received be identified as potentially containing Persistent Organic Pollutants these will be stored separately on site in a designated area, where possible over 6m distance from other wastes as shown on drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01.

### 3.7 SITE PLAN

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3.7.1 In accordance with Section 6.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, a site plan (Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01) has been prepared to cover the following: -

- The layout of buildings;
- Any areas where hazardous and flammable materials are stored on site (location of gas cylinders, process areas, chemicals, piles of combustible wastes, oil and fuel tanks);
- All permanent ignition sources on your site and show they are a minimum of 6m away from combustible and flammable waste;
- Any areas where you are treating or storing combustible waste or combustible non-waste material;
- All separation distances;
- Main access routes for fire engines and any alternative access;
- Access points around the site perimeter to assist firefighting;
- Hydrants and water supplies;
- Areas of natural and unmade ground;
- Drainage runs, pollution control features such as drain closure valves, and fire water containment systems such as bunded or kerbed areas;

- Storage areas with pile dimensions and fire walls (where applicable) – this includes wastes stored in a building, bunker, or containers – include indicative pile layouts and ensure it is geographically representative;
- The location of fixed plant or where you store mobile plant when not in use;
- The location of spill kits; and,
- The quarantine area.

## 4.0 MANAGING COMMON CAUSES OF FIRE

### 4.1 COLLARDS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- 4.1.1 Collards Environmental Management System (EMS) will incorporate this Fire Prevention Plan within the Emergency Preparedness and Response and will be followed in the event of a fire or explosion.
- 4.1.2 The document is supported by and should be read in conjunction with, the site-specific management systems for the Calf Lane Quarry Site.
- 4.1.3 One of the principal objectives of the EMS is to ensure the efficient and safe operation of the site through the implementation of procedures that ensure defined staff roles and responsibilities supported by provision of appropriate training.
- 4.1.4 Key procedures that apply to all Collards sites include training all staff, contractors and visitors in correct health and safety and fire prevention procedures and the implementation of a regular maintenance and inspection programme for all areas of site and equipment to ensure good housekeeping and effective operation of machinery.

### 1.3 DOCUMENT CONTROL & RECORDS

- 4.1.5 The Fire Prevention Plan will be reviewed and updated: -
- Following any relevant change in legislation or formal guidance;
  - When changes are made to site operations or equipment that affect the activities covered by the permit;
  - When applying to change ('vary') the permit;
  - After any incident, complaint or breach of the permit;
  - If new control measures are implemented; and,
  - Following any exercise to test the effectiveness of the plan and staff understanding.
- 4.1.6 A record will be kept of any changes to the fire prevention plan, particularly major changes including but not limited to: -
- A change in the combustible wastes or other combustible materials stored on site.
  - A change to the maximum amount of combustible wastes or other combustible materials stored on site;
  - A change to the storage arrangements of combustible wastes or other combustible materials stored on site; and,
  - Implementation of new fire prevention control measures.
- 4.1.7 Any review of the Fire Prevention Plan will be undertaken as a minimum by the Site Manager and appropriate staff and business support services.

### 4.2 MANAGING COMMON CAUSES OF A FIRE

- 4.2.1 The following sections detail how Collard will manage the common causes of a fire that are outlined in Section 7 of the FPP guidance.

#### Arson or vandalism

- 4.2.2 Site security will be in operation during the working day to prevent unauthorised access to the site. The site is secured by fencing and a lockable gate which is kept closed and locked outside hours of operation to prevent unauthorised access to the site and thereby prevent the risk of arson attacks or vandalism.
- 4.2.3 The site will comprise a CCTV system which will be monitored by on site staff during working hours and a security guard located at Collards head office outside working hours. In the event that a fire is detected outside operating hours, the Collards security guard will liaise with the fire service and ensure that any fires are dealt with in a timely manner.
- 4.2.4 In the event that a fire occurs outside operating hours, the emergency services and the secure key holder will have the access and ability to retract the security shutters.
- 4.2.5 All visitors will also be required to report to the office to sign in and will be accompanied at all times unless authorised otherwise. Any unauthorised visitors found on site will be challenged and asked to justify their presence and sign in or leave. All visitors will be informed about the site fire safety precautions as part of the site induction procedure.

#### Plant and Equipment Failure

- 4.2.6 The onsite plant will predominantly utilise mobile equipment that will comprise a Loading Shovel, 360 Material Handlers, Forklift and a Baler.
- 4.2.7 Within the Canopy building there will be a stationary processing line
- 4.2.8 Only personnel who are trained and licensed to operate and carry out maintenance will do so.
- 4.2.9 All machinery/equipment is subject to routine cleaning, servicing in line with manufacturers guidance and daily checks/defect reporting. The daily check includes identification of leaks.
- 4.2.10 All site vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers and dust filters. Vehicles will have high level exhausts fitted.
- 4.2.11 All vehicles and items of plant are stored at a safe distance (minimum 6m) from waste stockpiles when not in use.
- 4.2.12 The use of rubber strips on equipment featuring steel buckets, loading arms or grabs will be considered where appropriate to prevent sparks being generated when steel comes into contact with concrete.
- 4.2.13 Mobile plant will be subjected to daily vehicle pre-use inspection checks, and regular clearing of detritus from around the machine. All defects will be reported to site management. The machines will be subject to regular service inspections in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations which will include maintenance of the exhaust and cleaning if required. Daily inspections of the exhaust will check for blockages or excess build-up of material.

#### Electrical faults

- 4.2.14 All portable items of electrical equipment are listed in a register and tested by a competent person at least annually. Items must not be connected to the electrical supply that cannot be shown to have been tested within the previous 12 months.
- 4.2.15 Electrical sockets must not be overloaded. Adapter plugs are prohibited on site.
- 4.2.16 No industrial heaters will be used on site.
- 4.2.17 Fixed electrical installations are installed, inspected, tested, and maintained by suitably trained and qualified persons. Contractors undertaking the work must be enrolled on the National Inspection Council

for Electrical Installation Contracting (NICEIC) register of Approved Contractors or similar. Inspection and testing shall be carried out at minimum periods of three years, or following: -

- Any substantial alteration to the electrical installation;
- Any incident that might cause damage to the electrical installation such as fire; or,
- At periods stipulated by an approved contractor issuing a test report.

4.2.18 Following every inspection and testing, defects will be rectified as soon as reasonably practicable.

4.2.19 In addition, fixed electrical equipment will only be installed if it is fit for purpose and compatible with the electrical installation and its capacity. All fixed electrical equipment will be used, inspected, tested, and serviced in line with manufacturers' recommendations.

#### Discarded Smoking Materials

4.2.20 Smoking on site is only permitted in designated outdoor smoking areas as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.

4.2.21 A safe means of extinguishing and containing cigarette butts is provided in the designated areas and must be used.

4.2.22 The smoking policies are set out in the site induction which is given to all site users.

#### Hot Works

4.2.23 No hot works are carried out as part of routine activities on site.

4.2.24 Contractors required to undertake hot works will be required to provide risk assessments and follow approved safe working procedures. Any hot works will be subject to the Permit to Work procedure and will be adequately supervised and located away from waste stockpiles. In the event of hot works on site the initial fire watch will be undertaken two hours after hot works have been completed.

#### Industrial Heaters

4.2.25 No industrial heaters will be used on site.

#### Hot Exhausts

4.2.26 Collard employees are constantly present across all waste storage areas during operational hours, so a fire watch is constantly ongoing. Employees are instructed to carry out visual checks to detect any sign of fire, including dust settling on hot exhausts and engine/machinery parts.

4.2.27 This will include checking of mobile plant within an hour of the end of each working day.

#### Ignition Sources

4.2.28 Any sources of ignition including for example heating pipes, naked flames, light bulbs, spaces heaters etc. will be kept at least six metres away, or will be separated by a fire wall, from any combustible and flammable waste on site.

#### Batteries

4.2.29 Batteries will be stored upright in battery boxes with close fitting lid that will contain any spillage of acid batteries. Further details of waste battery storage are provided in Appendix A.

#### Leaks and Spillages

4.2.30 Diesel is stored in a tank with secondary containment of an integral bund which has capacity greater than 110% of the tank.

- 4.2.31 All pumps, pipework, nozzles, valves, gauges, hoses are positioned within the bund.
- 4.2.32 Faults within a vehicle or item of plant have potential to cause fire so a regular plant and machinery maintenance program is in place to identify and remedy potential issues at an early stage.
- 4.2.33 The maximum quantity of waste oil to be stored on site at any one time is 10m<sup>3</sup>. There shall be no mixing of waste oils with wastes having toxic and dangerous properties or containing PCBs or PCTs.
- 4.2.34 All waste oil shall be stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.
- 4.2.35 Oil will be stored in a container which is of sufficient strength and structural integrity to ensure the reduced likelihood of the container leaking or bursting. This container must be situated within a secondary containment system with a capacity of no less than 100% of the storage containers capacity, or if there is more than one container within the system, not less than 110% of the largest containers storage capacity or 25% of the aggregate storage capacity, whichever is greater.
- 4.2.36 Any valve, pipe, filter, sight gauge, vent pipe or other ancillary equipment (other than a fill pipe or draw off pipe or if the waste has a flash point of less than 32 °c) must be within the secondary containment system. Where a fill pipe is not within the secondary containment unit then a drip tray will be used to catch any waste oil spilled.
- 4.2.37 Any fixed tank will be fitted with an automatic overfill prevention device to observe the tank and any vent pipe.
- 4.2.38 Where waste oil is delivered through a flexible pipe, permanently attached to the container, the pipe shall be fitted with a tap/valve at the delivery end which closes automatically when not in use. Further to this, the tap/valve shall either be enclosed in a secure container or have a lockable valve and be kept in a secondary containment system when not in use.
- 4.2.39 Any pump must be fitted with a non-return valve in its feed line, positioned so as to minimise risk of damage by impact so far as it is reasonably practicable and protected from unauthorised use.
- 4.2.40 Any permanent vent pipe, tap, or valve through which waste oil can be discharged from the tank into the open will be situated within a secondary containment unit, arranged so as to discharge the oil vertically downwards so that it may be contained within the system and the tap/valve shall be fitted with a lock and locked shut when not in use.
- 4.2.41 Fully stocked spill kits shall be situated on site as shown in Drawing Number (COL/B047041/LAY/01) and staff will be trained proficiently in the use of such so as to mitigate the potential risk of oil spills.
- 4.2.42 All machinery/equipment is subject to routine cleaning, servicing in line with manufacturers guidance and daily checks/defect reporting. The daily check includes identification of leaks, and where identified, these will be rectified according to the spillage procedure as detailed in the Collard EMS.
- 4.2.43 Fully stocked spill kits shall be located at key locations within the site to allow for quick response to any spillages.

#### Build-up of Loose Combustible Waste, Dust, and Fluff

- 4.2.44 Regular cleaning will be undertaken by site staff to minimise the generation of dust and litter on site.
- 4.2.45 Daily check sheets include a requirement for site staff to undertake visual qualitative monitoring; if dust and litter on site are perceived to be excessive the action causing the emission will be halted and remedial measures implemented.

#### Reactions between Wastes

- 4.2.46 It is not expected that there will be any reactions between the different waste stockpiles.

- 4.2.47 Waste acceptance procedures will comply with the site permit and associated environmental legislation. Only waste types detailed in the permit will be accepted at the site.
- 4.2.48 There is potential for reactions within wastes when contaminants are present within the waste streams.
- 4.2.49 All loads are visually inspected on site by the mobile plant operatives. This is predominantly carried out as the waste is discharged or unloaded from the delivering vehicle.
- 4.2.50 There will be no mixing of waste streams on site.
- 4.2.51 Where inspection as the waste is discharged or unloaded has not been possible then the mobile plant operatives will inspect the load prior to pushing the load up into the relevant stockpile.
- 4.2.52 Should any load be discovered to contain contaminants the load will be rejected and removed from site by the delivering vehicle or the contaminants will be safely segregated.
- 4.2.53 The load may be stored in the quarantine area if required while the contaminants are removed, or arrangements are made to remove the load from site.
- 4.2.54 If wastes not permitted by the site permit are discovered amongst a load after deposit, the waste will be isolated to prevent the processing of this waste.
- 4.2.55 All wastes received for the waste transfer station visually inspected and manually sorted upon receipt. Any contamination which may be present is removed during this process. This significantly reduces the potential for any reactions within the waste stored in this area of the site.

#### Deposited Hot Loads

- 4.2.56 A quarantine area is available in the event that a hot or burning load is received on site. This area may also be used in the event of a fire on site.
- 4.2.57 If a hot load is discovered during delivery or deposit of the load, the waste will be isolated and placed in the quarantine area. The waste will be dealt with accordingly (i.e., dampened etc.). The incident and time of discovery will be recorded in the site diary. The waste will be placed in a quarantine area until the fire is extinguished and then loaded into a suitable container. Arrangements will be made for the disposal of such wastes at a suitably permitted disposal facility as soon as practicably possible.

#### Fire Watch Procedures

- 4.2.58 Collard employees are constantly present across all waste storage areas during operational hours, so a fire watch is constantly ongoing. Employees are instructed to carry out visual checks to detect any sign of fire, including dust settling on hot exhausts and engine/machinery parts.
- 4.2.59 This will include checking mobile plant within an hour of the end of each working day.
- 4.2.60 Outside of operational hours, CCTV will be monitored by a security guard at Collards head office.

#### Hot and Dry Weather

- 4.2.61 Waste storage arrangements are provided in Appendix A. All combustible waste which is accepted as part of the WTS will predominantly be stored within secure containers or within the canopied building and therefore be shaded from direct sunlight. Any external waste piles will comprise solely of non-hazardous wastes and will be monitored closely.
- 4.2.62 All waste streams will have a short residence time of 1-2 weeks and therefore the risk of a fire from hot and dry weather is expected to be low.
- 4.2.63 However, if for any reason the site operative identifies that the risk of fire at the site has increased due to external conditions (such as dry weather, hot weather) a review of normal operating procedures will be



undertaken and additional appropriate measures will be implemented to minimise the increased risk of a fire.

### **4.3 CONTROLS TO PREVENT SELF-COMBUSTION OF WASTE**

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#### Manage Waste Storage Times

- 4.3.1 Maximum storage times for combustible wastes are outlined within Appendix A waste storage details.
- 4.3.2 Materials will be removed from site in order of receipt so as to reduce the storage duration and therefore the risk of self-combustion.
- 4.3.3 Storage of waste will be managed to minimise the volume of waste stored and limit the storage time as far as practicably possible.
- 4.3.4 Regular working practice includes arranging haulage for material to be removed from site in advance. The planned number of vehicle movements out are based upon contracted and predicted inputs to the site and is reviewed on a daily basis.
- 4.3.5 Stock rotation can be demonstrated via continuous operation and is fully recorded via the use of Waste Acceptance Forms.
- 4.3.6 All waste entering the Waste Transfer Station will be logged in at the site office, records will include weight, EWC codes, date, and time of receipt. The Site Manager will be able to review the waste acceptance forms to understand the materials that have been imported and exported from site.

#### Method Used to Record and Manage The Storage of All Waste on Site

- 4.3.7 All incoming, material destined for the waste transfer station, and outgoing wastes are recorded at the site weighbridge, and weights for each load recorded on the Collards internal software system.
- 4.3.8 This software is used to calculate volumes of waste which are being held on site and to calculate average daily tonnages of waste streams previously received at the facility.
- 4.3.9 Vehicles for export of materials are pre-booked based on the average daily volumes of wastes previously accepted on site as calculated from Collard's software system.
- 4.3.10 Collards online system is reviewed daily for daily tonnages of mixed municipal wastes accepted at the site and where they exceed predicted volumes then additional vehicles are booked for the following day for the export of wastes.

#### Stock Rotation Policy

- 4.3.11 Where practicable waste stockpiles will loaded into one side of the bay or stockpile. Once that half of the bay is at capacity the waste will be loaded into the second half of the bay.
- 4.3.12 Wastes will continue to be loaded into the second half of the bay whilst wastes are exported from the first half until it has been cleared.
- 4.3.13 Once the first half is cleared, wastes can be loaded into the first half again whilst waste is exported from the second half so that it is cleared.
- 4.3.14 This process is continued on a loop rotating between the two halves of the bay to ensure stocks are rotated.
- 4.3.15 Other waste bays are cleared regularly and emptied once a full load of material has been accumulated.

#### Monitoring and Controlling of Temperature

- 4.3.16 According to Section 8.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, operators are required to demonstrate how they will prevent self-combustion for any waste stored for more than three months. This includes the following: -
- Reduce the exposed metal content or proportion of 'fines' within the waste (exposed metals can oxidise which will generate heat, while fine particles are more prone to self-combustion); and,
  - Monitor the temperature of the pile using a probe or other device as appropriate.
- 4.3.17 Section 8.1 of the EA's FPP guidance indicates that temperature monitoring is only required if combustible waste is stored in the maximum pile sizes for longer than 3 months. Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, the majority of the combustible waste types will have a short residence time of 1-2 weeks. Some waste types are stored at the site between a month and 3 months due to the low volume received at the site. As such, it's considered that temperature monitoring is not required.
- 4.3.18 The surface temperature of the waste stockpiles is checked at the end of each day as part of fire watch procedure to identify any increase in temperature due to any contaminants, hot loads, or self-heating.

#### Manage Waste Piles

- 4.3.19 Full details about the waste piles stored on site are outlined within Appendix A, Waste Storage Details.
- 4.3.20 Waste piles are calculated from taking the full dimensions of the bay as indicated in the Site Plan Drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01.
- 4.3.21 The layout of the facility is shown in Drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01. Potentially combustible wastes are spread around the site.
- 4.3.22 There will be a freeboard of 0.5m from the top of the bay walls as outlined in Section 8.3 of the EA's FPP guidance, storage in bays.
- 4.3.23 It is considered that when stockpiles of materials stored within external bays are at maximum capacity, they will be approximately 75% of the maximum storage bay dimensions outlined in Appendix A due to the gradients of the stockpiles.
- 4.3.24 Maximum capacity of materials stockpiled in the main transfer building are considered to be approximately 50% of the maximum storage bay dimensions due to the short storage times and uneven distribution of materials within these areas.

#### Waste Stored in their Largest Form

- 4.3.25 Waste will be stored in the form that they arrive at the site in. Should larger items of wastes be unassembled on site, these will be stored appropriately.

#### Waste Stored in Containers

- 4.3.26 According to Section 10.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, if waste is stored in a container, it must be accessible from at least one side so a fire can be extinguished. The guidance provides examples of appropriate containers which include skips, RoRo skips, or shipping containers.
- 4.3.27 Materials may occasionally be stored within containers within the external yard area of the site, e.g., batteries, oils etc.
- 4.3.28 These will be segregated waste streams and the quantities will be small. Containers will be appropriately labelled according to the contents and where possible stored over 6m away from other combustible wastes.
- 4.3.29 Containers will be fully accessible to allow any fire inside the containers to be extinguished and to enable rapid segregation, if necessary, of burning materials from non-burning materials and vice versa.

4.3.30 Containers will be moved using the existing mobile plant at the site following instruction by Site Manager in the event of a fire.

Measures to Prevent Fire Spread

4.3.31 Section 11 of the EA's FPP guidance indicates that the following methods can prevent the spread of a fire: -

- Separation distances; and,
- Fire walls and bays.

4.3.32 All combustible waste and materials are indicated on the site plan in Drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01 along with locations of plant & equipment and ignition sources.

4.3.33 All external storage bays are constructed from fire rated concrete/legio blocks.

4.3.34 Cardboard is also stored within the main transfer building and is segregated from other combustible waste by fire walls.

4.3.35 A gas cylinder cage which stores gas cylinders removed from the incoming waste streams is located more than 6m from other combustible wastes or materials.

4.3.36 Stockpiles are rotated as set out in Section 6.14 stock rotation policy.

4.3.37 Storage timescales of stockpiles within the canopy building and external bays are less than the three months recommended for commencing formal temperature monitoring, for the majority of wastes. Temperature monitoring is undertaken using handheld temperature probes of the external bays and main transfer station.

4.3.38 Hotspots, smoldering, or burning wastes from bays may be moved to the quarantine area to ensure adequate segregation of wastes.

4.3.39 There is a minimum of 0.5m freeboard from the top of the stockpiles to the top of the storage bay. This is painted on each bay to provide a visual guide to site operatives.

Quarantine Area

4.3.40 A quarantine area is available within the permit boundary at all times to allow the separation of hot loads, burning wastes (if safe to move) or non-burning waste stockpiles if required to extinguish and prevent fire spread.

4.3.41 The indicative location of the quarantine area is shown on drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01. This area is subject to change due to the nature of the process and therefore the exact quarantine area needs to remain flexible.

4.3.42 The quarantine area is 250m<sup>2</sup>, capable of accommodating 50% of the largest stockpile on site (assuming waste can be piled 2m high).

4.3.43 The quarantine areas achieve the required six metre separation distance from the building, the site perimeter, and any combustible waste piles.

4.3.44 The quarantine area is situated on an impermeable surface, which drains to foul sewer.

4.3.45 In the event of a fire and under the instruction and supervision of the Fire Service burning waste may be moved to the quarantine area using the site mobile plant.

4.3.46 Alternatively stockpiles of non-burning wastes may be moved to the quarantine area to increase separation distances.

4.3.47 The site loading shovel has a capacity of 3.5m<sup>3</sup>, and so over the course of 60 minutes could remove 210m<sup>3</sup> of waste to the quarantine area (assuming one bucket movement can be carried out every minute).

- 4.3.48 In the event of a fire any wastes or containers stored in the quarantine area will be relocated to another part of the site which will be determined at the time by site management taking into account the location of any incidents.
- 4.3.49 Other parts of the site which could be used include the external bays or an undefined location within the yard.

## 5.0 FIRE DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

### 5.1 FIRE DETECTION

- 5.1.1 Fixed thermal imaging cameras are installed at the facility and will be used on site to watch over the storage bays to constantly monitor the temperature of the stockpiles. The system is set to recognize ambient temperature and monitor increments of stockpile temperature toward the trigger temperature.
- 5.1.2 In the event of detection of an increase in temperature within the stockpile outside of operational hours, an automated alarm is raised to a third party operated center off site and a prescribed emergency response procedure is escalated to reduce the risk of a fire. This includes contacting Collard staff and the emergency services.
- 5.1.3 A screen/audible alarm linked to the thermal cameras, will be installed in the office of the external contractors which will alert the guard to any trigger from the thermal cameras. Collards staff will then be contacted to attend the site and visually inspect the areas for signs of fire.
- 5.1.4 Site staff carry out ongoing visual fire checks during the day when the site is operational.
- 5.1.5 The camera system supplier will undertake regular, minimum six-monthly, tests of the system, to ensure the trigger alerts are being received at the remote monitoring centre. The results of these tests will be reported to Collards.

### 5.2 FIRE SUPPRESSION

- 5.2.1 There is currently no automatic suppression system installed at the site. Alternative measures are used to prevent fire and ensure suppression. These include: -
- Minimising residence time of stored combustible materials;
  - Thermal imaging cameras installed to monitor temperatures within stockpiles on site and trigger an alarm when the trigger temperature is reached. Outside of operational hours, when the site is unmanned, a remote third-party monitoring centre will be used to monitor these cameras. Screen/audible alarm in security guard station linked to thermal camera will operate in the event the trigger temperature is reached;
  - Security personnel present on site outside of operational hours;
  - Staff presence during any tipping and loading operations;
  - The provision of a water hose reel at the entrance to the canopy building, shown on Figure 3. This will be used by Collards employees as a precautionary measure; staff are not trained to fight major fires, but these hose reels can be used to cool wastes and for small-scale smoulder incidents;
  - Easy access to tackle a fire within the canopy building with the open facing entrance to the west;
  - There will be water tanks located outside of the WTS to ensure that there is a permanent supply of water available to supply the hose reel; and,
  - Materials received and stored in the canopy building and within the external waste piles and secure containers are segregated based on waste type segregated, visually inspected, and manually sorted on receipt at the site. Allowing any contamination to be identified and removed, significantly reducing the risk of a fire occurring.
- 5.2.2 All site vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers.

- 5.2.3 There will be a number of portable extinguishers placed at key strategic locations around site.
- 5.2.4 A check of the fire extinguishers (discharged/full etc.) is part of the weekly site check.
- 5.2.5 All fire extinguishers are subject to annual testing by an approved accredited supplier.
- 5.2.6 All fire extinguishers conform to British Standard EN 3 and are hung on wall brackets with the base of the extinguisher at a suitable height for use by the occupants on site, or they are sited in permanent fire points.
- 5.2.7 A check on a monthly basis is completed on fire extinguishers and will include an assessment of the service dates and location of a number of fire extinguishers.

### **5.3 FIRE FIGHTING TECHNIQUES**

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- 5.3.1 Any person identifying a fire incident must immediately activate the fire alarm and inform line management.
- 5.3.2 It is considered very unlikely that a fire will occur but if this should happen then any outbreak of fire will be regarded as an emergency and immediate action will be taken to extinguish the fire. No one should attempt to fight a fire unless they have received training in the use of fire extinguishers and then only if this can be done without risk.
- 5.3.3 If it is safe to do so, attempts should be made to extinguish a fire. This can be done by using site machinery to move any non-burnt material away from the smoulder or source of fire, working from the edge of the fire inwards. Plant and machinery must never be driven into the centre of any fire, this will place both the driver and the machine in danger. If possible, extinguish the fire with a portable extinguisher or water.
- 5.3.4 Should the fire be successfully extinguished by this action, a check should be kept of the area to ensure that the fire does not re-ignite. The area should be vacated until it is obvious that there is no further danger of the fire restarting.
- 5.3.5 If the above action FAILS to extinguish the fire, prohibit all entry to the area, then summon emergency services immediately. Any persons already on the site should leave. The Fire Service will be contacted to deal with major fire incidents. Site staff will not be deployed to deal with major fires. The Fire Brigade must be called immediately by dialling 999 and all instructions given by the telephone operator must be followed.
- 5.3.6 Before the Fire and Rescue Service arrives, site staff will use pollution control equipment to block drains and/or divert fire water to a containment area and /or operate any pollution control facilities, such as drain closure valves/or penstocks where safe to do so.
- 5.3.7 The designated assembly point is adjacent to the main site access gate, as shown on Drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01. All persons must wait at the assembly point for further instructions. A Fire Warden will ensure that unauthorised persons do not enter the premises and that no one re-enters the site until given permission.
- 5.3.8 The site will benefit from water tanks which will supply the requisite volume of water to extinguish the largest stockpile on the site.
- 5.3.9 The emergency access routes to waste storage and quarantine areas in the event of a fire are shown on drawing COL/B047041/LAY/01.
- 5.3.10 Mobile Plant will be made available to support the fire service by moving wastes to manage separation distances. Trained operatives are on site permanently during operational hours and can be called upon at short notice to attend site in the event of an incident.
- 5.3.11 Any non-burnt materials or burning waste should only be removed from stockpiles under the instruction and supervision of the Fire Service.

- 5.3.12 The site will have a grab pack stored in a secure, safe, and visible location in the weighbridge to the facility for use by Emergency Services.
- 5.3.13 The grab pack contents should include as a minimum the following: -
- Clear signage highlighting the grab pack;
  - Emergency and out of hours contacts;
  - Hazard plan showing the following:
    - Waste storage locations;
    - Fuel storage locations;
    - Chemical storage locations;
    - Oils and lubricant storage locations;
    - Gas storage locations;
    - Electrical supply details and location; and,
    - Anything else hazardous that could affect how they choose to fight a fire.
  - Drainage plan showing the following:
    - Pollution control valves;
    - Interceptor and discharge point locations;
    - Fire hydrants; and,
    - Site boundary and any water receptors.

## 5.4 WATER SUPPLY

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- 5.4.1 Water will be supplied through on-site water tanks which will be located to the south of the site on the adjacent land which is also owned by Collard Group.
- Calculation of Required Water Supply
- 5.4.2 The largest maximum potential stockpile size is calculated at 500m<sup>3</sup> as outlined within Appendix A waste storage details.
- 5.4.3 The Environment Agency Fire Prevention Plan guidance indicates that 300m<sup>3</sup> of combustible material will require a water supply of at least 2000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours.
- 5.4.4 The water supply required is therefore 3,600 L/min.
- 5.4.5 The largest stockpile volume of combustible waste to be stored at the site will be 500m<sup>3</sup> (with no segregation and without using the quarantine area to move burnt/unburnt waste). Based on the estimation above, it is calculated that a water supply capable of providing 3,600 L/min would be required. Over three hours 3,333m<sup>3</sup> of water would be required.
- 5.4.6 In the event of a fire, in order to reduce the requirement for the calculated large volumes of both water supply and resultant fire water management required, alternative measures are proposed. These measures include a priority action (where safe to do so) to cut additional fire breaks in the main stockpile using mobile plant, to reduce the potential size of the fire and therefore the water volume required.
- 5.4.7 The loading shovel's bucket has a capacity of 3.5m<sup>3</sup>, and so over the course of 60 minutes could remove 210m<sup>3</sup> of unburnt waste to the quarantine area (assuming one bucket movement to the quarantine area can be carried out every minute).

- 5.4.8 On this basis, the volume of the largest stockpile on site could be reduced to two smaller stockpiles of 145m<sup>3</sup> each (with 210m<sup>3</sup> of waste removed to the quarantine area).
- 5.4.9 Based on the estimation above it is anticipated that 174m<sup>3</sup> of water would be required to manage the remaining maximum stockpile size of 145m<sup>3</sup>, calculated via:
- 2000/300 = 6.66 x 145 = 966 litres/min  
966 litres/min x 60 x 3 = 173,880 litres = 174m<sup>3</sup>
- 5.4.10 This maximum stockpile size is only likely to occur during operational hours when staff are immediately available on site to reduce the stockpile size using mobile plant.
- 5.4.11 In the event of a fire occurring outside of operational hours the site security guard or remote camera monitoring centre will contact site staff to attend site. Site staff will then use site mobile plant to further reduce these stockpile sizes.

## 5.5 FIRE WATER MANAGEMENT

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- 5.5.1 All waste storage areas benefit from impermeable surfacing and sealed drainage whereby an interceptor will be used prior to the tankering of fire water off site. This mechanism is in place to prevent discharge off-site in the event of a fire.
- 5.5.2 All fire waters will be retained within the confines of the site through raised kerbing and inflatable booms which are to be kept on site at all times.
- 5.5.3 The Site drainage plan is shown in Figure 4.
- 5.5.4 During a fire incident in order to prevent fire water discharging into the foul and surface water drainage systems off site, the shut off valves will be closed.
- 5.5.5 The site drainage system capacity for containing fire water includes the following:
- Area of impermeable surface within the main canopy building 228- capacity 46m<sup>3</sup> based on a depth of 20 centimetres fire water.
  - Area of impermeable surface in external yard areas 2,232m<sup>2</sup> - capacity 322m<sup>3</sup> based on depth of 16centimeters fire water.
- 5.5.6 The total capacity for fire water storage is calculated at 368m<sup>3</sup> or 368,000L.
- 5.5.7 A service level agreement has been reached with a local tanker supplier to provide 24-hour service to transfer the wastewater offsite in the event of a fire. The emergency response time agreed is within three hours.
- 5.5.8 Concrete shuttering is to be installed around the external perimeter of the external storage bays to prevent fire water runoff from this area of the site.



## 6.0 DURING AND AFTER A FIRE

### 6.1 DEALING WITH ISSUES DURING A FIRE

- 6.1.1 In the event of a fire, the emergency procedures will be followed which includes notifying the Fire Service and Environment Agency.
- 6.1.2 All vehicles waiting to deliver or collect wastes from the facility will be moved off site.
- 6.1.3 The site will be closed until further instruction from the authorities and fire service.
- 6.1.4 The Fire Warden will ensure the exit gates are closed and will leave by a transfer station entrance in order to prevent any persons (who may be unaware of the fire) entering from that direction.
- 6.1.5 The receipt of waste at the site is to be suspended and not resumed until authorised by the Site Manager.
- 6.1.6 The haulage teams will be notified, and all waste deliveries and commercial customers will be diverted to alternative suitable facilities as deemed appropriate at the time until the site re-opens.

### 6.2 NOTIFYING RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES

- 6.2.1 Nearby residents and businesses will be informed as appropriate depending on the scale of the fire and the circumstance including the weather conditions and impact on receptors. This will be organised through the site management team in association with the Fire Service.

### 6.3 CLEARING AND DECONTAMINATION AFTER A FIRE

- 6.3.1 Any burnt waste or material will be segregated and contained on site, either within the transfer building or within containers. This will then be assessed and disposed of to a suitably permitted facility.
- 6.3.2 Any firewater produced as a result of fighting a fire would be contained on site. This would then be removed from site via tanker for subsequent processing at a suitably permitted facility. An agreement has been made with a local tanker to remove wastewater offsite at short notice.

### 6.4 MAKING THE SITE OPERATIONAL AFTER A FIRE

- 6.4.1 Site operations will not be recommenced until deemed safe to do so by the Local Fire Authority.
- 6.4.2 The site will be cleaned prior to operations recommencing.
- 6.4.3 Internal plant checks will be required prior to recommencement of operations.
- 6.4.4 Environment Agency will be notified of the restart of operations.
- 6.4.5 All incidents must be recorded in the site diary and on Collard's internal management system. The site Manager should be informed so that in turn, full details of the event can be reported to the Environment Agency.

## DRAWINGS

Environmental Permit Boundary – COL/B047041/PER/01

Receptor Plan – COL/B047041/REC/01

Site Layout – COL/B047041/LAY/01

Site Drainage Plan – COL/B047041/DRA/01

## APPENDIX A - WASTE STORAGE DETAILS

Calf Lane Quarry  
Fire Prevention Plan

Waste type	Location within site	Storage detail	Area Size and Dimensions volume of waste	Approximate Volume of waste	Maximum storage time on site	Assumptions for Waste Volume Calculation
Concrete, brick, tiles, and ceramics.	Canopy Building	Located inside waste canopy building as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)	Maximum Capacity of 200m <sup>3</sup> on site at any one time	3 Months	
Wood	Canopy Building	Located inside waste canopy building as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)		3 Months	
Glass	Canopy Building	Located inside waste canopy building as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)		3 Months	
Plastic	Canopy Building	40yd enclosed Ro-Ro Skip	Ro-Ro Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)		3 Months	
Bituminous Mixtures					3 Months	
Metals	Canopy Building	Located inside waste canopy building as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)		3 Months	
Soil					3 Months	
Gypsum Based Construction Materials					3 Months	
Construction and Demolition Wastes	Waste Pile	Located as a waste pile on external hard standing to the south of the site.			3 Months	
Paper and Cardboard	Canopy Building	Located inside waste canopy building as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)		3 Months	
Glass and Minerals from Mechanical Treatment	Canopy Building	Located inside waste canopy building as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)		3 Months	

Calf Lane Quarry  
Fire Prevention Plan

Minerals (e.g. sand and stones)	Waste Pile	Located as a waste pile on external hard standing to the south of the site.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)		3 Months	
Fluorescent Tubes	External Hardstanding	Secure Container			3 Months	
Batteries	External Hardstanding	Secure Container			3 Months	
Gas Bottles	External Hardstanding	Secure Compound			3 Months	
Cardboard	Container	Located inside waste canopy building as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	3m (W) x 7.5m (L) x 3.5m (H)		3 Months	
Rubble	Waste Pile	Located as a waste pile on external hard standing to the south of the site.	2.5m (W) x 6m (L) x 2.5m (H)		3 Months	
Waste Oil	External Hardstanding	Self-Bunded Tank			3 Months	
Gas Cylinders	External Hardstanding - Gas Cage	In a lockable gas cage outside			3 Months	
Fridges	External Hardstanding	Located on External Hardstanding as shown on Drawing Number COL/B047041/LAY/01.	50 Fridges		3 Months	
Asbestos	External Hardstanding	Double bagged in a secure container.		=/≤50tonnes	3 Months	