Fire Prevention Plan

Recorra Limited

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Helping clients prosper through compliance

SITE DETAILS

Units 38/39 Juliette Way,

Purfleet Industrial Park,

Purfleet,

Essex,

RM15 4YA

OPERATOR DETAILS

Recorra Limited,

52 Lant Street,

London,

SE1 1RB

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

K529.1~09~002

ISSUE DATE

17/04/2026

Wiser Environment Ltd, Suite 11 Manor Mews, Bridge Street, St Ives, PE27 5UW
94 Xuan Thuy, Thao Dien Ward, District 2, Ho Chi Minh City, 713385
+44 1480 462 232 | www.wiserenvironment.co.uk | info@wisergroup.co.uk

DOCUMENT CONTROL

DOCUMENT TITLE:	Fire Prevention Plan
REFERENCE:	K529.1~09~002
CLIENT:	Recorra Limited
REPORTED BY:	Wiser Environment Limited
STATUS:	Final
ISSUE:	01
ISSUE DATE:	17/04/2026
AUTHOR:	Wiser Environment Limited
APPROVED BY:	Lyndsay Edwards (Recorra Ltd)

REVISION HISTORY

REFERENCE	DATE	ISSUE:	REVISION SUMMARY
K529.1~09~002	17/04/2026	01	Submission to EA.
K529.1~09~002	05/11/2025	D1	For client review.
K529.1~09~002	04/03/2026	D2	Amendments and reflecting site plan.

QUALITY CONTROL

ACTION	DATE	NAME
Prepared	05/11/2025	Philippa Howes
Checked	05/11/2025	Elliott Howard
Approved	17/04/2026	Elliott Howard

WHO THIS PLAN IS FOR

This plan is for the Technically Competent Manager, Site staff, contractors and the local Fire and Rescue Service (FRS). A copy of this plan will be kept on site and accessible for site staff, contractors or the FRS to review.

CONTENTS

TABLES

DRAWINGS

REFERENCE	REV	DATE	TITLE
K529.1~20~001		17/04/2026	Permit Boundary
K529.1~20~002		05/11/2025	Sensitive Receptors Plan (1km buffer)
K529.1~20~003		04/11/2025	Site Setting Plan
Recorra Site Layout Plan		17/03/2026	Site Layout Plan
K529.1~20~004		17/04/2026	FRS Route Plan
BPR1001/05/04		08/12/2021	Drainage Plan

FIGURES

APPENDICIES

1. SCOPE

This Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is intended as a working procedure document to prevent and limit the causes of fire and to mitigate the impacts of fire should one occur. It applies to everyone on site:

- Site Management;
- Technically Competent Manager (WAMITAB);
- Trained Site Operatives
- Visiting Contractors
- Emergency Services

This document has been prepared using the guidance and template provided by the Environment Agency (EA).

This FPP supports the issued environmental permit (EPR/EB3135AD) which covers the operations for the receipt, storage, treatment and dispatch of predominantly non-hazardous waste, although there will be a small proportion of hazardous wastes to be stored on site, and outlined in the List of Waste (K529.1~09~008).

Operations at the site are currently covered by the following Standard Rules Permits plus a Waste Exemption;

- Standard Rules SR2008No14_75kte – Materials Recycling Facility
- Standard Rules SR2008No23_75kte – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Authorised Treatment Facility (ATF) excluding ozone depleting substances
- S2 waste exemption WEX474918: storing waste in a secure place

The aim of this application is to amalgamate the above Permits and Exemption, while adding additional EWC codes consisting of hazardous and non-hazardous materials.

The source of these waste streams is from building clearances allowing for the acceptance and storage on site of all likely items cleared. Additional streams sought as part of this variation may not necessarily form a consistent feedstock onsite but are required owing to the diverse potential wastes discovered as part of fulfilment of clearance contracts.

See the List of Waste (Complete) (K529.1~09~008) for all waste that will be accepted and stored onsite. See List of Waste (New Codes) (K529.1~09~009) for all new codes including the S2 exemption codes.

The S2 exemption is currently covering the yard area to the south of the building. The permit boundary will therefore be amended to accommodate these activities. See Permit Boundary Plan (K529.1~09~001).

A hard copy of this FPP will be displayed in the office on site and all staff shall be made aware of the measures outlined in the FPP. Required training of the related procedures shall take place and in the case of an emergency the FPP shall be presented to the Fire Rescue Service upon arrival to site.

The site location is shown in the Sensitive Receptors Plan (K529.1~20~002) whilst the permitted boundary is shown on the Permit Boundary Plan (K529.1~20~001). The Site Layout Plan (K529.1~20~004) shows how key areas and processes are arranged.

The site is located at Units 38-39 Juliette Way, Purfleet Industrial Park, Purfleet, Essex, RM15 4YA. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 55146 79591 (Eastings 55146, Northings 79591). For more detail on the surrounding land use please see the Sensitive Receptors Plan (529.1~20~002).

The site operates 24/7 for receipt, storage, treatment of waste, and the export of recovered materials. The site is accessed via Juliette Way. Waste is delivered to site by a combination of heavy and light goods vehicles. All wastes received are subject to the waste acceptance procedure prior to being unloaded (See Section 8), during this stage any non-conforming waste will be rejected. These areas are marked on the Site Layout Plan (K529.1~20~004).

The application has been prepared by Wiser Environment Limited on behalf of the applicant Recorra Ltd.

2. TYPES OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

2.1. Combustible Waste

The storage arrangements for potentially combustible materials on site are detailed in Section 13 of this document. All waste streams are stored in storage bays, containers or arranged in stockpiles within the main building with only limited items stored externally under the S2 waste exemption. Please note: the figures in Section 13 indicate typical volumes but may fluctuate in accordance with the Environmental Permit limit.

Table 1: Combustible Waste

Waste Stream	
Paint (Water Based)	Segregated recyclates & residual waste beneath picking stations
Paint (Solvent Based)	Residual waste
Waste Cleaning Products	Mixed fibre
Wooden Pallets	Compostable packaging
Rigid Plastic	Mixed fibre
Coffee Grounds	Plastic bales
Food waste	Aluminium can bales
Paper (for shredding)	WEEE
Metal	Batteries (mixed)
Mixed waste	Batteries (lithium)
Wood	Batteries (lead acid)
Mixed dry recyclates	

2.2. Other Combustible Materials (Non-Waste)

HVO diesel is stored for vehicle fleet and site plant, in a double skinned tank container, in liquid form, tank 1 (17 m3), tank 2 (3 m3).

A diesel storage tank is located externally along the south side of the building. This tank supplies fuel for all onsite plant and our fleet of waste collection vehicles. The tank is double skinned and is sited within a further bund to provide the required primary, secondary and tertiary containment in accordance with best practice guidance published on gov.uk.

2.3. Persistent Organic Pollutants

Waste containing persistent organic pollutants (POPs) is identified, segregated from non-POPs waste and stored separately. This storage area is shown on the Site Layout Plan (K529.1~20~004). Section 4.5 of the fire prevention plan guidance will be adhered to[1].

[1] Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits, 11 Janurary 2021

3. USING THIS FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

3.1. Location

An emergency Grab Pack with copies of the FPP, site plans, emergency procedures, contact details and keys to the sprinkler pump house and valve house are kept externally in a wall mounted steel box accessible in an emergency (See Site Layout Plan (K529.1~09~00X).

3.1. Where the Plan is Kept and How Staff Know How to Use it

A hard copy of the plan is readily available at the site office during operational hours and is available on request to visitors and contractors. Relevant staff are to read the FPP as part of their induction and sign a training log. All other staff are trained in relevant parts of the FPP, as applicable to their role. Any changes to the plan shall be communicated to staff via training. Visitors and visiting contractors are given a brief overview key fire related measures such as the evacuation muster point and any fire extinguishers in their work area. If their visits extend over considerable length of time or on a regular basis, then they will be encouraged to read the plan in full and sign the training log. Emergency services will be allowed immediate access to the plan and further hard or digital copies can be made available if required.

3.2. Testing the Plan and Staff Training

Evacuation drills are conducted monthly at the discretion of the Site Management in accordance with the Fire Drill procedures and are recorded in the site diary. Any issues addressed through site meetings and further training if necessary.

3.3. Activities at the Site

3.3.1. Annual Tonnage

The maximum tonnage of permitted wastes to be processed by the facility during any one year shall not exceed 100,000 tonnes. The waste tonnage split is currently categorised as follows:

- Materials Recycling Facility (SR2008No14) – 75,000tpa
- WEEE Authorised Treatment Facility (SR2008No23) – 25,000tpa

The variation to a bespoke permit will combine these throughputs but the split will remain the same. The maximum amount of waste stored at the site at any one time shall not exceed 5,000 tonnes. The maximum treatment capacity of the facility per day shall not exceed 400 tonnes (assuming all waste input in one day is treated within 24 hours).

3.3.2. Waste Management Activities

Operations at the site involve the receipt, storage, treatment and dispatch of predominantly non-hazardous waste, although there is a small proportion of hazardous wastes generated by the processes associated with the WEEE ATF.

The facility allows for the recycling of co-mingled and source separated recyclates (paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, metal (e.g. cans) and food waste) and used electrical and WEEE wastes. Recyclates will be treated (e.g. separation, sorting, baling and bulking) and used electricals and WEEE wastes will be prepared for re-use and broken down into component parts for recycling. As part of the paper recycling, a confidential shredding operation will also take place within a secure area within the main treatment building, the Secure Shredding Unit (SSU).

The following waste management operations will be carried out at the facility (codes taken from Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Annex II):

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

3.3.3. Waste Receipt and Acceptance

The permitted waste materials will be delivered to site both in source segregated and co-mingled form and will be delivered to site via the Juliette Way entrance. Upon arrival the driver will be directed to the weighbridge.

All waste treatment operations and the majority of storage will be undertaken internally within the main industrial building upon a concrete hard standing surface. No treatment operations are undertaken external to the building.

Food waste accepted at the Purfleet site arrives source segregated in wheeled bins with lids. Upon arrival the contents are transferred into intermediate containers to remove contamination prior to tipping into a sheeted trailer for onward transport.

Some inert materials are stored externally on concrete hardstanding at the side and rear of the building (southern and western elevations respectively). These consist of waste plastic

bins, wooden pallets, and glass. Glass will be stored in a 30 cubic yard container and wooden pallets are stacked, as is rigid plastic (empty waste bins).

coffee grounds stored in a lidded 30 cubic yard container.

Some waste liquids awaiting removal from site (waste paint etc) are stored within the Transport Yard. These are contained within bunded IBC containers or kept within their original containers and stored within locked metal cages on hardstanding.

The site is generally open for the receipt, storage and treatment of waste and onward despatch of recovered materials from 06:30 to 16:00 Monday to Friday though these hours may change to accommodate the operational needs of the business. The site is closed on Christmas Day.

3.3.4. Site Inspection

Site inspections will be carried out once a week in addition to daily site walkovers. Table 2 below details typical elements which will be captured by weekly inspections and examples of the types of issue which will be looked for during the inspections.

Weekly site inspections will be carried out at the end of the day and will focus on ensuring that no potential fire risk remain for outside of operational hours (weekends and bank holidays).

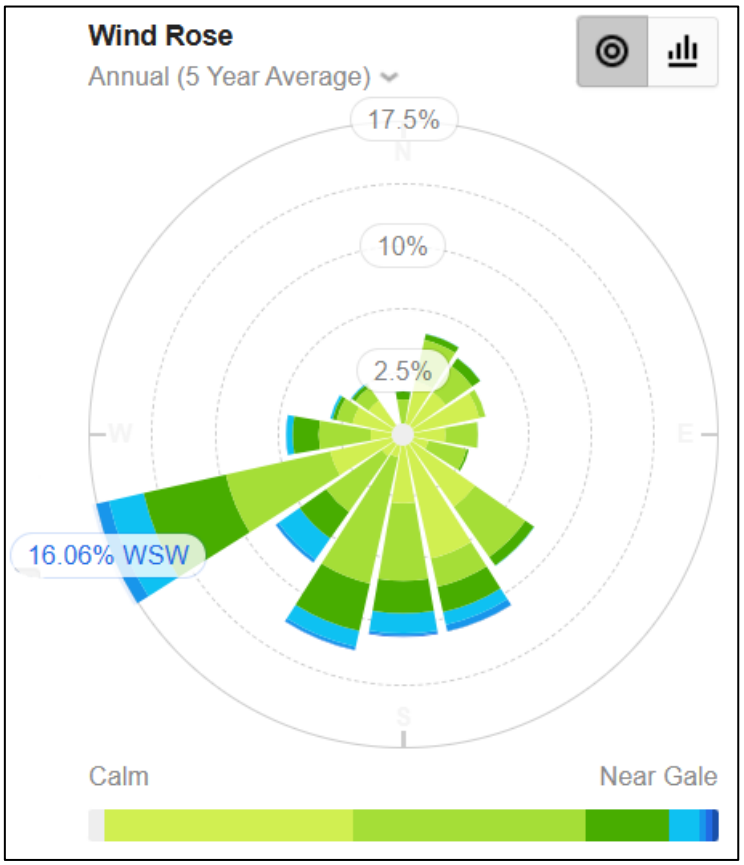
TABLE 2 Site Inspections

WEEKLY INSPECTIONS
Water supply functional
Integrity of concrete surface
Integrity of spill kits – do items need replacement?
Where present on site that any fuels and oils securely locked away in the designated container
Any evidence of the build-up of combustible materials around the site or on plant
Fire Alarms in working order

4. PLAN OF SENSITIVE RECEPTORS NEAR THE SITE

Sensitive Receptors are shown on the Sensitive Receptors Plan (K529.1~20~002) and in the Sensitive Receptors Table (Appendix A). The Sensitive Receptors displayed are in all directions. The closest observing station where weather data is available is Rainham Marshes RSPB Nature Reserve. Figure 1 below shows the wind rose for which indicates the prevailing wind is West Southwest.

Figure 1. Wind Rose Indicating Prevailing Wind Directions



5. MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF FIRE

Prevention, and ultimately negating, the initial fire risk is given the highest priority in terms of controlling a fire. The operator employs the following methods to ensure fire prevention at the site:

5.1. Arson

The wider Purfleet Industrial Park is surrounded by palisade security fencing and security personnel are stationed at the Industrial Park 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Their security office is located at the main entrance off the A1306, and lockable gates stop vehicles and pedestrians accessing the site from the Purfleet Industrial Access Road outside of operational hours. The security guards also carry out drive by checks during the night.

The integrity of all fences and locks will be regularly inspected and any damage identified will be repaired as soon as practically possible. A network of CCTV cameras is installed at the site, both internally and externally, to further assist with surveillance (see Site Layout Plan (K529.1~20~004). An access control system is fitted in the building restricting out of hours access to authorised personnel only.

Additionally, the ITAD and SSU units are fitted with separate Grade 2 intruder alarms which are monitored 24/7 by an alarm receiving centre. A keyholder will be contacted immediately if the alarm is activated, and an audible alarm will sound.

5.2. Plant and Equipment

Faults within plant or equipment have the potential to cause a fire. All site equipment will be maintained and checked in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines as part of daily checks included in the site operational procedures. All breakdowns or faults will be recorded.

The following equipment is used on site:

Bag Splitters, MRF Picking Line (consisting of a conveyor system), Vegware picking line (consisting of a smaller conveyor system), optical sorters, magnetic separator (overband magnet), eddy current separator, ballistic separator, robotic sorting unit, fines screen, static compactor, baler, bin washer, bin lifts, weighbridge, secure paper shredder, and Mobile plants (360 loading shovel, JCB Telehandler and Forklift Trucks).

If a problem is found the Facility Manager will be notified and use of the plant/equipment will be suspended until the issue has been addressed. Service and maintenance records will be kept on a Computerised Maintenance Management System, along with any problems encountered and the remedial action taken.

5.2.1. MRF Picking Line

The MRF picking line uses a conveyor system to transport waste from the bag splitters to the MRF picking stations for separation and to temporary storage bays. Conveyor systems have the potential to carry smouldering/on-fire waste. Considering this, emergency stops are present at key points around the MRF.

If a fire is detected an e-stop can be activated and the MRF stops, preventing burning waste being transported through the MRF. Daily cleaning and maintenance is carried out to ensure conveyors are in the correct position to minimise the risk of friction which may pose an ignition risk.

The MRF is never left unattended when it is running.

5.2.2. Baler

The baler is operated by trained staff to ensure the risk of a fire break out is minimised.

5.2.3. Secure Paper Shredder

The paper shredder is operated by trained staff to ensure the risk of a fire break out is minimised. Incoming materials are carefully screened before shredding to remove batteries and other items that pose a fire risk. The shredder is also fitted with a Firefly fire detection and suppression system, as detailed in Section 16.

5.2.4. Mobile Plants

Mobile plants (360 loading shovel, JCB Telehandler and forklift trucks) are also used in all areas of the site and can pose an ignition risk to surrounding waste. Plant operators are made aware of the risk and are trained to operate the machinery in a manner that will reduce ignition risk, e.g. gentle movement of loading buckets to prevent generation of sparks.

The 360-loading shovel is parked externally overnight. All other mobile plant will be parked internally overnight with at least 6 m maintained between combustible materials or 1 m from concrete wall units.

5.2.5. Delivery Vehicles

RCVs and HGVs are also used on site for waste deliveries and waste despatching. These vehicles are only within the warehouse during loading and offloading. All RCVs and trucks are left empty and parked in the external vehicle yard overnight.

5.3. Electrical Faults Including Damaged or Exposed Electrical Cables

All portable items of electrical equipment are listed in a register and tested by a competent person at regular intervals (PAT Testing).

All electrics on site have been fully certified by a suitably qualified Electrician and are tested by a qualified electrician at intervals of no more than three years as part of the Electrical Installation Condition Report. Records are kept on a Computerised Maintenance Management System, along with any problems encountered and the remedial action taken.

All machinery/electrical equipment on site is subject to routine inspection and maintenance as detailed in Section 5.3.

Any electrical faults noticed on site during normal inspections or throughout the working day are isolated. A qualified electrician will be called to resolve the problem. If required, the electric shall be switched off at the fuse box to prevent an ignition risk.

5.4. Electrics Certification

All electrics are certified every three years.

5.5. Electrical Equipment Maintenance Arrangements

Electrics are fully certified by a competent person, every 3 years. Portable electrical equipment is PAT tested at regular intervals.

5.6. Discarded Smoking Materials

The site operates a strict no smoking policy in all areas other than the designated are shown on Site Layout Plan (K529.1~09~004).

The designated smoking area is located outside the building, in the Transport Yard, behind the water storage tank for the sprinkler system and away from combustible wastes.

5.7. Hot Works Safe Working Practices

Hot works are defined as cutting and welding operations for construction or demolition activities that involve the use of portable gas or arc welding equipment, or involves soldering, grinding, or any other similar activities producing a spark, flame or heat.

A permit to work supported by a risk assessment will be required before any hot works are undertaken at the facility. Contractors on site undertaking such activities will also undergo induction training and will be competent in the use of equipment / completion of the activity they are undertaking.

Fire extinguishers are made available nearby so they can be used immediately should a fire occur. A fire watch will be carried out during the period which the hot works are being undertaken and for 1 hour after hot works have been concluded.

5.8. Industrial Heaters and Use

Industrial heat use is not associated with site operations and industrial heaters are used on site.

5.1. Hot Exhausts and Engine Parts

Operational staff will be required to remain vigilant when using plant and equipment for signs of fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts.

Plant and equipment will be checked prior to use of the build-up of combustible material and where required cleaned down before use.

6. FIRE WATCH PROCEDURES

Recorra employees are constantly present across all waste storage and processing areas during operating hours and so a fire watch is ongoing.

The yard supervisor will conduct daily start and end of the day checks to the site, fleet and the security of the site. The site is open 24/7 and operating hours are:

- Monday – Friday: 06:30 – 16:00

These hours may vary to accommodate the operational needs of the business. The site is closed on Christmas Day.

7. IGNITION SOURCES

Any sources of ignition will be kept at least 6 metres away from any combustible or flammable waste on site. Naked flames are prohibited within the building. Industrial heaters and heating pipes are not used on site.

7.1. Batteries

To reduce the risk of fires from batteries, Recorra encourage separation at source by promoting a battery collection service with dedicated battery boxes or battery tubes. Customer education is also encouraged to make people aware of the fire risk when batteries are mixed in with Dry Mixed Recycling (DMR) or black bag/general waste streams.

All Recorra operatives are trained to be vigilant for batteries and put a high priority on identifying and removing any batteries seen in incoming waste streams. If a battery is found, it will be segregated and disposed of correctly.

The DMR, general waste and residue piles have been identified as the highest risk from battery fires so these areas are carefully monitored throughout the day for the smell of a smouldering fire, scanned with a hand held thermal camera at end of shift and have a FireVu thermal camera focused on them for 24hr coverage and 24hr flame detector coverage, both linked to the fire alarm.

The movement and treatment of WEEE is also carefully managed as these items often contain batteries requiring removal. All WEEE is kept separate from other materials on site and is stored in ITAD.

Lithium-ion batteries are removed from any WEEE received at the site. These batteries are stored in designated battery containers as supplied by our battery re-processor. The battery terminals are taped with insulating, nonconductive material. Batteries containers are scanned daily with a thermal imaging camera.

7.2. Gas Bottles & Other Flammable Items

Only empty waste gas bottles / cylinders are accepted onto the site. However, should any cylinders containing gas be discovered within waste loads that have already been accepted, these are removed outside and quarantined within a secure cage. They are inspected on a daily basis prior to collection and appropriate disposal.

7.3. Leaks and Spillages of Oils and Fuels

All liquid wastes are held in sealed containers away from vehicular movements. All such containers are provided with secondary containment and have a spill kit available for

deployment in close proximity should a spillage occur. Locations are shown in the Site Layout Plan (K529.1~20~004).

Any leaks or spills are recorded in the daily site diary. Incident Response procedure are followed (see Section 21).

The Site utilise a simple 'Stop-Contain-Divert' model for containing spillages and have spill kits or granules available on site to protect the surface water system and to prevent pollutants from entering the site drains. Site staff are trained and familiar with their use in an emergency situation through the use of spill drills. In the event of a spillage entering the surface water drainage system, the penstock valve will be closed to prevent pollution exiting the site drainage system. The penstock valve will remain closed until the spillage has been safely pumped from the drainage system and disposed of at an appropriately permitted facility.

All plant and equipment will be maintained in good working order thus reducing the potential of leaking and trailing of fuels and combustible liquids. If a site vehicle is found to be trailing liquid, then the vehicle will be moved to an area of hardstanding away from waste deposits.

7.4. Build-Up of Loose Combustible Waste, Dust and Fluff

Regular cleaning is undertaken in the waste processing and storage areas to minimise dust and litter and its effectiveness will be reviewed on a continual basis.

Recorra employees carry out simple general housekeeping tasks across the site on a daily basis, with additional deep cleans and high-level cleaning being completed on a regular rota basis.

7.5. Reactions Between Wastes

The intention of on-site acceptance procedures is to verify and characterise the waste as it arrives at the waste facility. Wastes will not be accepted unless an assessment has been made of the suitability for treatment and recovery.

Incoming mixed materials will be segregated into different waste streams by the manual and automatic treatment methods discussed in Section 3.3.

If wastes are seen to react, then they are either isolated in situ if possible or moved to the quarantine area (see Site Layout Plan K529.1~20~004).

8. WASTE ACCEPTANCE AND DEPOSITED HOT LOADS

Waste acceptance checks and procedures comply with the site permits and associated environmental legislation. Only waste types detailed in the permit will be accepted at the site. The majority of material arriving on site is collected on company vehicles.

For incoming waste loads delivered by third parties checks are carried out which include:

- Visual and documentation checks at the weighbridge
- The Carriers Certificate of Registration and
- Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.

Waste depositions are generally undertaken by those delivering the waste. Site staff will direct and assist drivers as needed. Where necessary site staff will visually inspect the waste to be tipped. Where these, random inspections or non-conforming waste is found after it has been accepted, they will be placed immediately into the designated quarantine area (Site Layout Plan K529.1~20~004). The Environment Agency shall be informed immediately.

Quarantined waste shall be removed from site within seven days, and appropriate signage shall be used to identify quarantined waste. Records of any non-conforming waste shall be recorded in the site diary.

For hot loads, the incident and time of discovery are recorded, and the waste will remain in the quarantine area until suitably extinguished. Arrangements will then be made for the disposal, if necessary, of such wastes at a suitably permitted disposal facility and will be documented in accordance with Duty of Care as required.

Table 3: Waste Acceptance Procedure

WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE	SPECIFIC STANDARDS
Waste Inspection	All loads will be visually inspected as the waste is discharged or unloaded from the delivering vehicle. Things to look out for include signs of heating, e.g. steam or smoke; batteries, in particular lithium-ion batteries; oils or other contaminants; rags soaked in oils or chemicals.
Quarantine Storage and Waste Which are Reject	Should any load, either upon entry to the site, or upon tipping, be discovered to contain waste types not permitted at the site or contain incompatible wastes the load will be rejected and removed from site by the delivering vehicle. If wastes not permitted by the site permit or a hot load are discovered after deposition, the waste is isolated and placed in the quarantine area (Site Layout Plan (K529.1~20~004)).
Identification of Wastes	All wastes must conform to those EWC codes on the Permit and to the written description provided by the waste producer.

9. HOT AND DRY WEATHER

The majority of waste is stored inside a building and therefore the impact of hot and dry weather is limited. To limit the impacts on waste that is neither stored inside a building, nor covered, a date rotate policy is in place on site; oldest waste is cleared first while waste pile sizes are kept to a minimum.

Visual inspection during operational hours will also identify hot spots. CCTV is operational and monitored 24/7.

9.1. Prevent Self-Combustion

The core strategy is the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) policy operated on site, waste first accepted is the waste first removed from site, with continual visual monitoring during operational hours.

10. GENERAL SELF-COMBUSTION MEASURES

Self-combustion of wastes is very unlikely owing to the methods of storage and the type of waste accepted.

The core strategy is First-In-First-Out (FIFO) procedure, waste first accepted is waste first dispatched from site. Site staff remain vigilant for any signs of combustion from waste piles on site.

Daily checks are made on the site as part of the fire watch procedure.

Stockpiles are overseen by CCTV monitored remotely 24/7 and the site's operations are usually 24 hours. Waste piles will be managed in accordance with the measures, pile sizes and separation distances set out in Section 13. Stockpiles are covered by flame detectors and the FireVu cameras which will activate the fire alarm if triggered.

In the event of a fire from self-combustion the firefighting techniques detailed in Sections 19 and 22 will be implemented.

11. MANAGE STORAGE TIME

Managing storage at site is a key consideration in reducing the fire risk. Table 3 below details the storage, volume/stockpile size and storage time for each waste type.

11.1. Method Used to Record and Manage the Storage of All Waste on Site

Combustible wastes will not be stored in excess of 3 months in line with Environment Agency Guidance[2]. Storage of waste on site is managed through a spreadsheet using data from the weighbridge and quarterly returns from the Environment Agency. All records are maintained for a minimum of 2 years following recovery or disposal in accordance with EA Guidance and Company policy.

Waste stockpiles will be monitored throughout the day and closely inspected prior to end of day shutdown for any signs of self-heating and / or smouldering, paying attention to the most inaccessible areas. Particular care will be taken during hot weather when waste materials may become extra heated. Where required, stockpiles will be turned using the frontend loading shovel or material handler.

There is likely to be some variation in the daily quantity of waste received on site, however the maximum daily amount of waste accepted on site shall not exceed 400 tonnes. Waste is collected directly from offices, retail stores, cafes, restaurants and hospitality outlets and is not stored for significant periods prior to being deposited at this site.

11.2. Stock Rotation Policy

Waste will be managed on a First In, First Out (FIFO) procedure, waste first accepted is the waste first removed from site, though in reality waste is constantly being added to, and processed from designated storage areas on site (see Site Layout Plan, K529.1~20~004).

[2] Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits, 11 Janurary 2021

Table 4: Storage Times

WASTE STREAM	MAX. STORAGE TIME ON SITE	MAX. STORAGE LIMIT ON SITE
Paint (Water & Solvent Based)	3 months	2 m^3 (2 stockpiles)
Waste Cleaning Products	3 months	4.07 m^3 (2 cages)
Wooden Pallets	3 months	45 m^3
Rigid Plastics	3 months	30 m^3
Coffee Grounds	3 months	23 m^3
Food Waste	1 week	23 m^3
Paper (for shredding)	2 days	102 m^3
Metal	1 week	67 m^3
Mixed Waste	1 week	107 m^3
Wood	1 week	80 m^3
Mixed Dry Recyclates	2 weeks	257 m^3
Segregated Recyclates & residual waste beneath picking station	1 day	10 m^3
Residual waste	1 week	167 m^3
Compostable Packaging	3 months	30 m^3
Mixed Fibre (Baled)	1 week	517 m^3
Plastic Bales	3 months	180 m^3
Aluminium can bales	3 months	64 m^3
WEEE	2 weeks	10 m^3
Batteries (mixed)	2 months	0.7 m^3
Batteries (lithium)	3 months	0.1 m^3
Batteries (lead acid)	2 months	0.9 m^3
Miscellaneous Building Clearance items bay (segregated according to type, e.g. adhesives, sealants etc.)	3 months	67 m^3
Construction & Demolition materials	6 months	30.6 m^3

12. MONITOR AND CONTROL TEMPERATURE

12.1. Reduce the Exposed Metal Content and Proportion of 'Fines'

First In, First Out (FIFO) operated on site to reduce storage times on waste

12.2. Monitoring Temperature

Temperature monitoring will take place on any waste that is stored for longer than 3 months as stated in the Fire Prevention Plan Guidance from the Environment Agency[3].

Visual inspections of the waste occur at the start and the end of the operational day as well as ad-hoc throughout the day. Site operatives are trained to identify potential signs of self-heating.

In addition, site staff use handheld thermal imaging cameras to scan the surface of all waste piles on a daily basis and all motors on a monthly basis as part of best practice preventative monitoring.

The Fire Vu cameras, installed in the waste treatment building and linked to the Fire Alarm System, also offer thermal detection to monitor any rapid rise in surface temperature which may be due to self-heating within waste stockpiles.

12.3. Controlling Temperature

To help control temperature of waste storage areas the site operates a date rotate policy and attempts to keep storage time to a minimum given the amounts on site. Waste is either stored within a building or within containers to further shade the material. If waste is stored in bays externally it is for less than 24 hours.

By managing waste piles carefully, the risk of self-combustion will be prevented, and the likelihood and scale of a fire will be limited.

12.4. Dealing with Hot Weather and Heating from Sunlight

First In, First Out (FIFO) operated on site to reduce storage times on waste whilst staff work to hot weather procedure.

12.5. Waste Bale Storage

Stockpiles of baled materials (3 no. in total – fibre, plastics, Aluminium cans) are also positioned internally. These stockpiles do not exceed the parameters outlined in Section 13

[3] Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits, 11 Janurary 2021

(19 m x 10 m x 3.2 m). Baled materials are not stored on site for longer than the times specified in Section 11, typically 3 months.

13. MANAGE WASTE PILES

See Table 5 below which details various waste piles indicated on the Site Layout Plan.

13.1. Storing Waste Materials in Their Largest Form

Only physical sorting occurs on site to separate into different waste fractions. Waste is store in its largest fraction size to reduce reactions between waste.

13.2. Maximum Pile Sizes for the Waste on Your Site

Table 5: Pile Sizes

WASTE STREAM	LOCATION	HOW IT IS STORED	MAX. LENGTH / M	MAX. WIDTH / M	MAX. HEIGHT / M	VOLUME / M^3
Paint (Water & Solvent Based)	External, Hazardous Waste Storage, Bay 1 (See Site Layout Plan)	IBC on Bunded Pallet	1.2	1	1.16	1
Waste Cleaning Products	External, within Hazardous Waste Storage, Bay 1 (See Site Layout Plan)	Ventilated metal cage	Cage 1: 1.56 Cage 2: 1.25	Cage 1: 0.8 Cage 2: 1.2	Cage 1: 1.7 Cage 2: 1.3	Cage 1: 2.12 Cage 2: 1.95
Wooden Pallets	External (See Site Layout Plan)	Stacked	6	2.5	3	45
Rigid Plastics	External (See Site Layout Plan)	Stacked	10	3	3	90
Glass	External, (see Site Layout Plan)	30-yard container	6.7	2.3	1.8	23
Coffee Grounds	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	30 cubic yard container	6.7	2.3	1.8	23

WASTE STREAM	LOCATION	HOW IT IS STORED	MAX. LENGTH / M	MAX. WIDTH / M	MAX. HEIGHT / M	VOLUME / M^3
Hardcore	External, (See Site Layout Plan)	12-yard skip	3.7	1.7	1.7	10.7
Food Waste	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Sealed bins emptied into a sheeted trailer	6.7	2.3	2	23
Paper (for shredding)	Internal, Secure Shredding Unit (See Site Layout Plan)	Concrete bay	9	8	2	102
Black Bag Waste	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bay	8.8	11.3	2.4	239
MRF Residue	Internal, (See Site Layout Plan)	Bay	15	6	2.4	216
Cardboard Bunker	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bay, loose	4.8	12.1	2.4	140
Metal	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	RoRo container in bay	6.7	2.3	2.65	67
Mixed Waste	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	RoRo container in bay	6.7	2.3	2.65	107

WASTE STREAM	LOCATION	HOW IT IS STORED	MAX. LENGTH / M	MAX. WIDTH / M	MAX. HEIGHT / M	VOLUME / M^3
Wood	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	RoRo container in bay	6.7	2.3	2.65	80
Dry Mixed Recyclates	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	L shaped bay	17	17	2.4	232*
Segregated Recyclates & residual waste beneath picking station	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bay	2.5	2	2.0	10 in a single bay
Compostable Packaging	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	In compactor container	5.8	2.2	2.5	32
Cardboard (bales)	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bales stacked within a bay	8.8	7.5	3.2	240
Mixed Fibre (Baled)	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bales stacked in bay	8.8	4.7	3.2	150
SOW Bales	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bales stacked in bay	8.8	4.7	3.2	132
FBC Bales	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bales stacked in bays	5.5	1.3	3.2	23

WASTE STREAM	LOCATION	HOW IT IS STORED	MAX. LENGTH / M	MAX. WIDTH / M	MAX. HEIGHT / M	VOLUME / M^3
Plastic Bales	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bales stacked in bay	10.4	3.7	3.2	123
Aluminium can bales	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	Bales	12	2	2.3	55
WEEE	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	containers or palletised	1.2	1	Up to 1.6	10 (9 x 1100 bins)
Batteries (mixed)	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	containers	2.4	2	0.5	0.7
Batteries (lithium)	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	120 litre drum with contact points taped	1.2	1	1.1	0.1
Batteries (lead acid)	Internal (See Site Layout Plan)	pallet crate	1.2	1	0.8	0.9

13.3. Internal Storage

The main recycling building has three reception areas for incoming waste:

1. for the MRF/WEEE ATF,
2. Secure Shredding Unit and
3. Food Waste Bulking area.

Waste is then segregated by type to separate storage bays or containers over impermeable hardstanding for further sorting and processing.

The maximum on-site storage capacity is c. 1,000 tonnes. Stockpiles will not exceed the maximum pile sizes or storage limits for combustible waste listed in Table 5 above.

The height of waste stockpiles will not exceed 3.5m. A minimum freeboard level of 1m will also be applied across all storage bays including those positioned below the picking stations. Regular inspections throughout the day will aim to minimise spillage out from the bay.

Beneath the MRF conveyor picking stations, there are interim storage bunkers for depositing separated waste streams during the sorting process. These bays are emptied as needed throughout the day. No materials will be stored in these bays overnight.

Wastes stored internally will be kept in piles ensuring a good surface area to volume ratio to allow maximum cooling. In addition, all waste will undergo a rapid turnaround. Piles will be managed so that they can be readily accessed should a fire occur.

13.4. External Storage

Waste types stored externally are stored separately from one another and are either containerised (glass and hardcore) or stacked (wooden pallets and empty waste bins). Storage containers will be no higher than 3 m. All waste stored externally is located on impermeable surfacing.

13.5. Waste Stored in Containers and Types of Containers

Waste stored in containers and segregated consist of glass, coffee grounds, food waste, WEEE, metal and wood.

Storage for metal and wood typically comprise steel roll-on roll-off (“Ro-Ro”) containers. Should a fire occur within these containers, they can be easily removed and isolated under the supervision of the Fire and Rescue Service.

Food waste accepted at the Purfleet site arrives source segregated in wheeled bins with lids. Upon arrival the contents are transferred into intermediate containers to remove contamination prior to tipping into a bulk storage container for onward transport.

13.6. Accessibility of Containers

The front and/or short edges of all containers will be kept free of obstructions to ensure they are readily accessible at all times.

13.7. Moving Containers in a Fire

Each of these containers is kept accessible so any fire inside can be put out, or the container moved, as soon as is reasonably practical, to prevent the fire spreading.

14. PREVENT FIRE SPREADING

14.1. Separation Distances

Stockpiles of waste on site are stored internally within separate bays or containerised. Further details of the internal storage arrangements are presented in Section 13 and depicted in the Site Layout Plan (K529.1~20~004).

Fire walls are in place in bays to reduce the separation distance required. Further details on the bay walls can be found in Section 14.2 below

All bays will be accessible from their leading edge which will be kept free of obstruction. In the event of an emergency, the contents of any bay can then be removed efficiently to prevent the spread of fire.

14.2. Fire Walls & Bay Construction Standards

Potentially combustible wastes are stored in engineered bays around the site. Concrete walls (Legio blocks and/or A frames) are used as the primary method of separation. Fire resistant bays are designed and constructed to ensure a minimum 180 minutes of fire resistance.

Materials will also be stored at least 1m below the height of the bay walls which prevents materials being windblown and acts as an adequate control to flame heights. Site operatives will be vigilant to ensure bays are not overfilled and prevent bridging of materials across bay walls.

While it is understood that steel will conduct heat, the four steel bunkers beneath the MRF sorting conveyor are only used for the storage of waste for limited periods of time before being emptied onto the in-floor conveyor for baling. In addition to this, given the management techniques employed at the site, it is considered that the use of steel bays in this instance is considered appropriate to the risk.

15. QUARANTINE AREA

15.1.1. Quarantine Area Location and Size

8.1.1 A quarantine area will be retained at all times to allow hot/smouldering/burning material to be moved into the area (provided it is safe to do so) to extinguish and/or control fire spread. The quarantine area(s) will also be used to move piles of non-burning material (adjacent to a fire) to isolate it and prevent potential spread.

Quarantine area and the associated 6 m separation distance is shown on the Site Layout Plan (K529.1~09~001). In accordance with the guidelines set out by the Environment Agency, the quarantine area can hold up to 50% of the largest waste pile.

The largest waste pile on site is the baled waste store, made up of cardboard, mixed fibre, SOW bales and FBC bales. Small gaps are maintained between bales but ultimately this forms one stockpile, in a bay structure. This storage area is rarely completely full as bales are regularly collected for onward processing. The rear of the bale store is stepped to minimise risk of toppling as its adjacent to a walkway – for these reasons the material volume has been reduced by 15% versus the bay dimensions due to the stepped shape of the pile.

Quarantine area covers 273 m^3, which covers more than half the maximum waste pile 545 m^3.

There are two emergency quarantine areas as reflected in the Site Layout Plan which can be utilised for non-conforming waste or in the event of an incident. One of these areas measures 123 m^3. This is supplemented by a central area of site which can hold the entire required area (273 m^3) as well as the wider transport yard.

15.2. How to Use the Quarantine Area if There is a Fire

Quarantine area to be used for both burning and non-burning waste; may also be used as an area for non-conforming, possibly hazardous waste.

Where safe to do so, or under the supervision of the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS), the mobile plant on site can be used to move and deposit waste within the quarantine area. Plant drivers will be appropriately trained to operate site plant during such emergency situations and any plant used for such operations will be suitable for the task.

15.3. Procedure to Remove Material Stored Temporarily if There is a Fire

Once the quarantined waste has been cooled / extinguished, it will be removed from site and taken to a suitable licenced waste facility.

16. DETECTING FIRES

16.1. Detection Systems in Use

The warehouse has automatic fire detection certified to P1 coverage through FlameSpec Triple IR flame detectors. These high-performance detectors have 24/7 detection to provide a fast response.

In addition, a FireVu detection system has been installed within the warehouse to cover higher risk stockpile areas. The FireVu system detects, identifies, and analyses smoke, thermal and flame for early and very early warnings of fire. In the event of flame or thermal detection, the fire alarm is activated and an audible alarm sounds.

The stock/ITAD area is covered by multi-heat detectors on the low-level ceiling, with high level multi-heat detectors above the ceiling.

The paper shredder in the SSU is fitted with a Firefly fire detection and suppression system. This is an automated system which uses IR detectors to identify hot particles, sparks or flames within the shredder. Should any sparks, flames or hot particles be detected, water nozzles will be activated to douse the hotspot. The water used for this fire suppression system is stored in a 250L mains fed water tank located adjacent to the shredder.

The site office and welfare unit is self-contained and fitted with optical smoke detectors, sounders and beacons as per Building Regulations and BS5839-1:2017.

Staff are present during all processing, loading or waste movement operations and are trained to be extra vigilant for signs of a fire throughout the working day, and will alert the Facility Manager or activate a fire alarm call point depending on severity. Walkaround checks are completed daily as part of best practice and records are maintained.

Internal and external CCTV can also be viewed remotely by authorised staff via a phone app. This can be used remotely to verify a fire and its severity.

The site has manually operated fire alarm call points throughout the facility and activation of any call point causes the fire alarm to be activated with high volume sounders and a flashing beacon alerting individuals to evacuate the building to the assembly point in the Transport Yard. Fire alarm call points will be kept clear, visible and correctly labelled.

The Fire Alarm System will be tested weekly from a different manual call point by a designated person who will have received the necessary training. Records of the testing will be kept.

16.2. Certification for the Systems

The Fire Alarm specification is Category P1. The design, installation and maintenance of the Fire Alarm System is covered by BS5839-1:2017.

The Fire Alarm System will be inspected and maintained with two visits every 12 months in line with the service contract and BS5839-1:2017.

Inspection and maintenance records will be kept in Upkeep, the site's Computerised Maintenance Management software and the Fire Logbook on site.

17. SUPPRESSING FIRES

17.1. Sprinkler System

An automated sprinkler system is installed throughout the facility, and covers the entire building; including waste treatment/storage areas, offices and under the MRF platforms. It was designed and installed by an LPCB Approved Sprinkler Contractor to LPC Rules (BS EN 12845).

This system has a discharge density of 15mm/minute across the waste treatment & storage and ITAD areas of the site and 5mm/minute across the site office complex. The water supply for this system consists of a 650,000-litre sprinkler tank situated in the transport yard, which is connected to the mains supply for top ups.

Sprinkler heads will only activate in the area concerning the fire, meaning the water supply is conserved for use only in the area in which it is required.

An LPCB Approved Sprinkler Contractor provides the maintenance and servicing for the sprinkler system. Maintenance is carried out in accordance with the Loss Prevention Council Rules incorporating BS EN 12845 and records are retained electronically.

The shredder is fitted with a Firefly suppression system which automatically extinguishes any sparks, flames or hot spots detected within the shredder using the 250L mains fed water tank adjacent to the machine.

17.2. Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are located in key strategic positions throughout the site to facilitate escape. All fire extinguishers conform to British Standard EN3, and the locations and types of extinguishers have been agreed with a fire safety consultant.

One 110 litre portable water bowser can be wheeled to where it's required, and a fire hose is situated adjacent to the main roller shutter door on the southern side of the building. Both can be used to dampen unburned materials and prevent spread.

All fire extinguishers will be clearly marked and regularly checked by staff to confirm their suitability and functionality. All fire extinguishers are subject to annual testing by an approved, accredited contractor. Site personnel will be made aware of the locations of all fire extinguishers and will be trained when and how to use them, where safe to do so.

18. FIREFIGHTING TECHNIQUES

Detailed below are the responses and actions which may be undertaken by operational staff members to isolate and extinguish burning or smouldering material upon detection. All operational staff members will be trained in the below techniques and the principles identified within this document. it must be noted that firefighting techniques should only be used if safe to do so, and in the event of a fire becoming out of control precedent should be given to the safe evacuation of the site and the contacting of the FRS.

18.1. Initial Response

All fires on site must be treated as serious. The fire alarm can be raised by any employee, and the most Senior Manager on site at the time is responsible for progressing actions in the event of a fire and directing staff on site.

On hearing the fire alarm all persons, other than those personnel directly engaged in fighting the fire using fire extinguishers, should evacuate the building by the nearest escape route and wait at the Fire Assembly Point. Fire Marshals will be responsible for collecting the visitor book and ensuring the building has been fully evacuated. All employees will be responsible for escorting visitors and assisting any person who requires help.

The Fire Assembly Point is located inside the Transport Yard opposite the entrance to the site offices. All staff and visitors must be accounted for. All persons must wait at the Assembly Point for further instructions. The Senior Manager and Fire Marshals will ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the premises and that no one re-enters the building until given permission by the Senior Manager. The FRS will be called immediately by dialling 999.

18.2. Active Firefighting

Active firefighting means always having the resources available to fight a fire during operating hours and when the site is closed.

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. Fires will be tackled by a minimum of two trained operatives.

If necessary, and under the supervision of the Fire and Rescue Service, site machinery may be used to assist in fighting fires that break out on site. This may include, spreading out waste in order for the fire to be more easily tackled, removing adjacent unburned materials to prevent the spread of fire, and placing inert material over the fire to starve it of oxygen.

The site has a 360 excavator and loading shovel with enclosed cabs that can be used. All plant operatives will be suitably trained and competent to carry out these tasks.

19. WATER SUPPLIES

19.1. Available Water Supply

An automated sprinkler system is installed throughout the facility fed by a 650,000-litre sprinkler tank in the transport yard, as detailed in Section 17.

A fire hydrant is located 10 m NE of the main building on Juliette Way. Recorra ensure the hydrant is inspected annually by an approved, accredited contractor. Pressure test reading 6.1 bar and flow test reading 1981L/min.

Small fires can be tackled using the site's fire extinguishers, fire hose and mains water supply, as detailed in Section 17.

19.2. Show the Calculation for Your Required Water Supply

Table 6: Water Supply Calculation

A	B	C	D	
MAXIMUM PILE VOLUME (m^3)	**WATER SUPPLY NEEDED (L/min)**	**WATER SUPPLY NEEDED OVER 3 HOURS (L)**	**TOTAL WATER AVAILABLE ON SITE (L)**	**SUFFICIENT SUPPLY?**
See Table 4	Based on 1200l/m^3 - Pile volume (A) x 6.67L	(B x 180 minutes)	From Sprinkler Tanker & Hydrant (See Table 6 below)	Is D greater than C
575	3,835	690,345	1,010,000	**YES**

REQUIRED	**VOLUME OF WATER REQUIRED**	**621 m^3**

A	B	C	D	
MAXIMUM PILE VOLUME (m^3)	**WATER SUPPLY NEEDED (L/min)**	**WATER SUPPLY NEEDED OVER 3 HOURS (L)**	**TOTAL WATER AVAILABLE ON SITE (L)**	**SUFFICIENT SUPPLY?**
See Table 4	Based on 1200l/m^3 - Pile volume (A) x 6.67L	(B x 180 minutes)	From Sprinkler Tanker & Hydrant (See Table 6 below)	Is D greater than C
	MAXIMUM PILE SIZE		***FROM EA FPP GUIDANCE*** • 2000 litres x 180 minutes = 360,000 litres per 300m^3 • 360,000 litres/300m^3 = 1,200 litres / m^3 of waste • 1200 litres / 180 minutes = 6.67 litres / m^3 / minute ***SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT*** Based on the largest pile size. 575 m^3 x 1200 litres = 690,000 litres / 1000 = 690 **m^3**	
TOTAL AVAILABLE			**1,010 m^3**	

Guidance stipulates that a 300 m^3 pile of combustible material will normally require a water supply of at least 2,000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours. Based on the largest waste pile (the bale store at 517 m^3) catching fire, approximately 3,411 litres / minute will be required to tackle a fire on the largest stockpile at the facility.

Recorra would also implement measures to reduce the size of the maximum waste pile using the site's loading shovel to relocate non-burning materials.

20. MANAGING FIRE WATER

20.1. Containing the Run-Off From Fire Water

The site has been engineered so that all surface waters will be directed to the foul sewer which runs parallel to the northern boundary of the site. All wastes stored internally or externally will be over areas of impermeable hardstanding. The materials processed at the facility have the potential to contaminate any fire water generated at the site following an incident.

Details of the indicative drainage layout are shown on drawing K529.1~20~00X.

Impermeable drainage mats will be deployed over open drains in the event of a fire or any leaks or spills of hazardous substances that have the potential to enter the site drainage system. Sandbags will be stored adjacent to doors in plastic lidded boxes ready to deploy to help contain water within the building. The building measures 73 m x 84 m. With a 10 cm boom/barrier over doors the building provides the capability to retain at least 690 m^3 of water until it can be disposed of in an appropriate manner. In addition, the material piles within the building are likely to soak up a decent proportion of the water.

Samples of the retained fire water will be taken and sent to a lab for analysis to determine whether it can be discharged into the sewer network or will need to be tankered off site. Recorra have set up accounts with a few local tanker companies to arrange for tankering of firewater off site at short notice in the event of a major fire.

Table 7: Fire Water Containment Capacities

FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT	
Maximum volume of fire water run-off (based on pile size)	690 m^3
Surface area available for fire water storage	6,132 m^3
Total catchment volume	613 m^3

20.2. Assessment of Potential Fire Water Run-off Impacts

The site does not lie within a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

20.3. Drainage

All activities will take place on an impermeable surface with surface water drains. In case of an emergency involving either fire water or oil, mats will be deployed to seal the surface water drains as well as containment booms to minimise the water run-off.

20.4. Maintenance of Surfaces and Drainage System

In the unlikely event of a fire, surface cleaning, drain clearance and residue removal will be undertaken as will checks to the integrity of the site's surfaces and infrastructure.

The drainage will be checked daily as part of routine site inspections and maintained regularly to ensure blockages do not occur.

Site surfaces will be subject to regular housekeeping to ensure clear drainage routes for surface water run-off drainage.

21. DURING AND AFTER AN INCIDENT

21.1. Dealing With Issues During a Fire

21.1.1. Nearest Fire Rescue Service(s)

The nearest fire station to the site is on Wennington Road in Wennington, Rainham and is crewed by full-time firefighting crews. In consideration of the anticipated travel time (See FRS Route Plan (K529.1~20~00X)) from the fire station to the site and the response time of the on-call fire service personnel, the overall response time of the FRS would be less than 15 minutes.

If the Wennington Road crew is unable to attend, alternative London Fire Brigade crews are available at Hornchurch (full-time crews) within a 30-minute travel time of the site. Additionally, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service crews are available at Grays (full-time crews) and Orsett (full-time crews) fire stations. Both these stations are located within a 20-minute travel time of the site (K529.1~20~00X).

21.1.2. Contingencies During an Incident

The Senior Manager will ensure site access is clear for the emergency services and will prevent access to the facility and divert incoming waste deliveries until the incident is over. The Senior Manager will convey details of the fire, including the location and composition of the waste involved to the FRS.

The FRS will have access to each of the large roller-shutter doors which allow unrestricted access to the building and internal stockpiles. Each of these doors are approximately 5m in height and 3m in width. The distances from the doors and access routes to the stockpiles are shown in the Site Layout Plan. From the doors, the FRS will be able to apply water to stockpiles to begin supressing the fire and limit the fire’s ability to spread.

Except for fire damaged materials, all outgoing treated wastes will be transferred to their originally intended destinations. Fire damaged waste that cannot be salvaged will be transferred directly to a licensed waste disposal site.

The site would cease operation until the EA/FRS confirm that it is safe to recommence operations.

Emergency contact details, procedures and site plans will be readily available and will be stored in numerous locations, including digitally, in case the site office is inaccessible in the event of a fire.

21.1.3. Outside of operating hours

In the event of a fire outside of operating hours, the fire alarm is monitored by a 24/7 alarm receiving centre (ARC) which will alert designated keyholders by telephone. The ARC will

contact the security contractor based on Purfleet Industrial Estate (who are designated key holders) who will immediately attend the facility and investigate the reason for alarm activation. If a fire is identified they will promptly notify the FRS and a designated point of contact within Recorra.

Should the FRS be required, a designated member of Recorra staff who is aware of the incident will attend site to liaise with the FRS. They will also be able to contact plant operators who will be able to attend site, if necessary, to assist the FRS.

All incidents must be reported to the Safety, Health, Environment, Quality (SHEQ) Director so that full details of the event can be reported to the Environment Agency.

21.2. Notifying Residents and Businesses

In the event of smoke emissions becoming an issue the operator will inform neighbouring residents and businesses through the city council website and their social media channels.

The Environment Agency shall be contacted as per permit requirements on the Environment Agency Incident Hotline: 0800 80 70 60.

21.3. Clearing and Decontamination after a fire

It may be necessary to preserve evidence for an incident investigation therefore no cleaning or clearing up should take place until advised by the Senior Manager or Managing Director.

If any bonded asbestos roof panels are damaged and fall into the building chrysotile asbestos fibres may be released. Reassurance air testing will be carried out before people can enter the building for clean up to ensure control limits have not been exceeded.

An investigation into the cause of the incident should be carried out by the Senior Manager or SHEQ Director. This should include photographs of the affected area and witness statements from those involved. The findings will be summarized in an incident report. The SHEQ Director is responsible for notifying the relevant authorities.

Once the FRS is satisfied that a fire has been extinguished, and the Managing Director has given the go ahead, the following steps will be carried out to ensure that the site is fully decontaminated prior to the site returning to full operation:

- Affected materials will be quarantined for a minimum of 24 hours. Under no circumstances will this waste be mixed with other waste types.
- Burnt waste or material will be segregated and contained on site, either within the quarantine areas, or within containers for a minimum of 24hours. After this period, it will be assessed and disposed of to a suitably permitted waste disposal facility.

- Waste contaminated by fire water that is not suitable for processing on site or capable of being despatched to customers will be safely disposed of to a suitably permitted waste disposal facility.
- Any firewater produced would be contained on site within the building as detailed above. In consultation with Anglian Water, samples would be taken and tested within 24hrs to determine if the fire water could be released to the foul sewer. If not acceptable, the contained water would be removed from site via tanker for subsequent processing at a suitably permitted facility.

21.4. Making The Site Operational After a Fire

Operations will only recommence once the Fire Service have advised that it is safe to do so. The affected areas will undergo a deep clean using the pressure washing facilities and brushes.

Internal plant checks will also be required prior to recommencement of operations, and any damaged equipment / infrastructure will be replaced.

The Environment Agency will be notified of the restart of operations.

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Suite 11 Manor Mews, Bridge Street, St Ives, PE27 5UW
01480 462 232 | www.wiserenvironment.co.uk | info@wisergroup.co.uk