



Fire Prevention Plan

Rotherham Road, Dinnington, Sheffield,
S25 3RD

Universal Glass Ltd.

Document Reference: Application Bespoke 432-1 FPP



Minerals
Waste
Environment

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Document Title: Fire Prevention Plan
Document Reference: Application Bespoke 432-1 FPP
Site / Project: Rotherham Road, Dinnington, Sheffield, S25 3RD
Client: Universal Glass Ltd

Document Versions

V.1 18/10/2025
V.2

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Fire Prevention Plan

Plan version: 1.0

Date of plan: 18/10/2025

Site details

Site name: Universal Glass Ltd.

Site address: Rotherham Road, Dinnington, Sheffield, S25 3RD

Operator name: Universal Glass Ltd.

Who this plan is for

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

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

Document revisions

Version	Amendment	Date
V1	Original	Oct 2025

Table of Contents

Types of combustible materials.....	1
Using this fire prevention plan.....	2
Manage common causes of fire	7
Prevent self-combustion	16
Manage waste piles	20
Quarantine area.....	22
Detecting fires.....	24
Suppressing fires.....	24
Firefighting techniques.....	24
Water supplies.....	26
Managing fire water.....	28
During and after an incident.....	29
Appendix A: Environmental Permit.....	32

In the event of a fire:

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

- a) DON'T PANIC
- b) RAISE THE ALARM (IF NOT DONE SO ALREADY)
- c) NOTIFY THE SITE MANAGER (IF SAFE TO DO SO)
- d) DO NOT TRY TO TACKLE THE FIRE YOURSELF UNLESS YOU ARE TRAINED IN DOING SO AND YOU ARE SURE OF THE NATURE OF THE FIRE
- e) LEAVE ANY BUILDINGS USING THE NEAREST EXIT (I.E. FIRE DOOR OR ROLLER SHUTTER DOOR) AS QUICKLY AND AS ORDERLY AS POSSIBLE
- f) ASSEMBLE AT THE SPECIFIED FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT WHICH IS LOCATED BY THE SITE ACCESS GATES. THE SITE MANAGER OR DELEGATED OPERATIVE WILL BE IN CHARGE OF CALLING THE EMERGENCY SERVICES ON **999** AND ENSURING THAT ALL PERSONS WHO WERE WORKING AT THE SITE ARE ASSEMBLED SAFELY
- g) INFORM ALL NEIGHBOURING PREMISES WHO ARE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED
- h) DO NOT RETURN TO THE SITE UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE 'ALL CLEAR' BY THE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND THE SITE MANAGER
- i) INFORM THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY ON THE INCIDENT HOT LINE AND ALSO THE LOCAL OFFICER WHERE POSSIBLE

Types of combustible materials

Combustible waste

Table 1: Incoming waste and its potential combustion risks

Products which may contain combustible materials	Fire risk	Ignition risk
Glass (incoming material)	Low	Low
Incidental Material (i.e metal)	Low	Low
Incidental Material (i.e plastic)	Medium	Medium
Incidental Material (i.e paper)	High	High
Incidental Material (i.e Cork)	Medium	Medium

Other combustible materials

Table 2: Other combustible material

Other combustible products on site (non-waste and not for processing)	Fire risk	Ignition risk
Hydraulic Oils	High	Medium
Engine Oils	High	Medium
Pin and Bearing Grease	High	Medium
Compressed Oxygen Bottles	High	Medium
Compressed Acetylene Bottles	High	Medium

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS)

The waste accepted at the site does not contain POPs.

Objectives of this fire prevention plan

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

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

Using this fire prevention plan

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

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

Universal Glass' Management Systems and FPP form part of the staff and contractor induction to ensure all staff and contractors are aware of their responsibilities and know how to respond in the event of a fire.

Testing the plan and staff training

All new and existing staff will undergo induction training and refresher training / assessment on the contents and requirements of the FPP and specifically what to do if a fire breaks out every four months as part of the monthly Tool-Box talks. Emergency fire drills will take place every 6 months to assess compliance and knowledge of the FPP. The inductions, training and fire drills are the responsibility of the TCM/Site Manager.

Additional Tool-Box talks will take place as needed to inform staff of recent changes either operationally or legislatively.

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

Activities at the site

Universal Glass Ltd receives, inspects and processes glass waste. The site accepts glass from licensed carriers, carries out a visual inspection on arrival, and either accepts, rejects or quarantines loads as appropriate. Accepted material is conveyed into the main process area where it is screened, crushed and passed under magnets and vacuum pods to remove contaminants (such as metals, paper and plastic). It is then reprocessed or screened into different grain-size products which are bagged and stored. In simple terms, the site is a glass recycling and processing facility, it does not dispose of waste, but processes incoming glass into products. The facility is permitted to handle up to 75,000 tonnes per annum of specified glass waste types.

Waste acceptance begins offsite when Universal Glass agree to receive waste from a producer. The pre-assessment of waste includes checking and recording the source of the waste and the waste codes used to classify it before any loads are accepted from that producer.

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

During tipping, a second visual inspection is carried out. Should the waste be found to be unsuitable, it is either reloaded and removed from The Site or quarantined with removal arranged at the earliest opportunity. Large objects seen during tipping are removed and inspected separately, if they are glass, they are added back into the feed stock. If the large object is not glass, but is a waste type conforming with the permit, it would be segregated and transported to a suitably licenced facility¹.

Once waste has been tipped and visually inspected a sample is taken to test whether that load would create the desired product. If the testing comes back negative (having a too high percentage of incidental material), then that load is separated from the rest of the incoming waste, either to be collected by the producer of the material or transported to a suitably licensed facility. The producer will be contacted and either they will collect the unacceptable load or they will agree to be charged for the disposal fee (or equivalent).

The waste passes under a magnet to remove any ferrous material. The glass is then crushed in a Vertical Shaft Impact (VSI) crusher before dropping onto a further conveyor belt. The crushed glass is treated by a vacuum pod to remove any small paper and plastic before being transported to SP4 in the main warehouse (Building C). At this point the material is considered a product as opposed to waste.

If any products do not meet the quality protocol, they are sent back into the stacking conveyor for reprocessing.

From SP4 the glass product is transported through the main warehouse (Building C) by conveyor to be screened into different grainsized products. Different grainsizes are then transported to the bagging shed (Building G). Once bagged, products are stockpiled in Buildings I and F (see drawing ref: *432-1_D2_Site Layout*).

¹ Non-glass materials that are permitted under the permit are segregated from the main material stream as they would contaminate the end product this site produces.

Waste not conforming with the permit discovered at any stage in the process will be deposited in the skip provided for non-conforming wastes in the quarantine area or immediately rejected. Where necessary, particularly where the rejected waste discovered would be classed as a difficult, hazardous, or clinical waste, the Environment Agency will then be contacted to agree a course of action. The contents of the rejected waste will be recorded in The Site diary and arrangements made to transport the waste to a suitably licensed facility.

For outgoing wastes produced on site, the driver of the collection vehicle will be instructed to report to The Site office or the machine/plant operator. All relevant documentation will be completed, and the vehicle will be approved (if all is in order) to pick up the load and take it to the designated recycler/disposal site.

Prevailing Wind

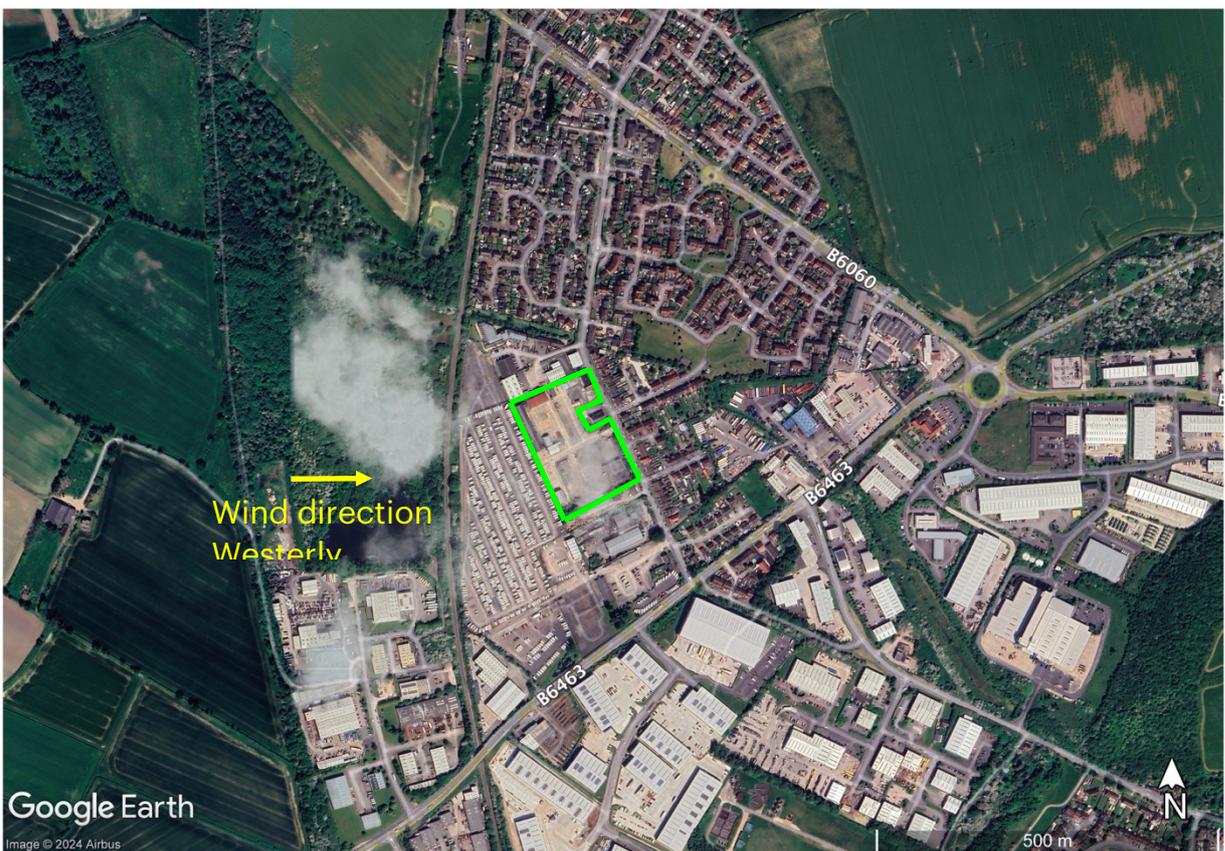


Figure 1: Site boundary and prevailing wind direction on aerial image.

Prevailing wind direction also included on all accompanying plans.

Site plan

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

- 432-1_D1_Permit
- 432-1_D2_Site Layout
- 432-1_D3_Fire Appliance Locations
- 432-1_D4_Uilities
- 432-1_D5_Sensitive Receptor
- 432-1_D6_Emergency Residential Notification
- 432-1_D7_Hydrant Locations

Planned events and reasonably foreseeable unplanned events

Planned downtime

During planned downtime, no waste would be accepted on site unless The Site can accommodate it in incoming storage bays SP1 or SP2 and material will be diverted to an alternative, suitably licensed site, if needed.

Temporary Site Closure / Unplanned Events

If The Site closure is for longer than 3 months, all incoming material would be diverted to suitably licensed facilities and no waste would be accepted at The Site. Similarly, during an unplanned event where site operations need to stop or slow, no waste would be accepted on site unless The Site can accommodate it in SP1 or SP2 and material will be diverted to an alternative, suitably licensed site.

Manage common causes of fire

Arson

The Site is surrounded by an 8-foot-high steel perimeter fence. The main gates are padlocked when The Site is not open. The Site has a 24-hour security presence with regular patrols during both operational and non-operational hours alongside a 14 camera CCTV system. The Site entrance has a controlled barrier that is raised following confirmation of entrance by site operatives.

The gates, fencing and bunds will be checked on a regular basis (daily) as part of The Site daily checks and the results of the inspections will be marked on a record form. Defects in the gates and fencing which may permit unauthorised access to The Site will be recorded in The Site diary. Until repairs are carried out, temporary measures will be taken before the end of the working day, to ensure that access to The Site through the defective gate/fence is not possible.

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

Should arson occur despite the measures above, actions listed in the fire detection and fire fighting sections below (page 24 and 24) should be undertaken, including calling the emergency services and notifying nearby residents and businesses.

Plant and equipment

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

- Powerscreen Warrior 2100 Screen (2 No)
- Canica VSI Crusher

Fire Prevention Plan – Universal Glass, Dinnington

- Powerscreen Commander Feed Conveyor
- CAT Generator
- CAT Telehandler
- Finlay Stacking Conveyor
- Vacuum Pod
- Dust Suppression Water Cannon
- Overband Magnet
- Komatsu / Volvo Loading Shovels (2 No)
- Komatsu / Volvo Excavator PC210LC (2 No)

Plant is only operated by trained drivers / operators. Training includes the requirement for daily checks for the specific plant operated, in order to ensure that it is operated safely and to prevent the failure of equipment which could have potential adverse impacts on the operations or The Site, cause pollution, or constitute a fire risk.

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

All unused mobile plant and machinery will be parked a minimum distance (6 meters) away from waste sources. This will limit the potential for fire spread from machinery to material. All machinery will be visually inspected at the beginning and end of every shift.

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

timescale for repair. Any faulty plant and equipment shall not be used, or shall be used in such a way that the fault does not cause additional risk, until it has been repaired.

All defects and problems likely to give rise to pollution will be marked on the record form or similar form with repairs/solutions being carried out as soon as possible (and immediately where possible).

Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

Electrics certification

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

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

Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements

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

Discarded smoking materials

Smoking on site policies

Smoking is strictly prohibited on site.

Hot works safe working practices

Hot works would only occur on site as part of maintenance or repair programmes for plant and equipment, and do not form part of the waste processing operations at The Site. Hot

works will be carried out in the main warehouse unless this is not possible. The work will be undertaken by a qualified staff member or 3rd party. Where required, a watcher, who is trained on carrying out fire watches, will observe the area with hot works with both Carbon Dioxide and Powder Fire Extinguishers available.

A Hot Works Permit must be gained prior to hot works commencing, which will only be granted once a risk assessment and method statement has been produced. All dust and debris will be removed from the item requiring repair prior to hot works commencing which will be confirmed by the maintenance operative and site manager. A fire watch (see page 11) is carried out for at least 1 hour following completion of hot works. All hot works must have easy access to a fire extinguisher and must be monitored by the site manager. External contractors must be inducted and must also complete an appropriate risk assessment and method statement, agreed with the site manager who will issue the Hot Works Permit, prior to carrying out hot works. Where Hot Works cannot be carried out in the workshop, additional checks are carried out for proximity to potentially flammable materials are completed.

Hot works do not form part of the waste process on site. Hot works may occur as part of maintenance, which may have to be carried out near to waste. Manufacturers' instructions are followed for safe use of equipment.

Industrial heaters

Use of industrial heaters

There are two areas that use space heaters in cold weather: the weighbridge office and the quality control testing building (B and D respectively on drawing ref: *423/1_D2_Site Layout*). Space heaters will not be used outside of these two buildings as they are a potential ignition source. Space heaters will be used and maintained as follows:

- Space heaters will never be left on unattended

- Space heaters will never be covered
- Space heaters will always have sufficient space around them to ventilate them and to ensure that heat doesn't build up unacceptably
- The weighbridge office and quality control testing building will be checked at the end of each day to make sure the space heaters are unplugged and turned off.
- Space heaters will be maintained as follows:
 - Every two weeks, once the heater has been turned off and unplugged for at least 15 minutes to let it cool down, it will be cleaned to keep it free of dust and debris which can ignite
 - Once per year the space heaters will be PAT tested.

Hot exhausts and engine parts

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

Fire watch procedures

Fire watch procedures are in place at The Site. A fire watch is carried out once a day.

A fire watch is carried out as follows:

- Visual observations of the stockpiles and plant are recorded on the daily check sheet.
- An FLIR camera is used during firewatch. A trigger temperature of 50 degrees centigrade at surface or 60 degrees centigrade in the core of a waste pile is set as the point at which a hot spot is considered to be present.

If a hot spot is found during the fire watch process, then the waste is either wetted down and / or spread and turned, or smothered with inert material (if necessary). A hot spot is deemed cool when the steam / smouldering is no longer observed or if the surface temperature drops back below 30 degrees centigrade. It is the Site Manager’s discretion as to which method is most appropriate. If the hot spot does not cool when mitigation measures are actioned, and a combustion incident occurs then active firefighting would be carried out by fire trained staff in accordance with the active firefighting procedure (as detailed in this FPP). If there is a failure to tackle the fire safely then the fire service would be called. The EA would be informed of any incident of fire, regardless of whether the fire services were required.

Ignition sources

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

Table 3: Ignition Sources

Potential Ignition Source	Management of ignition source
Incoming waste contamination	Waste brought into The Site could have contamination present including potential ignition sources such as batteries. Waste acceptance procedures are in place and visual inspections are made at 3 points along the process. Any waste found to be non-conforming is rejected at the earliest opportunity or quarantined ready for removal. Visual checks are carried out throughout the day by the site manager and site operatives, and fire watches are carried out.
Hot works	Hot works are managed through a permit process and only carried out in designated areas, unless for specific parts of fixed plant. Fire extinguishers are made available during all hot works and a fire watch is in place following completion of hot works.

Smoking	Smoking is prohibited on site.
Naked flames	There is a 'no naked flame' policy throughout the company.
Arson / vandalism	Security fencing and CCTV in place.
Heaters	Space heaters are used in the weighbridge and in the quality control testing building. Space heaters will not be used anywhere else on The Site to ensure that they are not used near combustible materials.
Hot exhausts	All vehicles are cleaned down, when necessary, throughout the day, and at the end of each shift. Regular fire watches are carried out throughout the day. There is a no idling policy across site.
Plant failure	Plant is maintained to the manufacturer's standards with planned preventative maintenance in place. Daily checks are completed on all plant by operators.
Operational sparks	Training is in place for all mobile plant operators to prevent contact or scraping of buckets on the floor of buildings / sealed surface areas to prevent the production of sparks.
Generator	The generator is installed a minimum of 6m away from the lego block walls of the waste glass bay.
Batteries	Used batteries which are no longer fit for use are stored in a storage bin away from combustible materials and are taken to a suitably licenced facility.
Build-up of waste	Maximum volumes of waste are adhered to. All equipment is cleared of waste at the end of the shift and periodically throughout the day, where necessary.

Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

Fuelling of vehicles does not take place at The Site; instead, vehicles are fuelled at the operator's nearby site which already has fuelling and maintenance infrastructure set up.

All oil and chemical storage tanks on site are bunded to contain any potential leaks and are capable of containing a minimum 110% of the volume of the container. All pipework and associated infrastructure are located within the bund. Electronic locks are fitted to valves to prevent unauthorised operation. All valves and gauges on the containers are constructed to prevent damage from frost. All storage containers are inspected daily for damage, cracks or holes and repaired at the earliest opportunity if required. The location of oil and chemical storage is shown in drawing ref: *432/1_D3_Fire Appliances Locations*.

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

A range of Spill Kits are available on-site including sand, absorbents and absorbent booms. The appropriate spill kit will be used depending on the size and nature of the spill to be cleaned up. Spill kits will be checked as part of the site daily inspections to ensure sufficient supplies are available as and when required. Waste operations will be carried out on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.

Used spill kits and material used to clean up a spill will be placed in hazardous waste bags and then placed in the quarantine area to be removed to a suitably licensed facility.

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

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

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

Reactions between wastes

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

Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

The waste acceptance procedure is as follows:

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

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

Hot loads are identified during the visual inspection of incoming waste, during initial inspection and during tipping. If an incoming waste load is steaming or smoking, then the load is considered hot. Other potential fire risks that are identified at the weighbridge include batteries, oils, or other contaminants and rags soaked in oils or chemicals.

If a hot load is determined to be an immediate fire hazard or an emergency, then the active firefighting procedure is implemented.

Hot and dry weather

A fire watch will be carried out three times a day, as a minimum. When temperatures are in excess of 28°C, a fire watch will be carried out hourly on external materials through a visual inspection. Waste is stored outdoors and is unlikely to combust due to heating from sunlight.

Product is stored indoors in a warehouse with angled windows in the ceiling to reduce direct sunlight on the product.

Prevent self-combustion

General self-combustion measures

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

The maximum dimensions of stockpiles of specific waste types are complied with to ensure that the stockpiles can be managed for heat build-up and that the correct

separation distances are maintained. Complying with the maximum stockpile dimensions ensures that there is the lowest possible risk of fire spreading between piles of waste and between bays.

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

Manage storage time

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

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

The volume of remaining waste on site is calculated by deducting the weighted finished product from the total received on site. It is aimed that all waste will be processed within 10 days of receipt, however, Table 4 shows the maximum storage times for different types of waste on site:

Table 4: Maximum storage times

Waste stream	Location (must match site plan)	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Max. time it will be stored
Incoming waste (Glass)	Open storage, concrete yard area	Piles in a bay	3 months

Waste stream	Location (must match site plan)	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Max. time it will be stored
Incidental metal	Open storage, concrete yard area	4 Yard Skip: 3c	1 month
Incidental Plastic	Open storage, concrete yard area	4 Yard Skip: 3b	1 month
Incidental Paper	Open storage, concrete yard area	4 Yard Skip: 3a	1 month
Incidental Cork	Open storage, concrete yard area	4 Yard Skip: 3d	1 month

If the maximum storage capacity of The Site is reached (see Table 5), then no further waste would be accepted until waste can be processed to create more capacity, or it can be removed from site and taken to a suitably permitted facility.

If waste is stored for longer than the durations listed above due to variations in supply and demand, plant failure or another emergency, then additional fire watches would be carried out on the stockpiles (twice a day).

Stock rotation policy

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

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

In the event that material requires storage for longer than 3 months, stockpiles will be rotated on a monthly basis and temperatures within the waste will be monitored (as outlined below).

Monitor and control temperature

Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of ‘fines’

The Site does not accept fines or metal.

Any incidental metal in the incoming waste is removed from within the stockpile or whilst the waste is being processed and removed to a designated skip as shown on drawing ref: *432/1_D3_Fire Appliances Locations*.

Monitoring temperature

Manual temperature monitoring is not carried out unless as part of a fire watch, or if waste is required to be stored for longer than a 3-month period. A FLIR camera is used to monitor temperature on site. A trigger temperature of 50 degrees at surface or 60 degrees in the core of a waste pile is set as the point at which a hot spot is considered to be present. Once this occurs, continuous monitoring is carried out. If the temperature continues to rise, the waste would be wetted down, spread or covered with inert materials. The procedure used is at the Site Manager’s or TCM’s discretion. Should none of these techniques work, and a combustion event occurs, the active firefighting procedure takes over.

Controlling temperature

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

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

Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

Waste is stored outdoors (e.g., glass and incidental materials) and the nature of the incoming materials is unlikely to combust due to heating from sunlight.

In hot weather (above 28 degrees Celsius), fire watches will be carried out every 1 hour on external stockpiles.

Manage waste piles

Storing waste materials in their largest form

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

Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

See Table 5 below.

Fire Prevention Plan – Universal Glass, Dinnington

Table 5: Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

Storage Area ref	Waste Stream	How it is stored? For example, this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Length of container (back from the entrance of the bay) (m)	Width of container (m)	Height of container (m)	Volume of container / bay (m ³)	Length of waste pile (back from the entrance of the bay) (m)	Width of waste pile (m)	Height of waste pile (m)	Volume of waste pile (max capacity is 75% of the bay) (m ³)
Glass: (incoming waste)	SP-1 Open storage	Lego block bay	26.5	20	6	3,180	25.5	20	2.5	956.25
Glass: (incoming waste)	SP-2 Open storage	Lego block bay)	19	23	6	2,622	18	23	2.5	776.25
Plastic (incidental)	SP-4b Open storage	40-Yard Skip	1.8	1.3	1	17.57	1.8	1.3	1	17.57
Paper (incidental)	SP-4a Open storage	40-Yard Skip	1.8	1.3	1	17.57	1.8	1.3	1	17.57
Metal (incidental)	SP-4c Open storage	40-Yard Skip	1.8	1.3	1	17.57	1.8	1.3	1	17.57
Cork (incidental)	SP-4d Open storage	40-Yard Skip	1.8	1.3	1	17.57	1.8	1.3	1	17.57
Glass (processed product)	SP-5 Indoor storage	Lego block bay	13.9	9.8	4	544.88	12.9	9.8	1	237

Prevent fire spreading

Separation distances

A 6m separation distance is applied for open storage should it occur, otherwise the waste is stored in bays surrounded by concrete retaining walls or Lego block walled bays (either 6m or 4m high). Storage of material outside of a bay would only occur in emergency situations and would be restricted to the emergency quarantine area.

Combustible waste stored in open containers (skips) are located 6m from the site boundary and any buildings. As the skips are accessible from 2 sides and are small enough to move to the quarantine area if necessary, they do not have a 6m separation distance between them. If a risk of combustion or a combustion event is observed, the skips would be moved into the quarantine area which has a separation distance of 6m on all sides.

Fire walls construction standards

‘Lego’ concrete block walls are used for fire walls (see details below).

Storing waste in bays

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

Waste bays are never over-filled, with a minimum freeboard of 1m maintained at the top and side of bay walls, which seeks to prevent the possibility of lighted material moving out of the waste bay and igniting other wastes. If possible, and safe to do so during an

incident, burning materials may be pushed to the back of a bay to further prevent lighted material from spreading. The 1m freeboard limit is marked on the bays using spray paint. The marking is checked and reapplied (if required) as part of site daily checks.

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

Quarantine area

Quarantine area location and size

The location of the quarantine area is shown in Plan ref: *432/1_D2_Site Layout*. The size is approximately 26m x 20m. The quarantine area is therefore large enough to contain at least 50% of the largest combustible waste bay (incoming waste bay). There is sufficient space to create a separation distance of 6m around the quarantined waste.

How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

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

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

The proposed location of the quarantine area would allow Osmo barriers (or similar) to be 'linked' up to the concrete bays (SP-1) to contain fire water if needed.

Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

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

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

Detecting fires

Detection systems in use

The Site has 24hr security, CCTV cameras and nighttime patrols every 30 minutes to check for unauthorised access, including the waste storage areas, which could lead to a fire. The Site is surrounded by an 8-foot-high concrete and steel perimeter fence. In the event of a fire being detected outside of operational hours the Security Guards have specific training for tackling fires and alerting the emergency services which is reviewed through refresher training by the site manager/TCM annually or after an incident.

Certification for the systems

N/A

Suppressing fires

Suppression systems in use

There is no suppression system at The Site due to the above detection system and the limited fire risk. Should an ignition event occur, active firefighting would be undertaken as outlined in the relevant section of this FPP.

Firefighting techniques

Active firefighting

Approved staff members will be trained to use The Site's firefighting infrastructure competently and safely by site management. The firefighting infrastructure includes on

site hydrants, fire extinguishers and fire blankets and is shown on drawing ref: *432-1_D3 Fire appliance locations*. Should a fire be detected on site, trained operators will attempt to extinguish the fire with the equipment on site (fire blankets, extinguishers and hydrants) and separate burning material from unburnt. If this isn't possible, the Fire Rescue Service should be called immediately, followed by the EA's incident reporting line.

The preferred method of fighting a fire that is self-contained and manageable, with no danger of spreading, is to attempt to extinguish with fire blankets, extinguishers and accessible water (the location of the hydrants is shown on drawing ref: *432-1_D3 Fire appliance locations*).

All operations in the vicinity of the hot spot or combustion incident will cease and plant will be removed from the vicinity (if possible) until the hot spot has been assessed and, where appropriate, remediated. Where it is deemed necessary and / or possible, the affected area will be isolated from the rest of the pile and / or other piles moved away.

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

Regular checking of a hot spot will occur during cooling to confirm that the material is cooling. When it has returned to a normal temperature (surface is 30 degrees centigrade or lower) the cooling actions cease. If the cooling actions are not successful, such that a hot spot develops into a combustion incident the fire trained site operatives will tackle the

fire as detailed in this firefighting section. Should they be unable to safely tackle the fire, then the fire service will be called.

Out of hours detection

Out of hours fires would be detected by security staff and CCTV. The security watch is manned by security staff. A walkover is conducted every 30 minutes. The CCTV cameras are viewed from the security hut and can monitor all waste piles on site.

The fire service will be called to any fire the staff trained on this FPP do not feel able to extinguish safely. The staff are trained and capable of:

- operating water supplies (on-site hydrants) to provide initial response;
- operate plant and machinery required to assist the fire service, if necessary;
- waste handling to minimise the spread of fire or to spread and cool affected waste;
- removing unaffected waste, plant or equipment to a safe place.

Water supplies

Available water supply

The location of the nearest public fire hydrant is shown on drawing ref: *432/1_D7_Hydrant Locations*. The private hydrants on site are the most accessible. The flow rate of these hydrants was not known by the Fire Service or Yorkshire Water, consequently, it has been assumed that they conform to the minimum requirements of British Standard BS:750:2023. The hydrants to the north of The Site are in a residential area with two story

units. The hydrants on site should² have a minimum of 3000 litres per minute. Therefore, it is assumed that they are capable of delivering the minimum flow rate of 480 litres per minute.

The mains tap for the two hydrants on site is also shown on drawing ref: *432/1_D3_Fire Appliances Locations*, to the north of Head Office. Should an incident occur, the hose reel will be connected to the hydrant and the mains tap turned on, regardless of if they are immediately needed. All staff are trained on where the mains tap is and how to turn them on. To fulfil the Duty of Care, the Site Manager will ensure an annual check is carried out by an accredited company to comply with UK fire hydrant regulations.

Table 6 below shows the calculation of the water supply available in the context of the stockpiles on site. Whilst the rate of water supply is approximately half of what is required to extinguish the maximum stockpile, this assumes that the whole of the stockpile is comprised of combustible material. In reality, an estimated only 5% of the SP1 stockpile of incoming material would be made up of incidental combustible material and this would subsequently be segregated as soon as possible. It is considered that, in light of the small percentage of combustible material that makes up the largest waste stockpile, the water supply available on site would be sufficient.

Additionally, the volume and rate of water needed to extinguish one of the 40 Yard skips used to segregate the incidental, combustible material has been calculated. Table 6 below shows that there would be sufficient water supply available to extinguish the segregation skips.

It is assumed that the hydrants on site would supply enough water supply to extinguish a worse-case scenario fire on the site within 3 hours. Nevertheless, the following actions

² In the absence of information of the contrary it has been assumed that the hydrants have been constructed to the requirements for sites between 2 and 3 hectares.

have been taken to reduce the water supply requirements of the Fire and Rescue Services:

- Early detection by carrying out daily visual checks of stockpiles and daily checks of plant, equipment, and electricals.
- Actions such as creating fire breaks, mainly concrete lego block walls between waste piles or a separation distance of at least 6m and a separation distance of 6m between waste piles and the site perimeter and any building.

Show the calculation for your required water supply

Table 6: Required water supply

	Maximum combustible pile volume in cubic metres	Water needed for 1 cubic meter in litres per minute	Total water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on site in litres per minute
EA Example	300	6.67	2,000	360,000	
Universal Glass	956.25 (SP-1) (maximum 5% of this pile could be combustible)	6.67	6,375	114,750	3,000 LPM from on-site hydrants
Universal Glass	17.57 (SP3 40 Yard Skips)	6.67	117.12	21,082	3,000 LPM from on-site hydrants
On-site hydrants could be supplemented with the off-site hydrants if needed					

Managing fire water

Containing the run-off from fire water

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

All of the treatment operations take place on an impermeable surface with a total area of around 22,335m². If a fire were to occur, Osmo flood barriers (or similar) would be deployed (if safe to do so) by a site operative under the instruction of the Site Manager or TCM, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (printed on the item / packaging and trained out during initial training and annual refresher training) and used to contain fire water. Clay drain mats would be used to cover any grates should this be required (storage location shown on drawing ref: *432-1_D3_Fire Appliance Locations*).

In addition to the containment, a tanker company (such as Lanes for Drains in Tinsley Industrial Estate) would be called out to remove water during / after the event to reduce the amount of fire water held on site.

During and after an incident

Dealing with issues during a fire

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

Notifying residents and businesses

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

- City Limits Zone – 01909 809214 and / or contacted in person
- Northern Groundcare – 01909 518400 and / or contacted in person

- Hit-Tech Special Steels – 01909564545
- Portobello Rmf – 01142513092
- Cornerstone Church – 07802 605 890
- Metoni Logistics – 01144420216
- Portland Care, Waterside Garage - 01909279050
- Horizon Care Homes - 01909517737
- Marquis Motorhomes and Caravans South Yorkshire – 01909495900 and / or contacted in person
- Secure Storage South Yorkshire - 01909499419

The residential properties within 50m of The Site (highlighted on drawing ref: *432/1_D6_Emergency Residential Notification*) would be contacted in the event of a fire by the TCM / Site Manager, or a member of staff designated to do so by the TCM / Site Manager.

Clearing and decontamination after a fire

In order to clear and decontaminate The Site after a fire, the Fire Service would advise when the residues would be safe to be removed off site. The wastes would then be assessed by the Site Manager to gauge their properties before being sent to onward sites. All damaged waste and waste from the decontaminating process would be sent to a suitably permitted facility the waste is unlikely to be hazardous so would be sent to a non-hazardous landfill with prior permission.

The Site would then have a full deep clean after a fire following the removal of burnt waste. Fire water run-off will be removed from site by a specialist contractor (such as Lanes for drains– details below) and disposed of accordingly.

- Lanes for Drains, Tinsley Industrial Estate, Unit 14, Shepcote Way – 01142 818100

Making The Site operational after a fire

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

From the building inspection reports the Company's Operations Director will determine whether The Site is safe to re-open, either with no damage occurring or with minor repairs that can take place whilst The Site is operational. If major repairs are needed an assessment will be made into the length of time this will take and the continuation of the use of alternative outlets in the short / long term. Where necessary, external contractors would assist with clean-up and repairs after a fire.

The Site would be required to be fully functional prior to waste operations recommencing.

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

Appendix A: Environmental Permit

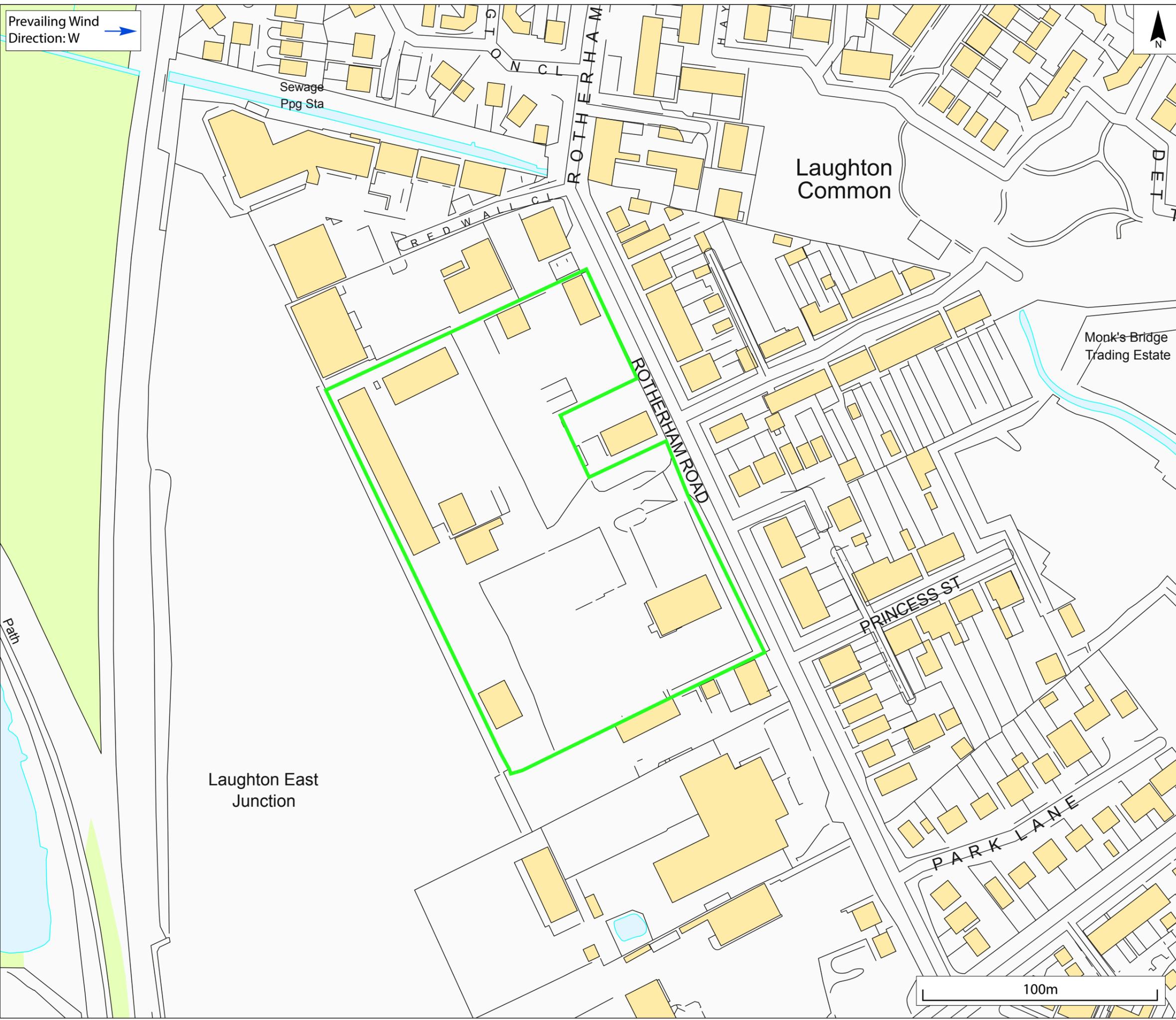
[to be inserted upon approval]

Prevailing Wind
Direction: W



Drawing Title: Permit Boundary

Key:
 Permit Boundary



Notes:

Drawn by:	JG
Checked by:	JMS, MS
Approved by:	JMS

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Scale:
1:1,500 @A3

Client:
Universal Glass Ltd.

Site:
Rotherham Road, Dinnginton

Drawing Number:	Rev:
432/1_P1_Permit	1.0

Date:
05/02/2024

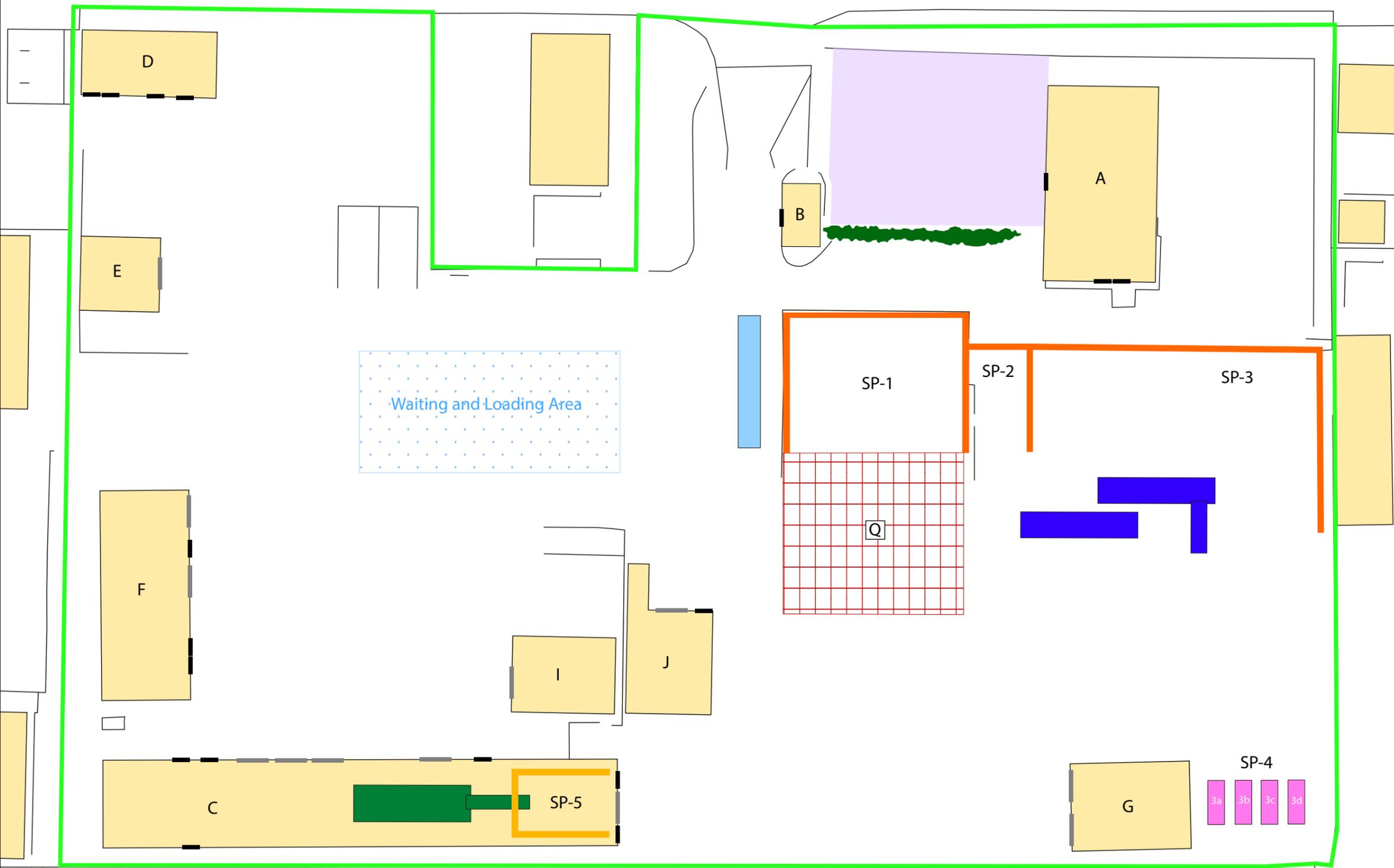
Prevailing Wind Direction: W



Drawing Title: Site Layout Plan

ROTHERHAM ROAD

- Key:**
- Permit Boundary
 - Weighbridge
 - Crusher
 - Screening Area
 - 4m high Lego Block Walls
 - 6m high Lego Block Walls
 - Door
 - Roller Shutter Door
 - 🌳 Trees
 - Carpark
 - A Headoffice
 - B Weighbridge Office
 - C Main Warehouse
 - D Quality Control Testing
 - E Building E: not related to waste activities
 - F Product Storage-bagged
 - G Bagging Shed
 - I Product Storage-bagged
 - J Site Workshop
 - SP-1 Main incoming waste stockpile
 - SP-2 Secondary incoming waste stockpile
 - SP-3 Processing area
 - SP-4 Incidental waste (a: paper, b: plastic, c: metal, d: cork)
 - SP-5 Product stockpile
 - 40 yard skip
 - Flexible Fire Quarantine area
 - Waiting and Loading Area



Notes:

Drawn by:	JG
Checked by:	JMS, MS
Approved by:	JMS

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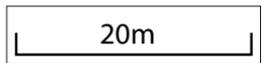
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Client:
Universal Glass Ltd.

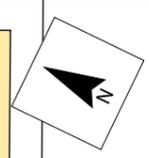
Site:
Rotherham Road, Dinnginton

Drawing Number:	Rev:
432/1_P2_Site Layout	2.1

Date:
20/08/2025



Prevailing Wind Direction: W



Rotherham Road

Mains tap for Fire Hydrants on site

Drawing Title: Fire Appliance Locations

- Key:
- Permit Boundary
 - Weighbridge
 - Crusher
 - Screening Area
 - Lego Block Walls
 - Spill Kit
 - Hydrant
 - Fire Extinguisher
 - Fire Blanket
 - Door
 - Trees
 - Carpark
 - A Headoffice
 - B Weighbridge Office
 - C Main Warehouse
 - D Quality Control Testing
 - E Building E
 - F Product Storage-bagged
 - G Bagging Shed
 - I Product Storage-bagged
 - J Site Workshop
 - SP-1 Main incoming waste stockpile
 - SP-2 Secondary incoming waste stockpile
 - SP-3 Processing area
 - SP-4 Incidental waste (a: paper, b: plastic, c: metal, d: cork)
 - SP-5 Product stockpile
 - 40 yard skip
 - Oil and Chemical Storage
 - Impermeable Surface
 - Osmo Barrier and Clay Drain Mat Storage
 - Battery Storage

Notes:

Drawn by:	JG
Checked by:	JMS, MS
Approved by:	JMS

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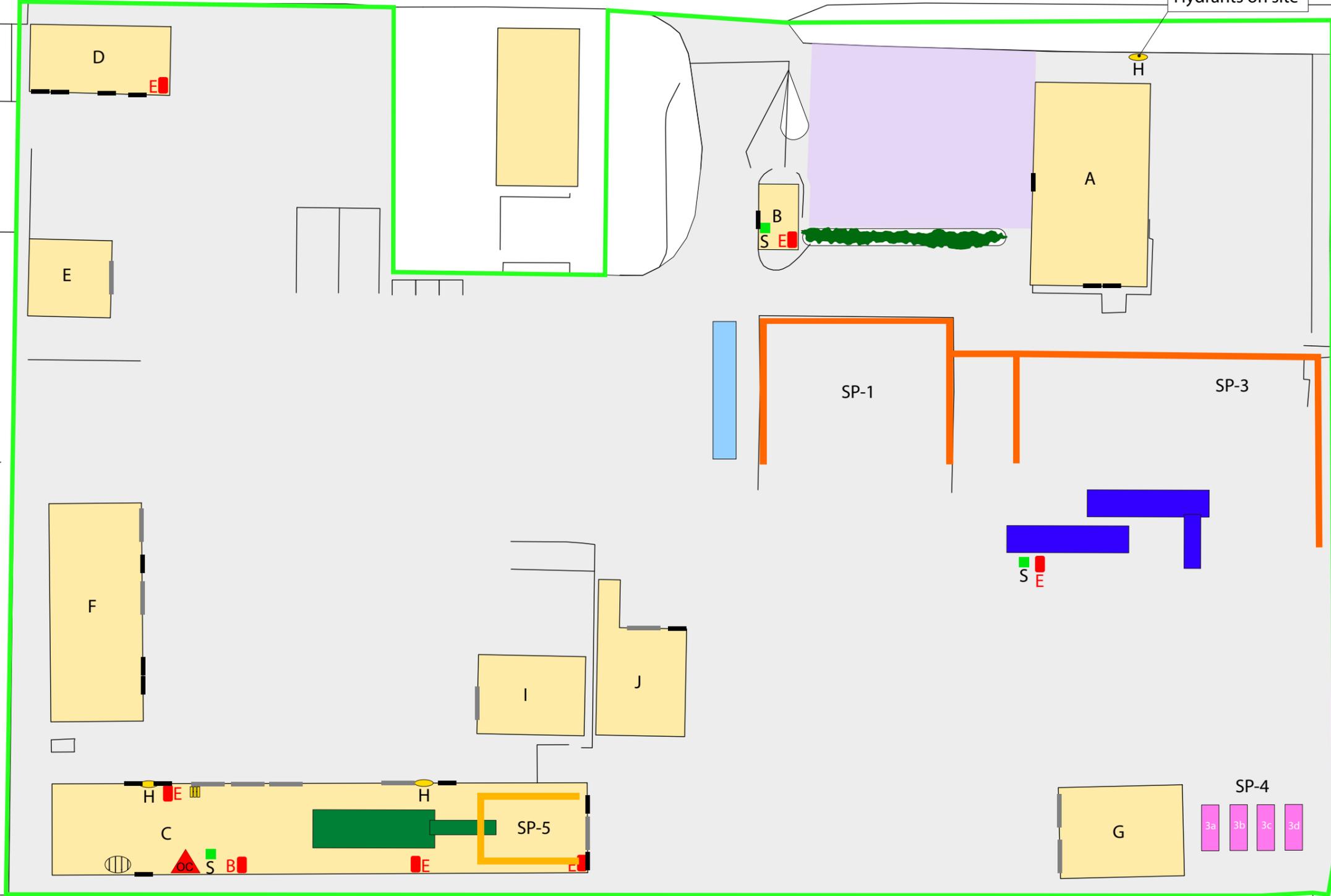
Scale:
1:600 @A3

Client:
Universal Glass Ltd.

Site:
Rotherham Road, Dinnginton

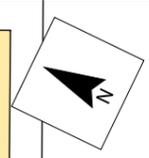
Drawing Number:	432/1_P3_FPP	Rev:	1.1
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Date:
20/08/2025



20m

Prevailing Wind Direction: W



Rotherham Road

Drawing Title: Utilities Locations

Key:

- Permit Boundary
- Weighbridge
- Crusher
- Screening Area
- 4m high Lego Block Walls
- 6m high Lego Block Walls
- Impermeable Surface
- Door
- Roller Shutter Door
- Trees
- Carpark
- Interceptor
- Foul drainage
- Channel Drain
- Water Pipe
- Manhole
- Gully
- Manhole via Interceptor
- Gully via Interceptor
- Gas Pipe

SP-1 Main incoming waste stockpile
SP-2 Secondary incoming waste stockpile
SP-3 Processing area
SP-4 Incidental waste (a: paper, b: plastic, c: metal, d: cork)
SP-5 Product stockpile

40 yard skip

- A** Headoffice
- B** Weighbridge Office
- C** Main Warehouse
- D** Quality Control Testing
- E** Building E
- F** Product Storage-bagged
- G** Bagging Shed
- I** Product Storage-bagged
- J** Site Workshop

Notes:

Drawn by:	JG
Checked by:	JMS, MS
Approved by:	JMS

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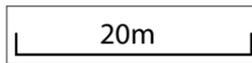
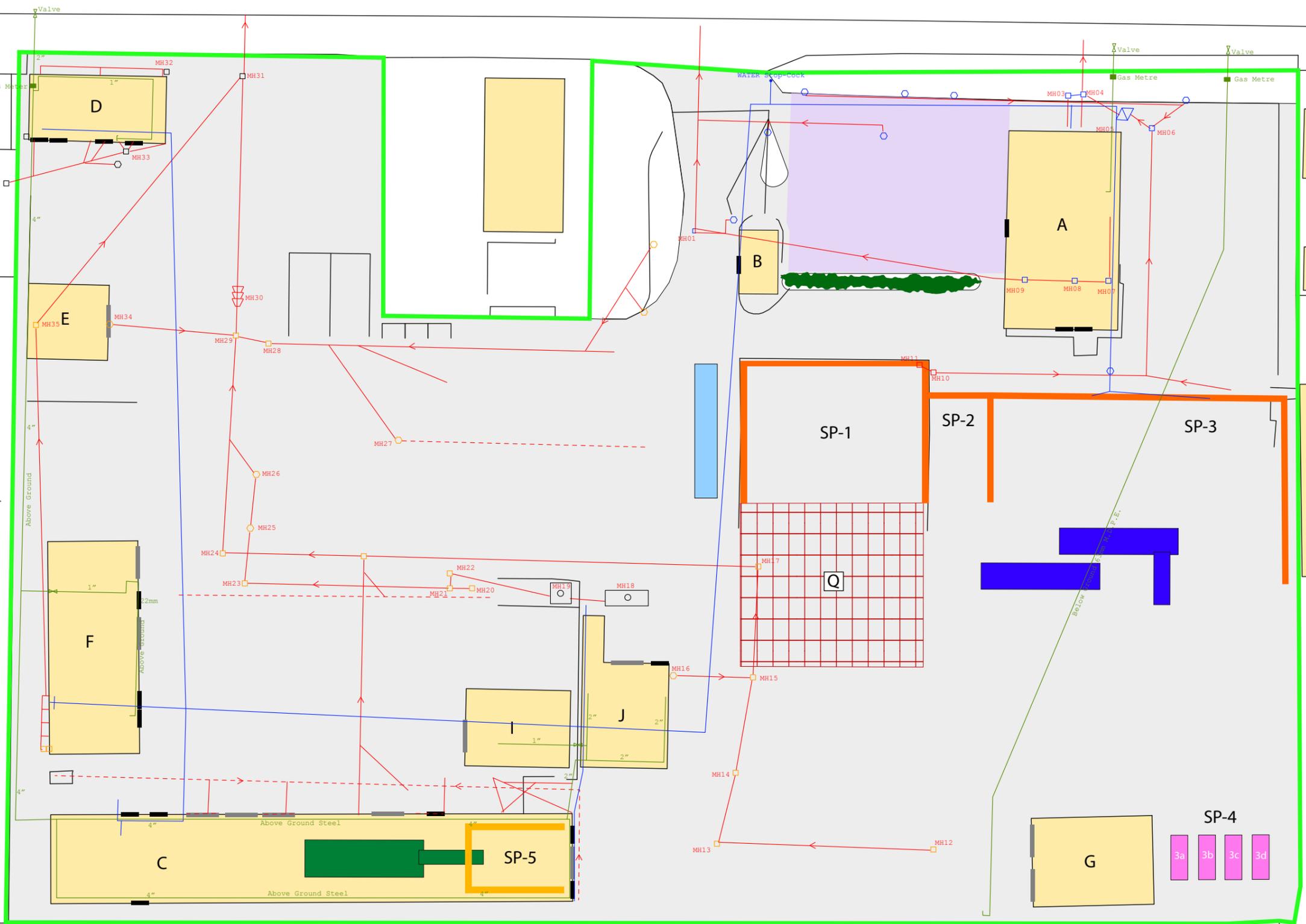
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1:600 @A3

Client:
Universal Glass Ltd.

Site:
Rotherham Road, Dinnginton

Drawing Number:	Rev:
432/1_P4_Uilities	1.1

Date:
20/08/2025



Prevailing Wind
Direction: W



Drawing Title:

Emergency Residential Notification

Key:

 Permit Boundary

 Residential Properties to be notified
in the event of a fire

Neighbouring commercial properties
listed in the FPP would also need to be
contact, either by phone or in person

Notes:

Drawn by: JG

Checked by: JMS, MS

Approved by: JMS

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Scale:

1:1,500 @A3

Client:

Universal Glass Ltd.

Site:

Rotherham Road, Dinnginton

Drawing Number:

432/1_P6_Residential Notification

Rev:

1.1

Date:

20/08/2025



100m



Drawing Title:
Fire Hydrant Location

- Key:
-  Permit Boundary
 -  South Yorkshire Fire Hydrant and reference
 -  On-Site Fire Hydrant



Notes:

Drawn by:	JG
Checked by:	JMS
Approved by:	JMS

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Scale:
1:1,500 @A3

Client:
Universal Glass Ltd.

Site:
Rotherham Road, Dinnginton

Drawing Number:	Rev:
432/1_P7_Hydrant Location	1.0

Date:
26/02/2024

