Vantage Business Park

784-B0242236

Fire Prevention Plan

Environmental Permit Variation Application

Airbag Disposal (UK) Limited

February 2023

Document prepared on behalf of Tetra Tech Environment Planning Transport Limited.
Registered in England number: 03050297

TETRA TECH

Tetra Tech Manchester, Quay West at MediaCityUK, Trafford Wharf Road, Trafford Park, Manchester, United Kingdom, M17 1HH

Tetra Tech Environment Planning Transport Limited. Registered in England number: 03050297
Registered Office: 3 Sovereign Square, Sovereign Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 4ER

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 REPORT CONTEXT

1.1.1 This Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of the Operator, Airbag Disposal (UK) Limited (ABD) in connection to their permitted facility located at Unit 9 (the site), Vantage Business Park, Sheffield Road, Tinsley, South Yorkshire, S9 1BG.

1.1.2 ABD currently hold a bespoke environmental permit (EPR/FB3702UD and EAWML 404425) that allows the storage and recovery of waste airbags that have either been received from third parties already deployed or that are deployed on site. The treatment activities regulated in the permit include manual and mechanical sorting and separation of the deployed airbags for recovery.

1.1.3 ABD are now seeking to expand their waste operations at the site to allow the acceptance and treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that are predominantly associated with WEEE and items from the automotive sector. Treatment will comprise variety of methods which include manual and mechanical sorting and separation, shredding and crushing. To facilitate this expansion, ABD are also seeking to increase the annual throughput of the site from 5,000 tonnes to 70,000 tonnes per anuum.

1.1.4 At present, an FPP has been approved by the Environment Agency (EA) in connection to the storage and treatment of waste airbags. However, according to the guidance notes that accompany the Part C2 application form, if a variation increases the risk of fires occurring or could increase the risks to the environment if a fire occurs, a FPP needs to be submitted. Given that the proposal involves the addition of combustible waste streams and an increase to the annual, it's considered that the existing FPP will need to be updated.

1.1.5 This FPP has been produced in accordance with the EA's 'Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits' guidance (updated in February 2021).

1.1.6 The report identifies the potential causes and effects of a fire and describes the measures that will be in place to prevent the occurrence of a fire at the site. In addition, the report provides details on the planned response to a fire incident and explain how fire water would be contained.

1.2 USING THIS FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

1.2.1 This FPP is a working document, intended to be used as a reference document for anyone who's work directly impacts the permitted waste activities such as operational staff, contractors and regulatory authorities. This document is also intended for the Fire Rescue Service in the event of a fire. A copy of the FPP is available as a hard copy in the site office and electronically for remote access.

1.2.2 The implementation and dissemination of this FPP will be the responsibility of the Site Manager, supported by other staff. The Site Manager can delegate certain tasks as required, although ultimate responsibility will remain with them.

1.2.3 A nominated deputy will be appointed for all times when the Site Manager is not on site. In such circumstances, it will be the nominated deputy's responsibility to ensure that the requirements of the FPP are adhered to.

1.2.4 An appropriate person will review this FPP at regular intervals and on at least an annual basis, following any of the events below:

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

2.0 SITE CONTEXT

2.1 SITE LOCATION

2.1.1 The site is situated within a wider industrial park, Vantage Business Park, located approximately 6.2km north east of the city centre of Sheffield and 2.5km south west of Rotherham. The site is centred at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 40228 91537. The site location is shown on Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/PER/01.

2.1.2 Access to the site is achieved by an access road located directly off the A6178 to the east of the Blackburn Meadows Way junction. The immediate surrounding of the site comprise industrial units directly east and south. To the west of the site lies Blackburn Meadows Way and to the north is a railway line and the River Don. The nearest residential property is located approximately 155m south of the site on Ferrars Road.

2.2 RECEPTORS

2.2.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site that may potentially be at risk from a fire have been listed in Table 1 and are shown in Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/REC/01.

Table 1: Location of Receptors within 1km of the Site

ID	Receptor	Direction from Operational Area	Minimum Distance from the Permit Application Boundary (approx. m)
Priority Habitats			
1	Deciduous woodland	N	40
2	Deciduous Woodland	NE	325
3	Deciduous Woodland	NE	460
4	Deciduous Woodland	NE	730
5	Deciduous Woodland	NE	750
6	Deciduous Woodland	NE	890
7	Deciduous Woodland	NW	215
8	Deciduous Woodland	SW	345
9	Deciduous Woodland	SW	375
10	Deciduous Woodland	N	580
11	Deciduous Woodland	N	645
12	Deciduous Woodland	NW	900
13	Deciduous Woodland	NW	825
14	Deciduous Woodland	SE	735
15	Deciduous Woodland	SE	865
16	Deciduous Woodland	SW	770
Surface Water			
17	The River Don	NW	75
18	Sheffield to Keadby Canal	N	620

19	Chapel Flat Dike	SE	455
Public Highways			
20	A6178	S	140
21	M1	SW	705
22	A631	SW	805
23	A6109	N	750
Residential Properties			
24	Residential properties east of M1 (Tinsley)	S	155
25	Residential properties north of A6109 (Rotherham)	N	675
Industrial and Commercial Premises			
26	Industrial/commercial operations at Vantage Business Park	S, E, W	Adjacent
27	Industrial/commercial operations off Deadman's Hole Lane	E	25
28	Industrial/commercial units at Vantage Park	SW	75
29	Industrial/commercial operations at Templeborough Works	SW	190
30	Industrial/commercial operations at Genesis Business Park	SE	690
31	Brinsworth Strip Mills (Speciality Steel UK Limited)	SE	665
32	MTL Advanced	SE	725
33	Industrial operation off Balk Lane	SE	960
34	Industrial/commercial operations south of Magna Way	E	405
35	Industrial/commercial operations at Magna 34 Business Park	E	800
36	Industrial/commercial properties at Fusion@Magna Business Centre	E	800
37	Commercial operations at Meadowhall	SW	755
38	Blackburn Meadows Power Station	NW	275
39	Industrial/commercial operations south of Greasbrough Road	SW	595
40	Industrial/commercial operations south of Meadow Bank Road	NE	700
Schools/Hospitals/Shops			
41	Tinsley Meadows Primary Academy	S	520
Recreational Land Uses			
42	Phoenix Golf Club	SE	965
Greenspace/Parks			
43	Play Space	E	600
44	Tinsley Green	S	600

Nature Reserve			
45	Blackburn Meadows Nature Reserve	NE	720
Railway Infrastructure			
46	Rotherham Central Rail Line	N	50
47	Meadowhall Rail Line	N	630
Groundwater Sensitivity			
According to the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) website, the site is not situated within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone. In terms of aquifers, the MAGIC website indicates that the site underlies a Secondary A aquifer.			

2.3 WIND DIRECTION

2.3.1 The prevailing wind direction will determine which receptors will be affected and at what frequency. Meteorological data has been used from Tinsley from www.meteoblue.com which is considered to be representative of conditions within the vicinity of the application site. According to the wind rose data for the area, the prevailing winds in the local area is from the south south-west (SSW). In accordance with Section 6.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, the prevailing wind direction has been identified on Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/REC/01.

2.4 OVERVIEW OF SITE ACTIVITIES

2.4.1 ABD currently hold a bespoke environmental permit (EPR/FB3702UD) that allows the operation of a non-hazardous physical treatment facility. At present, ABD are permitted to store and treat waste airbags that have either been received from third parties already deployed or that are deployed on site. The treatment activities regulated in the permit include manual and mechanical sorting and separation of the deployed airbags for recovery.

2.4.2 According to the Table S1.1 of the Environmental Permit, the current waste activities are undertaken under the following R Codes provided in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of The Council of 19th November 2008 Waste.

Table 2: Permitted Activities (R Codes)

R Code	Description
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5	Recycling/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)

2.4.3 ABD are now seeking to expand their waste operations at the site to allow the acceptance and/or treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that will predominantly comprise of metals, WEEE (including fridges), car exhausts, batteries, plastics, cardboard and Time Expired Pyrotechnics (TEPs). Treatment will comprise variety of methods which include manual and mechanical sorting, separation shredding, granulating and baling. Further details regarding the treatment processes are provided in Section 2.5 below.

2.4.4 The treatment of non-hazardous waste will be less than 75 tonnes per day and treatment of hazardous waste will be less than 10 tonnes per day. As such, it's considered that the acceptance and treatment of non-hazardous waste will be an extension to the permitting non-hazardous waste physical treatment activity. The

acceptance and treatment of non-hazardous waste will comprise a new waste activity that will be incorporated into the environmental permit.

2.4.5 The proposed treatment activities will be undertaken as waste operations and will comprise the R and D Codes provided in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC.

Table 3: R/D Codes for Proposed Waste Treatment Activities

R/D Code	Description
R3	Recycling/ reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5	Recycling/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 any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced)

2.4.6 In addition to the above, ABD propose to store 100 tonnes of hazardous waste at the site at any one time. As such, in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations, it's considered that the storage of non-hazardous waste will comprise a waste operation and the storage of hazardous waste will fall under the following Schedule 1 activity:-

- Section 5.6 Part A(1)(a) – Temporary storage of hazardous waste pending any of the activities listed in Section 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

2.4.7 The proposed waste activities will be undertaken within the confines of a building and an indicative site layout is provided on Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/PER/02.

2.5 PROCESS DESCRIPTION

2.5.1 The activities that will be undertaken at the site are described below and have been split into distinct activities.

WEEE – Treatment Procedure

2.5.2 All items of WEEE will be processed immediately upon receipt. Prior to mechanical treatment, items of WEEE will be manually dismantled to remove the substances, mixtures and components as specified in Annex VII of the WEEE Directive (2012/19/EU) Such items will be stored and bulked on site prior to transfer to an appropriate permitted facility.

2.5.3 Following manual dismantling, items of WEEE will be loaded into a hopper which conveys into the granulator and shredding machinery. The resultant material will then pass through an overband magnet and eddy current separator to allow segregation of components (i.e. plastics and metals) which are subsequently stored and bulked in designated containers prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility for further recovery and/or disposal.

Fridges – Treatment Procedure

2.5.4 The treatment of fridges will be undertaken in two steps: Step 1 is the manual dismantling of the items and Step 2 is the shredding of the fridge carcass (i.e. the fridge with the various components removed). Steps 1 and 2 are described below.

2.5.5 Step 1 of the fridge treatment process comprises the manual dismantling of appliances including removal of the components, fluids and gases as appropriate.

2.5.6 The Step 1 process is undertaken as follows:-

- Oil and refrigerant gas are removed from the compressor via vacuum.
- Gas is stored into a gas tight pressure vessel which are subsequently stored in a designated area prior to transfer off site to an appropriate permitted facility.
- Compressor oil is heated to remove dissolved refrigerant gas. Any gas that's recovered from the oil will be stored in gas tight pressure vessels (as mentioned above).
- The residual oil will be stored within an appropriate bunded storage tank.
- Once all gas and fluids have been removed from the compressor, the compressor will be removed manually. Compressors will be stored and bulked in designated containers prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility for further recovery and/or disposal.

2.5.7 Step 2 of the fridge treatment process comprises the shredding of the fridge carcass within a self-contained environment that benefits from an automated control system. The resultant material will then pass through an overband magnet and eddy current separator to allow segregation of components (i.e. plastics and metals) which are subsequently stored and bulked in designated containers prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility for further recovery and/or disposal.

2.5.8 Lightly shredded foam will be extracted by suction force and dispatched into an appropriate container which is stored in a designated area prior to transfer off site to an appropriate permitted facility.

Car Exhausts – Treatment Procedure

2.5.9 Treatment of car exhausts will comprise a de-canning facility for removing the scrap ferrous cans from the catalyst material, as a preparatory step prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility.

2.5.10 In some of the catalytic converters there is a support mat made from refractory ceramic fibre (RCF). This matting is used to protect the honeycomb centre and also as insulation to maintain the high temperatures needed for the reactions to take place within the catalyst. RCF has properties similar to asbestos as is classed as hazardous waste. In most cases it is not possible to determine if a catalytic converter has RCF matting before it is de-canned.

2.5.11 The canned material is sorted during the de-canning process to separate the incoming material into the two different types of catalytic converters (hazardous RCF containing type and the non-RCF containing). The metallic converters are prepared on site before being placed in appropriate containers for recycling off-site.

2.5.12 Any dust that's generated from this process will be collected by a Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) system that's installed within the building. Dust that's collected from the LEV system will be abated using single stage HEPA bag filters, with the outlets discharged within the building. There is no external point source emission to air from the LEV system.

Metal Recycling – Treatment Procedure

2.5.13 Metals treated on site will predominantly derive from the automotive sector or other waste streams that will be processed on site such as WEEE.

2.5.14 Depending on the nature of the waste material, items may be subject to manual sorting and segregation to remove any components that are not suitable for mechanical treatment. Items will then be loaded into a hopper which conveys into a shredder. The metal will then be shredded to achieve the desired grades and then will be segregated via an overband magnet and eddy current separator. The resultant material will then be stored and bulked in designated containers prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility for further recovery and/or disposal.

Non-Hazardous Waste – Treatment Procedure

2.5.15 In addition to metals, ABD propose to accept plastics and cardboard for treatment however, it's envisaged that plastics and cardboard may derive from other wastes that will be processed in the site.

2.5.16 Treatment of plastics will be similar to metals whereby items will be subject to manual sorting and segregation prior to processing via shredding. The resultant material will then be stored and bulked in designated containers prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility for further recovery and/or disposal.

2.5.17 The treatment of cardboard will solely comprise of baling. Cardboard will primarily comprise of packaging waste that's used to contain some waste materials that are delivered to the site. Upon arrival, waste will be removed from the cardboard packaging and then the cardboard will be processed immediately by a baler. The baled cardboard will then be stored on site in a designated area until enough material has been bulked-up to be transported off site for either recycling or disposal.

TEPs – Treatment Procedure

2.5.18 This activity will comprise the acceptance and/or treatment of specific TEPs which comprise of life jackets, railing fog detonators and fire extinguishers. All items will be processed immediately upon receipt.

2.5.19 For life jackets that don't contain inflators, two cuts will be made on either side of the jacket. The jacket will then be placed into the shredder as most of the material consists of polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene.

2.5.20 Life Jackets with inflators have to be treated initially as they contain CO_2 cylinders. To be recycled, the cylinder must be empty. A used cylinder has an identifiable puncture hole which must be punctured by the waste holder prior to disposal however, site operatives will complete a visual inspection of all life jackets to ensure that the cylinder has been punctured and will puncture the cylinder if necessary. The life jacket and punctured cylinder will then be loaded into the shredder and pass through an overband magnet and eddy current separator to allow segregation of components. The resultant material will then be stored and bulked in designated containers prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility for further recovery and/or disposal.

2.5.21 The treatment of fire extinguishers will be limited to the discharge of the contents of the extinguisher and dismantling by removal of vales and other parts of the cylinder. Once the contents have been discharged, the metal cylinder will be loaded into the shredder and pass through an overband magnet and eddy current separator to allow segregation of components. The resultant material will then be stored and bulked in designated containers prior to transfer off site to a suitable permitted facility for further recovery and/or disposal.

Railing fog detonators will be subject to destruction via a decommissioning chamber that's currently used on site for the treatment of waste airbags.

Batteries – Storage and Sorting

2.5.22 Waste batteries will derive from End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV) which are subsequently imported on to the site or from items of WEEE that's processed at the site. All waste batteries will be stored within in appropriate leak-proof and UN approved boxes and will be categorised and separated by type, class or group. Waste batteries will be bulked on site prior to transfer off site to specialist recyclers.

2.5.23 In accordance with the EA's appropriate measures guidance, all lithium ion batteries from electric vehicles will be stored separately from other types of batteries.

2.6 COMBUSTIBLE WASTE TYPES

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

- Waste airbags;
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- Metal;
- Plastics;
- Nylon;
- Batteries (non-hazardous);
- Cardboard.

2.6.2 In addition to the above, the site will also accept hazardous waste batteries and TEPs which are typically categorised as hazardous waste.

2.6.3 According to Section 3 of the EA's FPP guidance, the guidance does not apply to hazardous waste excluding WEEE but includes waste batteries that are accepted as a separate waste stream. As mentioned in Section 2.5, the site may accept hazardous waste batteries as a direct load or recovered from items of WEEE that's processed at the site. Despite this, ABD propose to handle all waste batteries in a similar manner and therefore this FPP will refer to all waste batteries for ease of reference.

2.6.4 In terms of TEPs, ABD understand that the handling and treatment of these waste streams present a risk of a fire via explosion and therefore have been considered in this FPP.

2.7 PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

2.7.1 As mentioned above, the site will accept WEEE. According to the EA's 'Classify Different Types of Waste' guidance, WEEE often has components that contain Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

2.7.2 As part of the site's waste acceptance procedures, ABD will undertake pre-acceptance checks to determine that the waste can be accepted at the site. As part of the pre-acceptance checks, ABD will ask the waste producer/holder to confirm the hazardous properties of the waste include the content of POPs.

2.7.3 For WEEE identified as POPs waste in accordance with the EA's 'Classify different types of waste' guidance, if the information provided by the waste producer/holder indicates that the WEEE is not POPs waste, ABD will contact the waste producer/holder and request for further information to verify the waste assessment. If the waste producer is unable to verify the assessment, ABD will assume that the waste is POPs waste and therefore will be segregated from other waste streams and will be stored within a designated storage area.

2.7.4 In the event that a fire occurs on site and there are wastes containing POPs on site, ABD will notify the Fire Rescue Service.

2.8 OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

2.8.1 In addition to the combustible waste materials outlined in Section 2.6, the site will comprise a COSHH store which will be used to store cleaning products that are used on site.

2.9 SITE PLAN

2.9.1 In accordance with Section 6.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, a site plan (Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/PER/02) has been prepared to cover the following:-

- The layout of buildings;
- Any areas where hazardous and flammable materials are stored on site (location of gas cylinders, process areas, chemicals, piles of combustible wastes, oil and fuel tanks);
- All permanent ignition sources on your site and show they are a minimum of 6m away from combustible and flammable waste;
- Any areas where you are treating or storing combustible waste or combustible non-waste material;
- All separation distances;
- Main access routes for fire engines and any alternative access;
- Access points around the site perimeter to assist firefighting;
- Hydrants and water supplies;
- Areas of natural and unmade ground;
- Drainage runs, pollution control features such as drain closure valves, and fire water containment systems such as bunded or kerbed areas (this may be easier to show on a separate drainage plan)
- Storage areas with pile dimensions and fire walls (where applicable) – this includes wastes stored in a building, bunker, or containers – include indicative pile layouts and ensure it is geographically representative
- The location of fixed plant or where you store mobile plant when not in use
- The location of spill kits
- The quarantine area

3.0 MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF FIRE

3.1 MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF A FIRE

3.1.1 The following sections detail how ABD will manage the common causes of a fire that are outlined in Section 7 of the EA's FPP guidance.

Arson or vandalism

3.1.2 Site security will be in operation both during the working day and outside of normal working hours, to prevent unauthorised access to the site. The site is situated within a business park which is secured by fencing and a lockable gate which is kept closed and locked outside hours of operation to prevent unauthorised access to the site and thereby prevent the risk of arson attacks or vandalism.

3.1.3 All waste activities will be undertaken within the main building which benefits from roller shutter doors and security shutters that cover the windows and pedestrian doors on both the ground and first (top) floor of the building. The roller shutter door and security shutters will be locked and at the end of the working day.

3.1.4 The site will comprise a CCTV system which will be monitored by on site staff during working hours and the contractors (Redcare) outside working hours. In the event that a fire is detected outside operating hours, Redcare will liaise with the fire service and ensure that any fires are dealt with a timely manner. Further details are provided in Section 6.4 of this document.

3.1.5 In the event that a fire occurs outside operating hours, the emergency services and the secure key holder will have the access and ability to retract the security shutters.

3.1.6 All visitors will also be required to report to the office to sign in and will be accompanied at all times unless authorised otherwise. Any unauthorised visitors found on site will be challenged and asked to justify their presence and sign in or leave. All visitors will be informed about the site fire safety precautions as part of the site induction procedure.

Plant and equipment failure

3.1.7 Faults within a vehicle or item of plant have potential to cause fire. As such, all plant and equipment will be maintained as per the manufacturer's servicing schedule. This will ensure that all plant and equipment is serviced on a regular basis and therefore minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in an increased fire risk. A regular plant and machinery preventative maintenance programme is in place to identify and remedy potential issues at an early stage.

3.1.8 In addition, all plant and equipment will be subject to daily pre-use inspection checks. The purpose of this inspection is to identify any signs of defects that may affect the integrity and operational efficiency of the plant.

3.1.9 In the event that a defect is identified on any item of plant or equipment, the use of the plant/equipment will be suspended until the necessary remedial works have been undertaken.

3.1.10 The site will comprise a single forklift truck which will be fitted with a fire extinguisher and site operatives/drivers will be trained in its use.

3.1.11 At the end of the working day no vehicles are parked on site however, the forklift truck will be parked in a designated area (as shown on Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/PER/02).

3.1.12 During any replacement of plant and infrastructure during the operation of the site, consideration will be given to the procurement of plant which benefits from fire and spark detection systems.

Electrical faults

3.1.13 All building electrics will be installed and maintained by a fully certified electrician. All equipment will be replaced as and when required and is operated strictly in line with manufactures instructions. In the event of any electrical faults, the site will call out a registered electrician who will investigate the cause of the problem and will repair any electrical systems when and as needed.

Discarded smoking materials

3.1.14 No wastes will be burned within the boundaries of the site.

3.1.15 Smoking on site is not permitted and therefore the risk of a fire from discarded smoking materials is expected to be low. This will be reinforced by clear signage that's established across the site.

Hot works

3.1.16 No hot works are permitted at the site and therefore the risk of a fire from hot works is expected to be low.

Industrial heaters

3.1.17 There is no intention to use industrial heaters within any of the waste treatment or storage areas. As such, it is considered that there is no risk with regards to industrial heaters.

Hot exhausts

3.1.18 A cooling down period and fire watch will be implemented an hour before the end of the working day to reduce the risk of combustion as dust can settle onto hot exhaust and engine parts. As mentioned in Section 3.1.10, no vehicles are parked on site at the end of the working day however, the forklift truck will be parked in a designated parking area. In addition, all waste on site is stored within containers which further minimises contact from hot exhausts.

Ignition sources

3.1.19 Based on the nature of the waste treatment activities, it's considered that the shredder and granulator machinery and the decommissioning chambers may be potential sources of ignition.

3.1.20 In terms of the shredder and granulator machinery, ignition may occur from the treatment of metals and WEEE by deflagration. To minimise this risk, items of WEEE and metals will be subject to manual dismantling and sorting prior to mechanical treatment to recover items that may not be suitable for shredding/granulating such as batteries. In addition, the shredder and granulating machinery will not be situated near and waste storage areas which minimises the risk of combustion.

3.1.21 The decommissioning chambers will be used for the destruction of waste airbags and TEPs. The chambers comprise an enclosed system and has been approved by South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue who have licensed the premises under fire regulations (licence number S283).

Batteries

3.1.22 According to the storage arrangements in Appendix A, all waste batteries will be categorised and separated by type, class or group and will be stored in appropriate leak-proof and UN approved boxes within the main building. According to Section 7.9.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, all damaged waste batteries must be isolated from other batteries, combustible materials and buildings.

3.1.23 To minimise the risk of damaged batteries being accepted at the site, a visual inspection will be undertaken on all incoming waste loads which will allow any damaged batteries to be identified and subsequently rejected.

3.1.24 In the event that a damaged waste battery is identified on site following acceptance, the battery will be isolated in accordance with Section 7.9.2 of the EA's FPP guidance. In addition, the damaged battery will be stored within an appropriate container filled with sand or similar inert material prior to transfer off site to an appropriate permitted facility.

Leaks and spillages

3.1.25 The most likely source of leaks and spillages from the permitted waste activities will be from plant and equipment that used on site. As mentioned in Section 3.1.7, all plant and equipment will be subject to regular maintenance to minimise the risk of mechanical failure which could result in leaks.

3.1.26 A documented spill response procedure will be incorporated into the site's EMS which details the required actions to be undertaken in the event of a spill or leak on site. In summary, the procedure will comprise the following actions:-

- Minor spillages will be cleaned up immediately, using sand or proprietary absorbent. The resultant materials will be placed in a container for off-site disposal to a suitable facility as appropriate; and

- In the event of a major spillage, which is causing or is likely to cause polluting emissions to the environment immediate action will be taken to contain the spillage and prevent liquid from entering surface water drains and un-surfaced ground. The spillage will be cleared immediately and placed in containers for off-site disposal, and the EA will be informed. Records of spillages and incidents will be kept on site together with a summary of the remedial action taken.

Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

3.1.27 Waste treatment will involve the mechanical treatment of metals, WEEE and plastics via shredding and/or granulating and therefore has the potential to create dust. The shredder and granulator machinery will be enclosed which will minimise the release of dust emissions from the treatment process.

3.1.28 In addition, the building benefits from a Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) system to facilitate the collection of dust that may be generated from site operations.

3.1.29 Good housekeeping practices are in place to minimise the accumulation of dust, litter, fibre or paper on the site, which could pose a fire risk.

3.1.30 Daily check sheets include a requirement for site staff to undertake visual dust qualitative monitoring. If visible dust is identified the action causing the emission will be halted and remedial measures implemented. In addition, ongoing inspection and cleaning is undertaken on site to minimise the build up of loose waste, dust and fluff.

Reactions between wastes

3.1.31 There will be strict waste acceptance procedures in place to minimise the risk of non-compliant wastes being accepted. Details of these procedures are provided in the Best Available Techniques and Operating Techniques (BATOT) (Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Application).

3.1.32 According to the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, all waste streams will be stored within designated areas to ensure that there are no reactions between incompatible materials. Each storage area on site will be clearly marked and signed to inform site operatives what waste and non-waste material is stored in which area to ensure incompatible materials are not placed in the wrong areas.

Deposited hot loads

3.1.33 A quarantine area is available in the event that a hot or burning load is received on site. This area may also be used in the event of a fire on site. Details regarding the quarantine area are provided in Section 4.7.

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

Hot and dry weather

3.1.35 All waste will be stored within the main building and therefore will be shaded from direct sunlight. In addition, based on the storage arrangements provided in Appendix A, the storage times for combustible wastes will vary from 3 days to 4 weeks. As such, the risk of combustion from hot and dry weather is expected to be low.

4.0 CONTROLS TO PREVENT SELF-COMBUSTION OF WASTE

4.1 MANAGE STORAGE TIME

4.1.1 Managing storage at the site is a key consideration in reducing the risk of fire. The waste types, storage detail, maximum volumes/stockpile size, storage duration and location on site are detailed in Appendix A.

4.1.2 According to Section 8.1 of the EA's FPP guidance, the risk of self-combustion can increase when combustible wastes are stored for more than 3 months.

4.1.3 Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, the majority of combustible wastes will be removed from the site within a week from the date of receipt apart from WEEE which will be removed every 2 weeks from date of receipt and cardboard which will be removed every 4 weeks from date of receipt. To ensure that all waste streams do not exceed their residence times (as detailed in Appendix A), ABD intend to process all waste streams (if required) immediately upon receipt.

4.1.4 As part of the waste acceptance procedures, details regarding the type of waste, quantities, date of receipt will be recorded within the waste tracking system. This information will be reviewed in line with the site's remaining storage capacity and details of waste collections to ensure that waste materials are treated and/or removed in order of receipt which will subsequently minimise the risk of self combustion.

4.1.5 In the event that the site reaches the maximum storage capacity for hazardous and or/non-hazardous waste, ABD will ensure that no more waste is brought to the site until sufficient capacity becomes available. If necessary, ABD will make arrangements for additional collections to be undertaken for the recyclables to ensure the storage limit is not exceeded.

4.2 MONITORING AND CONTROLLING OF TEMPERATURE

4.2.1 According to Section 8.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, operators are required to demonstrate how they will prevent self-combustion for any waste stored for more than three months. This includes the following:-

- Reduce the exposed metal content or proportion of 'fines' within the waste (exposed metals can oxidise which will generate heat, while fine particles are more prone to self-combustion)
- Allow any heat generated during treatment such as shredding, chipping or producing crumb to be released so that the waste is cool before you form it into piles for storage
- Monitor the temperature of the pile using a probe or other device as appropriate

4.2.2 All waste will be stored and treated within the confines of a building. This will minimise the risk of waste metals to oxidise and therefore minimise the risk of self-combustion.

4.2.3 As mentioned in Section 2.5, ABD are seeking to treat some waste streams via shredding and granulating which has the potential to generate heat. To minimise the risk of self-combustion from the shredder residue, ABD will allow the waste to cool down prior to transfer to the relevant storage areas.

4.2.4 According to Section 8.1 of the EA's FPP guidance, if waste is stored in the maximum pile sizes for more than 3 months, the operator must implement additional measures to prevent self-combustion which includes temperature monitoring. Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, there will be no waste that's stored on site for more than 3 months. As such, it's considered that temperature monitoring is not required.

4.3 WASTE BALE STORAGE

4.3.1 As mentioned in Section 2.5, ABD propose to treat waste cardboard on site via baling and therefore will result in waste bales being stored on site.

4.3.2 Section 8.3 of the EA's FPP guidance requires details regarding the monitoring and storage for waste bales that are stored for more than 3 months.

4.3.3 As mentioned in Section 4.2 there will be no waste that's stored on site for more than 3 months. As such, it's considered that ABD are not required to monitor the temperature of waste bales due to the proposed turnaround periods.

4.4 MANAGE WASTE PILES

4.4.1 In terms of waste piles, Section 9 of the EA's FPP guidance notes that the risk of self-combustion can be achieved by the following:-

- Minimise pile sizes; and
- Store waste materials in their largest form

4.4.2 Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, all combustible waste will be stored within containers. According to Section 10.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, the maximum pile sizes do not apply to waste that's stored in containers. As such, it's considered that Section 9 of the EA's FPP guidance is not applicable.

4.5 WASTE IN CONTAINERS

4.5.1 As mentioned above, all combustible waste will be stored within containers.

4.5.2 According to Section 10.2 of the EA's FPP guidance, if waste is stored in a container, it must be accessible from at least one side so a fire can extinguished. The guidance provides examples of appropriate containers which include skips, RoRo skips, or shipping containers.

4.5.3 Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, combustible waste will either be stored in skips, open top Intermediate bulk containers (IBC) and stillages which are considered to be accessible.

4.5.4 In addition, the site will utilise UN approved 4H2 containers to store batteries, plastics and TEPs. Although these containers may be lidded, the maximum storage time for these waste streams is less than a week and therefore the risk of self heating is expected to be low.

4.5.5 Nevertheless, in the event that a fire is identified in one of the containers, a fork lift truck can be utilised to relocate non-burning containers or transfer the burning container into the designated quarantine area to ensure that further access can be achieved.

4.6 MEASURES TO PREVENT FIRE SPREAD

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

- Separation distances; and
- Fire walls and bays

4.6.2 In terms of separation distances, the EA's FPP guidance notes that a separation distance of 6m should be implemented between waste (whether in piles or containers) and the site perimeter, any buildings, or other combustible or flammable materials. The current facility is situated within a single unit at the Vantage Business Park and therefore is restricted on space to implement the required separation distances for all waste storage areas.

4.6.3 To reduce separation distances, the guidance recommends the use of fire walls that are designed to provide a minimum fire resistance period of 120 minutes.

4.6.4 As noted in Section 4.1, the majority of combustible wastes will be removed from the site within a week apart from WEEE which will be removed every 2 weeks and cardboard which will be removed every 4 weeks. This will be facilitated by implementing effective stock management procedures (as detailed in Section 4.1) whereby the site's storage capacity will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that the site has a sufficient capacity to accommodate any incoming wastes that does not exceed the specified storage limits.

4.6.5 As noted in Sections 3.1.20 and 3.1.21, the shredder and granulator machinery will be situated away from the waste storage areas and items of WEEE/metals will be subject to manual dismantling and sorting to remove any items that may not be suitable for mechanical treatment and therefore minimise the risk of deflagrations. In addition, the decommissioning chambers comprise an enclosed system and is currently licenced by South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue.

4.6.6 In light of the above, it's considered that the use of fire walls is not proportionate to the level of risk associated with the site's activities. Despite this, ABD propose to implement the following measures to minimise the risk of fire spreading.

- All waste storage containers will not be overfilled. This will be enforced by daily visual inspections of the waste storage areas.
- The site benefits from a single fork lift truck which can be used to relocate non-burning containers or transfer the burning container into the designated quarantine area to minimise the spread of a fire.

4.7 QUARANTINE AREA

4.7.1 The quarantine area is retained at all times to allow burning material to be moved into this area (provided it is safe to do so) to extinguish and control fire spread. It is also used to move containers of nonburning material (adjacent to a fire) to prevent spread.

4.7.2 The location and size of the quarantine area is provided on Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/PER/02.

4.7.3 As set out in Section 12 of the EA's FPP guidance, the size of the quarantine area should be sufficient to accommodate 50% of the volume of the largest waste pile and provide a minimum separation distance of 6m on all sides to the nearest pile, building or site boundary.

4.7.4 With reference to the pile size dimensions in Appendix A, it is considered that the largest combustible waste pile will either be plastics or metals which will be stored within separate 8 yard skips with approximate dimensions of 3.4m (L) x 2.1m (W) x 1.5m (H).

4.7.5 As such, the quarantine area will be large enough to accommodate a single 8-yard skip.

5.0 DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION MEASURES

5.1 FIRE DETECTION

5.1.1 The site benefits from an automatic fire detection and alarm system that was designed and installed in accordance with the BS 5839 standard titled 'Fire Detection & Alarm Systems for buildings'.

5.1.2 In addition, the decommissioning chambers are fitted with visual and sound alarms to alert site operators. In the event that a fire is detected within the chambers, the system will automatically activate the emergency cut off which will be isolate the chambers. The system will also activate the alarm system and will alert staff which chamber has been activated.

5.1.3 The system is licensed and approved by the Fire and Rescue Service under licence number S283 which is detailed in Appendix B.

5.1.4 The fire alarm system will be tested weekly from a different alarm point – on the same day and time – or at a frequency in line with the manufacturer's recommendations, by the Site Manager. The results of any alarm testing will be recorded in the Site Diary.

5.1.5 The fire alarm system will be inspected and maintained by a competent person every year in line with the manufacturer's recommendations. All inspections and details of any maintenance work will be documented and a record will be maintained in the site office.

5.2 FIRE SUPPRESSION

5.2.1 According to Section 14 of the EA's FPP guidance, a fire suppression system must be installed within any building that stores combustible waste and should be proportionate to the nature and scale of waste management activities you carry out and the associated risks. In addition, the guidance indicates that a fire suppression system:

- Can be an automated or manual system
- Must enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours

5.2.2 At present, the site is not equipped with a fire suppression system and was previously accepted by the EA. Although the proposal involves the acceptance and treatment of new combustible waste streams and an increase to the site storage and annual throughput, the risk of combustion is considered to be low due to the proposed turnaround periods of the waste (Appendix A) and the control measures that are outlined in this document.

5.2.3 Subsequently, there is no intention to install a suppression system at the building and implement the following measures that will ensure that a fire can be extinguished within 4 hours.

- The site benefits from a CCTV system and alarm system which is monitored by site during operating hours and by Redcare outside working hours. In the event that a fire is detected outside operating hours, Redcare can provide a key holder within 10 – 15 minutes of the site who can liaise with the fire service in the event of a fire. There is also an accessible key safe on site for which the number is shared with emergency services.
- Upon arrival at the site, the emergency services and the secure key holder will have the access and ability to retract the security shutters.
- A fire hydrant is located on the access road to Vantage Business Park at approximate NGR SK 40287 91504 and is less than 100m of the site. The location of the hydrant is also shown on Drawing Number

ABD/B0242236/HYD/01. This hydrant would be used by the fire service to suppress the fire. Further details of the hydrant are provided in Section 5.4.

- The site benefits from a single fork lift truck which can be used to relocate non-burning containers or transfer the burning container into the designated quarantine area to minimise the spread of a fire.

5.3 FIRE FIGHTING TECHNIQUES

5.3.1 As noted in Section 5.2, there are a number of fire extinguishers placed at strategic locations around the site. Site operatives are made aware of their location and trained in their correct use.

5.3.2 As part of the permitted waste operations, the site benefits from mobile plant which can be used in the event of a fire to assist with active fire fighting.

5.3.3 In addition, site operatives are trained in fire-fighting techniques through 'Live fire' training courses to enable them to competently use fire-fighting equipment if required.

5.4 WATER SUPPLY

5.4.1 The EA's FPP guidance indicates that a 300m3 of combustible material will require a water supply of at least 2000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours. As noted in Section 4.7, the largest combustible waste pile at the site is considered to be plastics or metals which will be stored within separate 8 yard skips which typically have a storage capacity of 6m^3.

5.4.2 Based on the estimation above, the volume of water that would be required to manage the maximum total volume of materials contained within the largest conatiner would be 7.2m^3 (or 7,200 litres).

5.4.3 As mentioned in Section 5.2.3, a fire hydrant is located on the access road to Vantage Business Park (as shown on Drawing Number ABD/B0242236/PER/02) and is within 100m of the site's access.

5.4.4 According to Section 16 of the EA's FPP guidance, fire hydrants are capable of delivering a reasonable flow if they:-

- Conform to British Standard 750 or equivalent
- Are within 100m of the site access
- Are regularly serviced and maintained by the FRS or other suitably qualified provide

5.4.5 The fire hydrant is serviced and maintained by the FRS and details of the most recent service report is provided as Appendix C. The report notes that the hydrant is in satisfactory condition and therefore indicates that the hydrant is capable of delivering a reasonable flow.

6.0 DURING AND AFTER A FIRE

6.1 FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE

6.1.1 It is considered unlikely that a fire will occur but if this should happen then any outbreak of fire will be regarded as an emergency and immediate action will be taken to extinguish the fire. No one should attempt to fight a fire unless they have received training in the use of fire extinguishers and then only if this can be done without risk.

6.1.2 If it is safe to do so, attempts should be made to extinguish a fire. This can be done by using site machinery to move any non-burnt material away from the smoulder or source of fire or using water, working from the edge of the fire inwards. Plant and machinery must never be driven into the centre of any fire; this will place both the driver and the machine in danger. If possible, extinguish the fire with a portable extinguisher or water.

6.1.3 Should the fire be successfully extinguished by this action; a check should be kept of the area to ensure that the fire does not re-ignite. The area should be vacated until it is obvious that there is no further danger of the fire restarting.

6.1.4 If the above action FAILS to extinguish the fire, all entry into the area will be prohibited, then summon emergency services immediately. Close the site to all members of the public. Any persons already on the site should leave. The Fire Service will be contacted to deal with major fire incidents. Site staff will not be deployed to deal with major fires.

6.1.5 Telephone the Fire and Rescue Service – Dial 999. Give the exact details including the site address and telephone number.

6.1.6 Before the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) arrives staff will:

- Ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive.
- Appoint a clearly identified person to liaise with the emergency services on site. They should identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive.
- Ensure access routes are clear.
- Use pollution control equipment to block drains and/or divert firewater to a containment area and/or operate any pollution control facilities, such as drain closure valves/or penstocks where safe to do so.

6.1.7 On arrival the FRS should be met by the identified responsible person who must provide them with a copy of the accident plan and update them with relevant information that will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.

6.1.8 The designated assembly point is located close to the entrance of the site. All persons must wait at the assembly point for further instructions. A Fire Warden will ensure that unauthorised persons do not enter the premises and that no one re-enters the site until given permission by a Fire Warden.

6.1.9 Upon the outbreak of fire, the receipt of waste at the site is to be suspended and not resumed until authorised by the Site Manager.

6.1.10 In the event of a major Fire, the Site Manager should notify the Environment Agency immediately by telephone on the incident hotline, telephone number: 0800 807060. The Agency must also be informed in writing as soon as is practicable.

6.1.11 Communication with local businesses, residents and landowners identified in Table 1 will be undertaken in

the event of a fire to reduce any environmental damage and risks to human health associated with smoke and dust.

6.1.12 All incidents must be reported in the site diary and full details should be recorded of the event so that it can be reported to the EA.

6.1.13 Site operations will not be recommenced until deemed safe to do so by the Local Fire Authority and the EA.

6.2 CONTINGENCY PLAN IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE

6.2.1 In the event of a major fire, the emergency procedures will be followed which includes notifying the Fire & Rescue Service and Environment Agency. In the event of a fire, the following contingency action plan will be implemented:

- Remove all staff off site to a safe place.
- Depending upon the scale of the fire, operations on site will be suspended whilst the fire is extinguished.
- Close site and await further instruction from the authorities.
- Direct waste deliveries/commercial customer to alternative facilities.
- Any burnt waste or material will be segregated and contained on site, either directly on site or within containers. This will then be assessed and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility.
- Any fire water produced as a result of fighting a fire would be contained on site. This would then be removed from site via tanker for subsequent processing at a suitably permitted facility.
- The site will be cleaned prior to operations recommencing.
- Internal plant checks may also be required prior to recommencement of operations.

6.2.2 Fire damaged wastes will be disposed of at a suitable permitted disposal facility as soon as practicably possible.

6.2.3 Operations will only recommence once the Fire Service have advised that it is safe to do so and the Environment Agency will be notified of the restart of operation.

6.3 FIRE WATER MANAGEMENT

6.3.1 As mentioned in Section 4.4, the volume of water that would be required to manage the maximum total volume of materials contained within the largest storage container would be 7.2m^3 and therefore will be the amount of fire water that may be generated as a worst case scenario.

6.3.2 The storage container relates to an 8 yard skip which has a maximum storage capacity of 6m^3. As mentioned in Section 4.6, ABD will not overfill any storage containers to minimise the risk of fires spreading. As such, in the event of a fire, it's envisaged that water will be directed to the relevant storage container where water will accumulate in the container subsequently drain on to the building floor. Similarly, if a fire is identified from the waste treatment plant, water would drain on to the building floor.

6.3.3 The building benefits from an impermeable surface and is engineered to direct any water to the south of the site whereby drains could be blocked with drain mats and similar equipment. Booms would also be applied at the roller shutter door to ensure that water is contained within the building.

6.3.4 Once the fire has been fully extinguished, the fire service would deploy water hog socks to absorb any fire water that's present in the waste storage containers. Any fire water that's present on the building floor would be pumped and tankered off site for suitable licensed facility.

6.4 OUT OF HOURS RESPONSE

6.4.1 As mentioned previously, the site benefits from a CCTV system and alarm system which is monitored by site during operating hours and by Redcare outside working hours. In the event that a fire is detected outside operating hours, Redcare can provide a key holder within 10 – 15 minutes of the site who can liaise with the fire service in the event of a fire. There is also an accessible key safe on site for which the number is shared with emergency services.

6.4.2 Upon arrival at the site, the emergency services and the secure key holder will have the access and ability to retract the security shutters.

6.5 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

6.5.1 The following table provides relevant contact details for individuals and relevant authorities in the event of a fire at the facility.

Table 4: Emergency Contacts

Company	Position	Name	Telephone Number	Email
Airbag Disposal (UK) Limited	Ops & Contracts Manager	Ben Clarke	07971786445	ben@airbagdisposal.co.uk
Environment Agency	Environment Officer	Craig Pheasey	0800 80 70 60 (24 hour line)	craig.pheasey@environment-agency.gov.uk
Local Fire Service	South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue	Emergency	999	

7.0 STAFF TRAINING

7.1 A copy of this FPP is available as a hard copy in the site office where it can be accessed by all staff at all times. An electronic copy will also be available for remote access.

7.2 All staff will be adequately trained to ensure that they have the competency to undertake the procedures and measures that are contained within the FPP.

7.3 All new starters will also be required to undertake an induction where they will be trained in the procedures and measures that are contained within the FPP. Staff are also provided with an annual induction to ensure knowledge of the correct safety procedures is maintained.

7.4 All contractors will be required to complete an induction before they undertake any work at the site. This is to ensure that they understand the contents of the FPP and therefore know what they must do the minimise the risk of a fire occurring as well as what to do if a fire breaks out on site.

7.5 All training of staff and contractors will be recorded and these records will be monitored to ensure that all staff and contractors are trained in the latest measures and procedures.

7.2 FIRE DRILLS

7.2.1 Fire drills will be undertaken on a quarterly basis to assess the effectiveness of the response procedures.

7.2.2 As part of the fire drill, the fire alarm will be raised manually by a designated fire marshal and the following response procedures will be practiced:-

- Cordon off the area, clearing employees to a safe area and prevent any further access to the site.
- Conduct a check to ensure that all persons present on the site are safe and accounted for using clock cards, staff and visitor signing in sheets.

7.2.3 The fire marshal will also check that the procedures listed above have been undertaken in a safe and timely manner. The location of mobile plant will also be notified during the drill to establish whether they are in a safe location to assist with active fire fighting.

7.2.4 Following completion of the drill a summary of the findings will be prepared (if required) documenting any procedural improvements or actions and the timescale in which they will be implemented. The Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) will be invited to the site to enable them to be involved in the periodic drills should it be of assistance to the FRS.

DRAWINGS

ABD/B0242236/PER/01 – Environmental Permit Boundary

ABD/B0242236/REC/01 – Receptor Plan

ABD/B0242236/PER/02 – Site Layout

APPENDIX A - WASTE STORAGE DETAILS

Waste Type	Location	Storage	Container Dimensions	On-site storage Time
Batteries	Storage area on ground floor below mezzanine floor.	All batteries will be stored in UN approved containers, which are then transferred to a segregated area from other wastes. All lithium ion batteries from electric vehicles will be stored separately from other types of batteries. In addition, lead acid batteries and other types of batteries will be stored in non-metallic water tight containers.	**Container for Lithium Ion Batteries** Dimensions: 1.2m (L) x 1m(W) x 0.74m (H) Maximum Storage Capacity: 400kg **Containers for Lead Acid Battery and Other Battery Types** Dimensions : 1.2m (L) x 1m (W) x 0.58m(H) Maximum Storage Capacity : 1,200kg	4 - 5 Days
WEEE	Storage area on ground floor below mezzanine floor.	All WEEE waste will be transferred to a WEEE IBC and 1,100 Litre metal and plastic crates prior to treatment on site. **4H2 containers and stillages** Container Size: 1.2m (L) x 1m (W) x 0.74m (H)	**WEEE IBC** Dimensions : 1.3m (L) x 1.37m (W) x 1.11m (H) Maximum Storage Capacity : 200kg **1100 Litre WEEE Wheelie Bin** Dimensions: 1.3M (L) x 1.37 (W) x 1.12 (H) Maximum Storage Capacity: 200kg	1 - 2 Weeks
Plastics	Storage area on ground floor below mezzanine floor.	Prior to treatment, all plastic will be stored in an 8 Yard Metal Skip. Following treatment, plastics that are recovered from the mechanical treatment process will be stored in 4H2	**8 Yard Skip** Dimensions : 3.4m (L) x 2.1m (W) x 1.5m (H) Maximum Storage Capacity: 8,000kg (8 tonnes)	1-2 Weeks

Waste Type	Location	Storage	Container Dimensions	On-site storage Time
		containers and stillages prior to transfer off site.	**4H2 containers and stillages** Container Size: 1.2m (L) x 1m (W) x 0.74m (H) Maximum Storage Capacity: 440 kg	
Cardboard	Card/packaging storage area on ground floor	Once wastes have been received on site and unpacked, the cardboard will be baled as part of the process. Cardboard will only be stored once baled.	Will be stored within until a certain amount is baled. The maximum quantity of bales held on site will range between 1-4 bales.	1 - 2Weeks
Metals	Skip on ground floor	Storage will occur once metals have been stripped from the wastes received. 8 Yard Metal Skip	**8 Yard Skip** Dimensions : 3.4m (L) x 2.1m (W) x 1.5m (H) Maximum Storage Capacity: 8,000kg (8 tonnes)	2-3 days
Explosives and TEPS	Storage area on ground floor below mezzanine floor.	All explosives and TEPS are stored in UN approved containers, which are then transferred to a segregated area from other wastes.	UN approved 4H2 containers and stillages Dimensions: 0.6m (L) x 0.4m (W) x 0.25m (H) Maximum Storage Capacity: 50g	2 - 3 Days

APPENDIX B – COPY OF LICENCE S283

APPENDIX C – COPY OF HYDRANT SERVICE REPORT