

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT APPLICATION (Variation to Standard Rules)

**MB Skip Hire
Hazel Knoll Farm
Torkington Rd
Stockport
SK7 6NW**

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN (FPP)

**Version 1.
16th April 2024
Pearl Environmental**

OPERATOR NAME	Matthew & Richard Boothby T/A MB Skip Hire
SITE ADDRESS	Hazel Knoll Farm Torkington Road Stockport SK7 6NW
SITE CONTACT	Mr Matthew Boothby MBskips@btinternet.com
PERMIT REFERENCE	EPR/NP3398CL
TYPE of OPERATION	Waste Transfer Station (non-hazardous transfer with treatment)
REASON for FPP SUBMISSION	Application to vary to standard rules SR2015no4 and extend boundary
EA GUIDANCE CONSULTED	FPP GUIDANCE 11 th January 2021
DOCUMENT HISTORY	Version 1.0 - 1 st submission to EA, to accompany permit application

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Greater Manchester Police	Local Police	999 or 112 (emergency) 101 (non-emergency)
Stockport Council	Council	0161 480 4949
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

MB Skip Hire has instructed Pearl Environmental to prepare an application to the Environment Agency in order to vary the conditions of their existing bespoke permit (issued in 2000) to a standard rules type, and to extend the permit boundary.

As the permit authorises the storage of combustible waste, a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is required which outlines the management techniques which will be employed in order to minimise the risk of fire associated with the proposed activities.

The waste transfer station is located on Hazell Knoll Farm, which is a cattle farm. The boundary encompasses a portion of the land, but the centre of operations is located in the waste transfer shed - a large, open-faced port-frame unit – in which all mixed skip waste is received, sorted and stored.

The permit being applied for is standard rules set SR2015no4_75kTe per annum (waste transfer station with treatment). However, this is a smaller operation than this permit implies, with a typical annual throughput of <15,000 tonnes per annum.

2.0 FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

2.1 Objectives

This document has been prepared by following the EA's FPP guidance (latest version January 202) and outlines the measures to be employed by the operator in order to reduce the likelihood and impacts (to both human health and the environment) of a fire at the permitted facility.

The three main objectives of the FPP are as follows:

- Minimise the likelihood of a fire event occurring
- Be able to extinguish a fire within a 4 hour period
- Minimise the spread of a fire and impacts on neighbours

The FPP will be reviewed every 2 years or following any fire event.

2.2 Application of the FPP

The FPP is a requirement of the EA for the operator of any permitted facility which proposes the storage of any combustible wastes. This proposal is not for a new operation, but rather to modernise the permit conditions and better define the permit boundary.

MB Skips hire out skips to the public and local commercial/industrial customers, and bring the loads of mixed non-hazardous waste back to the farm for sorting and segregation.

The proposed permit is a standard rules SR2015no4_75kTe pa and an Environmental Management System (EMS) will be produced to replace the current Working Plan, which will outline the management techniques employed to control all potential environmental impacts of the operation. This FPP document will form part of the EMS.

All combustible waste activities take place inside an open-fronted shed. The only other waste storage is inert wastes on the adjacent open yard (unconcreted). See plan below



2.3 Exclusions

The EA FPP Guidance does not apply to the storage of hazardous wastes (with exceptions), dangerous substances controlled by COMAH regulations and combustible liquids. However, no such activities are proposed here.

2.4 Waste Types

The facility will only receive the following combustible waste:

- Mixed non-hazardous skip waste from household, commercial and industrial sources
Although the SR2015no4 rules allow for a wide variety of non-hazardous EWC coded wastes, the vast majority (>95%) of the incoming waste will be described as follows:
- EWC 200301 (mixed municipal waste), and
- EWC 170904 (mixed construction and demolition waste)

Therefore, the combustible elements of the mixed incoming wastes in the skips would consist of materials including wood, paper, card, plastic, fabric, rubber.

Incoming skip loads are assessed for compliance, unloaded and then processed (sorted) into constituent materials, with the resulting segregated materials being stored for a short period before being sent offsite for 3rd party processing and recycling.

2.5 Using the FPP

This FPP will form part of the site Environmental Management System (EMS). Staff will be made aware of the contents of the plan, for example storage and actions to take in the event of a fire, as required by their particular roles. This will be done through induction training, toolbox talks and drills. Similarly, all contractors will be made aware of the FPP where it affects their work.

Fire response drills will be undertaken on a 6-monthly basis to test understanding of the FPP, and this will be recorded in the site diary.

The FPP will be available at all times, with a hard copy in the office.

2.6 Fire Prevention Measures

2.6.1 Description of Activities

The proposed facility will undertake the recycling of mixed non-hazardous skip waste from household, commercial and industrial sources. All activities will be authorised by a SR2015no4 Standard Rules permit (to be issued by the Environment Agency). Accordingly, all mixed skip waste will be received, stored and sorted inside the existing sorting shed which reduces the risk of odours, dusts, vermin, litter etc and keeps the operations dry.

Although this permit will allow an annual throughput of 75,000 tonnes per year, the throughput of mixed skip waste is likely to be less than 15,000 tonnes per year.

Waste will only be brought to the site on MB Skips own skip wagons, and each load has been subject to a pre-acceptance at the point of booking in order to determine the contents. On arrival at the site, each load will then be visually assessed, before being unloaded inside the sorting shed. If a load is found to be non-compliant at this point, or there is an issue with the duty of care paperwork, the load would be rejected at this point.

Once tipped in the reception area, the load will undergo a 2nd inspection for non-compliant items (which will either be quarantined in the 'waste rejection' skip, or if significant, the whole load will be rejected immediately). Once accepted, the load will then be manually sorted (and with the aid of a mechanical grab) to segregate large items, which are placed in containers. The remaining material is then stored in a bay. From here, it is loaded into the hopper which feeds an inclined conveyer which feeds the trommel screener. Fines material is recovered below the screener, with the oversized material then being delivered by conveyer belt to the raised picking station via a blower (to remove small items of light waste). Recyclable materials are manually sorted from the belt in the picking station and dropped into the storage bays below.

All initial sorting (in the waste reception area) is done *on the same day* the waste arrives, with waste being stored in bays and containers overnight.

The Site Layout in Appendix 3 shows the shed layout including plant location and stockpile storage locations and dimensions.

The LoW codes of wastes accepted are as per the EA standard rules sets for the activity of 'treatment of non-hazardous waste household, commercial and industrial waste.'

The recovery and disposal activities undertaken, as prescribed by Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive are as follows:

R3	Recycling of organic substances excluding solvents
R4	Reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5	Reclamation of other inorganic materials
R13	Storage of wastes pending any operations R1-R12
D9	Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12
D15	Storage of wastes pending any operations D1-D14

2.6.2 Site Plans and Maps

Site Layout

The site layout is shown in Appendix 3. In particular the plan indicates:

- Main access route for the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS)
- Storage location of hazardous materials (fuel, oils, gas cylinders)
- Storage arrangements for combustible wastes
- Quarantine Area (unauthorised waste)
- Fire quarantine area (with 6m clearance)
- Storage location of fixed plant, and of mobile plant when not in use
- Location of fire hose and other water sources/storage available

Also see Appendix 1 for site location and immediate land use and Appendix 2 for sensitive receptors within 1km radius.

2.6.3 Site Location and Sensitive Receptors

See plans in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for the location of sensitive receptors, and appendix 3 for site layout.

The location of the site is at Nation Grid Reference SJ9474287411 to the South of Marple, on a farm in a rural location surrounded by pasture, other isolated farms and golf courses.

The farm is accessed off Torkington Road and the waste transfer shed (where all combustible waste is stored) is located in the centre of the premises and comprises a large open-fronted portal-framed building (providing 864m² floorspace).

To the West is farmland owned by the operator. To the North and East is the wooded valley of Torkington Brook (the brook being located 32m away). The woodland is scheduled ancient woodland.

A linear country park called Middlewood Way occupies the cutting of a former railway running adjacent to the farm on its Eastern boundary. To the South is open farm land.

The nearest residence (Hazelbank Farm) is located 164m to the North East and the nearest residential housing is located 560m to the North in Marple. The nearest school is located 960m to the North East and care home is located 740m away in this direction. Despite the prevailing wind direction being from the South and West, none of these residential receptors are considered sensitive to smoke from a fire given the small scale of the waste operation and the distances involved.

There are no hospitals within a 1km radius.

Although a pond is located just to the NW of the site, this is a man-made feature and provides a water source for irrigation.

The list of receptors identified within 250m of the site boundary, as shown in Appendix 1, are as summarised below:

Receptor	Distance & Orientation	Contact
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Hazelbank Farm	164m NE	N/A
Woodland	30m E	N/A
Torkington Brook	32m E	N/A
Middlewood Way Linear Park	15m E	01625 383700

Receptors identified between 250m – 1km are not considered sensitive but are listed below:

Receptor	Orientation	Contact
Care Home	740m NE	N/A
Residential	560m N	N/A
Sixth Form	960m NE	N/A

Protected Ecological Sites

A review of the MAGIC website identified the woodland of the Torkington Brook valley to be listed as ancient woodland.

Other Ecological Receptors

A review of the MAGIC website identified no other ecological receptors within 1km.

Major Transport Links

There are no major transport links within 1km.

2.7 Common Causes of Fires

2.7.1 Arson

The operational hours are 0730 to 1700 Monday to Friday, 0800 to 1300 Saturdays.

All storage and processing of combustible waste taking place inside the shed and although this is open-fronted, the only access to it is through the farm. The farm gates are closed and locked overnight to prevent vehicular access, but are not security gates – this is a rural location with no history of trespass. Similarly, the farm perimeter as a whole is secured with agricultural fencing.

Both the farm and the transfer station are served with a comprehensive CCTV system and intruder alarm which is armed during the night time. One of the protector beams extends across the yard in front of the shed and will trigger a loud alarm siren should an intruder enter this area. It will also send an alert to the mobile phones of several staff members who have access to the CCTV system. It should be noted that the operator himself lives on site in the farm building which is 60m from the waste transfer shed.

In the event of an emergency, the operator would contact the relevant emergency services on 999 and open the front gate for access. However, in the 24 years of operating there has been no history of arson and the risk is considered very low.

2.7.2 Plant & Equipment

The list of plant and equipment is as follows:

Static Plant

- Trommel Screen
- Picking Station
- Electromagnet
- Blower

Mobile Plant

- 1x 8T grab
- 2x telehandler
- 1x 24Tn excavator

All plant is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers recommendations. Routine 6 weekly servicing is undertaken by the manufacturers approved agents and recorded in a maintenance log.

In addition, routine inspection is undertaken by the operator on a daily basis to check for faults and recorded on daily check sheet (see Appendix 7). If such a fault is identified the plant will not be used until suitable repairs have been completed.

Training is provided (induction and refresher) to all plant operators in the safe operation of all plant and will be recorded in the site diary.

Whilst not in use, the mobile plant is secured and parked in front of the shed at least 6m from any combustible materials.

2.7.3 Electrical Faults

The electrical circuitry inside the shed serves the plant and lighting, with a control panel for the plant being located on the rear wall behind the trommel screen. All circuitry is certified by a qualified electrician, with inspections undertaken every three years. All certification is held on file.

2.7.4 Smoking

No smoking is permissible within the transfer shed.

2.7.5 Hot Works

No 'hot works' are required as part of the waste recycling process. Should any such work be required (welding or cutting for example), a Permit to Work system will be implemented which includes the following provisions:

- No hot works permitted within 6m of any combustible or flammable materials
- A fire watch is employed 30 minutes following completion of the task before the permit is signed off.

A copy of Hot Work Permit is in Appendix 9.

2.7.6 Industrial Heaters

No industrial heating units are present or proposed.

2.7.7 Hot Exhausts

As no waste shredding processes are undertaken, there is a reduced risk of fires caused by the settling of combustible dust and flake on the hot exhausts of plant. However, mobile plant will be turned off when not in use, and the exhausts checked for loose debris by the machine operator at the start and end of each shift (see pre-operational checks in Appendix 7). In addition, exhausts and loose debris will be checked by the site manager (or trained deputy) as per the Fire Watch record in Appendix 5.

At the end of the working day all mobile plant will be switched off 30 minutes before the site is closed, and a final fire watch inspection will be undertaken by the site manager.

2.7.8 Sources of Ignition

There will be no burning of any kind in the unit. Any other potential ignition sources will be kept at least 6m from combustible wastes.

2.7.9 Spillages and Leaks of Hydrocarbons

As the waste types to be processed are non-hazardous there is no hydrocarbon spillage associated with the waste itself. However, it is feasible for small spillages associated with leaking fuel or hydraulic hoses on the mobile plant. Any such leaks will be treated as an emergency and immediate action will be taken to deal with it using absorbents and spill kits which are provided inside the shed. Any such incidents will be recorded in the site diary.

Spent spill kits will then be disposed of off-site as hazardous waste.

2.7.10 Loose Combustible Debris/Fluff/Dust

General housekeeping will be employed inside the shed to ensure there is no build-up of loose debris or litter around working areas which may compromise the storage objectives of the FPP.

The recesses of the plant and beneath the belts are checked for loose debris as part of the maintenance regime to ensure continued efficient operation.

Storage areas/bays are also cleared at the end of each week to ensure no aged materials are left in situ.

Daily site checks will be undertaken by the site manager or appointed deputy, and any loose material will be removed and placed in the appropriate storage bin/skip/area.

See Appendix 5 for daily inspection form.

2.7.11 Incompatible Wastes and Reactions

The potential for exothermic reactions caused by incompatible waste is minimal due to the limited waste types accepted (all of which are non-hazardous). However, strict waste acceptance checks will be employed to ensure no non-authorized items are accepted, as described in section 2.6.1. However, staff are trained to be ware of lithium batteries and any small devices such a vapes which may contain them, and to isolate and quarantine them if found.

2.7.12 Hot Loads

In the unlikely event that an incoming load of waste in a skip is observed to be smouldering or on fire the load should clearly not be rejected and sent back on the highway. In such an incident, the full skip would be dropped (but not emptied) at the front of the shed and staff will cool the waste using the fire extinguishers or fire hose.

It should be noted that hot loads are not associated with skip waste (and all skips are checked at the point of collection). They are more associated with collections of trade waste in REL/FEL vehicles into which the non-visible contents of bins are emptied and compacted within the body of the vehicle. No such waste deliveries are accepted at this facility.

2.8 Self Combustion

2.8.1 Storage Duration

Any organic waste may be prone to biodegradation if left stockpiled in a damp condition for a long period of time, and this process can give rise to heat. Materials with a high surface area (ie shredded material or RDF) are particularly susceptible and the heat generated may be sufficient to cause self-combustion.

In the case of this operation, no shredded waste is accepted and no shredding activities are undertaken. Furthermore, all incoming wastes are subject to an initial sorting on the day they arrive. Because of this, there is no risk of fresh waste being processed before older waste.

The plant runs every day and there is no waste on site over 1 week old. These storage durations are a fraction of the maximums stipulated in the EA FPP guidance and remove any risk of self-combustion.

Waste will not be brought to site from other waste transfer stations, which minimises the risk of accepting waste which may already have been stored for a long period. In any case, such waste would typically be associated with an odour, and odorous load would be rejected as part of the waste acceptance procedure.

The markets for the segregated materials are not seasonal, thus there is no identified risk of fluctuations in demand which could cause a backlog of material to be stored in the shed for an extended period.

The storage durations for each waste is shown in the table 2.9.1

2.8.2 Temperature Control & Monitoring

Given the very low storage durations for combustible waste, and the associated negligible risk of self-combustion, the use of temperature probes to monitor heat build-up is not considered proportionate in this instance.

2.8.3 Waste Bale Storage

No storage of baled waste is proposed.

2.9 Stockpile Dimensions

2.9.1 Pile Sizes

In order to reduce the size and impact of any fire event, all combustible waste stockpiles are subject to the maximum dimensions shown in Table 2.9.1 below, all of which are a fraction of the maximum permitted by the EA FPP guidance.

The maximum pile size restrictions of the EA FPP guidance do not apply in all cases (eg for waste in containers) but are included for reference.

Storage Area	Storage Type	Waste Type	Max Pile Dimension LxW (m)*	Max height (m)**	Max Vol (m ³)***	Combustible?	Max Storage Duration
Bay 1	Concrete bay	Mixed IN	5 x 5	2	33	Part-only (heavy waste)	1 week
Bay 2	Steel plate bay	trommel fines	5 x 3.8	2	12.7	No	1 week
Bay 3	Cage	light waste (blown)	2.8 x 2.5	2.5	17.5	Yes	1 week
Bay 4	Concrete bay	light waste	3.3 x 3.3	2	14.5	Yes	1 week
Bay 5	Concrete bay	wood	3.3 x 3.3	2	14.5	Yes	1 week
Bay 6	Concrete bay	metal	3.3 x 3.3	2	14.5	No	1 week
Bay 7	Concrete bay	hardcore	3.3 x 3.3	2	14.5	No	1 week
Area A	Container	wood	-	-	38	Yes	1 week
Area A	Container	metal	-	-	38	No	1 week
Area A	Container	light waste	-	-	38	Yes	1 week
Area B	Container	uPVC	-	-	30	Yes	1 week

* Bay capacity may be larger but 1m freeboard incorporated at bay frontage

** 1m freeboard incorporated below bay wall height

*** Realistic bay storage volume calculated as LxWxHx0.66

2.10 Design, Access and Layout

The layout of the shed allows for clear access for fire-fighting by both site staff and the FRS. To fight a fire, the shed itself is accessed through its open frontage as shown in Plate 1 of

appendix 8. However, the F&RS would not need to physically enter the unit to fight a fire inside.

If necessary, all containers are easily moved within 2 minutes (by hook-lift wagon or mobile plant), in the event of a fire, either to enable access to other areas or to fight a fire within it.

2.11 Preventing the Spread of a Fire

2.11.1 Separation Distances

Between combustible piles

A minimum 6m fire break is typically required between piles of combustible waste. However, in this case the only pile not in a bay or container is the temporary reception area and this is worked on and cleared as soon as the skip load is unloaded, so is not considered storage for the purposes of this FPP.

Between combustible piles and any sources of ignition

A 6m distance will be maintained between combustible waste and any source of ignition.

Between combustible piles and hazardous materials

A 6m distance will be maintained between the quarantine container (possibly housing gas cylinders) and combustible waste.

No fuel storage is proposed inside the shed.

Between combustible piles and the site boundary

No combustible waste is stored outside of the unit.

2.11.2 Fire Walls & Bays

The storage bays are constructed of interlocking concrete panels with a thickness of 200mm, and are classed as A1 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1, giving a fire rating of 4 hours.

2.12 Fire Quarantine Area

As required by the EA Guidance, a Fire Quarantine Area is provided for pulling any burning material into during a fire using the mobile plant.

A Fire Quarantine is provided in both sides of the shed (Area A and Area B). This is sized to a minimum of 50% of the largest pile in that area, as indicated on the layout plan, although space is not at a premium and much more room is available than is necessary.

A 6m buffer is retained around the Fire Quarantines in order to allow access by plant and the FRS for fire-fighting and to prevent the spread of a fire to other areas. Containers can be easily moved in a matter of minutes to maintain the 6m clearances indicated.

2.13 Fire Detection

The early identification of a fire will help to reduce the risk of any fire becoming a major event, although the magnitude of a full burn-out at this facility is very small given the low volumes of combustible waste proposed.

Therefore, the following fire detection measures are currently employed at the site and have been effective for the last 24 years since the permit was issued:

- Daily inspections of storage areas by the Site Manager or designated deputy each working day, including fire watch at end of working day (see appendix 5)
- A constant awareness by operatives for any signs of fire eg smouldering
- CCTV system comprising motion triggered CCTV outside of operational hours, including cameras which can see inside the open front of the unit

An *automatic* fire detection system is not considered proportionate to the fire risk, because:

- The measures employed above have already proved effective for 24 years (no incidents)
- Storage durations are minimal (1 week max, more typically 3 days)
- There is no storage of shredded waste
- Stored volumes are small – the largest open pile (mixed IN) is only 33m³ (<5% of the maximum permitted in the guidance) and is also heavy waste that would not readily burn. The most feasible worst-case scenario fire event would therefore be a complete burn out of a container for either the light waste or the wood (38m³) and that would be both contained and limited in extent.

However, the operator is considering installing a flame/smoke detector with GSM transmitter inside the shed to cover all areas. The GSM module will be configured to sound the existing intruder alarm siren, when activated, and will also send an alarm to designated persons mobile phone and the fire service.

2.13.1 Fire Drills

Fire drills take place every 6 months to test preparedness to a fire event. As well as evacuation procedures these drills will test the implementation of the procedures in this FPP document.

2.14 Fire Suppression

As discussed, the facility is not considered a major fire risk on the basis of the low waste storage volumes, security measures, management techniques, containment and site location.

Although combustible waste will be stored inside a building, no *automated* fire suppression measures are proposed. Instead, the alternative measures proposed in order to comply with the three objectives of the FPP are as follows:

Reduced waste storage volumes

The proposed maximum stockpile size of 33m³ represents less than 5% of the maximum allowed in the FPP guidance (750m³), resulting in a significant reduction in fire risk.

Reduced waste storage durations

The proposed maximum storage durations are a fraction of the 3 months stipulated in the guidance (beyond which there is an increased risk of self-combustion due to the heat produced from biodegradation).

Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are available throughout the shed, including inside the cab of all mobile plant. All extinguishers will be subject to annual inspection from a qualified professional, and certification will be held in the office.

Fire Hose

The fire hose inside the shed is mains-fed and is capable of providing approx. 550 litres/minute of water. It is fitted with a 30m length of hose and with nozzle adjustment it can reach a further 30m giving full access to all areas.

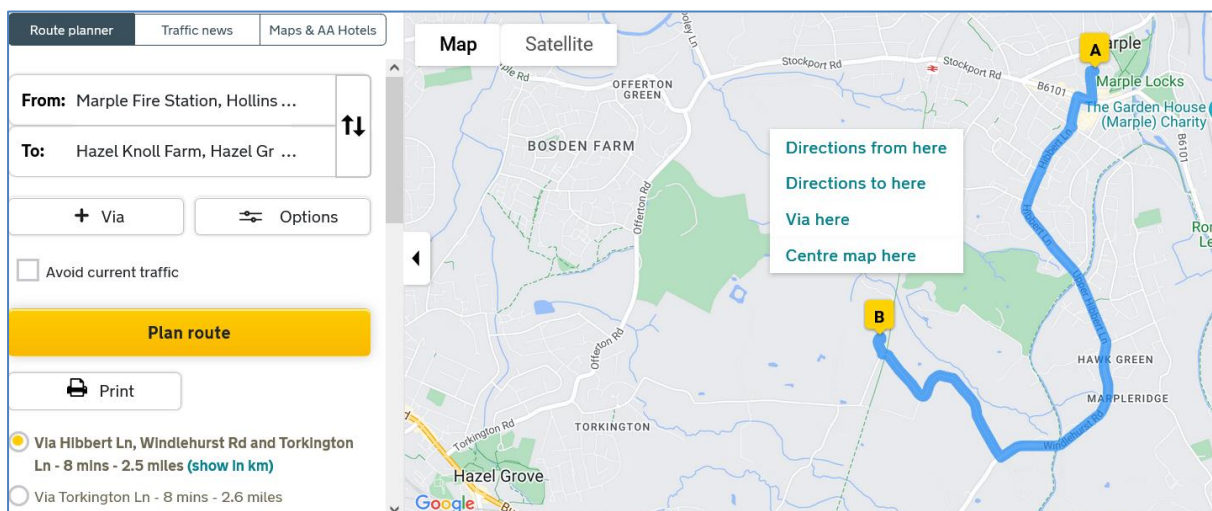
Storage of Recovered Materials in Containers

Recovered wood and light waste is stored in 38m³ containers, and uPVC is in 30m³ containers. A fire inside these would be fought ins situ by the application of water inside the container.

2.15 Firefighting Techniques

If a fire is detected (flames or smouldering) by staff during operational hours, a verbal alarm will be raised (shout of Fire! for immediate staff and other personnel being notified by mobile phone. An assessment of the scale of the fire will then be determined.

Small isolated fires or smouldering can be fought by site staff using fire extinguishers or the fire hose. There will typically be 4 staff present during operational hours, and all receive training in the use of both the extinguishers and the fire hose. Any larger fire would result in the F&RS being contacted on 999, with the nearest operational fire station being located at Windlehurst Road in Marple (2.5miles / 8 minutes away), as shown below.



Outside of operational hours, the flame/smoke detection system would sound the fire alarm, send an SMS alert to the mobile phones of management and also contact the F&RS if the SMS alert is not responded to.

The operator lives on site and is present overnight for all but 2 weeks of the year. On receipt of the fire alert, he will confirm it is not a false alarm (investigating in person or by viewing the CCTV images on his mobile phone) before contacting the F&RS on 999 and opening the access gate to the farm. Other staff will also be contacted by the SMS who live within 15 minutes of the site and will respond immediately. A rota will be put in place to ensure adequate staff are always available on call to respond to an emergency.

All response staff are experienced machine operators and will be on hand to provide assistance to the FRS such as using mobile plant to move waste into the fire quarantine area, if required.

A copy of the FPP will be kept in the farm house and office, and can be provided to the F&RS on arrival.

2.16 Water Supplies

The EA FPP guidance states that 2,000 litres/minute of water is required for a 3-hour period to extinguish a 300m³ pile of combustible waste (total 360,000 litres of water, or 36m³).

As the largest stockpile is only 33m³, it would require a total of 40m³ of water (33/300 x 360). Alternatively, if a 38m³ container was to be on fire, this would take a maximum of 38m³ to extinguish (filling the container which although is not water-tight does provide a conservative assumption).

If a fire was fought over a 3-hour period and required 40m³ of fire-fighting water, it would require a supply of only 222 litres/minute.

The nearest fire hydrant is located on Torkington Road, just beyond the entrance to the farm at a distance of 160m. The BS standard for hydrants serving domestic properties is a minimum supply of 480 l/min, and on this basis this source is sufficient to extinguish a worst-case fire within a 3-hour period.

As the hydrant is located just over 100m from the transfer shed, the F&RS may prefer to use the pond located 90m from the shed (as either an alternative or as an additional source). This is a man-made pond on the operator's own farm land and is approximately 1m at its deepest with a surface area of 980m² in winter. Assuming a shallow cone shape, this equates to 320m³ of water which could be used as an alternative. During the driest summer periods, the pond reduces in area by around 50%, in which case it could still provide around 84m³ of water. There is therefore sufficient water resources to fight a fire, by utilising either the hydrant or the pond, or a combination of both.

2.17 Management of Fire Water

As per section 2.16 above, a worst-case scenario fire would require the application of 40m³ of water to extinguish it. Ignoring the significant portion of this that would be absorbed by the waste and lost to evaporation, this could produce 40m³ of potentially contaminated fire water which needed containment.

As all combustible waste is within the shed, firewater containment will be most easily achieved by preventing its escape from the front of the building by deploying booms across the frontage, as required.

The internal concrete flooring of the shed is split into two - 540m² (Area A) and 324m² in Area B. The worst- case scenario in Area A (40m³) when spread across Area A would reach a height of 7.4cm. The worst- case scenario in Area B would be 30m³ of water used to extinguish the 30m³ of uPVC in the container, giving rise to a height of 9cm.

There is no drainage inside the shed and the concrete panel walls are sealed to the rear and the side elevations. By deploying booms/hydrosnakes across the front of the shed, the above worst-case volumes are easily contained.

The deployment of the booms is easily achieved within 5 minutes by a single operative. Staff will be trained in this, and the response assessed as part of the scheduled drills.

The type of firewater boom will be identical to the 'polybooms' used by the Fire Service for the same purpose, which are supplied to them by the Environment Agency in 'grab packs' as shown below:



As these are used by the FRS to contain firewater and foam, they are deemed suitable for the intended use. They are supplied in 10m lengths and when filled with water will provide a barrier height of 30cm. 5x 10m booms will be stored on site at all times.

The deployment of the booms is as follows:

- 1) Unroll boom and seal one end with knot or cable ties provided
- 2) Position boom and fill the two large compartments with water from hose reel.
- 3) Seal other end with 2nd cable tie
- 4) After use, untie one end, allow to drain and dispose

This temporary storage of firewater will allow for the water to be sampled and analysed) to assess suitability for disposal. A local vacuum tanker company will be contacted to remove the contaminated water as controlled waste in bulk to a suitable waste management facility.

As all the fire water from a worst-case scenario fire is easily contained on site, there is no requirement to consider the emergency response times of tanker companies.

2.18 During & After the Incident

2.18.1 During Incident

On discovery of a fire:

- Raise the alarm
- Site Manager to assess if fire can be fought or FRS attendance needed
- In case of small fire/smouldering, staff to use extinguishers and/or fire hose to extinguish fire IF SAFE TO DO SO.
- In case of large fire dial 999, request the Fire Service, keep access and await arrival
- Staff not involved in the fire response should leave the site as quickly as possible and report to the fire assembly point
- Site Manager to contact the EA (0800807060)
- Depending on size of fire and wind direction, Site Manager to contact the sensitive receptors listed in section 2.6.3 above
- All incoming deliveries to be suspended immediately and diverted to other waste transfer stations if required (in reality no customer skips will be collected)
- Site Manager or deputy to be on hand to liaise with FRS regarding content of this FPP, location of hazardous materials eg gas cylinders
- Machine operators to be on hand to segregate unburnt waste or pull burning waste into the Quarantine Area, as instructed by the FRS

2.18.2 After an Incident

In the case of a small contained fire which has been extinguished by staff alone without the assistance of the FRS, an investigation as to the causes of the fire will be undertaken and the efficiency of the fire response will be assessed and all details will be recorded in the diary. Should the FPP require amending in light of the assessment this will be forwarded to the EA for approval.

In the case of a more serious fire which requires the assistance of the FRS, the above response will be employed with the addition of a suspension of all waste import and treatment

activities. These activities will only recommence when a plan of action with suitable timescales has been agreed with the EA, and this will only be when all storage arrangements are again compliant with this FPP.

Decontamination

Any firewater requiring removal from the shed will be removed by vacuum tanker as per 2.17 to a suitably licensed facility as controlled waste. Waste acceptance sampling and analysis, together with WM3 waste assessment, will normally be undertaken by the contractor.

Any burnt waste in the shed will be removed from site to a suitable processing or disposal facility within 1 week. A visual assessment will be undertaken by the Site Manager to decide which wastes may be retained at the site and which require removal.

All waste analysis and transfer notes will be retained in the site office for review by the EA.

The concrete surface of the shed will be swept by a hired road sweeper and the integrity of the concrete checked by the site manager.

Any repairs to the concrete will be made prior to waste being stored in that area.

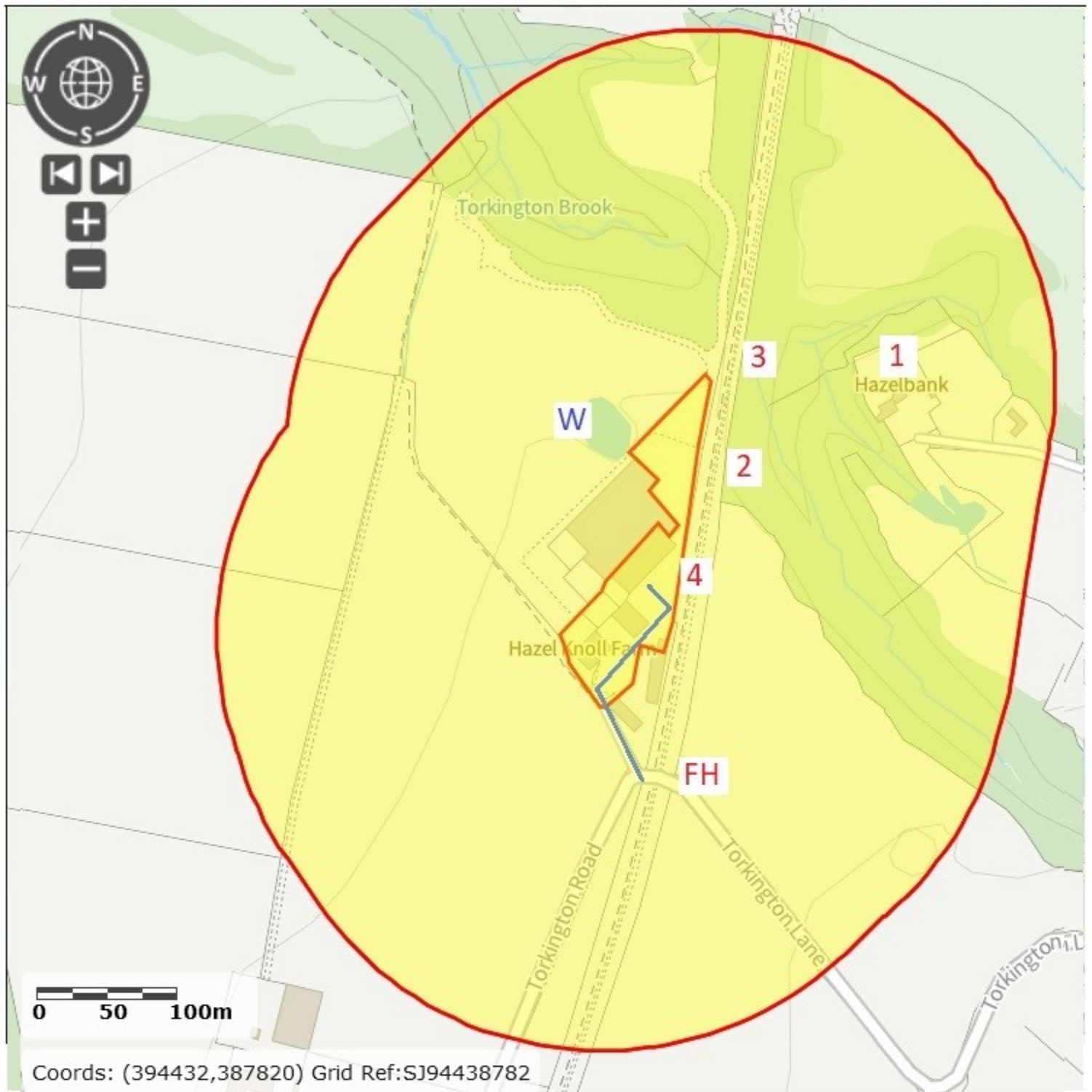
No new waste will be imported until the above decontamination procedures have been completed and a record made of each stage has been made in the site diary.

Sufficient finances will always be available for the above decontamination to enable site operations to recommence as quickly after the event as possible, and a record of all measures implemented will be kept in the site office.

APPENDIX

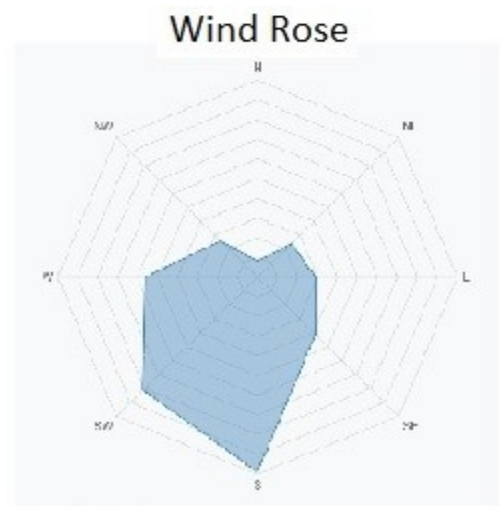
- 1 Site Location Plan (250m radius)**
- 2 Sensitive Receptor Plan (1km radius)**
- 3 Site Layout Plan**
- 4 N/A**
- 5 Daily Site Inspection Sheet**
- 6 N/A**
- 7 Plant Maintenance Schedule**
- 8 Photographs**
- 9 Hot Works Permit**

Appendix 1. Site Location Plan (250m receptor radius)

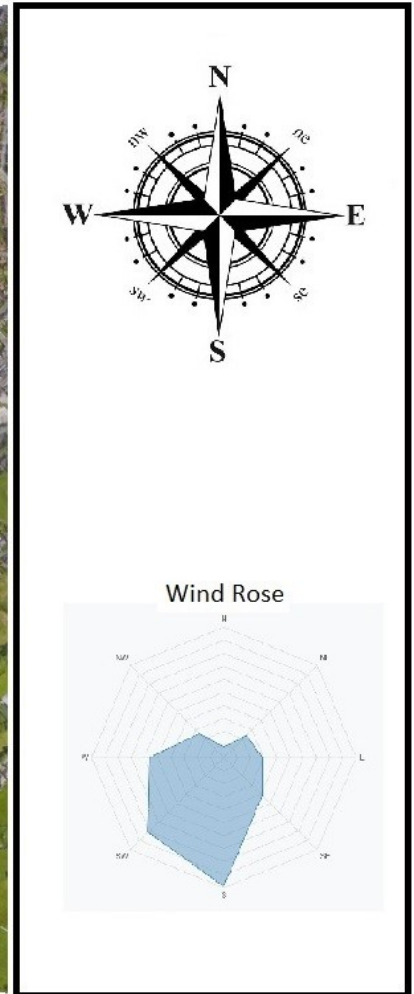


1. Hazelbank Fm (164m NE)
2. Woodland (30m E)
3. Torkington Brook (32m E)
4. Middlewood Way FP (15m E)

FH - Fire Hydrant
W - pond (artificial water source)
— F&RS access from highway



Site Plan 2 Site Location (1km Receptor Plan)



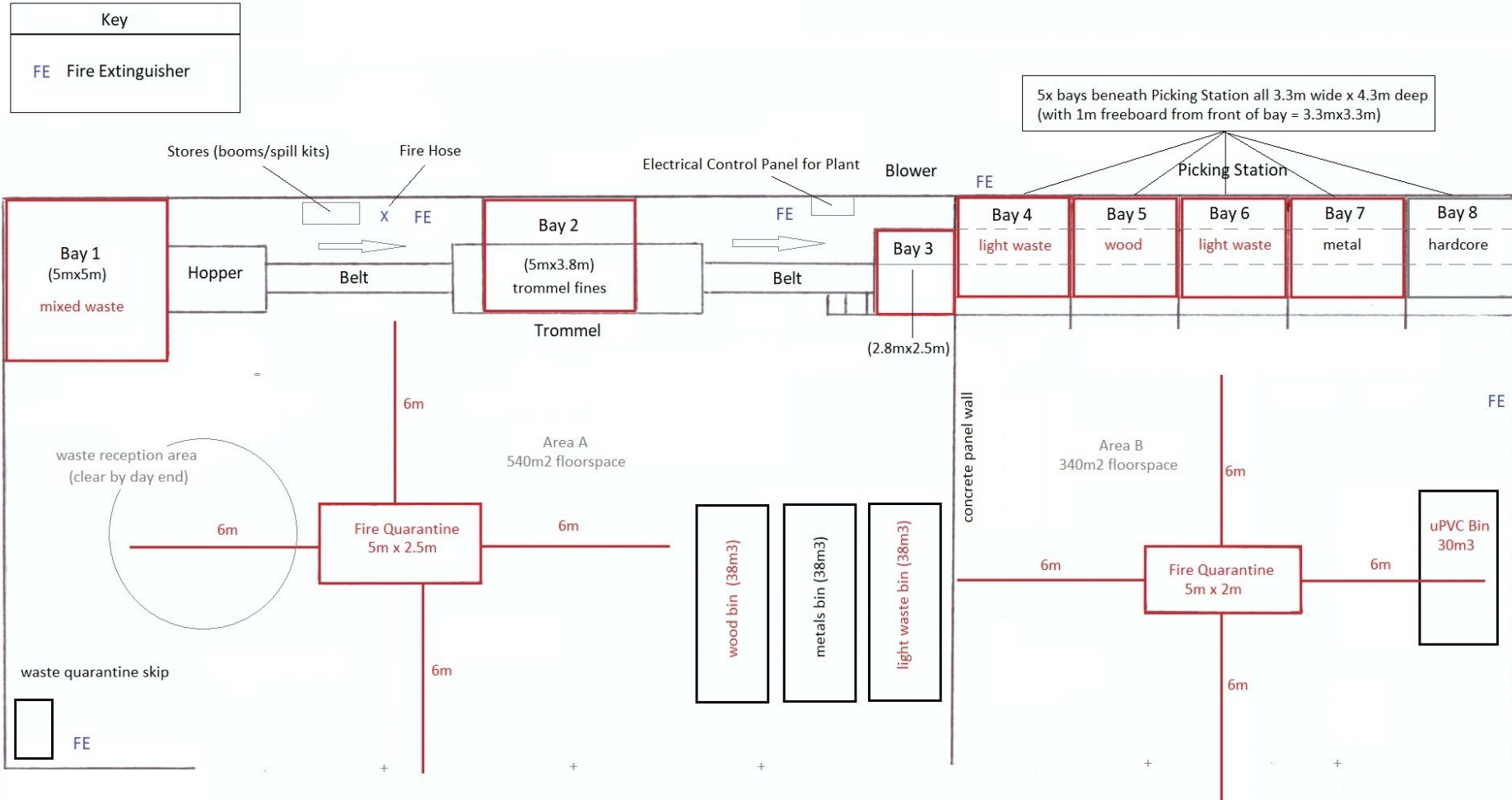
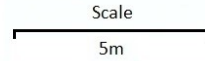
Receptors:

Generally sporadic farm houses, farmland and golf courses within 1km, plus:

1. Care Home (740m NE)
2. Sixth Form School (960m NE)
3. Residential in South Marple (560m N)

Appendix 3. Plan 3 Site Layout Plan (Shed)

16/4/2024 version1



Shed is open-fronted portal-frame design, split into 2 areas (540m² + 324m²) with easy access for the F&RS
 All surfaces are concreted with sealed drainage
 Structure is concrete panel wall to 2.8m with steel sheet above

Title	Appendix 5- Daily Site Inspection Sheet
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Date:	Weather conditions and wind direction:
Initials:	

Item	Check	Comments
Fences & Gates - condition		
Concrete surfaces – condition		
Staff levels		
Bunded fuel storage		
Mixed storage bay (% full)		
Sandbag & Boom storage		
Odours?		
Dust?		
Site diary up to date? -inputs -outputs -complaints/incidents etc		
Site safety signs		
Spill kits available?		
All Plant operational		
PPE stocks		
First aid kit stocks		
Fire extinguishers present at all locations and in cabs?		

Fire watch					
	10am	1pm	4pm	End Day	Notes
Shed tidy – no loose materials or spillages?					
Loose debris cleared from picking station and belts/ recesses?					
Mobile plant parked 6m from waste if not in use?					
Mobile plant shut down 30mins before closure and exhausts clear of debris?					

General comments and actions to be taken:

document	issue date	authorised by	reviewed by	version number
SAF	09/04/2024	KL	MB	1.0

APPENDIX 7 - PLANT CHECKLIST

Week Commencing	Plant Ref	Plant Type

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	DEFECTS	REPORTED TO
Load Arms									
Hydraulic Rams									
Grab/ attachments									
Wheels tyres nuts									
Pipes, fittings, hoses									
Tracks & Undercarriage									
Overhead guard									
Fuel, Oil, Fluid levels									
Battery levels & connections									
Leaks									
Driving Controls									
Seat & belt									
Brakes									
Horn, indicators, beacon									
Warning lights & guages									
Mirrors									
Exhaust clear of debris									

REMEDIAL ACTIONS TAKEN	INITIAL

APPENDIX 8: PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1. View of front of Transfer Station Shed



Plate 2. View of inside of shed

APPENDIX 8: PHOTOGRAPHS

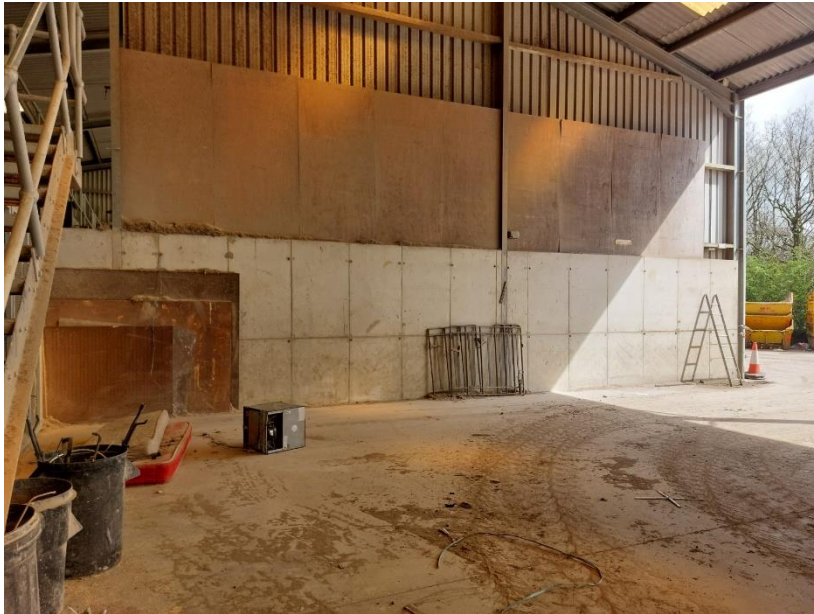


Plate 3. Showing concrete panel wall construction



Plate 4. Showing Construction of storage bays beneath picking station

HOT WORKS PERMIT

Description of Work	
Equipment to be Used	
Name of Employee/contractor	
Date	
Permit Begins	Permit ends
Time:	Time

Authorisation by Management

The above work is authorised to proceed subject to the following action being taken prior to work starting and procedures being maintained for the duration of the work. Each item is to be checked by the Authorised Site Representative prior to work starting for each period (tick boxes below)

	Fire Extinguisher available at work area
	Area cleared of combustible materials
	Warning signs erected as required
	Are flammable items – fuels and cylinders located within 6m? If so are they protected?

Work Complete & Area SAFE

The work has been inspected by the Company representative 30 minutes following completion of hot works and declared free of signs of hot material, smoke or smouldering

Signed	Date	Time