Fire Prevention Plan

Site details

Site name: **CB Skips**

Site address: St Thomas's Farm Waste Transfer Station,
London Road,
Laverstock,
Salisbury,
SP1 3YU

Operator name: C BIALEK LIMITED

Who this plan is for

This plan has been drafted for the protection for people and the environment from potential fires that may occur on site. This plan must be read by all employees and understood in more details by the Technical Competent Manager, Managing Director, Operations Manager & Yard Manager. The Managing Director is responsible for ensuring the plan is implemented and controls are maintained.

This plan is also made available to the Fire and Rescue Service and Environment Agency.

Contents

1. Management Responsibilities

1.1. The Company Managing Director must:

- Ensure the effective implementation of the Fire Prevention Plan.
- Allocate sufficient resources to ensure the Fire Prevention Plan can be implemented.
- Ensure employees are trained and competence to manage the arrangement for fire prevention and fire protection.
- Monitor the overall effectiveness of the Fire Prevention Plan through reviewing weekly site inspections.
- Regularly update the Fire Prevention Plan as required.

1.2. The Transport Operations Manager and Yard Manager must:

- Establish and maintain the fire controls detailed in this Fire Prevention Plan.
- Monitor the overall effectiveness of the Fire Prevention Plan through weekly site inspection and record findings.
- Report any activity or events which could jeopardise the site Fire Safety Strategy.

1.3. Site Operatives must:

- Follow operating instructions and report discrepancies between these instructions and the work.
- Maintain the fire prevention controls implemented by the company (as detailed in this fire prevention plan).
- Report any activity or events which could jeopardise the site Fire Safety Strategy.

2. Types of combustible materials

2.1. Combustible waste

The following information details the combustible and non-combustible wastes on site along with other combustible, non-waste items which add to the fire load of the facility.

Waste and Product Storage Bays:

Bay ID	Material	Combustible	Maximum Storage Time	Maximum Storage Size (L x D x H) Or Container type & total	Bay Wall Height (M)	Maximum Quantity (M3)	Tonnage (KG)
A	Type 1 Bay	No	N/A	7.5 x 10 x 2.5	3m	187.5 m3	100'000
B	Grit Sand Bay	No	N/A	5 x 8 x 2.5	3m	100 m3	60'000
C	Building Sand Bay	No	N/A	5 x 8 x 2.5	3m	100 m3	60'000
D	Ballast Bay	No	N/A	5 x 8 x 2.5	3m	100 m3	60'000
E	Small Hardcore Bay	No	N/A	5 x 8 x 2.5	3m	100 m3	60'000
F	Hardcore Bay	No	N/A	5 x 8 x 2.5	3m	100 m3	70'000
G	20mm Shingle Bay	No	N/A	5 x 8 x 2.5	3m	100 m3	60'000
H	10mm Shingle Bay	No	N/A	5 x 8 x 2.5	3m	100 m3	60'000
I	Residual Waste Bay	Yes	< 1 month	10 x 10 x 2.5	3m	250 m3	40'000
J	Residual Waste Bay	Yes	< 1 month	8.2 x 7 x 2.5	N/A	143 m3	30'000
K	Metal/ Rebar reinforced	No	< 3 months	1x 20 Yard Roro	N/A	17.64 m3	15'000
L	Top Soil Bay	No	N/A	5 x 3 x 1.5	2m	22.5 m3	20'000
M	Mixed ferrous metal	No	< 3 months	1x 55 Yard Roro	N/A	39.35 m3	10'000
N	Fines Bay	No	< 3 months	5.6 x 6 x 0.5	1m	16.8 m3	15'000
O	Soil Bay	No	< 3 months	4 x 5.4 x 0.5	1m	10.8 m3	15'000
P	Processed Waste	Yes	< 1 month	10 x 4.8 x 2.5	N/A	120 m3	10'000

Q	Wood	Yes	< 1 month	1x 35 Yard Roro	N/A	29.85 m3	10’000
R	Plasterboard	Yes	< 1 month	1x 55 Yard Roro	N/A	39.35 m3	15’000
M	Mixed ferrous metal	No	< 3 months	1x 35 Yard Roro	N/A	29.85 m3	10’000
M	Mixed ferrous metal	No	< 3 months	1x 55 Yard Roro	N/A	39.35 m3	10’000
T	Wood Bay	Yes	< 1 month	5 x 4 x 2.5	3m	50 m3	3’000
U	Residual Waste Bay	Yes	< 1 month	15 x 8 x 2.5	3m	300 m3	75’000
V	Wood Waste Bay	Yes	< 1 month	7.5 x 10 x 2.5	3m	187.5 m3	60’000
W	Wood Waste Bay	Yes	< 1 month	7.5 x 10 x 2.5	3m	187.5 m3	60’000
X	PVC (windows) Bay	No	< 3 months	7.5 x 10 x 2.5	3m	187.5 m3	20’000
Y	Tyres	No	< 3 months	1x 35 Yard Roro	N/A	29.85 m3	5’000
Z	Green Waste	Yes	< 3 months	1x 55 Yard Roro	N/A	39.35 m3	15’000
AA*	Asbestos (Haz)	No	< 3 months	1x 5 Yard	N/A	5 m3	4’000
AB*	POPs (Haz)	Yes	< 1 month	1x 55 Yard Roro	N/A	39.35 m3	4’000
AC*	Gas Cage	Yes	< 1 Month	3 x 1.6 x 2.5	N/A	12 m3	500
AD*	WEEE	Yes	< 1 month	1x 14 Yard	N/A	14 m3	2’000
AE*	Batteries (lead)	Yes	< 3 months	1.2 x 1 x 0.7	N/A	1 m3	1’000
AG*	Batteries (Various)	Yes	< 3 months	1.2 x 1 x 0.7	N/A	1 m3 Vapes (2x 30L Drum) 20 01 33* (4x 30L Drum)	40
AH	N-F Metal (Household Cable)	Yes	< 3 months	1.9 x 1.2 x 1.3	N/A	3 m3	1’300
AI	N-F metal (Armoured Cable)	Yes	< 3 months	1.9 x 1.2 x 1.3	N/A	3 m3	800

AJ	N-F Metal (plugs)	Yes	< 3 months	1.2 x 1 x 0.7	N/A	1 m3	400
AK	N-F Metal (Copper)	Yes	< 3 months	1.2 x 1 x 0.7	N/A	1 m3	400
Al	N-F Metal (Motors)	No	< 3 months	1.2 x 1 x 0.7	N/A	1 m3	400
AM	N-F Metal (Brass)	Yes	< 3 months	1.2 x 1 x 0.7	N/A	1 m3	400
AN	N-F Metal (Lead)	Yes	< 3 months	1.2 x 1 x 0.7	N/A	1 m3	400
AO	N-F Metal (aluminium)	Yes	< 3 months	1x 12 Yard	N/A	12 m3	1'000
AP	N-F Metal (stainless Steel)	Yes	< 3 months	1x 12 Yard	N/A	12 m3	1'000
AQ	N-F Metal (aluminium)	Yes	< 3 months	1.9 x 1.2 x 1.3	N/A	3 m3	500
B1	Barn 1- Waste Reception Mixed Non- Haz + Haz	Yes	< 1 month	9.6 x 5.9 x 2.5	3m	141 m3	12'000
1A	Barn 1- Baled Products	Yes	< 3 months	13 x 4 x 3.6	N/A	187.2	18'000
B2	Barn 2- Waste Reception Mixed Inert Non- Haz	No	< 3 months	7 x 8.5 x 3	3.5m	115 m3	60'000
B3	Barn 3- Waste Reception Mixed Non- Haz	Yes	< 1 month	9.5 x 18 x 3.5	4m	598.5	100'000

Table 1: Waste Storage Information

Note: Bays containing aggregate products are greyed out in the table as they are non-waste items.

Note: * items are hazardous wastes.

Other combustible materials stored on site:

Material	Quantity	Location
Diesel Fuel Storage	25,000 Litres	Maintenance Shed
COSHH cabinets	2 (< 100kg total)	Wash-down Bay / Workshop
Welding Gas bottles	3	Workshop / Maintenance Shed

Table 2: Other Combustible Items Stored on Site

For the locations of all materials, please refer to the site plan: (ref: 001).

2.2. Persistent organic pollutants

The following wastes are received and processed on site and have the potential to contains persistent organic pollutants (POPs):

- Upholstered furniture
- Small items of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Quarantined)
- Mixed plastics when they contain PVC as these may contain PBDEs and phthalates.

Waste potentially containing POPs are located in the following areas:

- Waste reception areas: B3 / B1 / I
- Waste processing areas: B3 / B1 / I
- Storage bay: B1

POPs wastes are segregated from non-POPs waste during the processing of the waste and are baled stored in bay B1 for onward transfer.

2.3. Other combustible materials

There are no other combustible materials stored on site.

3. Using this fire prevention plan

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

This Fire Prevention Plan forms part of the site Environmental Management System (EMS) and subsequently is stored in the following locations:

- Electronically on the CB Skips computer server.
- As a paper copy on the noticeboard within the main site office alongside the EMS.
- In the emergency box located at the fire assembly point.

The fire assembly point is in the Orchard, which is away from the main working area, and which is a safe location. The emergency box is located here to allow access to essential documents, including the Fire Prevention Plan, which can be used or handed to the Fire and Rescue Services in the event of an incident on site.

3.2. Testing the plan and staff training

All employees and contractors working on site must understand the contents of the fire prevention plan so that they know what they must do to prevent fires; and know what to do if one breaks out. To achieve this the following training and testing arrangements are in place:

Employees:

All employees are trained on the contents of the Fire Prevention Plan to enable them to uphold the three main objectives of the plan, which are:

- To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening.
- Aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4-hours.
- To minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

Minimising the likelihood of a fire happening is the highest priority for the company and therefore the training for employees focusses on the following key elements.

- Understand the fire triangle and the mechanisms that sustain fire.
- Understand the effects that a fire on the site will have.
- Be able to identify sources of ignition and isolate them.
- Be able to identify sources of fuel and manage them.

- Be able to identify situation where heat can be found /develop.
- How to adhere to management system processes.
- The best operating techniques to reduce the risk of fire.
- How to raise the alarm and summon help.
- What fire extinguishing equipment exists on site and how to use it.

There is a specific training package that accompanies this plan which is completed by all employees. New employees are trained during their induction, which takes place on their first days at work and before they are permitted to work on site.

Refresher training on the plan for all employees is conducted annually, or when there is a significant change to the site, change to our neighbours, changes to the operations, change to the Fire Prevention Plan, or following a fire related incident or near-miss.

Note: The Managing Director, Operations <Manager and Yard Manager have specific duties under this plan, and therefore understand the contents in more detail.

Contractors:

Contractors are made aware of the existence of this plan and the controls in place on site to minimise the likelihood of fire occurring on site. They are given information during the contractor induction which takes place before they are authorised to work on site. The contractor induction covers:

- The presence and purpose of the Fire Prevention Plan.
- The Management of hot works activities.
- The company smoking policy.
- How to report incidents, near-misses, and improvement suggestions.

Regular contractors are re-inducted annually.

Testing

This plan is tested annually as part of the emergency arrangements testing. The testing consists of a drills and simulations.

Periodic inspections are completed by the Operations Manager and Yard Manager to ensure the effectiveness of the plan and to monitor compliance and understanding by employees and contractors.

4. Fire prevention plan contents

This section contains the information on the measures taken to reduce the risk of a fire breaking out on site. The measures address any additional fire risks posed by both planned and unplanned events.

4.1. Activities at the site

These site activities can be summarised as:

Activity	Description	Machinery used
Waste reception	• Three locations on site (I / B3 / B1) where incoming wastes are tipped for processing. • Waste inspected are completed against pre-acceptance information. Only waste matching pre-acceptance information is accepted. • Waste not matching pre-acceptance information are either rejected or quarantined.	• Waste delivery vehicle (various, skips / rollonof / tippers/ box vans etc.) • Materials are moved by a JCB Loadall(s)- (560/80) (550/80) and JCB excavator with a grab bucket attachment (JS131 86C-1 WH20).
Waste processing – via trommel and picking station	• Mixed inert construction and demolition wastes are processed using a fixed mechanical (trommel) and hand (picking station) sorting plant. • Wastes are graded into various product for sale. • Residues are segregated and sent for onward transfer.	• Electrically operated trommel. • Electrically operated conveyor belt. • Over band magnet(s) • a JCB Loadall(s)- (560/80) (550/80)
Waste processing – mechanical sorting from the waste reception areas	• Mechanical sorting of waste by a JCB Loadall(s)- (560/80) (550/80) and JCB excavator with a grab bucket attachment (JS131 86C-1 WH20). . • Minimal hand sorting of waste.	• Materials are moved by a JCB Loadall(s)- (560/80) (550/80)
Hand sorting of waste	• Hand sorting of high value metal wastes for onward transfer and recovery.	• Materials are moved by a JCB Loadall(s)- (560/80) (550/80) • Hand tools – spanners / grips / vice / etc.
Shredding of waste	• Mechanical shredding using a mobile slow speed, hydrostatic shredder. • Shredding of wood / plastic / PVC / Green waste	• Terex – TDS 830 Mobile Shredder • Materials are moved by a JCB excavator with a grab bucket attachment (JS131 86C-1 WH20). •
Baling of waste	• Baling of plastic and cardboard waste using a mechanical static baler.	• LSM H80 Static Baler • Materials are moved by a JCB excavator with a grab bucket attachment (JS131 86C-1 WH20).
Waste storage	• Storage of process wastes for onward transfer.	Materials moved by a JCB Loadall (550/80 & 560/80)

	• Storage in: - Losse in dedicated and segregated storage bays. - Stacked bales. - Stacked cages and stillages.	
Waste transfer	• Removal of waste from storage • Loading onto various vehicle types for dispatch	• Materials moved by a JCB Loadall (550/80 & 560/80) • Materials are moved by a JCB excavator with a grab bucket attachment (JS131 86C-1 WH20). • JCB Teletruk (model 353 4x4)
Quarantine Area	• Storage of non-conforming wastes in a dedicated and segregated location • Storage of non-conforming gas bottles in a dedicated caged.	• Manually moved
COSHH Stores	• Storage in dedicated COSHH cabinets of consumable oils / grease / paints / etc. used for the site infrastructure, machinery and equipment maintenance.	• Manually moved
Fuel Storage	• Diesel oil tank for site machinery • Oil storage tank for site machinery and road going vehicles	• n/a
Workshop for machinery, and vehicle repairs	• Workshop used for the repair of site machinery and road going vehicles. • Storage of spares and consumables for the operations. • Mechanical diagnostic and repair. • Electrical diagnostic and repair. • Welding and fabrication of metal components. • Tyre replacement.	• JCB Teletruk (model 353 4x4) available when required.
Welding shop and container repair	• Workshop for the welding and fabrication of metal skips and associated equipment.	• JCB Teletruk (model 353 4x4) available when required.
Site office, transport office and administration office	• Administration Office / severs / meeting rooms. • Welfare facilities.	• n/a
Electrical generation	• Solar panels and battery storage for providing electrical energy for site and the national grid.	• Huawei solar panels and batteries.

Table 4: Site Activities

4.2. Site plan

Please refer to the attached site plans (C2.5a.iii Site layout Plan 0003 v1 September 25)

The site is located adjacent to the A30 roughly three kilometres northwest of the Salisbury. The site is located on St Thomas's farm next to the main Andover to Salisbury railway line. To the east and south is farmland and to the north and west is a mixture of residential and commercial use.

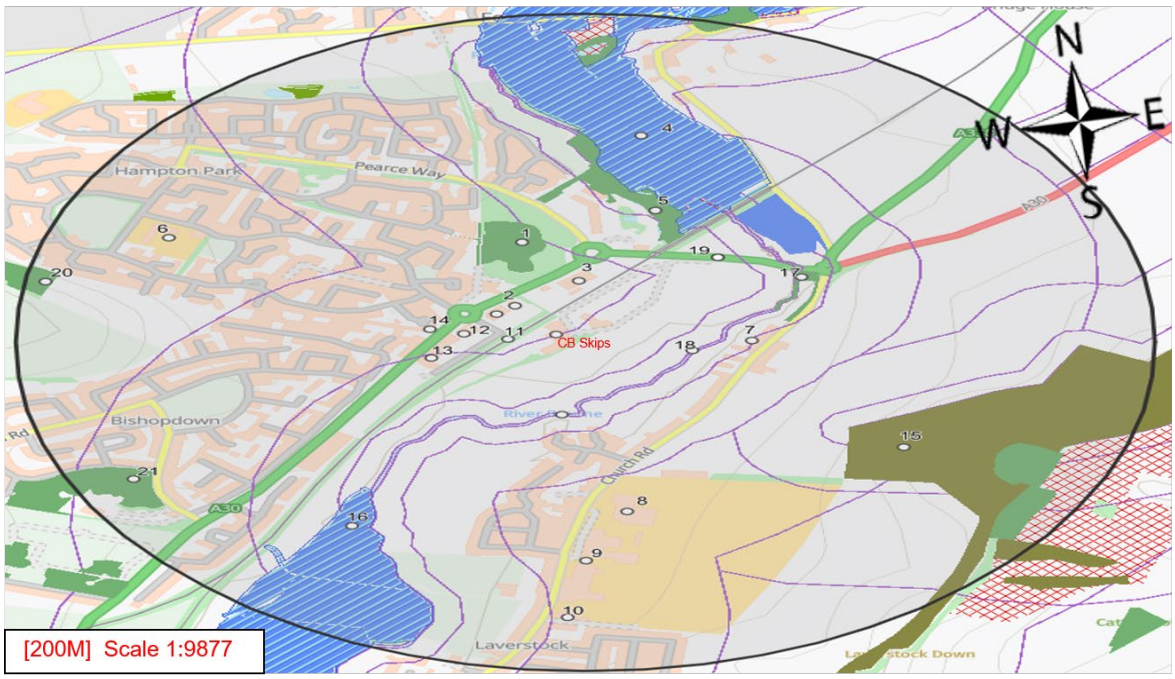
The site is approximately 9793m^2 and processes 30'000 tonnes of waste per year.

4.3. Plan of sensitive receptors near the site

The following sensitive receptors are identified adjacent to the site.

Boundary	Sensitive Receptor	Distance Approx.	Map Key (below)
West	Railway – Andover to Salisbury Line	20m	11
West	An area of priority habitat inventory- Deciduous woodland	850m	21
Northwest	Busy Bee Nursery	120M	2
Northwest	Workplaces (offices)	110M	12
Northwest	Laverstock Care Home	160M	13
Northwest	An area of priority habitat inventory- Deciduous woodland	880m	20
Northwest	Residential Areas	220m	14
North	AN area of priority habitat inventory- Deciduous woodland	300M	1
North	Workplace (Car Sales)	220M	3
Northeast	An area of priority habitat inventory- Deciduous woodland	450M	5
Northeast	A Road (A30)	380M	19
Northeast	An area of priority habitat inventory- floodplain grazing marsh	650M	4
Northeast	GS9 and GS10 Eligibility for Countryside Stewardship scheme	650M	4
Northeast	Green trees Primary School	750M	6
East	Residential Areas	300M	7
East	An area of priority habitat inventory- Deciduous woodland	450M	17
Southeast	An area of priority habitat inventory – lowland calcareous grassland	550M	15
Southeast	A special area of conservation (SAC) - River Avon	240M	18
South	St Joseph's School	520M	8
South	Wyvern St. Edmunds School	520M	9
South	Laverstock St Andrews C Of E School	540M	10
Southwest	GS9 and GS10 Eligibility for Countryside Stewardship scheme	700M	16

Table 5: Sensitive Receptors



Map1: Sensitive receptors map – links to table 5 (magic.defra.gov.uk)

These local receptors would be impacted by a large fire on site; however, the prevailing wind direction is south westerly, thus reducing the likelihood of impact of air emissions from those receptors located south and west of the site. The north and east of the site are sparsely populated with limited commercial and residential use.

There are no protected habitats within 1km of the site.

4.4. Manage common causes of fire

4.4.1. Arson

Please refer to the attached site plan (C2.5a.iii Site Layout Plan 0003 v1 September 2025).

The site is protected with alarm details and a CCTV system, both are monitored 24hours a day by Site Management and on-site residents. During each working day a monitor is available showing all the cameras on site. Out of working hours, site management have online access to the CCTV. There are also three motion sensors that are armed/engaged at the end of the working day.

The motion sensors use lazars to form a beam and make an audible alarm when motion passes through the lazar. As well as an audible alarm each of our three sensors automatically sends an alert to the General Manager. In the event of holiday(s),

sickness(s) or any other circumstance then the alerts are redirected to another senior manager.

There are also have onsite residents (x3) who lives at the only approach road to site and to the locked gate. These residents are linked to the business and likely to identify or see any movement or attempts to access the site.

4.4.2. Plant and Equipment

The following plant and equipment are used on site:

Machine	Make / model
JCB Teletruk	353 4x4
JCB Wheeled Waste Handler Highrise – with grab attachment	WH20
JCB Tracked Excavators- with grab attachment(s) & bucket attachment	JS 131, 2X 86C-1, 86C-2
Manitou Telehandler	928
Terex –Mobile Shredder	TDS 830
LSM H80 Static Baler	LSM H80
MK GROUP- Trommel	2591- 4 Bay/ Double Decked trommel Picking Station

Table 6: Details of Plant and Equipment

Site maintenance activities are performed in accordance with written procedures and the results documented. CB Skips understands the importance of routine preventative maintenance. In summary, the following provisions are implemented:

- Plant and equipment maintenance schedules are derived using the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Pre-use checks are complete prior to using any plant or equipment.
- Defects are reported and actions taken based on priorities.
- A clean down and shredder inspection is performed before the shredder is moved to its storage area after use.
- All plant and equipment are shut down 30 minutes before the end of shift, where it is cleaned down using blowers and visually inspected by the operator for the purposes of identifying fire risks.
- Throughout the day, operators remove dust and waste from vulnerable areas like exhausts and engine bays.
- Specialist contractors are used to preform maintenance outside the scope and expertise of the site management or operators.

All items of plant are fitted with fire extinguishers. Picking station and shredder have fire extinguishers. Other fire extinguishers are distributed throughout the site.

4.4.3. Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

4.4.3.1. Electrics certification

All permanent electric suppliers are fully certified by a suitably qualified person and re-tested on a five yearly cycle.

Portable electrical appliances are tested annually and certificated “fit for use” by a suitably qualified person.

4.4.3.2. Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements

Electrical connection, electrical panels, battery storage boxes and systems are visually inspected and cleaned weekly as part of the maintenance schedule.

Mobile and fixed plant are fitted with electrical isolation, which can be locked off when required.

Electrical lights are insulated.

4.4.4. Discarded smoking materials

There is a strict no smoking policy on site with two dedicated smoking sheltered located away from the waste operations.

The smoking area does not hold any combustible materials and there is a non-combustible waste bin and separate sand filled bucket for cigarette ends and spent matches.

Smoking is not permitted within the yard, buildings, or plant.

The smoking area is subject to weekly inspection and litter and cigarette bins are emptied weekly.

4.4.5. Hot works safe working practices

The majority of Hot Works (grinding, welding, cutting) activities are performed on site in the dedicated welding shop or workshop away from sensitive storage bays and other sources of fuel. Where this is not possible, for example during repairs to static plant, special precautions are taken.

All hot works are performed in accordance with a management procedure that requires an authorisation to work and includes pre and post work checks.

The authorisation ensures that any hot works are carefully planned, and controls are implemented to reduce the risk from fire.

4.4.6. Industrial heaters

There are two industrial heaters used on site, in the workshop and welding shop. These heaters:

- Confirm to CE conformity certification and UKCA (where appliable)
- Are correctly installed according to manufacturer guideline.
- Have adequate clearance around them to prevent overheating.
- Are away from sources of ignition or other fuels.
- Are operated by persons who are trained how to use them and how to isolate them in an emergency.
- Are regularly inspected by the operator and suitably trained person.

There are no industrial heaters used anywhere else on site.

4.4.7. Hot exhausts and engine parts

Please refer to section 4.5.

Throughout the day, operators remove dust and waste from vulnerable areas like exhausts and engine bays of plant and equipment.

4.4.8. Ignition sources

Please refer to the attached site plan (C2.5a.iii Site Layout Plan 0003 v1 September 2025).

Sources of ignition have been assessed and reduced as far as reasonably practicable. Remaining sources of ignition have been identified and controlled as described below:

- There is a strict no smoking policy on site.
- Hot Works (grinding, welding, cutting) activities are performed on site.
- Sparks from the buckets and grabs of the plant and equipment coming into contact with metallic surfaces is greatly reduced due to the concrete yard surface.
- There are no sources of ignition associated with the waste shredder. The equipment is diesel powered and there is no metal on metal surfaces. However, to mitigate the risk, the equipment is fitted with both a mist spray system for suppression and cooling and an automatic fire detection and extinguisher system. When in operation, the shredder is set up in the middle of the yard where the maximum distance to any sources of fuel can be achieved.

- There are no sources of ignition associated with trommel or picking station. This equipment is mechanical and works by the segregation of fractions by gravity through screening plates and my hand sorting. Furthermore, the waste feed in inert construction and demolition waste.
- Electrical supplies.
- Welfare and cooking (microwave and toaster) takes place in the canteen, which is within the welfare Portakabin on site and away from sources of fuel. The canteen area contains fire extinguishers and a fire blanket.

All sources of ignition are kept six metres away from combustible materials as detailed in the site plan, this is achievable because the site has sufficient space to allow for adequate segregation.

4.4.9. Batteries

Batteries are accepted on site. And sorted in a covered area into their battery types, based on the chemistry of the battery. Table 1 contains the list of batteries accepted and the means of storage.

Batteries are either stored in containers that can be moved by a forklift truck or are palletise in small containers. In the event of a fire, the batteries are located in an entrance to the covered ares and will be moved to an external location

4.4.10. Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

Please refer to the attached site plan (C2.5a.iii Site Layout Plan 0003 v1 September 2025).

Plant and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations which greatly reduce the potential for systems to fail causing leaks.

Operators are trained to use the plan and equipment respectfully so as not to cause excess stress on components which greatly reduce the potential for systems to fail causing leaks.

Plant and equipment are regularly inspected, with both pre- and post- work checks.

Fuels are stored in suitable tanks that comply with the Oil Storage Regulations. Tanks are double bunded and equipped with high level alarms and non-return valves on delivery hoses.

Fuels and oils in containers are located on bunds, where the bund can hold the capacity of 110% of the largest container.

Bunds are checked monthly and cleaned as required.

Spillage equipment is available on site and employees are trained in how to use it.

Spillage simulation training is performed annually as part of emergency response planning.

Site Environmental Monitoring checks, are part of the Environmental Management Plan, are completed daily to check for spillages and leaks.

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

Plant and equipment are regularly inspected, with both pre- and post- work checks.

4.4.12. Reactions between wastes

There is no risk from incompatible waste reactions on site. The site accepts only non-hazardous construction, demolition and commercial waste.

Waste oils, fuels and greases from maintenance activities are stored in the workshop for removal by a specialist hazardous waste management contractor.

4.4.13. Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

Hot loads are not accepted at the site.

4.4.14. Hot and dry weather

During periods of hot or dry weather, the following controls are taken to prevent the unnecessary heating up of wastes which could have the potential to increase the fire risk:

- Waste received in the reception areas are processed quickly to determine their characteristics and placed in storage bays with compatible materials.
- Storage time are kept to a minimum to ensure the turnaround of waste and to reduce the time temperature can rise.
- Stockpiles of waste are rotated which allows both the heat to escape and the waste to be checked.
- Temperature checks of combustible and self-heating waste piles are taken during the summer months.
- Wastes can be stored inside to protect them from direct sunlight.
- The water bowser can be used to damp waste to reduce dust and offer cooling.

Please refer to the Climate Change Risk Assessment for information on controls relating to specific long-term climate change issues. – Climate Chang Risk Assessment_v1.

5. Prevent self-combustion

The majority of waste accepted on site is non-hazardous construction, demolition and commercial waste that do not have a self-combustion risk.

The only waste accepted that has the potential to self-combust is green waste and RDF waste. To manage the risk the following controls are in place for the green waste accepted on site:

- Waste received in the reception areas are processed quickly to determine their characteristics and placed in green waste storage bays.
- The green waste storage bay is more than 6 metres from any other waste storage bays.
- Storage time are kept to a minimum to ensure the turnaround of waste and to reduce the time temperature can rise. Green waste is not stored on site for more than a month.
- Stockpiles of waste are rotated which allows both the heat to escape and the waste to be checked.
- Green waste is rotated so that old waste is removed first to adhere to the maximum one-month storage period.
- Site Environmental Monitoring checks, are part of the Environmental Management Plan, are completed daily to inspect wastes, check quantities, and ensure rotation of old waste is happening.
- The weighbridge system is be used to check inventories and to track incoming and outgoing wastes to confirm quantities and ensure rotation of old waste is happening.
- Daily midday temperature checks of waste piles are taken throughout the summer months. Where temperatures are noted to be 5˚C higher than the ambient temperature, pile rotation and damping is initiate with repeat temperature monitoring. This process is detailed in the Environmental Management Plan.
- The water bowser can be used to damp waste to offer cooling.

5.1. Manage storage time

Storage times are carefully managed to ensure wastes are turnaround quickly. The turnaround of waste is intended to maximum the commercial value of the site and to reduce the risk of changes market prices, but it also have the added benefit of reduce the risk of fires on site caused by long term storage and degradation of waste. To manage storage times, the following controls are in place:

- Pre-acceptance and acceptance of waste is controlled by CB Skips. 35% of all waste receive are delivered by third parties. This means the company can monitoring incoming wastes, and target / collect / bid for waste where there is a capacity to handle at the site.

- All wastes and products entering the site are weighed, meaning quantities are logged.
- All wastes and products exiting the site are weighed, meaning quantities are logged.
- Waste in and out quantities are used to determine the waste inventory of the site.
- Site Environmental Monitoring checks, are part of the Environmental Management Plan, are completed daily to inspect wastes, check quantities and confirm the waste inventory.

5.2. Monitor and control temperature

No wastes are stored on site for more than three months which greatly reduces the potential for stockpile temperatures to rise. Please refer to table2 in section 2.1.

Daily midday temperature checks of the potentially combustible and self-heating waste are taken throughout the summer months. Where temperatures are noted to be 5˚C higher than the ambient temperature, pile rotation and damping is initiate with repeat temperature monitoring. This process is detailed in the Environmental Management Plan. The water bowser is also available and can be used to damp waste to offer cooling.

. Under Environment Agency guidance metal is considered combustible and therefore metal storage and batteries storage are also temperature checked daily.

There are no metal fines generated or stored on site. These wastes are not accepted nor generated by the onsite processes

5.3. Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

During periods of hot weather and intense direct sunlight, the following controls are taken to prevent the unnecessary heating up of wastes which could have the potential to increase the fire risk:

- Waste received in the reception areas are processed quickly to determine their characteristics and placed in storage bays with compatible materials.
- Storage time are kept to a minimum to ensure the turnaround of waste and to reduce the time temperature can rise.
- Stockpiles of waste are rotated which allows both the heat to escape and the waste to be checked.
- Temperature checks of potential combustible and self-heating waste are taken during the summer months.
- Wastes can be stored inside to protect them from direct sunlight.
- The water bowser can be used to damp waste to reduce dust and offer cooling.

5.4. Waste bale storage

Cardboard and plastic are baled and stored on site. The baled materials are neatly stacked undercover is building (B1).

Bales are not stored on site for more than three-months.

Site Environmental Monitoring checks, are part of the Environmental Management Plan, are completed daily to inspect waste bales for signs of degradation or overheating. Both degradation and overheating are consider low risk due the storage time and location for baled waste.

6. Manage waste piles

Please refer to section 2.1 for the maximum storage size and quantity of each storage location on site.

In summary storage conforms to the following rules:

- In all cases the maximum height in all bays is 3-metres and length 10-metres.
- In the barn B1 waste is stored up to 5-metres and a length of 25-metres.
- Waste materials stored loose in storage bay is kept 1-metre from the top of the bay walls and generally forms a domed profile to the centre of the bay.

Wastes are stored in the smallest quantities possible, with the limiting factors being:

- In sufficient quantities to facilitate onward transport
- In sufficient quantities to maximise waste delivery and processing capabilities

Contingency plans are in place to transfer materials from site or cease deliveries should pre-acceptance check at the booking-in stage determine the site storage capacity might be breaches.

6.1.1. Storing waste materials in their largest form

Where possible, waste is stored in their largest form, with shredding operations completed in batch just before removing it from site.

6.1.2. Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

Please refer to table 1 in section 2.1 for the maximum storage size and quantity of each storage location on site.

6.1.3. Where maximum pile sizes do not apply

All site storage complies with the maximum pile sizes defined in Environment Agency Guidance.

6.1.4. Whole ELVs (Delete this section if you do not deal with whole ELVs.)

ELV's are not accepted on site – therefore this section does not apply.

7. Waste stored in containers

The only waste stored in containers, are those from the hand metal sorting areas which are ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Wastes that are generated by site operations from maintenance activities, such as oils and greases are also stored in containers, but these are held in the workshop with all other operationally generated wastes.

7.1. Types of containers you are using

The following table contains the information on the types of containers stored on site.

Material	Container Type	Maximum Quantity
Extruded AL - Window and door frame aluminium	12yd skip	1
Copper pipe	1m^3 Stillage	1
Copper wire	1m^3 Stillage	1
Brass	1m^3 Stillage	1
Mild steel fittings	1m^3 Stillage	1
Case steel fittings	1m^3 Stillage	1
Batteries - hazardous	1m^3 Battery Stillage	1

Table 7: metal types stored on site

7.2. Accessibility of containers

Each container is accessible by the site forklift truck or skip lorry and can be moved easily if required during a fire.

7.3. Moving containers in a fire

Containers containing potentially combustible items, such as metals, batteries, will be moved in the event of a fire, and if safe to do so. The containers are accessible and will

be moved by forklift truck away from any fire or potential fire into the open area of the yard, or quarantine area – depending on the location of the fire.

8. Prevent fire spreading

Please refer to the attached site plan (C2.5a.iii Site Layout Plan 0003 v1 September 2025).

8.1. Separation distances

Waste is stored in piles within designated bays. The wall of each bay is construction from a fire protection material to aim containment and prevent fire spread.

These bays are designed to hold a maximum quantity of waste (see table 1 in section 2.1)) and arranged on site so that adjacent bays do not contain combustible materials, thus ensuing combustible material is stored great then 6-metres from any other combustible material.

8.2. Fire walls construction standards

All storage bay wall in each bay is construction from a fire protection material consisting of blocks or panels specifically designed for the waste industry with a concrete strength of 60 N/sq. mm. Each wall have a thickness of 170mm and cover main bar (MM) of 50, which give a fire rating of 3.5hours or 210minutes.

Please see the attached data sheet in Appendix A.

(see table 1 in section 2.1 for the storage bay details).

8.3. Storing waste in bays

These bays are designed to hold a maximum quantity of waste (table 1 in section 2.1) and arranged on site so that adjacent bays do not contain combustible materials, thus ensuing combustible material is stored great then 6-metres from any other combustible material and therefore stopping fire spread.

8.4. Quarantine area

8.4.1. Quarantine area location and size

Please refer to the attached site plan (C2.5a.iii Site Layout Plan 0003 v1 September 2025). The quarantine area is located to the north of building B3. The quarantine area can hold up to 20m3 which is large enough to hold the maximum permitted capacity of 10 tonnes.

The quarantine area is kept clear of waste or machinery and only used for quarantine waste when needed.

Non-quarantine waste is never stored in the quarantine area.

The quarantine area details:

Area	Maximum Storage Size (L x D x H) (m) or Container type & total	Maximum Quantity (m^3)	Maximum Tonnage (kg)
B3	6 x 2.5 x 1.3 (20 Yard Roro)	20 m^3	<10,000

Table 8: Quarantine area sizes

8.4.2. How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

In the event of a fire, the quarantine area can be used to store waste which look like they may be susceptible to fire spread. This contingency will be utilised, if safe to do so.

8.4.3. Procedure to remove material stored temporarily if there is a fire

Should there be waste in the quarantine area in the event of a fire, arrangement can be made to load this into vehicle to empty the area and/or dispatch to another facility for disposal / treatment / recycling etc.

9. Detecting fires

9.1. Detection systems in use

On site there are x2 Hikvision (9.7mm) thermal Bi-spectrum, network bullet Cameras. (DS-2TD2637-10/QY) These cameras are located in (B1) and also in (B3). Both cameras are positioned to give us the whole view of our mixed wastes piles.

Both cameras are fully operational 24 hours the day, 7 days a week. They are designed to constantly monitor the temperature (whilst showing a constant display of the temperature).

The systems have been chosen because of the ability to detect spiking in temperatures and fires. In the event of this situation, the system send out a constant alert to the general manager who is the dedicated person. In the event of holiday, illness or any situation which means they are unavailable, there is a procedure in place to give the responsibility to another person(s).

In the event of an alert, the person(s) responsible will contact the fire services on 999 and inform the person(s) living on site.

9.2. Certification for the systems

An automatic fire detection system is currently being developed. CB Skips are engaging with supplied to determine the best solution for the facility.

10. Suppressing fires

10.1. Suppression systems in use

Manual fire suppression systems are also on site. These consist of:

- Fire Extinguishers at various location throughout the site.
- 6 x 1m3 containers of water that can be dropped / twisted onto fires.
- 1 x 1800ltr water bowser with associated pipework and pump.
- Fire Hoses – connected to the main water supply.

The use of manual fire suppression equipment is detailed in the site emergency plans. All site employees are training in the use of the fire-fighting equipment and against the emergency action plan.

Records are retained for all training completed and for all fire drills performed.

An automatic fire suppression system is currently being developed. CB Skips are engaging with supplied to determine the best solution for the facility.

10.2. Certification for the systems

An automatic fire suppression system is currently being developed. CB Skips are engaging with supplied to determine the best solution for the facility.

11. Firefighting techniques

11.1. Active firefighting

During operating hours, the equipment listed in section 10 is available on site along with the people resource. Employees are trained in how to use the automatic and manual systems and if safe to do so, can tackle a fire on site and initiate the emergency plan.

Employees have the ability to move waste which look like they may be susceptible to fire spread.

Employees also have the ability to more some infrastructure, plant and equipment which look like they may be susceptible to fire spread.

Details of permitted actions are detailed in the Emergency Action Plan.

12. Water supplies

12.1. Available water supply

Site water supply comes from the following locations.

- One large storage tank that can hold 30’000 litres of collected rainwater from the recycling barn (B1)
- One large storage tank that can hold 30’000 litres of collected rainwater from the recycling barn (B3)
- One large storage tank that can hold 30’000 litres of surface water – collected via the underground interceptor system – located near the recycling barn (B1).
- One large storage tank that can hold 30’000 litres of surface water – collected via the underground interceptor system – located near the recycling barn (B3).

TOTAL: 120’000 litres

All tanks ate fitted with fire hose connections.

12.2. Show the calculation for your required water supply

Maximum pile volume in cubic metres	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on site in litres
360m3 (bay U)	Pile volume x 6.67 = 2401.2 litres	Water supply per minute x 180 = 432'215 litres	120'000 litres Additional 312'216 litre available from mains if needed.

Table 9: Water supply calculations.

13. Managing fire water

Containing the run-off from fire water

Please refer to the site drainage plan (C2.5a.111 Site Layout Plan 0003 V1 September 2025).

The yard surface area is 100% concrete. The site is contoured to enable surface water to be contained within the boundaries of the site.

The site is bounded by either raised concrete kerbs or soil bunds. The kerbs and bunds are greater than 15 centimetres high. The boundary of the site is sufficient to hold water for a period of time if necessary after an emergency event.

The yard area is roughly 100 metre x 70 metres and the kerbs and banks have the potential to contain 15 cm of fire water.

The containment for fire-fighting water using the bunds can be calculated as:

Containment on site: 100x x 70m x 0.15m = 1'050 m3 (equivalent to 1'050'000 litres)

There is very little potential for water to escape from site because the yard area is sealed and regularly maintained to maintain integrity.

There are no areas where water has the potential to collect.

There is no penstock value / or access point for any water discharges from the site.

During an emergency event, the site is capable of holding 1'050'000ltr of fire water on a temporary basis. Water would be prevented from escaping by tankered off site before the containment was breached. The boundary of the site is sufficient to hold water for a period of time if necessary, after an emergency event. CB Skips has contacts with local companies offering wastewater tanker services.

Note: The site is not located within a groundwater SPZ1, SPZ2 or SPZ3.

14. During and after an incident

14.1. Dealing with issues during a fire

In the event of a fire the following actions are detailed in the Emergency Plan and are initiated to manage the event:

- Allocate an incident controller to oversee actions.
- Divert incoming wastes to alternative sites.
- Follow the business continuity plan to inform key stakeholders.
    - Business partners
    - Local businesses
    - Rail Authority.

14.2. Clearing and decontamination after a fire

The clearing and decontamination of the site will depend on the nature and scale of the event. However, the following steps must be taken:

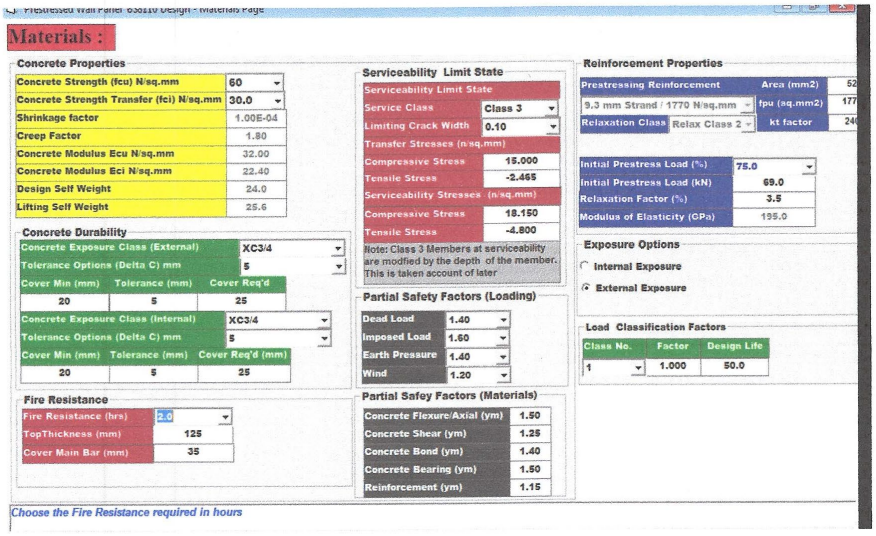
- Suspend all site operations until a plan has been agreed.
- Liaise with the business insurers.
- Segregate fire damaged materials and arrange for disposal.
- Remove damaged infrastructure and arrange for disposal.

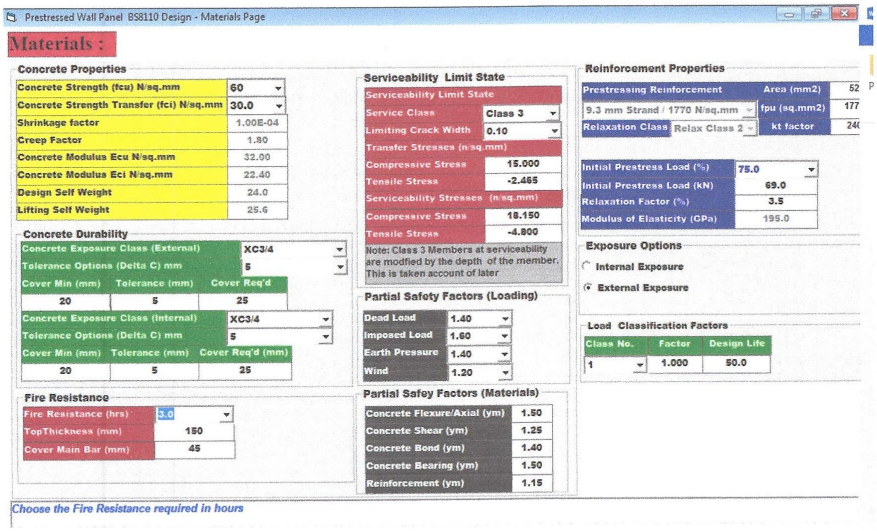
Note: All items leaving site will require a hazardous waste assessment to confirm the nature and correct disposal outlet.

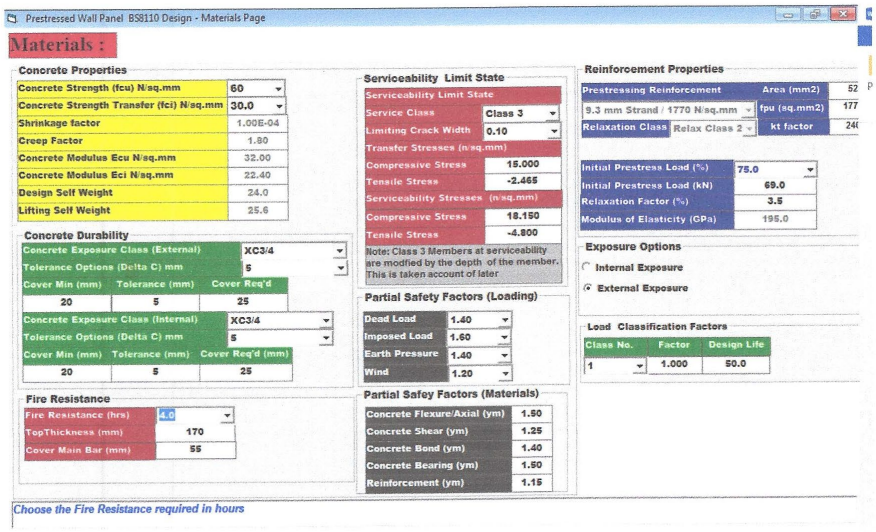
14.3. Making the site operational after a fire

The re-operation of the site will depend on the nature and scale of the event and must be assessed and approved by the management team, insurers and Environment Agency before work re-commences.

Appendix A – Fire Wall Data Sheet







Appendix B – Site Plan