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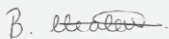
Accident Management Plan

v1.0

Environmental and sustainability solutions provided to
Newbourne Farm Composting Limited



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REVISION LOG

Revision	Details	Date
0.1	Initial Draft	06/03/2025
0.2	Update following info request	17/03/2025
0.3	Internal review	31/03/2025
0.4	Update following client review	16/04/2025
1.0	First issue	05/06/2025

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1.0 EMERGENCY CONTACT

1.1 Site Details

Company:	Newbourne Farm Composting Limited
Access via:	Rockbourne Road
Site Office Phone:	01725 518673
Site grid reference:	Easting 410804, Northing 118604

1.2 Emergency Contacts

Emergency Services:	999
Local Police:	101
Fire Brigade:	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service – 023 8064 4000 (main office) 023 8038 6390 (out of office hours – 5pm to 9am, and weekends)
Environment Agency Hotline:	0800 807 060
Health & Safety Executive:	0845 345 9905
Electricity Supplier:	EDF Energy UK
Local Authority:	Fordingbridge Town Council - 01425 654134 Hampshire County Council - 0300 555 1389
Waste Disposal Contractor:	CB Skips
Gas Supplier:	N/A
Sewerage Undertaker:	Septic Tank – Rob Beale
Fuel Supplier:	Northover

1.3 Out of Hours

Permit Holder:	Rodney Hill
Site Manager:	Rodney Hill
Company Owner:	Rodney Hill

2.0 ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Development of the Accident Management Plan has been made in line with the requirements set in Section 2.8 of S5.06. For accident management, there are three particular components:

- Identification of the hazards posed by the installation/activity;
- Assessment of the risks of accidents and their possible consequences; and
- Implementation of measures to reduce the risks of accidents, and contingency plans for any accidents that do occur.

2.1 Identified Hazards

The following hazards have been identified for the proposed facility requiring assessment and management:

- Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles;
- Overfilling of underground storage tank;
- Failing of underground storage tank;
- Fires arising from storage of fuel and waste
- Explosion;
- Failure of mains services;
- Site security failures/vandalism/arson;
- Impact of fugitive releases leaving site;
- Impact of bioaerosols leaving site;
- Pest Management; and,
- Management of Hazardous Materials – COSHH.

2.2 Fugitive Emissions

Measures taken to mitigate the impact of fugitive emissions to a sufficiently acceptable level are detailed within this Accident Management Plan, the Environmental Permit Management System Manual, and the Fugitive Emissions Management Plan. These documents will be reviewed not less than on an annual basis, or as necessary where a change in operation has taken place.

3.0 ASSESSMENT

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Inadequate / failure to implement waste acceptance procedures	Rare: pre-acceptance procedures, staff training and recording of acceptance in place.	Acceptance of non-permitted or low quality waste.	Potentially odorous or unsuitable waste contaminating the waste treatment process.	Potential damage to human health (workers and local resident), local environment and infrastructure.	Low probability of event due to thorough waste acceptance and staff training procedures and low potential consequences.
Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles.	Rare - Pre-use checks are undertaken on all vehicles which would identify any potential fuel leaks. Vehicles are housed on the concreted area. Fuel tanks are double banded. The fuel tanks are placed on an impermeable surface. The quantity and void space of the tank will be measured and maintained accordingly, and the integrity of the tank will be routinely checked and maintained. Any defects will be reported immediately, and remedial works undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable following identification.	Potentially polluting liquids flow onto hard surfaced area of facility, the lay of the ground would lead to large spill reaching open ground. Potential risk of fire if a naked flame is present. Increase risk of slips or vehicles skidding on the spilled fuel if there is a large quantity. Potential handling hazards if PPE and COSHH risk assessment for the substance is not followed.	Spillage of fuel onto concrete areas of the site with potential to leave the concreted area draining onto open ground causing land contamination. Potential for fire water runoff and smoke emission in worst case scenario.	Potential slip and trip hazards making the area hazardous for site traffic and pedestrians. Potential fire hazard if a naked flame is present, which may have damaging environmental impacts from fire run off water and emissions. Potential for land contamination if not constrained. Potential harm to operatives cleaning the spill if the appropriate COSHH risk assessment is not consulted.	Low probability of event with low to medium potential consequence due to robust control measures.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
	Spillages of fuel are contained on-site by use of spill kit.				
Overfilling of underground storage tank.	Rare – underground storage tank is operated below the maximum capacity and is fitted with a maximum limit level before water capacity is reached. The levels of the tank are monitored on a regular basis and any anomalies investigated. In the event of overfilling, the water is discharged off site via the swale.	Release of potentially polluting liquids onto hard surfaced area of facility.	Spillage of leachate onto concrete areas of the site with potential to leave the concreted area draining onto open ground causing land contamination.	Contamination/potential pollution of local freshwater courses and soil ecosystems. The impact on the surrounding area would not be significant in the long term but may cause the death of the surrounding vegetation in the short to medium term. Repeated incidents may have longer term environmental impacts affecting the surrounding eco-system and biodiversity.	Low risk given that the underground storage tank is actively managed and controlled, including regular integrity tests. The discharge off-site via the swale is a permitted activity.
Failing of underground storage tank	Rare – underground storage tank is constructed of appropriate materials (8mm thick steel), protected and operated below the maximum capacity through the maximum limit level. On occasions where the maximum limit level of the	Release of potentially polluting liquids into soils and groundwater.	Potential for leachate to contaminate land and groundwater if there was a sudden failure of the storage tank. The contamination of the groundwater would initially be isolated to the area directly surrounding the storage tank.	Contamination/potential pollution of local groundwater systems, freshwater courses and soil ecosystems. The impact on the surrounding area would not be significant in the long term but may cause the death of the surrounding vegetation in the short to medium	Very low probability of event with low to medium potential consequence due to robust control measures.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
	underground storage tank is reached, water is discharged off-site via the swale.			term. Repeated incidents may have longer term environmental impacts effecting the surrounding eco-system, soil and groundwater quality, and biodiversity.	
Fires arising from storage of fuel, waste and compost.	Extremely rare – appropriately stored waste and compost and limited sources of ignition. Fuel is stored in a dedicated double bunded tank capable of storing 110% of the tank's volume.	Toxic and polluting smoke from fuel storage area. Potential risk of a fire spreading to the surrounding environment. Water used to extinguish a fire could be harmful to the surrounding environment if it isn't contained within the site. Potential for harm could come to site operatives from smoke or fire.	Aerial dispersion of smoke to local residents depending on wind direction. Environmental damage from fire water runoff causing land contamination.	Risk to life of site operatives. Closure of the site for a potentially significant period. Contamination of land. Destruction of habitat if the fire was to spread beyond the site. Potential respiratory harm from toxic smoke, which may result in death.	Low probability of event with high potential consequence.
Explosion.	Extremely rare - limited sources of ignition. Sources of combustion on site are limited.	Potential for harm could come to site operatives and local residents. Damage to other equipment and buildings on site. Toxic and polluting smoke.	Depending on the size of the explosion, harm could come to site operatives and nearby residents should parts of equipment become airborne. Aerial dispersion of smoke to local residents depending on wind direction.	Serious injury or death to site operatives and local residents. Closure of the site for a potentially significant period. Contamination of land.	Very low probability of event with high potential consequence.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
		Potential risk of a fire spreading to the surrounding environment. Water used to extinguish a fire could be harmful to the surrounding environment if it isn't contained within the site. Potential for harm could come to site operatives from smoke or fire.	Environmental damage from explosion and associated fire water runoff causing land contamination.	Destruction of habitat if the explosion and associated fire was to spread beyond the site. Potential respiratory harm from toxic smoke, which may result in death.	
Failure of mains services.	Extremely rare - no history of power failure on site.	Loss of electrical supply in site office.	May interfere with waste acceptance process.	Failure of site infrastructure could result in risks of leaks, fire, explosions, gas leaks, odour emissions or temporary closure of the site. Build-up of waste material on site, exceeding storage limits.	Low probability of event with high potential consequence.
Site security failures/ vandalism/ arson.	Rare - all plant locked when not manned. All doors and gates locked outside working hours. Security checks/supervision of people entering the site is carried out during normal working hours.	Damage to infrastructure and equipment potentially leading to environmental impacts and temporary closure of the site.	Variable depending on damage caused. See assessment for site fire for arson related emissions.	As per emissions prediction.	Low risk given the security measures in place.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Impact of fugitive releases leaving site.	Low – little risk of noise, vibration, odour or dust being noticed beyond the site boundary. See Fugitive Emissions Management Plan and Environmental Permit Management System Manual. Mobile Plant are fitted with effective silencers where possible to minimise noise emissions.	Noise, vibration, odour and dust acting as a nuisance to local residents. Deposition of dust in surrounding area.	Aerial dispersion of noise, vibration, odour and dust depending on wind strength and direction.	Potential for harm to sensitive receptor from prolonged exposure.	Low risk given the procedures that manage and control fugitive releases and mitigation measures in place.
Impact of bioaerosols leaving site.	Low – bioaerosols generated on site but risk assessment identifies low risk outside of site boundary.	Bioaerosols released to sensitive receptor(s) within 250m of site boundary.	Aerial dispersion of bioaerosols to sensitive receptor. All bacteria and fungi results from monitoring exercises carried out have yielded results below the EA Suggested Thresholds (1,000cfu/m ³ for Bacteria and 500cfu/m ³ for <i>Aspergillus Fumigatus</i>)	Potential for respiratory harm to sensitive receptor from prolonged exposure.	Low risk due to appropriate management controls in place, and the location of the waste treatment area and composting pad in relation to the sensitive receptor(s).
Pest Management.	Likely – pests are a common occurrence at a composting site.	Vermin such as rats carry diseases which may be harmful to animal and human health and an increase in population may be detrimental to the surrounding habitat.	Potential spread of pests to surrounding area.	Creates a nuisance and potential harm to human/animal health and environmental quality.	Low risk- could occur, however consequences are limited and chances of occurring are reduced by active pest control on site through a contract with a

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
					suitably licensed pest controller.
Management of hazardous material- COSHH.	Rare – fuel is stored appropriate on site. Any spills are dealt with using the site's spillage procedure.	Potentially polluting liquids flow onto hard surfaced area of facility. Potential risk of fire if a naked flame is present. Increase risk of slips or vehicles skidding on the spilled fuel if there is a large quantity. Potential handling hazards if PPE and COSHH risk assessment for the substance is not followed.	Spillage of fuel onto concrete areas of the site with potential to leave the concreted area draining onto open ground causing land contamination. Potential for fire water runoff and smoke emission in worst case scenario.	Potential slip and trip hazards making the area hazardous for site traffic and pedestrians. Potential fire hazard if a naked flame is present, which may have damaging environmental impacts from fire run off water and emissions. Potential for land contamination if not constrained. Potential harm to operatives cleaning the spill if the appropriate COSHH risk assessment is not consulted.	Low risk due to appropriate management controls in place for the storage of fuel on site.

4.0 RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
Inadequate waste Acceptance procedures	N/A	All incoming loads will be weighed on the weighbridge and inspected according to the waste acceptance procedure. Site operatives will be made aware of the permitted waste types. Wastes do not conform with permitted waste types will be rejected. Records of wastes accepted and rejected will be retained.	Site Manager. Environment Agency (if leads to a pollution event).	A confirmatory check will be undertaken at the offload area. Additional detailed visual check will be undertaken.	Any non-conforming wastes identified following deposit will be removed and placed in a quarantine area pending removal from the site back to the supplier or to a suitable permitted facility. A record will be made of nonconforming wastes. Waste rejection procedure in place at site.	Waste Acceptance Procedure.
Fuel leak from fuel tank or vehicles.	Fuel stores & plant equipment and machinery, including telehandlers and shredders.	Fuel is stored in a dedicated storage container. The tank is double-bunded and can hold 110% of their capacity. Vehicles are housed on concrete standing when not in use.	Site Manager- After any significant spillage has occurred.	Pre-use checks are undertaken on machinery prior to use to detect any mechanical faults which may result in fuel leaks.	Spill kits are available at the point of use and will be used to contain any spillages in the first instance. Ensure machinery is switched off.	Accident Management Plan. Environmental Permit Management System Manual.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
		Vehicles and machinery are pro-actively maintained to ensure they are in a safe operating condition.	EA-In the event of a pollution incident. Fire Service-In the event on a fire.	Toolbox Talks are held with staff to ensure everyone is familiar with the spillage procedure. Site Manager periodically observes the refuelling process to ensure safe practices are followed.	Restrict access to area whilst spill is being dealt with. Refer to the MSD sheets for the safe handling on the spilled material. Monitor external areas to ensure no further contamination. Record and investigate incidents following the site's record keeping procedure. Review Environmental Permit Management System Manual within the context of a management review. Inform the EA of any significant spillages and the fire service if required.	Record-keeping procedure.
Overfilling of underground storage tank.	Contained drainage system for the site.	There is a contained drainage system is in place to control process and surface run off. The site drainage system is proactively maintained to prevent a system failure.	Site Manager-If fill level is high, or signs of damage seen.	Tank is operated below the maximum capacity and is fitted with a maximum limit level before water capacity is reached. Fall of concrete prevents surface run-off onto surrounding land and capture of all surface water in a contained drainage system.	Site operatives will inform Site Manager if the underground storage tank is about to reach full capacity.	Accident Management Plan. Site Diary.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
		There is no general public access to the site.	Environment Agency- Emergency event.			
Failure of underground storage tank.	Contained drainage system for the site.	Underground storage tank is constructed of appropriate material. A contained drainage system is in place to control leachate and surface run off. All surface water is either re-used in the composting process or discharged off-site via the swale. The site drainage system is proactively maintained to prevent a system failure. There is no general public access to the site.	Site Manager-If signs of damage seen. EA- Emergency event.	Tank is operated below the maximum capacity and is fitted with a maximum limit level before water capacity is reached. Fall of concrete prevents surface run-off onto surrounding land. All surface water is captured in the underground storage tank by means of an engineering fall.	Site operatives will inform Site Manager if there has been a tank failure. Site activities affected by the tank failure will cease until safe to be re-started.	Accident Management Plan. Site Diary.
Fires arising from storage of waste, inert soils, compost and fuel.	Machinery including loading shovels and shredders. Designated fuel storage areas.	Regular maintenance of all vehicles. The fuel store is located in a dedicated storage container. The fuel tank is double-bunded and is able to hold 110% of its capacity.	Fire Brigade- In the event of a fire. HSE-In the event of a serious incident.	Maintenance of vehicles follows strict schedule. Fire drills are undertaken, and Toolbox Talks held with staff regarding fire safety.	Raise alarm on site and contact the fire service immediately. Ensure personnel evacuated away from danger zone and assemble at the designated fire assembly point as detailed within the Fire Prevention Plan.	Accident Management Plan. Fire Prevention Plan. Record incident in Site Diary.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
	Staff areas including the site office and weighbridge. Waste reception area.	Fire extinguishers are located across the site and are inspected and serviced annually. All site staff are trained in the event of a fire using the firefighting equipment available. Inert soils and compost are stored separately in dedicated areas on site. Smoke alarms are fitted within the site offices and staff area. Staff fire drills are undertaken periodically. Visitors to the site are required to sign in at the site office.	EA-following a fire event.	Site checks ensuring fire extinguishers are positioned in the correct location, fire exits are not blocked, and flammable material is not stored in inappropriate locations. Temperature monitoring of batches to ensure compost piles do not get excessively hot and combust. The composting process is proactively managed and monitored in accordance with PAS100 protocols.	Ensure all staff and visitors are accounted for at the fire assembly point. Co-ordinated by trained fire marshals. If possible to do so safely, switch off all electricity/fuel supplies. Post member of staff at site entrance to direct emergency services. Liaise with and follow instructions of emergency team, making them aware of any hazards on site. Inform the EA and HSE as required of the incident at the earliest opportunity. Full incident investigation undertaken to determine the root cause and necessary corrective action. Depending on the severity of the fire, site critical equipment may have been damaged, and no further reception or processing of waste would be undertaken until agreed with the EA.	

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
					If material cannot be processed within 2 weeks, then it must be removed off site and be disposed of in the most appropriate manner.	
Explosion.	All equipment and buildings.	The fuel store is located in a dedicated storage container. The fuel tank is double-bunded and can hold 110% of its capacity. Fire extinguishers are strategically located site areas and are inspected and serviced annually. All site staff are trained in the event of a fire using the firefighting equipment available. Smoke alarms are fitted within the site offices and staff area. Staff fire drills are undertaken periodically. Visitors to the site are required to sign in at the site office. Corrective action, such as dampening of material undertaken	Fire Brigade- In the event of a fire. HSE-In the event of a serious incident. EA-following an explosion.	Fire drills are undertaken, and Toolbox Talks held with staff regarding fire safety. Site checks ensuring fire extinguishers are positioned in the correct location, fire exits are not blocked and flammable material is not stored in inappropriate locations.	Raise alarm on site and contact the appropriate emergency service(s). Ensure personnel evacuated away from danger zone and assemble at the designated fire assembly point as detailed within the Fire Prevention Plan. Ensure all staff and visitors are accounted for at the fire assembly point. Co-ordinated by trained fire marshals. If possible to do so safely, switch or all electricity/fuel supplies. Post member of staff at site entrance to direct emergency services. Liaise with and follow instructions of emergency team, making them aware of any hazards on site. Inform the EA and HSE as required of the incident at the earliest opportunity.	Accident Management Plan. Fire Prevention Plan. Site Diary.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
		if composting materials falls below critical limits.			Full incident investigation undertaken to determine the root cause and necessary corrective action. Depending on the severity of the explosion, site critical equipment may have been damaged and no further reception or processing of waste would be undertaken until agreed with the EA.	
Failure of mains services.	Site office equipment, weighbridge.	Incoming waste is weighed at customer site where possible prior to receipt onto composting site.	Service Provider- Inform of loss of power. EA- Inform of any impact on the process.	Testing and calibration of weighbridge conducted on an annual basis.	Inform service provider to identify cause and restore service immediately.	Accident Management Plan.
Site security failures/ vandalism/ arson.	All.	Machinery appropriately secured before end of each working day. Fully locked entrance gates. Security checks/supervision of people entering the site is carried out during normal working hours.	Police. EA (if break-in leads to pollution incident).	Daily lock up at end of each working day.	Assess damage and mitigate any damage / pollution caused (follow fire plan). Inform site management. Inform Police.	Environmental Permit Management System Manual Accident Management Plan. Site Diary.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
					Inform EA if required.	
Impact of fugitive releases leaving site.	Stored/processed material.	Dust suppression to on-site road network or material available when levels are high. Regularly maintained equipment to ensure correct operation. Waste processing and storage occurs at designated areas on site. Drop height of material is limited to site to minimise aerosolisation of dust and particulates.	EA. Local sensitive receptor.	Daily / weekly site checks.	Dust suppression to reduce risk of further release. In extreme cases cease operation of vehicle or equipment until problem identified and fixed.	Environmental Permit Management System Manual. Fugitive Emissions Management Plan Accident Management Plan. Dust Management Plan.
Impact of Bioaerosols leaving site.	Composting process.	Bioaerosol release routinely monitored during composting operations. Dust suppression when levels are deemed to be high. Moisture addition to material as necessary to limit potential bioaerosol release.	Biannual monitoring conducted by external consultants in line with EA guidance. Critical limits for temperature and moisture are monitored	Visual monitoring of bioaerosols during composting activities. Corrective action taken if moisture content falls outside critical limits.	Suspension of activities likely to contribute to bioaerosol release, such as shredding, turning and screening. Employ risk mitigation measures as detailed in the Site Specific Bioaerosol Risk Assessment (SSBRA).	Accident Management Plan. Site Specific Bioaerosol Risk Assessment. Fugitive Emissions Management Plan.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring Mitigation	Response Measures	System Procedures
			throughout the active composting phase.			
Pest Management.	N/A.	Inspections of site for evidence of pest presence undertaken during daily site walkovers. Visits by professional pest controller where required.	Professional pest controllers. Staff member that liaises with contracted pest controller (Site Manager).	Inspections of site for evidence of pest presence undertaken during daily site walkovers. Site checks where a potential problem is identified.	Contact pest control company if problem becomes a nuisance. Commission pest control measures to exterminate pests.	Site Diary. Fugitive Emissions Management Plan.
Management of hazardous material-COSHH.	N/A.	Material Safety Datasheets. No oil or fuel is stored on site.	Site Manager. EA (depending on severity).	Site manager oversees refuelling operations. Site checks (inspection of bunds, integrity of tanks etc.).	Spill kits are available.	Environmental Permit Management System Manual.