AC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Fire Prevention Plan

Blancomet Recycling Ltd

Opal Way Stone Business Park,
Stone, ST15 0SS

AUGUST 2025

Ref: BS.PT.FPP.2508

AC Environmental Consulting Ltd

Environment House,

Werrington Road,

Stoke-on-Trent

ST2 9AF

Reference & Revision	Issue	Prepared	Approved
BS.PT.FPP.2401	**1**	**DA**	**EM**

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This Fire Prevention Plan has been formulated to satisfy the conditional requirements for Blancomet Recycling Ltd and reflects the guidance detailed within the Environment Agency document 'Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits. (Published 29th July 2016).

Blancomet Recycling Ltd is seeking to vary their existing bespoke permit (Ref: EPR/KP3439JU), which currently allows them to operate a hazardous waste treatment facility at Opal Way, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0SS. The variation includes the addition of EWC codes, and a change of the site storage locations. The site is part of an industrial estate and consists of a large industrial unit of steel frame construction with two smaller similar units. The site collects and treats hazardous wastes in the form of catalytic converters (whole and shredded) from end-of-life vehicles, and also stores and treats lead acid batteries. The site also accepts alloy wheels, starter motors and alternators for storage/bulking, milled powder from catalytic converters, shredded/de-canned CAT outers and cable for granulation with separation of the metal and insulation.

The site is currently designed to handle 22,300 tonnes per annum of catalytic convertors, batteries, wiring looms, alloy wheels and printed circuit boards. Each waste stream has its own dedicated processing area. The site will handle both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The non-hazardous waste consists of the steel matrix CATs, alloy wheels, granulated copper, mixed general waste, copper wire, and waste plastic.

2. AMOUNT AND TYPE OF WASTE RECEIVED

In accordance with the company's Environmental Management system, the company shall only accept waste materials in accordance with the waste types permitted in the Bespoke Environmental Permit.

The site is entirely covered by concrete, with a large 3 storey building in the central part of the site and two smaller steel buildings. The perimeter of the site is constructed of palisade fencing. A building is situated in the centre of the site which is used for most of the site's operations. A weighbridge area is located just outside the entrance of the building; lorry parking is positioned at the south-eastern area of the site; whilst an extra storage area is located at the southern part of the site. Each waste stream will have an allocated stockpile as shown on Drawing Ref: 210324BS101.

3. MATERIAL STORAGE QUANTITIES

No mixed loads, therefore all CATS and batteries go into the general goof reception area prior to sorting. Wiring/copper/cable goes stockpile 10 before processing, alloy wheels go straight to stockpile.

Wastes will be brought on to site mainly by Blancomet Recycling's own vehicles and occasionally through third party contractor vehicles and will be delivered depending on the wastes coming to site. As the loads are pre-booked, the loads come on already based on the different waste types; therefore any battery or CAT waste goes directly to the general good reception area within the largest warehouse for sortation between the different classes of batteries and CATs. Alloy wheels are directly sent to the stockpile allocated to this waste stream (also within the largest warehouse), with the cable and copper wire being deposited directly adjacent to the granulating plant.

All wastes are be stored in either Dolav boxes, or bulk bags pending dispatch. The CATs and lead-acid batteries are to be stored Dolav boxes, with there also being bulk bags for the storage of wiring looms and alloy wheels.

Materials stored in a single area will be stored in clearly separated stockpiles of a maximum size as shown below. The stockpile numbers below are in accordance with the Fire Prevention Plan Ref: 241021BS101 provided in Appendix 2.

The table below illustrates the stockpiles on site and the maximum volume for each. As per the Environment Agency guidance, a 6m distance between stockpiles is preferable, however stockpiles 1, 3, and 4 have been combined due to the lack of 6m distance and has been mirrored in the table below:

Stockpile Number	Material Type/Stockpiles	Form	Location	Maximum Amount in each area (m^3)
1	Alloy Wheels	Solid	Shed 1	24
2	Steel Shell CATs (in bags)	Solid	External Yard	32
3 4	Acid Tanks Waste Plastic -40cyd Skip	Liquid Solid	External Yard	50 30.58 **Total= 80.58**
5	Granulated Copper (bagged)	Solid	Shed 2	90
6	Batteries (battery boxes)	Solid		60
7	Batteries (battery boxes)	Solid		160
8	Batteries (battery boxes)	Solid		160

				Total= 470
10	Copper Wire	Solid	External Yard	360
11	Mixed General Waste- 12cyd skip	Solid	External Yard	10.2
12	Alloy Wheels	Solid	External Yard	40
13	Cable	Solid	External Yard	12
14	Batteries (battery boxes, and ISO barrels)	Solid	Car Park- 20' ISO Container	7.98

Due to the nature of operations, the only wastes stored on site are CATs, lead-acid batteries, wiring looms, and alloy wheels. Each stockpile will be always accessible from at least one side to allow for ease of extinguishing in the event of a fire.

4. MATERIAL STORAGE DURATION

A maximum of 2-3 tonnes of CATs will be accepted per day, with the site expected to accept up to 650 tonnes annually. Lead-acid batteries, and wiring looms are accepted up to a maximum tonnage of 1,500 each per year (4-5 tonnes per day each), whereas alloy wheels are accepted up to a maximum tonnage of 1-2 tonnes per day, for a total tonnage of 500 tonnes annually.

CATs will be delivered directly to the roller shutter door for immediate visual inspection and sortation. CATs will be sorted between those with a steel and those with a ceramic internal matrix. Other wastes brought onto site are also inspected on arrival and sorted to be stored in their designated areas.

CATs will be stored within the Dolav boxes in the western area of the site, pending dispatch to another Blancomet site which is permitted to process and treat the CATs. Lead-acid batteries are also stored in Dolav boxes, however these are clearly separated from the CAT storage boxes and situated on the southeastern boundary. Adjacent to this stockpile are two other stockpile areas for the storage of wiring looms, and alloy wheels; both these waste types are stored in bulk bags and are separate stockpiles.

The site will handle both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The non-hazardous waste consists of the steel matrix CATs, alloy wheels, and wiring looms. The hazardous material on site is the ceramic matrix CATs, due to them containing refractory ceramic fibres (RCFs), wiring looms (containing POPs), and lead-acid batteries. The non-hazardous material will be retained on site for a maximum of 30 days.

Material Risk Rating	Timescale
Low Risk Material (steel matrix CATs, alloy wheels, wiring looms)	Material will be retained for 30 days
Higher risk material (ceramic matrix CATs, lead-acid batteries, wiring looms)	Material will be retained for 7 days.

5. COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE DIMENSIONS (MAXIMUM)

The various stockpiles of wastes and products on site are maintained at a certain maximum size depending upon the need to maintain separation distances and the availability of space. The table below details the maximum stockpile size for each category of waste. The stockpile sizes in the table below are in accordance with those given on the Fire Prevention Plan Drawing Ref: 230718BC101.

Material	Length (Metres)	Width (Metres)	Height (Metres)	Maximum Waste Volume (m^3)
Stockpile 1: Alloy Wheels	8	3	1	24
Stockpile 2: teel Shell CATs	8 (x1 per bag)	8 (x1 per bag)	2 (x1 per bag)	32
Stockpile 4: Waste Plastic	6.1	2.4	2.6	30.58
Stockpile 5: Granulated Copper	30	3	1	90
Stockpile 6: Batteries	5	4	3	60
Stockpile 7: Batteries	10	8	2	160
Stockpile 8: Granulated Copper	10	8	2	160
Stockpile 10: Copper Wire	15	8	3	360
Stockpile 11: Mixed General Waste	3.7	1.78	1.68	10.2
Stockpile 12: Alloy	4	5	2	40

Wheels				
Stockpile 13: Cable	2	3	2	12
Stockpile 14: Batteries in ISO				

Stock rotation is extremely unlikely to be an issue due to the small volume of waste retained on site and the quick turnover. Due to the materials on site only being in small stockpiles, the operator will have a quick turnover of 7 days.

FIFO – Due to the nature of waste on site and the storage of the waste, FIFO is automatically achieved due to the majority of waste being stored in a battery boxes, skips, barrels, or bags, and are therefore taken away as containers. Other stockpiles which are loose consist of copper wire, and alloy wheels. The copper wire is awaiting processing with the waste conforming to FIFO by taking the copper from alternate ends of the pile and rotating. Alloy wheels are stored in a small stockpile and held until a viable quantity is reached for the entire load to be removed from site. Site management will undertake daily inspections of each stockpile to ensure they are being removed from site as such.

Stockpile levels will be recorded by the COTC holder weekly. The records will be reviewed by site management and action will be taken in the event where stockpiles are not being reduced as planned. This could involve investing in new equipment, hiring new staff, further staff training or changes in the site's current procedures.

All hazardous materials are stored on site for no longer than 7 days.

6. OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS STORED/PRESENT ON-SITE

The following combustible materials are stored/present on-site:

Material Type/Stockpiles	Form	Location	Maximum Amount in each area (m^3)
Paper/Cardboard/Plastic (Office materials)	Loose	Adjacent to site toilet	<1m^3
Textiles (PPE)	Loose	Adjacent to site toilet	<0.5m^3

The nature of the materials stored on-site potentially increases the risk of fire, but the extremely low flammability of wastes stored coupled with the very low level of activity on site mitigates this. The company therefore considers itself to be a low-risk operational site, with regards to fire risk.

The above materials are not wastes but are used in the management of the business.

7. CONTROLS AND SOURCES OF IGNITION

A Fire Risk Assessment is carried out annually at site and this identifies potential sources of ignition. As well as the normal sources that every site may have, the site has others that must be controlled. The potential sources of ignition identified are:

Naked flames: There are no naked flames on site.

Hot Work: The site operated a variety of Health and Safety systems and part of this is a Permit to Work system.

No hot work is required as part of normal site operations. Any hot work which may be required e.g. any work which may give risk to sparks, e.g. drilling, grinding, cutting of metal or stone/concrete, or electrical work will be subject to the Permit to Work system.

Each job under this system is risk assessed prior to work commencing and suitable measures taken to prevent ignition of waste and to deal with any nascent fire promptly before a fire can take hold. This work will be carried out more than 6m away from any combustible waste.

Precautions taken include:

- Cleaning the area of combustible materials prior to work commencing.
- Have suitable fire extinguishers places close to the area of work.
- Maintaining a careful watch throughout the work.
- Inspecting the work are after work has finished and for an hour after.
- A Permit to Work (PTW) system to help manage the risk.

Smoking: The site operates a no smoking policy in all areas of this site. Management brings the rules on smoking to the attention of all workers and visitors to the site and enforce them.

- No smoking is allowed on site.

Electrical installations: should be sufficient capacity for the intended use and designed, installed, inspected, and maintained by a qualified and registered electrician.

- A maintenance programme is in place to inspect and service equipment in accordance with manufactures recommendations.
- An annual inspection of site electrics is undertaken by a qualified and registered electrician. If a fault occurs, it will be repaired within 48 hours.
- Attention shall be made to accumulations of dusts/fluff near sources of ignition such as build up on or around electrical equipment, panels etc.

Bonfires: Under no circumstances shall an open fire be allowed on site.

Arson: Measures are in place to prevent unauthorised site access.

- Site security is robust with 32 camera CCTV system installed and a building alarm and IR sensors both inside and outside the building, with a monitored security system and fire alarm system also installed. Fire Fighting equipment is kept at various locations as advised by the fire service. Equipment is kept in good condition and unobstructed so that it can be easily accessed during the event of a fire. Further information on the site's security system can be found in Section 9.8. The site is also entirely indoors within an industrial unit, within an industrial estate. The unit's roller shutter doors will be patrolled and locked at the end of each day.

Accumulation of materials: Whilst not strictly a source of ignition, build-up of dusts, fluff and litter can provide ideal material for a fire to start.

- Managed cleaning is in place to ensure that dusts/fluff/litter is not allowed to build up.
- The site shall be inspected daily by the site manager who holds a COTC. Any accumulations of dust, debris, fluff etc., shall be brought to the attention of the site management. Any accumulations shall be recorded on the site inspection sheet and cleaned immediately.
- Attention shall be particularly made to accumulations near sources of ignition such as dust/fluff build up on or around electrical equipment, panels etc.

Self-combustion: In certain circumstances, certain waste materials can have the ability to generate heat through biodegradation or oxidation, to a point where self-combustion occurs. Due to the nature of waste accepted on site and the storage procedures in place, this is very unlikely to occur.

Hot exhausts: The risk from hot exhausts is extremely low. When not in use mobile plant and vehicles will be stored in excess of 6m from buildings and waste stockpiles. This means that potential hot exhausts are kept away from waste which reduces the risk of fire. Despite this, a fire watch is carried out to ensure that fires caused by dusts settling on exposed exhausts and engine parts is detected at

the earliest opportunity. Specifically, throughout the day the site manager will conduct a fire inspection; these inspections are to take place at the start, middle and end of the day, and shall incorporate an inspection of exhausts.

Industrial heaters: No industrial heaters, incinerators or braziers will be used on site.

Batteries: Batteries are stored in designated battery boxes or ISO barrels for no longer than 30 days.

Incompatible Waste: As the site is a low-level waste storage centre, the issue of incompatible and unstable wastes, whilst possible, is very unlikely to arise. However, the site operates a waste acceptance procedure which aims to deal with this, and which is described below.

8. WASTE ACCEPTANCE

The site has many procedures designed to ensure that wastes brought onto site do not present a risk of fire. Most of the wastes are brought to site by lorries; checks are carried out immediately after the weighbridge to ensure the suitability of the wastes accepted.

The loads are inspected by site operatives so that any issues within the load can be identified prior to tipping. The purpose of this is to ensure that any problematic load is not tipped and allowed to stand. The procedure eliminates and prevents the risk of fire.

Hazardous waste is accepted at the site in the form of batteries. The acid which the batteries contain are stored appropriately in sealed double bunded tanks.

It has been recognised that certain wastes can contain chemicals in small quantities, therefore it is theoretically possible that a residual risk from incompatible waste remains. If such a load is identified at collection it shall be rejected and reported to site management.

9. QUARANTINE AREA

A Quarantine area is maintained in the yard to the east of the main building. This area is sufficient to store 50% of the largest stockpile on site as a minimum. Any waste which is unsuitable for the recycling process and can’t be diverted to other processing or disposal sites will be stored in the quarantine area. Quarantined materials will be stored within suitable containers until they can be removed of appropriately. The area will be kept free always to ensure that it can be used at any time.

The location of the quarantine area allows for ease of access from all areas of the site when moving stockpiles and for quick access by the fire service.

It is intended that waste fires will be tackled in-situ if one should occur on site (with use of fire extinguishers) rather than moving potentially burning waste into other areas of the site. In the instance the site area would be available for use by the Fire and Rescue Service to park fire tenders and allow them to tackle the fire effectively. The quarantine area will then be used to move some of the non-burning wastes from the affected stockpile to reduce the potential scale of the fire.

The Fire and Rescue Service will have ease of access to the permitted area through the entrance gate to the west, outside of the permitted area.

10. FIRE PREVENTION AND DETECTION MEASURES

Several measures are taken to prevent fire, these include:

- Fire risk assessment in place.
- Fire exit and fire safety warning signs displayed.
- Fire awareness raised as part of employee induction training.
- Leader Stop fire suppression system, and AFFF fire extinguishers are distributed throughout the unit building for strategic tackling of fire in the various stockpiles.
- Daily check to ensure correct operation of fire-fighting equipment by employees.
- Material inspection procedure.
- Dedicated hot work procedure.
- No naked flames on site and other sources of ignition, as stated in Section 6.
- No space heaters, burners, furnaces etc will be used on site.
- Contractor control programme which includes a site induction.
- The entire site is a non-smoking area.
- The only form of plant on site is an electric Forklift Truck which will be stored in the assigned plant storage area in the eastern area of the site when not in use and out of hours. The Ford Connect which is occasionally used for the transport of wastes is not stored on site.
- Any spillages shall be dealt with in accordance with procedures and staff are trained in the use of the spill kit which is stored in the site office.
- The sealed battery boxes and ISO drums will be used to prevent any fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing from wastes.
- Ensuring all electrical equipment is routinely tested and certified by a qualified electrician.
- Maintaining good site security such as CCTV and surrounding fencing to stop the risk of arson

- If there is an intrusion out of hours, the building alarm and IR sensors both inside and outside the building, with a monitored security system and fire alarm system will alert staff before contacting the police.
- There are Leaderstops throughout the main shed where treatment occurs.
- FloodSax will be deployed across the site entrance and the roller shutter doors of the buildings to contain fire water.
- Inspecting every stockpile on a regular basis which involves taking the temperature to ensure the waste has no chance of ignition from the heat.
- Ensuring all plant equipment is kept in good condition and undergoes routine maintenance.
- The site shall be inspected daily by the site manager who is a COTC holder. Any accumulations of dust, debris, fluff etc., shall be brought to the attention of site management. Any accumulations shall be recorded on the site inspection sheet and cleaned immediately. Attention shall be made to accumulations near sources of ignition such as dust/fluff build up on or around electrical equipment, panels etc.
- Ensuring that spill kits are used to clear up any spillages on site immediately. Spill kits will be kept in the depollution area which is the first covered area. All site operatives will be trained in the deployment of spill kits. However, the site management will be responsible for ensuring that they have been deployed appropriately.

10.1 Fire Watch

Throughout the day the site manager will conduct a fire inspection. These inspections are to take place at the start, middle and end of the day. These inspections will also be carried out weekly by the COTC holder and reported back to site management.

Every inspection is recorded for future review at meetings. Any concerns identified are addressed at this point. The changes could involve changes in procedures, purchasing of new equipment or re-training staff as deemed necessary.

10.2 Inspections and Monitoring

In addition to the Fire Watch, daily inspections will be carried out by the site staff with further weekly inspections carried out by the COTC holder to ensure that stockpile sizes and rotation remain within the limits.

These inspections will all involve perimeter and security inspections, together with a review of Fire Watch records.

10.3 Site Design

The site is entirely covered by concrete, with a large 3 storey building in the central part of the site and two smaller steel. The perimeter of the site is constructed of palisade fencing. A building is situated in the centre of the site which is used for most of the sites operations.

A weighbridge area is located just outside the entrance of the building; lorry parking is positioned at the south-eastern area of the site; whilst an extra storage area is located at the southern part of the site. The site layout is as shown on the Fire Prevention Plan, 210324BS101

The unit consists of a toilet, mobile plant storage area, an area for the hand-sorting of wastes, and storage areas for the different waste types.

Wastes will be brought on to site mainly by Blancomet's own vehicles and occasionally through third party contractor vehicles and will be delivered directly to the roller shutter door for immediate visual inspection and sortation. CATs will be sorted between those with a steel and those with a ceramic internal matrix before being stored in the Dolav boxes. Wiring looms will be separated according to the waste transfer note, as this will tell operatives if the wiring looms contain POPs. Both lead-acid batteries, and alloy wheels are sorted according to their stockpiles.

The site is currently designed to handle 22,300 tonnes per annum of catalytic convertors, batteries, wiring looms, alloy wheels and printed circuit boards. 17,500 tonnes of this is Hazardous waste whilst the remaining 4,800 tonnes is Non-Hazardous waste. Each waste stream has its own dedicated processing area.

The site layout has been designed to enable the efficient recycling of wastes.

Operational processes have been outlined below:

<u>Grading Area</u>

Accepted catalytic converters are stored within the Fixed Canopy Area before being transferred to the grading area for grading and sorting.

No more than 4 tonnes of hazardous CATs shall be held within the building at any one time.

<u>Cutting Room Area</u>

In this area, catalytic converters are de-canned into a sealable metal drum. The RCF is removed at this stage, double bagged in red 400 gauge polythene bags which are tied off and stored in a marked, secure, lockable container prior to consignment off-site to s suitably permitted facility. The

ceramic and steel monoliths are kept as separate waste streams and taken to the mezzanine floor Crushing area.

Crushing Chute

The crushing Chutes are located on the mezzanine floor. The steel or ceramic monoliths are loaded into the relevant chute and travel back to the ground floor to be crushed by the crushing machine. The crushing machine discharges them into resalable metal drums in powder form. After this process, the drums are taken to the Mixing area.

Mixing Area

Crushed ceramic and steel powder is kept separate and mixed in separate lines. All powders are blended, separately, to homogenise to meet customer requirements. Powders are loaded from the barrels on the mezzanine floor via the hatch opening into the secure mixer. After the mixing process, the powders are being discharged into a resalable metal drums. These metal drums are then loaded onto pallets and taken to the storage area. For the avoidance of doubt, “mixing” does not refer to mixing steel with ceramic powders, these are separate products and are kept separate throughout the entire process.

Lead-acid Batteries - Cutting Room Area

Sorted batteries are placed on a conveyer, which takes them to the cutting saw. The saw removes the top of the battery and acid drains onto the seamless stainless-steel flooring underneath all the cutting room area. Acid is kept separate form staff by the construction of the flooring and the use of PPE. All acid is collected in the stainless-steel tank outside the area. Acid is collected from the tank by the authorised acid treatment companies. After batteries are cut open, the next conveyer takes to batteries to the separation table, where lead is separated from plastic.

Lead-acid Batteries - Separating Room Area

Lead pates are removed from the battery carcasses and collected in bags. They are then taken to the drying room area, while plastic is washed in a wet separator and goes in to the mill.

Lead-acid Batteries - Drying Area

Lead is put on specially manufactured shelving in the drying area with dip trays to collect any remaining acid, until it is dry. The process is expedited by the use of an airblade drying system. Once dry the lead plates are loaded into bags and stored externally.

Lead-acid Batteries – Plastic Mill

Plastic is washed in a wet separator, granulated in the mill and then blended. Washed wet plastics are stored in the secure compound in the yard in tonne bags. At any one time, there may be up to 40 tonnes of mixed plastics held externally on site.

Within the building there may be one or two bags of plastics within the milling area awaiting removal to the secure compound.

Non-Lead-acid Batteries

The site also handles non-lead-acid batteries which do not undergo any treatment. These batteries are sorted and stored in the designated stockpiles in either the warehouse, or the ISO container as outlined below:

- Smaller Ni-Cd batteries (older power tools, emergency lighting, portable battery-operated devices, etc) will be stored in ISO lidded watertight plastic barrels in secure ISO container. Terminals will be taped with insulation tape.
- Lithium-Ion Batteries (laptop batteries, modern telephone equipment, power tools, medical equipment, modern portable appliances) will be stored in ISO lidded watertight plastic barrels in secure ISO container. Trailing wires will have theirs ends securely taped with insulation tape- Batteries will be layered with Vermiculite in between layers, to prevent terminals from touching.
- Lithium-Ion Batteries- EV Vehicle Batteries- Stored loose in battery plastic boxes within the secure ISO container.
- Ni-MH- old mobile phones, older power tools, portable devices- will be stored in ISO lidded watertight plastic barrels in secure ISO container. Trailing wires will have theirs ends securely taped with insulation tape- Batteries will be layered with Vermiculite in between layers, to prevent terminals from touching.
- Hybrid Batteries- Stored loose in battery plastic boxes in the secure ISO container.
- Ni-cd batteries, stored separately in plastic battery boxes within warehouse
- Mercury-contain batteries, stored separately in plastic battery boxes within warehouse
- Alkaline batteries, stored separately in plastic battery boxes within warehouse
- Other batteries and accumulators stored separately in plastic battery boxes within warehouse
- Hazardous components removed from discard equipment e.g. PCB board from various electronic equipment are all stored separately in plastic battery boxes within warehouse

Wiring Looms

Wiring looms are stored externally in the secure compound prior to processing. At most 3 or 4 bags of looms will be brought onto the mezzanine to be granulated. Initially the looms are processed to remover terminals/ends. They are then mixed with chalk dust and dropped into the hoppers of shredders located on the floor below, which are fitted with Filtex dust extraction.

Shredded looms are then fed into a granulator with an overband magnet on the outlet and the product is then fed into a floating tank separator which separates copper from the granulated plastic insulating sheath.

The wet plastic product is stored in 1 – 2 sealed battery boxes before removal to storage outside and despatch to a downstream recycler.

The wet, granulated copper is stored internally on racking in up to 24 no. 1 tonne bags.

All of the processes above are designed to maintain very low stock volumes within the building. Minimal stockholding of unprocessed with be held within the building and products of lower values will all be held outdoors. Only washed granulated copper and dry powdered catalytic converter matrix will be held indoors. Neither of these products is flammable.

The only flammable wastes held in the building will be the stock awaiting treatment, no more than 8 tonnes of material in 2 stockpiles, and the very small quantities within the processing machinery.

Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs)

Printed Circuit Boards are not processed on site, but simply bulked up for despatch to a downstream recycler. PCBs are stored externally under the canopy to the rear of the building in tonne bags. The maximum quantity to be stored at any one time will be 25 tonnes.

There are 7 UKAS accredited CCTV cameras installed within the unit building. The unit is also equipped with an automatic fire extinguisher system and AFFF fire extinguishers will be distributed throughout the building to work alongside the Fire and Rescue Service when extinguishing a fire.

10.4 Drainage

The storage and processing of wastes is entirely indoors and therefore there is no concern regarding run-off from rainfall and therefore no site drainage is necessary. Any potential spillages will be dealt with appropriately within the permitted area using the spill kit that is provided on site.

The site is entirely surfaced with an impermeable concrete surface.

Contaminated flood and fire water will be contained by deploying the FloodSax barriers which will prevent water from draining off site into the main sewer.

10.5 Incoming Waste

Incoming waste is down entirely to purchasing of site management. Deliveries are primarily undertaken by Blancomet Recycling with occasional third party. As such, the input of wastes is entirely within the control of site management and can be stopped at any time.

Loads enroute during the event of a fire will be diverted to other suitably permitted sites around the country; the location of which will be up to and determined by site management, depending on the location of the collection point.

10.6 Security

The site has secure, lockable doors at all access points. All warehouse doors and windows are kept locked outside working hours. The site has a comprehensive 32 camera CCTV system installed.

In addition to this the site will have a building alarm and IR sensors both inside and outside the building, with a monitored security system and fire alarm system also installed.

The perimeter of the site will be a combination of palisading fencing which is regularly maintained. This will stop any issues of trespass, vandalism and arson.

10.7 Housekeeping

Daily inspections will identify areas where debris, dust, litter or waste has accumulated. These accumulations will be removed before the end of the working day.

A multi-faceted approach to dust control is used and the system consists of 5 key extraction units located adjacent to the mills, within the shear room, laboratory and the breaking areas.

The system has centrifugal collection and bag collection both operating to European regulations EN 60335-2-69 and of HEPA standard.

The ventilation system is maintained and inspected annually by an outside specialist contractor, Interdri Engineering Services Ltd.

An industrial vacuum cleaner, type Wieland IS-36, is used daily to clean flooring and site surfaces to remove any dust which may have escaped the system.

The site ventilation and dust control systems shall be inspected daily by site operatives at the start of each shift. Any defects found shall be reported immediately to the Main Manager and the associated equipment shall not be used until a full repair is affected.

The site shall be cleaned of dust daily using the vacuum cleaner and the contacts stored in sealed steel drums prior to recycling off-site.

The dust produced from milling is the key product for the site and has a very high financial value. For this reason, every effort is made to prevent accumulations or emissions of dust to atmosphere.

The operations are subject to forced ventilation with dust collection and maintained within a secure building. it is therefore highly unlikely that dust will present a nuisance for neighbours or accumulate to present a risk of fire.

10.8 Storage of Flammable Materials

The only flammable materials held on site are:

- CATs
- Lead-acid batteries
- Wiring looms
- Alloy wheels

The unit building is equipped roof mounted fire extinguishers that will cover the flammable stockpiles in each area.

No gas cylinders are stored on site. CAT shells, and lead-acid batteries will be stored within a Dolav boxes, with the bulk bags storing wiring looms, and alloy wheels.

All storage areas are easily accessible from at least one side to ensure that if a fire occurs inside of them, it can be put out.

There are no other flammable materials held on site other than those stated above.

10.9 Fire Exercises

Routine fire exercises will take place in January of each year. This will take the form of a practice run through of the procedures to be followed on discovering a fire, from raising the alarm to notifying the authorities to evacuating the site and notifying local residents.

A fire procedure has been produced and forms part of the sites management plan. Each exercise shall be recorded and any deficiencies in the exercise shall be noted, reviewed by site management and

any appropriate corrective action taken. Corrective action may include re-training of staff, amendments to procedures, or purchase of alternative equipment as deemed necessary.

10.10 Plant and Vehicles

When not in use mobile plant and vehicles will be stored in excess of 6m from buildings and waste stockpiles. This means that potential hot exhausts are kept away from waste which reduces the risk of fire.

10.11 Plant & Vehicle Maintenance

Plant and vehicle maintenance involves a mix or daily checks by staff and routine planned maintenance by specialist contractors. A service schedule is upheld ensuring that all servicing and testing is undertaken at specified intervals.

If a defect is discovered during a routine inspection, it shall be repaired immediately. This generally means within the next 48 hours. If the issue is on a part which could give rise to a source of ignition or on a fire suppression system, then the equipment will be removed from the area instantly and taken out of service until it can be repaired. Additionally, if vehicles encounter any leaks they will be removed and repaired immediately. Any spillages will be cleared and residues will be disposed of appropriately.

No vehicles with underslung exhausts will be permitted to enter the area where waste stockpiles are located. This will reduce the risk of sparks igniting between the exhaust and concrete which in whole prevents a potential fire.

10.12 Training

The requirements of the Fire Prevention Plan and the Site Management Plan shall be communicated to all staff and copies made available on site in site welfare facilities. Staff shall be trained by use of induction training and toolbox talks, reinforced annually or when the FPP is amended. Refresher training will be carried out to ensure that all site staff are up to date on how to tackle the occurrence of fires. Any contractors and visitors will be briefed on the Fire Prevention and Mitigation Plan fire prevention measures to ensure that they are aware of site practices.

10.13 Electrical Safety

The site has a current electrical test certificate and electrical infrastructure is included in the service schedule to ensure that this is maintained. All plug-in equipment is tested annually, and electrical infrastructure is tested every 3 years.

All testing and maintenance of electrical equipment and infrastructure is carried out by a suitably qualified and accredited electrician.

11. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

In the event of a fire being reported by a person, site management will immediately investigate. Once a fire is confirmed, several actions will take place (concurrently not sequentially).

- Site staff will attempt to extinguish the fire using the AFFF fire extinguishers in the early stages of a fire if is it considered safe to do so.
- If a fire cannot immediately be extinguished, site management will immediately notify the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS).
- A member of staff will be detailed to guide the FRS on arrival and to provide the senior officer with a copy of the up-to-date Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan.
- Management will also have emergency information pack with site plan stored at their home alongside the up-to-date Fire Prevention Plan.
- The automatic dry powder fire extinguishers would be triggered immediately by the fire and activate over the flammable waste stockpiles in the covered areas.
- Site management will then direct staff to deploy the FloodSax barriers.
- Site management will order the evacuation of the site in accordance with the fire drill for all events of fire and will assist in the safe evacuation of all staff, contractors, and visitors.
- A fire however small will be considered an emergency. In addition to this. The site manager will immediately suspend all inputs to the site and all vehicles present on site at the time will be sent off site as a precaution until management are assured that the fire is out, and risk of ignition has passed.
- Site management will inform the Environment Agency of the incident.
- The site would cease all operations instantly and would direct all its efforts into fighting the fire using the AFFF fire extinguishers alongside the Leaderstop systems. The roller shutter door would remain open and would be manned to allow for the FRS. No other parties other than the FRS and Environment Agency would be allowed access. Throughout the duration of the fire and the cleaning process afterwards, no wastes will be accepted on site.

Wastes are only brought on to site when needed and are only brought on to site by site management who have purchased the waste. Therefore, during and after an incident, the site will not be expecting any further deliveries of waste if it has not been purchased. In the unlikely event that a purchased waste is already in transit to the site, the driver will be contacted immediately to inform them to not deliver the waste to site and to return it to the original destination where it will be collected once the site has been recovered to suitable and operational conditions.

Following a fire, once the Fire and Rescue Service deem the site to be safe, an inspection of the site shall be made, and a decontamination plan produced.

Residual waste will be sent for recycling at a suitably permitted facility or disposal to landfill as appropriate. Once the site is cleared of the products of combustion, an inspection of the site infrastructure shall take place to determine the extent of damage to site surfacing etc.

A plan of action shall then be created to repair or replace any elements of site infrastructure damage by fire and such remedial works as are required shall be carried out before the site is re-opened and any wastes are accepted (see Section 18 for the detailed fire procedure).

12. FIRE SUPPRESSION

The site handles catalytic converters (CATs), lead-acid batteries, wiring looms, and alloy wheels for storage. The two key forms of fire suppression used on site are AFFF fire extinguishers and a roof mounted automatic dry powder fire extinguisher system.

12.1 AFFF Foam Fire Extinguisher

There are four AFFF foam fire extinguishers on site that will be used in the early stages of a fire by staff that are trained in the use of fire extinguishers. The locations of the fire extinguishers are shown on Drawing Ref: 230718BC101. The storage areas ensure ease of access in the early stages of a fire and the extinguishers will be used alongside the automatic fire extinguishers to extinguish a fire on stockpiles.

The fire extinguishers on site are at a size of 6 litre 10kg and are maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

12.2 Leader Stop Fire Blanket

The site benefits from a leader stop fire blankets which are in the main building where waste processing occurs. These are proportional to the level of risk regarding a fire occurring due to the scale and nature of operations. These are held in the processing areas of the site which are not typically used for waste storage.

Each stockpile can be easily accessed from at least one side to be extinguished in the event of a fire.

The Leader Stop system is a wall mounted large format fire blanket designed to suppress fires in a single vehicle. The purpose of the blanket is to stifle fire by depriving it of oxygen. Despite no vehicles being handled on site, the fact that the blanket is designed to cover an entire car illustrates its suitability to cover the wastes on site.

It allows rapid intervention to prevent flashover and spreading of fire to other vehicles and flammable materials, pending the arrival of the Fire and Rescue Service.

The blanket is mounted on the wall in each treatment area, adjacent to each stockpile and can be immediately deployed in seconds in the event of a fire.

All waste and products will be subject to temperature monitoring (Hot / Fire Watch) prior to closing each night.

12.3 Alternative Measures

The site complies with all aspects of the published Fire Prevention Guidance, and therefore alternative measures are not required. The site will meet the three main aims of the guidance by implementing the site layout, detection measures, fire suppression system, and housekeeping procedures in place at all times as detailed throughout this document.

Housekeeping

In addition to the weekly visit of a COTC holder, the staff will be trained on induction in the prevention of a fire occurring on site through good housekeeping:

- End of day Hot/ Fire Watch using hand-held thermal imaging device and temperature monitoring and actions.
- Documented call out rota / procedure.
- Daily, weekly and six-monthly inspection and cleaning schedules in place and implemented.
- Retraining of staff through toolbox talks of the Fire Prevention Plan procedures.

When deviating from the Environment Agency guidelines, all of the above alternative measures operate in unison to minimise the likelihood of a fire occurring, allow for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours and minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

13. STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

The nearest fire station is Stone Community Fire Station located on the A34 at The Fillybrooks, Stone ST15 0DN. This station is approximately 1.6m to the north of the site, implying a travel time of just 3 minutes. However, this is expected to be considerably lower for the Emergency Services.

A second fire station is Stafford Fire Station located at Beaconside, Hydrant Way, Stafford ST18 0DD, which is located approximately 7.4m to the southeast of the site, implying a travel time of 13 minutes. However, this is expected to be considerably less for the emergency services.

A third station, Eccleshall Fire Station, is located on Newport Road, Eccleshall ST21 6BG. This station is approximately 7.3km to the west of the site, implying a travel time of 14 minutes. However, this is expected to be considerably lower for the Emergency Services.

A fire hydrant lies some 65m to the northeast of the site entrance on Opal Way.

14. WATER SUPPLY

A fire hydrant lies some 65m away from the site gates.

The largest flammable stockpile on site is 470m³ (combined stockpiles 5-8). In accordance with the guidance, a total supply 564,000L ($(\frac{470}{300} \times 2000) \times 180$)) would be needed to extinguish a fire. As the fire would need to be extinguished within 4 hours, a flow rate of 2,350L/min (564,000L/min / 240min) would be required.

The site's fire suppression system does not depend on water, using the AFFF fire extinguishers instead and so no water tanks are provided for firefighting. The close proximity of the three local fire stations and the fire hydrant also renders the need for onsite tanks of water for firefighting superfluous.

15. FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT

The site has been built on a sealed impermeable concrete surface. We have therefore assessed the potential effect of firewater on:

- The local groundwater and surface water bodies.
- Any well, spring or borehole within 50 metres used for the supply of water for human consumption, including private water supplies.

Fire water will be contained by concrete surfacing throughout the whole site together with the FloodSax barriers that will be deployed by assigned site staff. If there is an incident out of hours, site management are alerted through the security system and will promptly arrive at the site to deploy the FloodSax barriers.

The maximum volume of water required to extinguish a fire in the largest stockpile (470m³) in the permitted area is calculated to be 564,000L ($(\frac{470}{300} \times 2000) \times 180$)). This equates to 546m³ of water.

<u>Fire Water Containment Calculations</u>

Permitted Area

Volume of firewater 546m³

Area = 8,750m²

Height of containment required = 0.06m ($\frac{546m^3}{8{,}750m^2}$). This is equivalent to 6cm.

15.5 Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) will also be used to tackle fires on site. The foam extinguishes a fire by rapidly cutting the oxygen supply by expanding over the surface of the stockpile. This has an average expansion rate of 5:1 to 7:1. The alternative fire suppression method of a water-based fire extinguishing system would be unsuitable due to an automatic dry power extinguishing system being installed. AFFF are considered the most suitable to operate alongside the automatic dry powder fire extinguishing system during the early stages of a fire prior to the arrival of the FRS. The foam works in the following ways:

- "The foam blankets the fuel surface smothering the fire".
- "The foam blanket separates the flames/ignition source from the fuel surface".
- "The foam cools the fuel and any adjacent metal surfaces".
- "The foam blanket suppresses the release of flammable vapours that can mix with air". (Chemguard, 2005).

Based on the worst-case scenario, (e.g. 5:1 water to foam solution ratio), 65.28 L/m ($\frac{326.4L/min}{5}$) of water is all that is required to extinguish a fire in the largest flammable stockpile.

Using AFFF greatly reduces the runoff and potential for pollution which is also a concern for the Fire Service.

<u>FloodSax Barrier</u>

A barrier of up to 0.06m high, as calculated above, is needed to contain water at the roller shutter door which measures 3.5m in width. Each FloodSax weighs just under 1lb (0.37 kilos) before it encounters water and is 520mm (52cms) by 470mm (47cms) by 12mm (1.2cms) in size. After it has absorbed the water, it will be about 170mm (17cms) deep and the same length and width and will weigh around 20kg. Therefore, a barrier of a single FloodSax high would be enough to contain the firewater flooding produced (0.3m) when tackling the largest stockpile on site with the strongest water flow. A total of 10 FloodSaxs in length would be needed to cover the five roller shutter entrances, and 2 FloodSax along each entrance door. A total of 14 FloodSax are required at the site. A FloodSax barrier can therefore be used for the containment of flood water.

The FloodSax barriers weigh less than 0.5kg prior to contact with water and can be easily stored in bulk for 5+ years before they are needed. The barrier is capable of absorbing and locking up to 20

litres of water, which equates to a weight of 20kg. Further details on the specifications for the FloodSax barriers are provided within Appendix 10.

A risk assessment has been conducted and the procedures are a reasonable request of all the staff in the event of a fire.

It is important to note that due to the wastes on site, it is not suitable for recycling of firewater to occur due to the nature of the operations producing dust that is hazardous.

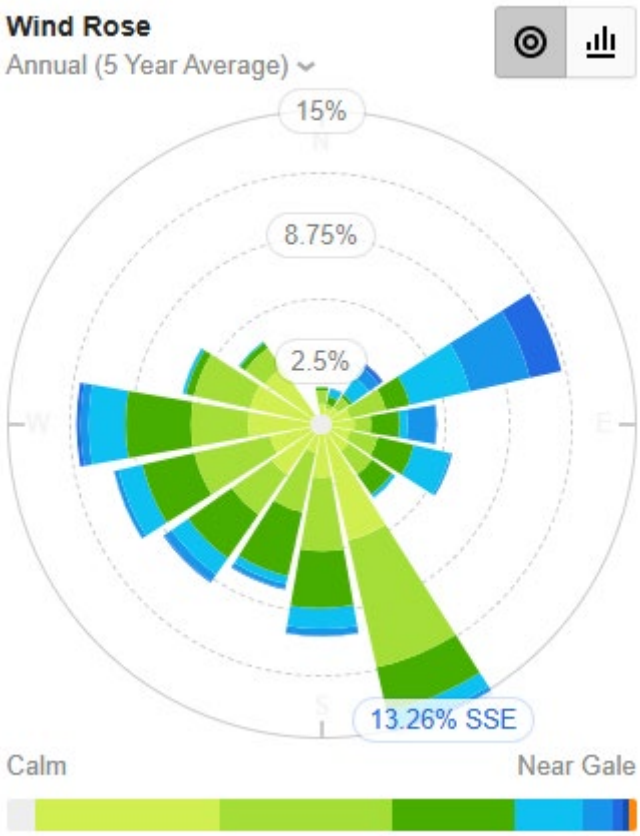
16. SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Current guidance from the Environment Agency on Fire Prevention Plans, states that schools, nursing homes, residential area, workplaces etc are all sensitive receptors. In a fire event, sensitive receptors will be contacted by either knocking on doors or by a phone call. They will be advised to close all doors and windows until the fire has been extinguished. This will be achieved by site management calling where possible and by staff being deployed to knock on doors of neighbouring properties. A plan of sensitive receptors has been produced and can be seen in Appendix 3.

17. PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION

17.1 Smoke / Plume Dispersion

A wind rose for Stone has been obtained.



In the case of this site, it has a flat concrete surface and is entirely enclosed within the industrial unit building. This would therefore affect the wind force and direction.

The prevailing west-southwestern winds mean that smoke will move towards the additional industrial and commercial businesses and beyond to the more distant residential areas of Walton and Stone.

17.2 Storage and Disposal of Residues

Following any fire, an assessment of the products requiring disposal shall be made by site management and a plan produced for the most appropriate means of disposal. Following approval by the fire services, Environment Agency and site manager, the residues from the fire will be disposed of accordingly at a suitably permitted facility.

17.3 Staff Training & Awareness

The key to any plan is to ensure that all staff are aware of their duties and act accordingly. This plan and the duties required of staff in accordance with related procedures is communicated to staff through induction training and toolbox talks.

The Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan is distributed freely, in full, to all staff. All copies of the FPMP, both individual staff members' copies and the Master Copy kept on site. Another copy is kept at the managements home. Staff are trained in the requirements of the FPMP at induction and at annual

toolbox talks. Quarterly exercises are held to test the response to an incidence of fire. All such exercises shall be recorded in the site diary.

18. FIRE PROCEDURE

In the event of a fire the following procedures are:

- Site management will immediately be informed, and all operations will cease. All expected vehicles will be notified and unable to enter the site.
- Site staff will be trained in the use of fire extinguishers. They will attempt to tackle minor fires in the early stages to extinguish or prevent a fire from spreading. The FRS and emergency services will be contacted by site management during this time if the site cannot be dealt with using onsite resources.
- Site staff will also attempt to move unburning wastes away from the fire using suitable heavy plant.
- If the fire becomes uncontrollable for site staff, the site shall be completely evacuated until the emergency services arrive.
- Neighbours and other receptors within a 1km range will be notified of the site.
- Once fires have been tackled the site will inform the Environment Agency of the fire and make amendments and actions to prevent this from happening again in the future.

After fires have been extinguished, procedures are taken to decontaminate and get the site to an operational use again. Procedures taken are dependent on the severity of the fire. These may include:

- Informing the Environment Agency of the incident and review of the site management and Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plans.
- Analyse the retained fire water to see if this is contaminated. Once analysed and deemed to be acceptable it will be pumped out and released into the sewer. If the water is contaminated, then it may be removed from site by a tanker and disposed of to a suitable permitted facility.
- PPE will also be removed and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility.
- Certain wastes may need to be disposed of as they may no longer be allowed to be treated and recycled.
- If the fire is severe and large, then the concrete may become damaged. In this event the site may need to be resurfaced prior to re-opening. Any other repairs to removals that are required e.g. buildings will be carried out to manufacturers recommendations.

Once the contaminated water has been removed, the concrete has been deemed acceptable, other repairs have been made and the quarantines and contaminated waste have been removed, the site will be inspected by the COTC holder. If after the inspection the site is of an acceptable nature, then it can reopen and continue with its usual operations.

APPENDIX 1 – SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Sensitive Receptor	**Contact Number**
Walton Priory Middle School	01785 550040
Pirehill First School	01785 334970

APPENDIX 2 – DRAWING REF: 241021BS101

see drawing 1709BL for detail of building layout

JASPER WAY

Roof drain pipes

Interceptors

Palisade Fence Perimeter

Dust Extraction plant

Spill kits, PPE, Drain Mats etc

General Goods Reception/ Storage Area

Staff and Visitor Car Park Tarmac

OPAL WAY

Empty skip storage

Gas bottle cage

Quarantine Area

Fixed canopy

Interceptors

Weighbridge

5m legio block wall

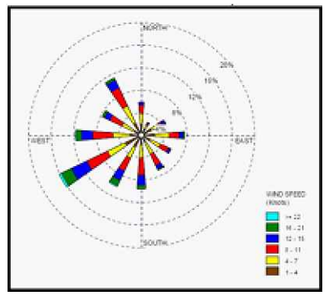
Tank

Access for Fire Service

Fire Hydrant approx 65m
(see drawing number 241021BS101 for Location)

1. Alloy Wheels - 8 x 3 x 1 = 24m^3
2. Steel Shell CAT's in bags - 8 x 8 x 2 = 32m^3
3. Acid Tanks - 2 x 25,000ltr = 50m^3
4. 40 cyd skip - 6.1 x 2.4 x 2.6 = 30.58m^3 - Waste Plastic
5. Granulated Copper (bagged) 30 x 3 x 1 = 90m^3
6. Batteries in Battery Boxes - 5 x 4 x 3 = 60m^3
7. Batteries in Battery Boxes - 10 x 8 x 2 = 160m^3
8. Granulated Copper (bagged) - 10 x 8 x 2 = 160m^3
9. Granulating Plant
10. Copper Wire = 15 x 8 x 3 = 360m^3
11. Mixed General waste in 12cyd skip - 3.7 x 1.78 x 1.68 = 10.2m^3
12. Alloy Wheels - 4 x 5 x 2 = 40m^3
13. Cable - 2 x 3 x 2 = 12m^3
14. 20' ISO Container- 6.1 x 2.44 x 2.59
    (5 x Battery Boxes - each 1.2 x 1 x 1 = 1.2m^3 total = 6m^3)
    (9 x ISO Barrels - each 0.935 high x 0.581 diameter = 220ltr total = 1.98m^3)

AC ENVIRONMENTAL
Environment House
Werrington Road
Stoke-on-Trent
ST2 9AF



- Fire Extinguisher
- Leaderstop
- Public Surface Water Gravity Sewer
- Transferred Gravity Sewer
- Water Main

REV	DATE	DETAIL

CLIENT: BLANCOMET RECYCLING UK LTD

SITE: Opal Way
Stone Business Park
Stone
ST15 0SS

PROJECT: PERMIT APPLICATION

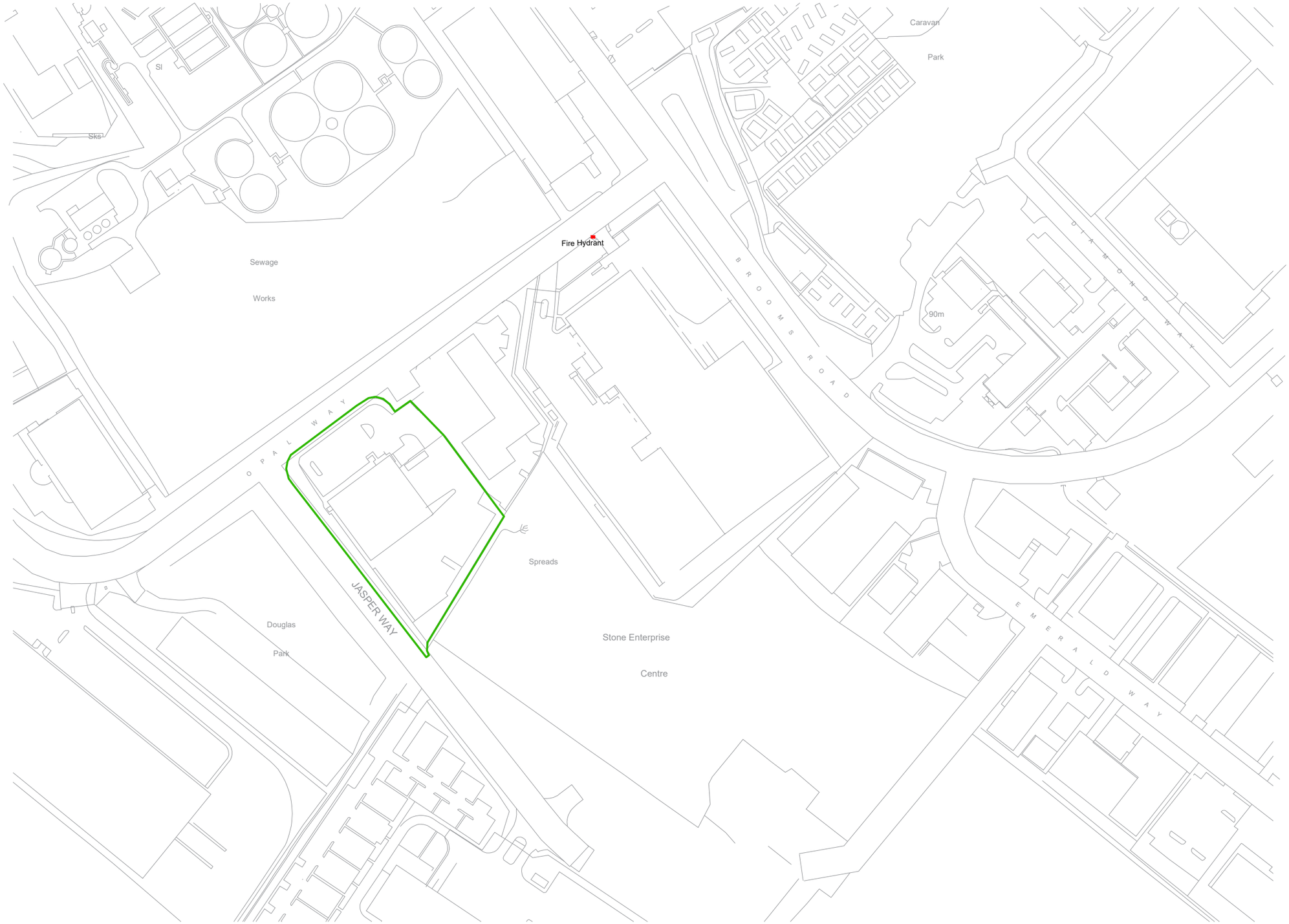
TITLE: FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

SCALE @A3	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:500	Oct 2024	T Kearns	D Alcock

DRAWING NO: 241021BS101

REVISION:

APPENDIX 3 – SENSITIVE RECEPTORS DRAWING



AC ENVIRONMENTAL
Environment House
Werrington Road
Stoke-on-Trent
ST2 9AF

REV	DATE	DETAIL

CLIENT
BLANCOMET RECYCLING UK LTD

SITE
Opal Way
Stone Business Park
Stone
ST15 0SS

PROJECT
PERMIT APPLICATION

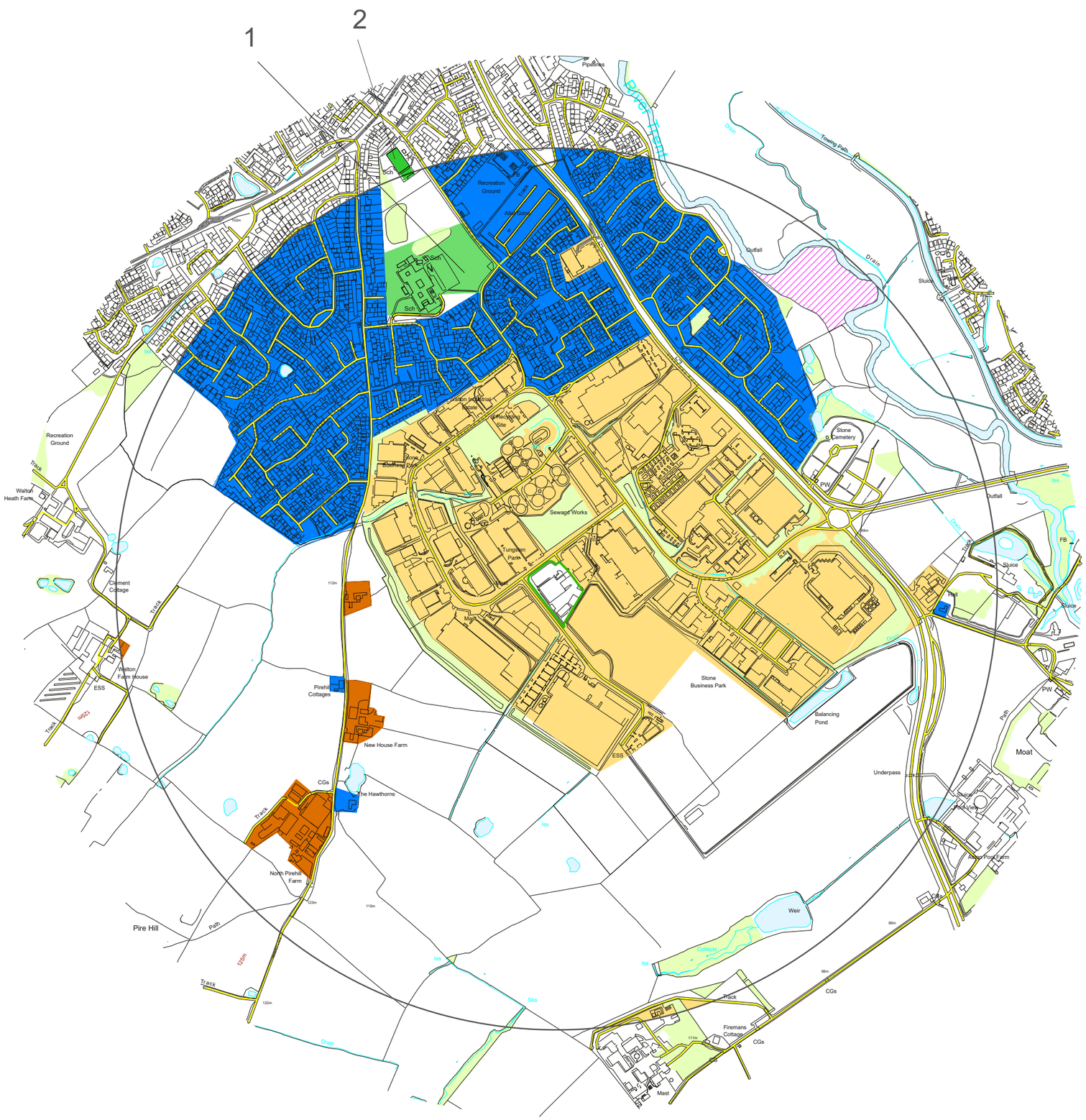
TITLE
SITE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE @A3	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:2500	Oct 2024	T Kearns	D Alcock

DRAWING NO
241021BS102

REVISION

APPENDIX 4 – SITE LOCATION PLAN



EDUCATIONAL

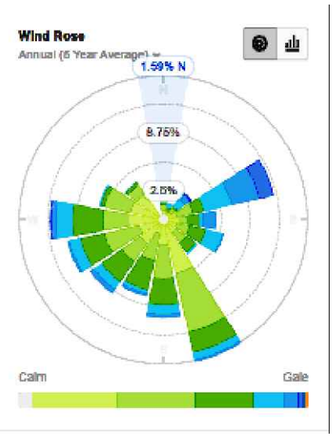
1. Walton Priory Middle School
2. Pirehill First School

LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

A. Southern Crown Meadow

AC ENVIRONMENTAL
Environment House
Werrington Road
Stoke-on-Trent
ST2 9AF

N



- Local Nature Reserve
- Residential
- Commercial / Industrial
- Educational
- Farm
- Road

CLIENT
BLANCOMET RECYCLING UK LTD

SITE
Opal Way
Stone Business Park
Stone
ST15 0SS

REV	DATE	DETAIL

PROJECT
PERMIT APPLICATION

TITLE
KEY RECEPTOR PLAN

SCALE @A3	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:10000	July 2025	T Kearns	D Alcock

DRAWING NO
241021BS103

REVISION

APPENDIX 5 – FIRE WATCH FORM

Fire Watch Form

To be completed every day by the Operations Manager or nominated person. Keep completed forms in file in Site Office. This is in addition to the Daily Diary

Fire Watch Inspection	**Checked by (initial)**	**Time**	**State condition & action taken**
Mobile and fixed plant and equipment - Hot exhausts and engines			
• Check for signs of fire, smoke, heat, and dust settling on hot exhausts & engines. • Ensure parked in correct overnight area at least 6m from waste or other combustible materials. • Check for leaking fuels and oils from fixed and mobile plant and vehicles. • Check all waste at least 6m from processing machinery			
Forklift Truck			
All waste stockpiles and containers of waste			
• Check for signs of fire, smoke, heat, and dust settling on piles / containers. • Check all containers are always accessible on one side. • Check all stockpiles are accessible on one side			
Wastes			
CATs **Alloy Wheels** **Lead-acid Batteries,** **Wiring Looms**			
External containers			
N/A			

APPENDIX 6 – FIRE WATCH PROCEDURE

Site Working Procedure - Fire Watch Procedure SWP021			
Issue:	1	Date:	17/08/2025
Written/Revised By:	Mary Simcock	Approved By:	Edward Manzano

1. Purpose

1.1 To identify situations that may lead to fire and to discover fire early to minimise the impact of any fire and to ensure that the safety of site staff, visitors, and neighbours and to ensure that actions comply with the Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan, Environmental Permit, and the planning permission.

2. Responsibility

2.1 It is the responsibility of all site staff to follow this procedure and the site manager to ensure this procedure is implemented & followed.

2.2 Failure to follow this procedure will be considered a disciplinary matter and may lead to dismissal.

3. Fire Watch

3.1 A fire watch is a formal inspection of all stockpiled of waste held on site.

3.2 The fire watch shall be carried out by the nominated person, usually the Site Manager or supervisor.

3.3 The fire watch shall take place at the start and end of each day with one further inspection in the middle of the operating day.

3.4 The fire watch shall be a visual inspection of all stockpiles to identify steam, vapours, smoke of charring, the precursors of a fire. In addition to the visual inspection, temperature monitoring shall be undertaken to identify heating within stockpiles.

4. Actions in the event of discovering an issue.

4.1 If a fire is discovered, the Fire Procedure (SWP020) shall be implemented immediately.

4.2 If one of the precursors to fire (smoke, charring etc) is discovered, site management shall immediately investigate further. Investigations shall include excavation of suspicious materials to identify the extent of the issue discovered. If localised heating of materials is discovered, then this can be dealt with by smothering with inert waste or turning to allow cooling in the air.

4.3 Any stockpile which has been identified as having the potential to ignite due to evidence of smoke charring etc., once the immediate issue has been dealt with, shall be prioritised for removal from site for disposal at the earliest opportunity.

5. Actions to be taken.

5.1 The site gates shall be closed to prevent unauthorised access by shall be manned to allow access for emergency services.

5.2 Site staff trained in the use of extinguishers and firefighting shall tackle the fire to attempt to extinguish it or to prevent the fire spreading. The fire may be fought with extinguishers, pumped water from the fire hydrant. The Leader Stop fire blanket may also be used to put out any fires. Site management shall direct efforts to fight the fire until the emergency services arrive.

5.3 At all times full consideration shall be given to staff safety and if there is any doubt as to the ability of site staff to extinguish the fire, the site shall be fully evacuated until the emergency services arrive.

5.4 If the fire is large enough to warrant attendance of the emergency services, then neighbours shall be visited by site staff and advised to close windows and doors until such time as the Fire Service declare the fire is over and there are no lingering effects from smoke.

6. Reporting

6.1 The immediate actions of staff shall be to ensure the safety of staff and visitors. The secondary actions shall be to minimise the effect of the fire by attempting to extinguish or cover the fire with a Leader Stop blanket to prevent it from spreading.

6.2 When it is safe to do so, site management shall next notify the Environment Agency of the fire, providing details of the incident and the actions being undertaken.

APPENDIX 7 – SITE INSPECTIONS PROCEDURE

Site Working Procedure – Site Inspections SWP016			
Issue:	1	Date:	17/08/2025
Written/Revised By:	Mary Simcock	Approved By:	Edward Manzano

1. Purpose

1.1 To ensure the efficient operation of the site, mitigation of risk and to fulfil the requirements of the environment permitting regulations.

2. Responsibility

2.1 It is the responsibility of site manager to ensure this procedure is implemented & followed.

2.2 It is the responsibility of the site manager or duty COTC holder to carry out supporting inspections and monitor the operation of the site.

3. Daily and Weekly Inspections

3.1 The site manager will undertake a daily inspection of the site and record their findings in the Site Diary.

3.2 The COTC holder shall carry out regular visual checks of the site and to check for procedural integrity.

3.3 Either the Site Manager of the COTC holder shall undertake a formal weekly inspection and record findings on the Site Inspection Sheet.

3.4 In the event that the Site Manager conducts the Inspection, the COTC holder shall review this and countersign the Site Inspection Sheet as evidence of such review being carried out.

3.5 All issues to be reported to the site manager, who will allocate responsibilities to action any remedies that can be completed.

3.6 Complaints or reports of problems from neighbours or visitors shall be investigated in accordance with the Complaints Procedure.

4. Reporting & Records

4.1 Any problems to be noted in the site diary and incident logbook.

4.2 Any incident or breach of this procedure must be reported immediately to the site manager.

4.3 Records must be kept for 3 years.

APPENDIX 8 – FIRE PROCEDURE

Site Working Procedure - Fire Procedure SWP020			
Issue:	1	Date:	17/08/2025
Written/Revised By:	Mary Simcock	Approved By:	Edward Manzano

1. Purpose

1.1 To minimise the impact of any fire and to ensure that the safety of site staff, visitors, and neighbours and to ensure that actions comply with the Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan, Environmental Permit, and planning permission.

2. Responsibility

2.1 It is the responsibility of all staff to follow this procedure and the site manager to ensure this procedure is implemented and followed.

2.2 Failure to follow this procedure will be considered a disciplinary matter and may lead to dismissal.

3. Discovering a Fire

3.1 A fire may begin in any stockpile of flammable waste or may be brought into site in a load of waste.

3.2 Fires may also be discovered through the routine daily fire watch, temperature monitoring, seeing smoke, charring or flame in flammable waste stockpiles.

3.3 Any sign of fire, however small, such as smoke or charring shall be treated as if it is a fire until proven otherwise.

4. Discovering a Fire

4.1 The person discovering the fire shall raise the alarm on site by shouting “FIRE” and shall then immediately notify site management in the site office.

4.2 Site management shall then assess the fire and if any doubt as to the ability of site staff and resources to effectively extinguish the fire immediately, shall call the Fire Service on 999.

5. Actions to be taken.

5.1 The site gates shall be closed to prevent unauthorised access but shall be manned to allow access for emergency services.

5.2 Site staff trained in the use of extinguishers and firefighting shall tackle the fire to attempt to extinguish it or prevent the fire spreading. The fire may be fought with extinguishers and pumped water from the fire hydrant. The Leader Stop blanket may also be used to cover waste and put out fires. Site management shall direct efforts to fight the fire until the emergency services arrive.

5.3 At all times full considerations shall be given to staff safety and if there is any doubt as to the ability of site staff to extinguish the fire, the site shall be fully evacuated until the emergency services arrive.

5.4 Due to the small scale of the site, the quarantine area is in a suitable location to move burning objects into to be extinguished.

5.5 If the fire is large enough to warrant attendance of the emergency services, then neighbours shall be visited by site staff and advised to close windows and doors until such time as the Fire Service declare the fire is over and there are no lingering effects from smoke.

5.6 All actions will be taken in accordance with the approved Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan.

6. Reporting

6.1 The immediate actions of staff shall be to ensure the safety of staff and visitors. The secondary actions shall be to minimise the effect of the site by attempting to extinguish or cover the fire with a Leader Stop blanket to prevent it from spreading.

6.2 When it is safe to do so, site management shall next notify the Environment Agency of the fire, providing details of the incident and the actions being undertaken.

APPENDIX 9 – HOT WORKS

Hot Work Permit-to-Work

Department or Project:	Permit Number:
Contractor / Person/s involved:	
Location:	
Description of Work:	Equipment:

Date of Permit (Supervisor in charge of work to sign permit on day specified for single shifts)	Day and Date:	Time: Between And

Precautions to be taken:

- Hot works must cease one hour before the end of shift.
- Hot works must be carried out more than 6m way from any flammable/combustible materials or liquids.
- All gas cylinders must be transported and kept upright.
- Valves and hoses must be in good condition and all gas cylinders must be fitted with back arresters.
- When not in use, gas cylinders must be shut off.
- Gas cylinders must not be left in the building overnight without formal approval.
- Minimum radius of hot works from other workers must be 1.5m (screens should be erected where necessary)
- Work areas to be kept tidy and free from combustible materials.
- Services affected must be isolated before work commences.
- A suitable fire extinguisher should be available.
- The supervisor must ensure that suitable personal protective equipment is provided and worn, and that there is a good working platform.
- Isolate smoke detectors in the vicinity of hot works
- Spent welding rods must be immersed in a bucket of water.

Employees Must:

- Understand the fire and safety precautions and be in possession of a permit.
- Stop work if required to do so by an authorised person.
- Report immediately any hazard likely to affect the fire and safety precautions.
- Remain in the area for 15 minutes following completion of work to check that no fire starts

Confirmation by Contractor or Supervisor

I can confirm that the precautions specified above will be maintained and I will ensure that the persons carrying out the work will comply with these precautions.

Signed:	Print Name:	Date:

Authorisation by Manager

I certify that the above work can commence with the precautions listed above.		
Signed:	Print Name:	Date:
Cancellation by Contractor or Supervisor I can confirm that the work has been completed / stopped and I have checked the area which is safe.		
Signed:	Print Name:	Date:
Cancellation by Manager I confirm that the work has been completed / stopped, and that I have checked the area which is safe.		
Signed:	Print Name:	Date:

APPENDIX 10 – FLOODSAX SPECIFICATION

FloodSax®
Alternative Sandbags

Give facilities management far more than just flooding protection

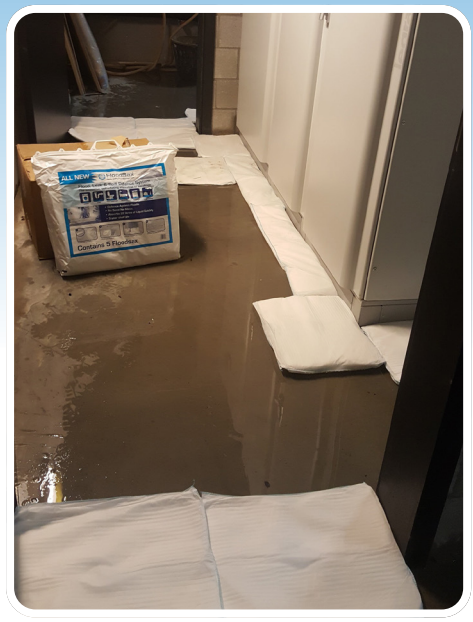
The new 2020 FloodSax® alternative sandbag is bigger, even easier to take to the scene of a flood or water leak and more environmentally-friendly than ever before. Brilliant at holding back floodwater from homes and businesses and ideal for soaking up leaks and spills inside.

Here's how FloodSax® keep saving the day

A broadcasting company had a leaking flat roof which meant when it rained water was getting into the ventilation system. This wall of FloodSax immediately solved the problem until the roof could be fully repaired.

Several FloodSax were used to deal with a major flood inside this hospital in the USA.

A row of FloodSax stopped water from wrecking high technology equipment worth £360,000 in this Yorkshire warehouse. FloodSax are used by all the main utility companies along with local authorities and the armed forces.



The computer server for a care home was vulnerable to flooding yet had not been put on a raised floor. Water was actually around the bottom of the server and if it had got in, the damage would have been exceptionally disruptive to the home as well as being very expensive to repair. The server is now protected by FloodSax.

How FloodSax® work

FloodSax are transformed from being as light as a pillowcase to become more effective than traditional sandbags in around three minutes.

To do that, all you need to do is add water. The semi-porous inner liner within FloodSax contains a special gelling polymer which absorbs the water to become taut.

It weighs around 20 kilos when energised and each row of FloodSax will keep around 20cms (8ins) of water out. Unlike sandbags, FloodSax soak up some oils and chemicals. More than 2.5 million have been sold worldwide.

FloodSax® mean you're ready for flooding 24/7

When you're responsible for managing property you need to be ready for anything day and night all year round.

Businesses are at risk of water getting in from the outside but there is always the danger of leaks and spills inside too.

FloodSax 'sandless sandbags' are easy and compact to store yet once they come into contact with water they miraculously expand to become better than traditional sandbags at keeping floodwater out.

You can also put FloodSax on leaks and spills inside and they will soak the liquid up.

FloodSax® can help with flooding disasters including:

- Burst pipes
- Leaking radiators
- Overflowing toilets
- Taps left on
- Rainwater seeping in through a faulty roof
- Faulty sprinkler system
- Flooding from outside caused by everything from torrential rain to a burst water main

And finally … in a complete twist you need to contain water ON your site after it has been used to douse a fire at your premises. The Environment Agency's Fire Prevention Plans for businesses clearly states: "You must be able to contain the run-off from fire water to prevent pollution of the environment … either into the ground or into surface waters."

ISOQAR REGISTERED
UKAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 0026

Cert No. 14462
ISO 9001:2015

OK biobased
TÜV AUSTRIA

www.floodsax.co.uk

phone: +44 (0) 1484 641009

email: info@floodsax.co.uk

THE QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE

APPENDIX 11 – LEADERSTOP SPECIFICATION

LEADER Stop

FIRE BLANKET FOR SMOTHERING OUTBREAK OF FIRE IN VEHICLES

- Quickly isolates a burning vehicle
- Prevents it burning up entirely
- Prevents the spread of fire
- Stops the release of smoke

LEADER®

Tomorrow's technology today

A SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT SOLUTION FOR CONTROLLING THE OUTBREAK OF FIRE IN VEHICLES

THE LEADER STOP FIRE BLANKET:

- Prevents the spread of vehicle fire by smothering it
- Prevents the fire from spreading to other vehicles or nearby infrastructures
- Efficiently stops the release of toxic and opaque fumes
- Limits the damages caused by the incident
- Makes it easier for firemen to control the fire, circumscribing it with minimum means and in the shortest time possible

TO AVOID DAMAGE LIKE THIS!

USE LEADER STOP

PRINCIPLE AND USE:

- LEADER Stop is fast and easy to deploy by 2 operators.
- It must be left in place for at least 20 min. to completely smother the fire
- The blanket will be removed by firefighters previously called
- LEADER Stop can also be used for fire outbreaks in motorbikes, metal dustbins, machine tools, etc.





CHARACTERISTICS:

- LEADER Stop resists high temperatures (silicon glass fibres)
- It comes in a very large size
- It is uniquely and can be used to wrap around various cars
- It does not require any maintenance or servicing

LEADER STOP AND ITS ACCESSORIES

OPTION 1

Fireproof blanket

+

Storage box

2 pairs of gloves

+

Instruction panel

OPTION 2

Fireproof blanket

+

Instruction panel

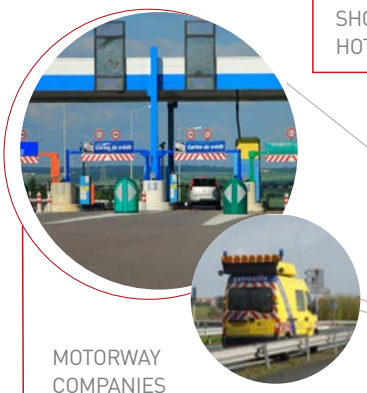
Non contractual images

Stop

EFFECTIVE IN MANY CIRCUMSTANCES!

UNDERGROUND CARPARKS,
SHOPPING MALLS,
HOTEL CARPARKS

CARPARKS:
PORTS, DEALERSHIPS,
RENTAL COMPANIES...



MOTORWAY
COMPANIES

FERRY PARKING
FACILITIES

SERVICE
STATIONS

LAW ENFORCEMENT

2-WHEELER
PARKING

GARAGES
AND WORKSHOPS

MACHINE
TOOLS

METAL
DUSTBINS

FIREFIGHTER
OPERATION

See the video:

LEADER®

always in touch with our clients
to design the products you will need in the future

HEAD OFFICES

GROUPE LEADER S.A.S.
Z.I. des Hautes-Vallées - Chemin n° 34 - CS20014 - 76930 Octeville sur Mer - France
Tel. : +33 (0) 2 35 53 05 75 - Fax : +33 (0) 2 35 53 16 32
info@leader-group.eu

SUBSIDIARIES

LEADER GmbH
Zur Fabrik 10 - 66271 Kleinblittersdorf - Germany
Tel. : +49 (0) 6805/60067-0 - Fax : +49 (0) 6805/60067-10
info@leader-gmbh.de

LEADER GROUP UK LTD
195, Allport Road - BROMBOROUGH - Wirral CH62 6BA - England
Tel. : +44 (0) 151 334 0202 - Fax : +44 (0) 151 346 1057
info@leader-group.co.uk

LEADER NORTH AMERICA Inc.
109-A Summerville Drive, Mooresville, NC 28115 - U.S.A.
Tel: +1 704-662-3377 Fax: +1 704-662-3397
info@LeaderNorthAmerica.com

AGENCIES

SPAIN / PORTUGAL / LATIN AMERICA
Miami
spain.portugal.latinamerica@leader-group.eu

ASIA / PACIFIC
Singapour
asiapacific@leader-group.eu

CHINA / HONG KONG / MACAU
Ningbo
china@leader-group.eu

www.leader-group.eu

A **Genetech group** company

www. leader-group.eu