Duranta Teesside Limited

Accident Management Plan

Report produced for **Duranta Teesside Limited**

Provided by Walker Resource Management Ltd (WRM)

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1.0	03/02/2020	First Issue as part of IMS Review
1.1	23/07/2021	Updated draft for permit variation
1.2	29/07/2021	Updated draft for permit variation – Internal Review
2.0	06/08/2021	Second Issue
3.0	21/11/2025	Third Issue
3.1	14/01/2026	Draft incorporating proposed changes as part of 2026 permit variation
4.0	14/01/2026	Fourth Issue

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1.0 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

1.1 Site Location Details

Company:	Duranta Teesside Ltd
Access via:	Forty Foot Road, TS2 1HG
Office Phone:	01642 061559
Site mobile phone:	Ethan Tate 07840201541
Site Grid reference:	448829 (Easting), 521052 (Northing)

1.2 Emergency Contacts

Environment Agency Hotline:	0800 807 060
Health and Safety Executive:	0151 922 9235
APHA Hotline:	03000 200 301
Electricity Supplier:	Northern Power Grid 0800 66 88 77
Local Authority:	Middlesbrough Council 01642 245432
Waste Disposal Contractor:	N/A
Gas Supplier:	Northern Gas Networks 0800 111 999
Sewerage Undertaker:	Northumbrian Water 0345 717 1100
Fuel Supplier:	Crown Oils 0330 107 1365
Tanker Services:	Harpers Environmental 01642 563129 Future Industrial Services 01642 465001
Pest Contractor:	Rentokil 0800 3457563
Out of Hours Security:	Vistech 0800 612 3280

1.3 Out of Hours

Permit Holder:	Duranta Teesside Limited (EPR/YP3236RW-V005
On Call Operations and Maintenance Manager:	07494 391206 Ethan Tate 07840201541

1.4 Responsibilities

Individual responsibilities in response to each emergency are indicated within each emergency procedure listed in section 1.5. Certain hazards do not possess a dedicated accident procedure and where this is the case the responsibilities involved are included within section 2.3 below. In addition to the above, the Operations and Maintenance Manager is the primary person responsible for implementing the emergency procedure, except where procedures specifically state another person as the primary person responsible. During/following an accident at site the Operations and Maintenance Manager will also be responsible for liaising with the Environment Agency to ensure they are aware of the situation and to seek guidance, if required.

1.5 Procedures

Duranta possess a number of emergency procedures for varying scenarios which need to be read in conjunction with this accident management plan. These are as follows:

- EP02 – Emergency shutdown

- EP03 – Emissions to air
- EP07 – Fire and explosion
- EP10 – SCADA alarm response
- EP11 – Spillage response
- EP13 – Emergency preparation and response

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 Sector Guidance Note 5.06. For accident management, there are three particular components:

- identification of the hazards posed by the installation/activity;
- assessment of the risks (hazard x probability) 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 facility requiring assessment and management:

- Failure of digestate process/storage tanks,
- Breach of site secondary containment,
- Failure of mains services,
- Overfilling digestate processing / storage tanks,
- Site security failures / vandalism / arson,
- Accidental explosion of biogas / fire,
- Noise pollution and vibrations,
- Odour,
- Gas Leaks – Methane, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Ammonia,
- Spread of animal or human disease,
- Pests,
- Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles,
- Spills / Management of hazardous material - COSHH.
- Loss of containment of propane or gas odorant associated with Biogas Upgrading Unit 2.
- Fire resulting from the loose storage of spent carbon media.

2.2 Assessment of the Risks

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Failure of digestate process/storage tanks.	Rare - digestate tanks are constructed of appropriate materials, protected and operated below the maximum capacity, through proactive management of fill levels.	Release of potentially polluting liquids onto impermeable site surface from the digestate process/storage tanks.	The site is fully contained so any potential digestate would be captured within the contained drainage system.	None unless occurs in conjunction with failure of secondary containment below. 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 effecting the surrounding eco-system and biodiversity.	Very low – the probability of an event is very low with low to medium potential consequence due to secondary containment and robust control measures.
Breach of site secondary containment.	Rare – infrastructure regularly maintained.	Nitrogen rich digestate or fuel from tanks.	Digestate infiltration to surfaces outside the boundaries of the site. Gas emissions to atmosphere.	Failure of secondary containment could result in risks of digestate leaks, fire, explosions, gas leaks, odour emissions or temporary closure of the site.	Low probability – Operational area is fully bunded so digestate and fuel will be contained, preventing surface runoff and infiltration to sensitive groundwater causing contamination of the local area. Foaming may occur in a digestion tank due to unforeseen processing conditions.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Failure of mains services	Extremely rare – infrastructure regularly maintained. Emergency flare operation for periods of maintenance or breakdown.	The safety critical equipment of the plant can be run on a backup generator. Please note, the facility will shut down in the event of mains service failure.	Aerial dispersion of gas/odour emissions to atmosphere/nearby local residents.	Failure of mains services could result in risks of gas leaks and temporary closure of the site. Potential shut down of air handling and treatment system leading to odour release. Foaming may occur in a digestion tank due to unforeseen processing conditions.	Extremely low - minimal probability of event with a medium potential consequence.
Overfilling digestate processing / storage tanks.	Rare – digestate tanks are operated below the maximum capacity, through proactive management of fill levels.	Release of potentially polluting liquids onto impermeable surface of the site from the digestate tanks.	The site is fully contained so any potential digestate would be captured within the contained drainage system.	None unless occurs in conjunction with failure of secondary containment below. 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 effecting the surrounding eco-system and biodiversity.	Very low – the probability of an event is very low with low to medium potential consequence due to secondary containment and as tanks are proactively managed and controlled.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Site security failures / vandalism / arson.	Extremely Rare – fully fenced facility. No history of vandalism on site. All plant locked when not manned. All doors and gates locked outside working hours. The site has no public access	Damage to infrastructure and equipment.	Variable depending on damage caused. Digestate infiltration to site surface. Gas emissions to atmosphere.	Failure of site infrastructure could result in risks of digestate leaks, fire, explosions, gas leaks, odour emissions or temporary closure of the site.	Low risk - There is no history of vandalism on site.
Accidental explosion of biogas / fire.	Extremely Rare - reduced by effective management systems. Site also has a Fire Risk Assessment.	Potential for harm could come to site operatives and local residents. Damage to other equipment and buildings on site. Toxic and polluting smoke. 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.	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 of wind direction. Spillages and digestate direct run-off from site and via surface water drains, if bunding is breached, causing land contamination.	Serious injury or death to site operatives and local residents. Closure of the site for a potentially significant period. Contamination of land/water. 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.	Very low probability of event with high potential consequence.
Noise pollution and vibrations.	Low - Local residents often sensitive to noise and vibration but there is low potential for exposure due	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground.	As a standard rule, emissions shall be free from noise and vibration, or where unavoidable follow a	Environmental nuisance complaints, loss of amenity and loss of sleep.	Low risk – low potential for exposure and the operator follows a specially produced noise

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
	to location of nearest receptors.		specially produced management plan.		and vibration management plan.
Odour.	Low - Local residents often sensitive to odour but there is low potential for exposure due to location of nearest receptors.	Air transport and inhalation.	Odour detected in local area.	Environmental nuisance complaints and loss of amenity for local population.	Low risk – low potential as all storage tanks are covered and AD is an enclosed process. Small range of input materials reduces range of odours which may be released.
Gas Leaks – Methane, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Ammonia.	Low - Potential for exposure for site operatives.	Air transport and inhalation of toxic gases. Potential for fire or explosion. Release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.	Gas releases that are flammable, explosive or immediately toxic. Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to pollution of the atmosphere.	Risk of fire, explosion, damage to infrastructure, damage to human health- at low concentrations; eye irritation, respiratory irritation, nausea and headaches, leading to asphyxiation at higher concentrations.	Low risk - activities shall be operated in accordance with a management system (including inspection and maintenance of equipment). The site operates with an up-to-date DSEAR plan.
Spread of animal or human disease.	Low - Acceptance of incorrect feedstock inputs or failure to pasteurise digestate.	Ineffective load rejection controls and process controls may fail to eliminate pathogens in addition to noxious weeds. If digestate sold to customers contained diseases, the use of the digestate could endanger animals grazing that land. Controls are in place to prevent this from happening however.	Potential spread of disease, pathogens and weeds when digestate is deployed to land, which could threaten animal and human health.	Potentially severe if procedures are not followed, for example if applied to a field and animals are allowed to immediately graze, a farmer could lose an entire flock/herd of livestock.	Low risk - A HACCP plan is in place which introduces steps to prevent the spread of animal and human disease. Systems are approved.

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
Pests.	Low - inappropriate storage of feedstock may increase pests such as rats and flies.	Population explosions of pests such as rats may have detrimental impact on the surrounding biodiversity and increased risk of the spread of diseases.	Increased pest pollutions such as rats or other pests to surrounding area.	Cross contamination of digestate, disease, annoyance for local sensitive receptors and negative effect on the biodiversity of the surrounding area.	Low risk - Good housekeeping and if required, a pest management plan can be produced.
Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles.	Rare - fuel is dispensed from a double bunded fuel store located on concrete surface, spill kits and drip trays are available on site. Vehicles are housed on the contained concreted area. Pre-use checks are undertaken on all vehicles which would identify any potential fuel leaks.	Release of potentially polluting liquids onto impermeable site surface. 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.	The site is fully contained so any potential release would be captured within the contained drainage system. 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 air emissions. Potential for land contamination if occurs in conjunction with a failure in secondary containment. Potential harm to operatives cleaning the spill if the appropriate COSHH risk assessment is not consulted.	Very low – the probability of an event is very low with low to medium potential consequence due to secondary containment and robust control measures.
Spills / Management of hazardous material - COSHH.	Low to medium – spills can occur from operative error or failure in infrastructure pipework or plant.	Release of potentially polluting liquids onto impermeable site surface.	The site is fully contained so any potential release would be captured within the contained drainage system.	Potential slip and trip hazards making the area hazardous for site traffic and pedestrians.	Very low – the probability of an event is very low with low to medium potential consequence due to secondary

Hazard	Source Frequency	Risk Evaluation	Emission Prediction	Consequences	Risk
		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.	Potential for fire water runoff and smoke emission in worst case scenario.	Potential fire hazard if a naked flame is present, which may have damaging environmental impacts from air emissions. Potential for land contamination if occurs in conjunction with a failure in secondary containment. Potential harm to operatives cleaning the spill if the appropriate COSHH risk assessment is not consulted.	containment and robust control measures.
Loss of containment of propane or gas odorant associated with Biogas Upgrading Unit 2.	Rare – infrastructure regularly maintained.	Potential emission of odorous gases through CO_2 emissions vent.	The BUU is maintained in line with manufacturer recommendations to minimise the risk of failure.	Potential for odorous emissions to be released and affect nearby sensitive receptors	Very low – the probability of an event is very low with low to medium potential consequence due to robust control measures and proactive maintenance.
Fire resulting from the loose storage of spent carbon media.	Rare- spent carbon media is removed from site on a regular basis.	Potential risk of fire due to presence of combustible material on site.	The site is fully contained so any potential release would be captured within the contained drainage system. Potential for fire water runoff and smoke emission in worst case scenario.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters or arsonists/vandals. Pollution of water or land.	Low risk – Proactive processes for materials management in place. Ensures that the presence of loose combustible material is minimised insofar as possible.

2.3 Risk Mitigation Measures

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
Failure of digestate process/storage tanks.	Site drainage system for the site. Digestate tanks on the site.	• All digestate tanks are constructed of appropriate material. • Digestate tanks are protected from impact from vehicles by a concrete lip and Armco barrier protection. • A drainage management plan is in place to control surface run off (includes raised concrete edging around site to prevent run-off). • The site drainage system is proactively maintained to prevent a system failure. • There is no general public access to the site.	• The Operations and Maintenance Manager will be informed. • Environment Agency.	• The conditions of the tanks are frequently inspected as part of the standard site checks by the designated site operative. • The fill levels of the digestate tanks are frequently inspected as part of the standard site checks. • Raised concrete edging around site prevents surface run-off onto surrounding land.	• Site operatives will inform Operations and Maintenance Manager if there has been a tank failure. • Follow emergency procedure EP05. • Try to contain liquids, where possible, with temporary bunds (operational area is fully contained, so this is to prevent spread across operational area). • Inform the EA as soon as possible to make them aware of the situation. • If foaming occurs in one of the process tanks, follow the emergency procedure EP07. • Site activities affected by the tank failure will cease until safe to be re-started.	• Integrated Management System. • Accident Management Plan. • Drainage Management Plan. • Site Check Sheet. • EP11 procedure. • EP13 procedure. • Corrective Action Procedure.
Breach of site secondary containment.	Curbing and drainage.	• Infrastructure regularly checked with maintenance programmes.	• Environment Agency.	• Routine weekly inspections of integrity.	• Inform Operations and Maintenance Manager upon detection. • Try to contain liquids, where possible, with temporary bunds. • Arrange for remedial works to be carried out immediately. • Inform the EA of failure and proposed timescale to repair. • Depending on the severity of the failure and timescale to repair, reception or processing of material	• Management System. • Accident Management Plan.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
					would not be undertaken until agreed with the EA.	
Failure of mains services	AD facility.	• Contingency arrangements are in place which allows the diversion of material to other site if it cannot be processed within 24 hours of arrival.	• The Operations and Maintenance Manager will be informed. • Local Power Company. • Environment Agency (if leading to pollution incident).	• Backup generator held on site to maintain safety critical equipment whilst mains power is restored.	• Inform service provider to identify cause and restore service immediately. • Divert incoming material to alternative facilities if it unable to processed within 24 hours of arrival on site. • Cease all operations within the AD facility. • Depending on the timescale to repair, reception of waste would not be undertaken until agreed with the EA.	• Accident Management Plan • HACCP Plan contingency arrangements.
Overfilling digestate processing / storage tanks.	Site drainage system for the site. Digestate tanks located on site.	• There are contingency measures in place for the removal of digestate from site when required. • A drainage management plan is in place to control surface run off (includes raised concrete edging around site to prevent run-off). • The site drainage system is proactively maintained to prevent a system failure. • There is no general public access to the site.	The Operations and Maintenance Manager will be informed.	• The conditions of the tanks are frequently inspected as part of the standard site checks by the Operations and Maintenance Manager. • The fill levels of the digestate tanks are frequently inspected as part of the standard site checks. • Raised concrete edging around site prevents surface run-off onto surrounding land.	• Site operatives will inform Operations and Maintenance Manager if the fill level of the tanks are too high. • When the fill level of the digestate tanks are too high, feeding is reduced and pasteurisation is maximised to ensure full heat transfer to other pasteurisation tanks. • If the above scenario cannot be actioned, the Operations and Maintenance Manager shall instigate the removal of digestate from site. The Operations and Maintenance Manager shall record the removal of unpasteurised/pasteurised digestate	• Integrated Management System. • Accident Management plan. • Drainage Management Plan. • Check Sheets. • Corrective Action Procedure.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
					and the quantity in the digestate dispatch records.	
Site security failures / vandalism / arson.	All	• Perimeter of the site is made up of palisade fence. • All visitors to the site to sign in and out and to be supervised. • Fully locked entrance gates. • Machinery housed within the garage at night. • CCTV - covering the following areas (8 cameras in total): ○ 1 – feed hopper/garage, ○ 2 – Digestate tanker fill point, ○ 3 – Rear of surface water tank, ○ 4 – Gas upgrader, ○ 5 – Rear access road/BE8, ○ 6 – Site entrance over sump, ○ 7 – Internal weighbridge, ○ 8 – Site entrance/external weighbridge.	• Police. • Environment Agency (if leading to pollution incident).	• Daily lock up at end of each working day. • Security firm conduct three monitoring visits outside operational hours. • CCTV detect motion and alert third party security company who will attend site.	• Inform site management if an event has been detected. • Operations and Maintenance Manager to assess damage and mitigate any damage / pollution caused. Consult emergency procedure EP07/EP13 if damage has caused a fire. • Inform Police. • Inform EA if required. • Record incident in the general accident form.	• Management System. • Accident Management Plan.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
Accidental explosion of biogas / fire.	Digestion tanks and any equipment in vicinity of explosion / fallout.	• Gas flare to dispose of excessive gas build ups. • Automated plant monitoring. • Staff trained to a competent level to operate the digestion facility safely. • Maintenance of digesters. • No smoking near the digester or related biogas lines and equipment. • Gas cylinders are stored in a locked cage indoors away from other site activities. • Oils are stored in a dedicated COSHH storage area. Access to the store is restricted to authorised staff only. • Fire extinguishers are located across the site and serviced annually. • Smoke alarms are fitted within the site offices and staff area. • An annual fire risk assessment is undertaken to ensure compliance with fire regulations.	• Emergency Services. • Environment Agency.	• Automated plant monitoring. • 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.	• If a fire occurs on site, follow emergency procedure EP07 and EP13. This procedure identifies action during operational hours and out of hours. • Flaring of gas to prevent an explosion. • Evacuation of site and assemble at fire assembly points. Check everyone is accounted for. • If possible, switch off machinery which may trigger a secondary explosion. • Call fire service and other emergency services as required. • Inform site management. • 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. • Site containment will prevent fire waters causing pollution on site, unless damaged by explosion. If damaged, block escape of water with temporary bunding, if possible. • Fire water contained within storage tanks will be disposed of at an appropriate water treatment works. • Depending on the severity of the explosion, site critical equipment may have been damaged and no further reception or processing of	• Accident Management Plan. • Fire Risk Assessment. • Staff training and competencies for operating the digester. • EP07 procedure. • EP13 procedure. • Correction Action Procedure.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
		• The fire service have been provided with a site layout plan detailing the locations of flammable substances. • Visitors to the site are required to sign in at the site office.			material would be undertaken until agreed with the EA. • If equipment will be inoperable for extended periods of time, consideration will be given to the removal of material from site until repairs are effectuated. • Record incident. • Route cause analysis of the cause of the incident is to be undertaken.	
Noise pollution and vibrations.	N/A	• Staff will be provided with appropriate PPE (Ear defenders).	• The Operations and Maintenance Manager will be informed of any nuisance complaints.	• Noise complaints from sensitive receptors will be investigated.	• Noise complaints from sensitive receptors will be investigated and recorded within the general complaints log form. • If the situation is considered to be an emergency by the TCM (or designated responsible person) then the mitigation measures (see section 7.1 of the Noise Management Plan) will be immediately implemented and the Operations and Maintenance Manager will consider limiting the hours of operation or immediately suspending the site operations/plant creating the unacceptable levels of noise. These measures will be considered on a case by case basis.	• Management System complaints procedure. • Noise Management Plan.
Odour.	N/A	• As defined in Odour Management Plan.	• Environment Agency. • Local sensitive receptors.	• Daily odour detection at the site boundary. • Records of odour monitoring are maintained.	• The operator shall undertake olfactory monitoring in line with section 10.1.1 of the odour management plan.	• Odour Management Plan.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
					• A written report, summarising the outcome of the monitoring, shall be submitted to the Environment Agency. • Where practicable, mitigations measures will be implemented in line with section 12 of the odour management plan.	
Gas Leaks – Methane, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Ammonia.	Biogas that cause rapid corrosion or failure of electrical equipment, gas handling piping and building components.	• Monitoring equipment, techniques, personnel and organisations employed for the emissions monitoring programme shall have MCERTS certification or accreditation. • Continuous monitoring. • Gas monitors calibrated every six months as per manufacturer's instructions.	• Emergency Services. • Environment Agency. • Local sensitive receptors.	• The operator shall record on a continuous basis methane and H2S via gas monitors. • Monitoring of CHP emissions to be undertaken on an annual basis. • With reference to the flare, monitoring is to be undertaken in the event the flare has been operational for more than 10% of a year (876 hours).	• If a gas leak occurs at the CHP engines, pipework or roofs, follow emergency procedure EP04. • If required, the Operations and Maintenance Manager can instigate the emergency plant shutdown procedure. • Following a gas leak the Operations and Maintenance Manager will inform the EA to make them aware of the situation.	• Fugitive Emissions Management Plan. • Accident Management Plan. • EP02 procedure. • EP03 procedure. • EP13 procedure.
Spread of animal or human disease.	N.A.	• Good housekeeping practices. • Vehicle and machinery washing facilities. • Reception building doors to be closed when ingress and egress	• ABPR regulator. • Environment Agency.	• Monitoring of Critical Control Points within the HACCP process as detailed with the site's HACCP plan. • Product information sent to customer along with product, detailing	• Non permitted wastes will be rejected. • If a leaking feedstock delivery occurs on site, follow emergency procedure EP13. Following implementation of emergency	• HACCP Management Plan. • EP13 procedure.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
		to the building is not required. • Foot dips. • Approved HACCP plan. • Waste will be inspected when delivered to site to ensure it is a permitted waste. • Waste material is processed, and particle size reduction is validated. • Time and temperature requirements for the digesters and pasteurisers are validated.		measures to prevent spread of disease. • Periodic testing of the end product is undertaken to ensure the sanitisation process is effective.	procedure, record accident on digestate incident record form. • If any digestate batches fail periodic testing against APHA criteria then actions to address this are detailed within the operator's HACCP.	
Pests.	Waste reception hall. Processing tanks.	• Bait boxes set up around site. • Good housekeeping practices. • Pest Management Plan, if required.	• Environment Agency. • Pest Control.	• Externally contracted professional attends site. • Weekly site checks.	• Follow EA guidelines on pest control. • On detection or notification of pest infestations, or evidence of such, immediate action shall be taken to secure the attendance of a professional pest control contractor, to eliminate the pest infestation. • The incident and the remedial action shall be recorded in the	• Pests Management Plan, if required. • Fugitive Emissions Management Plan.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
					vermin control record folder which is kept in the plant control room.	
Fuel leak from fuel tanks or vehicles.	Diesel fuel stores & plant equipment and machinery.	• Double bunded fuel stores used to reduce the likelihood of leaks or puncturing of the tanks. • Fuel tanks are located away from the main processing areas to minimise the risk of being punctured by a vehicle collision. • Spill kits and drip trays are available on site. • Duranta has a dedicated Spills SOP which staff have been trained to follow. • Hazard warning signs are located on all fuel tanks. • Vehicles are fitted with cut off valves to prevent overfilling which may cause spillages. • Vehicles and machinery are pro-actively maintained to ensure they are in a safe operating condition.	Environment Agency (if leading to pollution incident).	• The conditions of the tanks are frequently inspected as part of the standard site checks. • Pre-Use checks are undertaken on machinery prior to use to detect any mechanical faults which may result in fuel leaks. • Toolbox Talks are held with staff to ensure everyone is familiar with the spillage procedure.	• Duranta has a dedicated Spills SOP which staff have been trained to follow in the event of a fuel spill. • Spill kits are available on site and will be used to contain any spillages and cover drains. • Ensure machinery is switched off. • Restrict access to area whilst spill is being dealt with. • Refer to the COSHH risk assessment for the safe handling on the spilled material. • Monitor external areas to ensure no further contamination takes place. • Record and investigate incident following the corrective action procedure. • Inform the EA of any significant spillages and the fire service if required. • Review Operations and Management System within the context of a management review.	• Integrated Management System. • Accident Management Plan. • Spills Procedure. • COSHH - Risks assessments. • Corrective Action Procedure.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
Spills / Management of hazardous material - COSHH.	Contained drainage system (pipework and pumps).	• Impermeable surface with contained drainage system. • Operatives tasked with refuelling vehicles or connecting tankers to the digestate line are trained in how to correctly carry out these tasks. • COSHH Risk Assessments. • Material Safety Datasheets. • Staff Training - Toolbox talk. • PPE. • Minimum quantities stored. • Oils kept in locked, bunded store.	• Environment Agency (if leading to pollution incident).	• Site checks. • Routine weekly inspections of integrity of site infrastructure.	• Spill Kits are available and tailored to particular COSHH substances. • If a leaking feedstock delivery occurs on site, follow emergency procedure EP03. Following implementation of emergency procedure, record accident on digestate incident record form. • If a spill or leak of oil, diesel or ferric chloride occurs on site, follow emergency procedure EP06. Following implementation of emergency procedure, record accident on general accident form.	• Management System. • Accident Management Plan. • EP11 procedure.
Loss of containment of propane or gas odorant associated with Biogas Upgrading Unit 2.	Biogas upgrading unit.	• Plant maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. • Inbuilt controls include inline sensors and shut-off valves.	• Operations and Maintenance Manager. • Environment Agency (if leading to pollution incident).	• BUU containment is inspected as part of site standard checks.	• Inform Operations and Maintenance Manager upon detection. • Enact emergency shutdown procedure to prevent emissions to air insofar as possible. • Arrange for remedial works to be carried out immediately.	• Odour Management Plan. • Accident Management Plan. • EP03 procedure.

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
		• Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) system in place.			• Inform the EA of failure and proposed timescale to repair. • Depending on the severity of the failure and timescale to repair, reception or processing of material would not be undertaken until agreed with the EA.	• EP13 procedure.
Fire resulting from the loose storage of spent carbon media.	Spent carbon media storage area and surrounding area.	• Regular offtake of spent carbon media to minimise the quantum of combustible material on site at any one time. • No smoking near combustible material. • Fire extinguishers located across site and serviced annually. • Material storage areas are restricted to authorised personnel only. • An annual fire risk assessment is undertaken to ensure compliance with fire regulations. • The fire service have been provided with a site layout plan detailing the locations of flammable substances. • •	• Operations and Maintenance Manager. • Emergency Services. • Environment Agency.	• 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.	• If a fire occurs on site, follow emergency procedure EP07/EP13. This procedure identifies action during operational hours and out of hours. • Evacuation of site and assemble at fire assembly points. Check everyone is accounted for. • If possible, switch off machinery which may trigger a secondary explosion. • Call fire service and other emergency services as required. • Inform site management. • 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. • Site containment will prevent fire waters causing pollution on site, unless damaged by explosion. If damaged, block escape of water with temporary bunding, if possible.	• Accident Management Plan. • Fire Risk Assessment. • Staff training and competencies for operating the digester. • EP07 procedure. • EP13 procedure. • Correction Action Procedure

Hazard	Equipment at Risk	Preventative Measures	Who to Inform	Monitoring/Mitigation Measures	Response Measures	System Procedures
					• Fire water contained within storage tanks collected as a result of firefighting efforts will be disposed of at an appropriate water treatment works. • Record incident. • Route cause analysis of the cause of the incident is to be undertaken.	

2.4 Fugitive Emission

The site operates under a full Fugitive Emissions Management Plan (DUR-C02) reviewed on an annual basis, or as necessary where there is a change in process.

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