FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

2, Old Swan Road, Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside, WA12 0EZ

Gings Ltd

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Oaktree Environmental Ltd

Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Oaktree Environmental Ltd, Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ
Tel: 01606 558833 | Fax: 01606 861183 | E-Mail: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk | Web: www.oaktree-environmental.co.uk
REGISTERED IN THE UK | COMPANY NO. 4850754

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THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN **JULY 2026** OR AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REVIEW, WHICHEVER IS THE SOONER

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Site Information & Key Contacts List

Site Address:	2, Old Swan Road, Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside, WA12 0EZ		
Site Operator:	Gings Ltd	**National Grid Ref:**	SJ 55830 95588

Contact	**Description**	**Office Hours**	**Out of Hours**
David Smith	Director / Keyholder	01253 892020	07747 779772
William Smith	Site manager / Keyholder	01253 892020	07733 063840
James Giblin	Site Manager / Keyholder	01253 892020	07733 063840
Nathan Richards	TCM / Keyholder	01253 892020	07733 063840
St Helens Hospital Marshalls Cross Road, Saint Helens WA9 3DA	Main NHS Hospital	01744 26633	999
	Accident & Emergency (A&E) – 12-hour service	999	999
Patterdale Lodge Medical Centre Legh Street, Earlestown, Newton-le-Willows WA12 9NA	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	01925 227111	999 or 112
Merseyside Police Newton-le-Willows Police Station, Earlestown, Newton-le-Willows WA12 9BW	Local Police Non-Emergency	0151 709 6010	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service Newton-le-Willows Fire and Ambulance Station 34 Borron Road, Newton-le-Willows WA12 0EW	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	0151 296 5565	999 or 112
St Helens Council Contact Centre, Wesley House Corporation Street, Saint Helens, WA10 1HF	County Council General Enquiries	01744 676789	999 or 112
United Utilities	Water Provider / Sewerage Undertaker	0345 672 2888	0345 672 3723
Environment Agency Richard Fairclough House, Knutsford Road, Latchford, Warrington, WA4 1HT	Local Environment Agency Office	03708 506506	0800 80 70 60
Oaktree Environmental Ltd Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Specialist Advisor (Waste and Planning Issues)	01606 558833	N/A

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of site operations

1.1.1 This document considers the risks associated with a fire at 2, Old Swan Road, Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside, WA12 0EZ. The site is operated by Gings Ltd and the permit allows the acceptance, storage and treatment of household, commercial & industrial (HCI) waste.

1.2 Fire prevention objectives

1.2.1 This FPP has been designed to meet the following objectives:

- To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening;
- To aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours;
- To minimise the spread of a fire within the site and to surrounding neighbouring sites; and,
- To minimise impact of fire on people, environment and businesses.

1.2.2 This FPP document will be kept in the site office to ensure all operational site staff and contractors are aware and understand the contents of FPP and what they must do during a fire.

1.3 Reviewing and monitoring this FPP

1.3.1 This document will be due for review two years from the date of approval, as a result of any incidents which may lead to the requirement for immediate review, or the FPP guidance changing, whichever is the sooner. The circumstances which would warrant a review are the following:

- Experiencing a fire incident.
- Additional combustible waste streams accepted on site.
- Increase in waste storage volumes
- Development of site infrastructure – new buildings

- Installation of new equipment or plant – baler/loading shovel/sort-line/ etc.

1.4 Summary of site operations

1.4.1 In summary the main operations which take place at the site are as follows:

- Compacting (by loading shovel/360° excavator)
- Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand)
- Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment)
- Blending (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment)
- Separation (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment)
- Shredding (by using appropriate plant and equipment)
- Baling (by using appropriate plant and equipment) (**No baling currently taking place at the site**)
- Magnetic separation of ferrous metals
- Crushing (by Crusher)

1.4.2 The above activities are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan which is referenced as Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03 and shown in Appendix I of this FPP.

1.5 Hours of operation

1.5.1 The site is permitted to be open during the following hours for the receipt, treatment and removal of waste; including depositing, sorting, moving, storing and removing waste:

Monday to Friday	08:00 - 17:00
Saturday	08:00 - 13:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	No operations

1.5.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are maintenance works, general administrative duties and emergency processing due to unavoidable events such as staff shortages, plant breakdowns or poor weather conditions.

1.5.3 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised vehicular or pedestrian access.

1.6 Staffing and Management

1.6.1 The site will open for the deposit of waste or for other essential operations during the hours listed in Section 1.4. The table below details the staff structure of the site when operating at full capacity. Positions in bold italic print below are the minimum staff requirements when the site is open for the reception of waste:

Table 1.1 - Staffing Levels

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Managing director	1	Overall management of the business
Site manager	2 ***(1)***	Overseeing and co-ordinating all activities which take place at the site
TCM	1 ***(1)***	Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with Health & Safety Legislation
Health & Safety / First Aider	1 ***(1)***	Managing H&S on site
Machine / Plant Operator's /	3 ***(1)***	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation
General operatives	5 ***(2)***	To conduct site patrols when the site is not manned / operational
Administration staff	2 ***(1)***	Office/administrative duties

1.7 Plant and Equipment

1.7.1 Waste will be handled using the plant listed in Table 1.2 below. Additional plant will be hired to cover any very busy periods. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive/operate the plant listed below. Any changes to the list will be notified to the EA prior to implementation. The minimum requirements when the site is operational are shown in bold italic print.

Table 1.2 - Plant & Equipment

ITEM	NUMBER	FUNCTION
Loading shovel	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360^0 excavator	2	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Forklift truck	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Trommel	1	Source of waste sorting process
Waste Shredder	2	Shredding of RDF waste prior to drying off site
Wood Shredder	1	Shredding of wood
Mobile 4,000 litre bowser	1	Dampening down surfaces and dusty waste piles
Mobile 2,000 litre dust cannon	1	Dampening down surfaces and dusty waste piles
Mobile 7,000 litre fire engine	1	Emergency fire water supply

1.7.2 Note: The plant/equipment on site may vary and additional equipment may be hired-in to cope with larger jobs, jobs with specific requirements or to prevent over stockpiling leading to a breach of permitting conditions.

1.7.4 The additional table below details the plant available to aid in fire suppression or manoeuvring of waste to reduce the spread of fire.

Table 1.3 - Item of plant available for fire-fighting, number and function

Item	Number	Function
Loading shovel	1	Collection/deposit of skips
360^0 excavator	2	Collection/deposit of roll on roll off skips
Forklift truck	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

1.7.5 Maintenance of all site plant is described in Section 2.5 of this FPP.

1.8 Correspondence with Fire and Rescue Service

1.8.1 Gings Ltd will seek a two-yearly response from the EA and FRS (or sooner should a fire incident occur) with regards to their FPP and associated operations on site. This regular correspondence will ensure all measures to prevent, mitigate and contain fires on site are up to date and deemed sufficient by the FRS.

1.8.2 The FRS were contacted during the preparation to obtain information relating to the nearest fire hydrants to the site. This information is shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03 and in Section 10.3 of this document.

1.9 Sensitive Receptors

1.9.1 A Sensitive Receptors Plan has been provided in Appendix I to highlight all main receptors within 1,000m of the site which could be affected by a fire at the site. To minimise the impact on the local area and associated receptors from a fire on site, this document details mitigation measures which will decrease the likelihood of a fire occurring on site and limit the size and duration of a fire if it does occur (as per Section 1.2 above). These measures will ensure the potential impact on any of the surrounding land is as minimal as practicably possible.

1.9.2 Contact details for surrounding industrial, commercial, retail and leisure premises are shown in Section 8.3 including and procedures of how receptors with human population would be notified of a fire.

1.9.3 The table overleaf details a risk assessment of all the receptor types within 1km radius of site, and likely impacts on each - e.g. smoke, road closures, impacts on businesses etc…

Table 1.4 – Receptor information and fire mitigation

Receptor	Receptor Type	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of Risk	Risk Management
Numerous surrounding industrial and commercial uses	Industrial / commercial premises	Fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke, fumes and particulate matter)	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Financial loss of businesses due to closure of adjacent roads/evacuation of premises.	Air transport of smoke.	High	Medium	Medium	Procedures set out in this FPP. Toolbox talks and liaison meetings with receptors to review procedures in the event the site is subject of a fire.
Residential dwellings in the surrounding area	Residential	As above	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population.	Air transport of smoke.	High	Medium	Medium	As above
Surrounding highway and public transport networks	Major road networks	As above	Closure of roads due to excessive smoke fumes. Increased risk of accidents due to poor visibility.	Air transport of smoke.	High	Medium	Medium	As above
Nearby leisure / retail	Leisure / retail	As above	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Financial loss of businesses due to closure of adjacent roads/evacuation of premises.	Air transport of smoke.	Medium	Medium	Low	Procedures set out in this FPP. Toolbox talks and liaison meetings with receptors to review procedures in the event the site is subject of a fire.
Surface Waters	Surface Waters	Direct run off of fire water across site or to surface waters. Fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke, fumes and particulate matter).	Loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality, killing of flora / fauna and other local wildlife	Air transport of smoke. Direct run off of fire water across site to surface waters.	Med	Medium	Low	Procedures set out in this FPP. The site has a sealed drainage system.
Habitats and species including Deciduous Woodlands and protected species	Protected sites and species	As above	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Air transport of smoke.	Med	Medium	Low	Procedures set out in this FPP

2 Managing Common Causes of Fire

2.1 Details

2.1.1 The following table outlines common causes of fire and outlines specific examples of these sources, the associated risks and any mitigation measures necessary to manage them:

Table 2.1 - Common fire sources and mitigation

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Arson or vandalism	Deliberate ignition of wastes by intruder(s) and/or vandalism of site infrastructure, plant and/or machinery which may give rise to malfunction or compromise the integrity of waste storage/containment measures	Medium	• Suitable site security infrastructure. • Vehicle checks on arrival to the site. • Plant & equipment daily checks before operations and one hour before the site closes. • Annual preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Staff training / toolbox talks.	Near-zero
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	• Plant & equipment daily checks before operations and one hour before the site closes. • Annual preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Any liquid/fuel/oil storage is double bunded in a workshop 6m away from any combustible waste storage or other flammable material. • Daily checks of site surfacing and spill kits. • Staff training / toolbox talks.	Near zero
Electrical appliances and cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as a result of a power surge	Medium	• Fixed wiring testing is carried out 5 years and portable appliances are PAT tested 12 months in accordance with Legislation. • Daily checks for dust and fluff on wiring / electrical appliances.	Low
Discarded smoking materials	Risk of ignition of stored wastes from smoking materials which have not been fully distinguished	Low	• Smoking in dedicated area of the site away from waste storage areas • Smoking policy on site	Near-zero
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Low	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer.	Low
Hot works	e.g. welding, soldering, cutting, etc. which involve the use of high temperature equipment which may be a source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	Medium	• Only trained staff can use 'hot works' equipment i.e. oxy-acetylene. • Staff and contractors follow safe working practices including a permit to works system when carrying out hot works. • Daily fire watch for a suitable period after hot works have ended, particularly at the end of a working day and one hour before operations cease.	Low
Industrial heating	Industrial heaters and/or pipework used to heat internal and external areas on site which may, in turn, supply heat to stored wastes increasing the risk of combustion	Low	• There are no industrial heaters (or associated pipework) used heat areas of the site.	Low
Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	High	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all mobile plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • Plant & equipment daily checks before operations and one hour before the site closes. • Annual preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes. • Daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment.	Low

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff	Light waste and ambient particulates with high combustibility settling and building up in key areas in and around plant/machinery and around exhausts	High	• Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • Plant & equipment daily checks before operations and one hour before the site closes. • Annual preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day.	Low
Hot loads	Imported wastes which may contain materials which are above ambient temperature	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load.	Low
Overhead power lines	Any overhead power lines on or around the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	Low	• There are no overhead power lines which traverse the site.	Near-zero
Ignition sources	Activities or appliances which use a source of both primary and residual heat to treat waste or manufacturer material or plant/equipment	Medium	• Hot works procedures in place. • Plant & equipment daily checks before operations and one hour before the site closes. • Annual preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. • Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day. • Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes • No idling policy in place	Low
Other combustible non-waste materials on or near the site not mentioned above i.e. gas cylinders / LPG tanks	Any combustible non-waste materials on or near the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. • Dedicated storage areas for cylinders and LPG tanks on site.	Low
Reaction between wastes	Combustible waste piles may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects if wastes react	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load.	Low
Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	Fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing from site vehicles and ELVs can combust or cause accidents leading to combustion	High	• Spill kits available throughout the site. • Suitable and sealed drainage system. • Continuous (minimum twice daily) checks for spillages around the site. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer.	Low
“Tramp” metal	Metal could be hot from mechanical processing and interact with lighter waste causing a fire	High	• All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. • Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load containing batteries or other potentially items of non-conforming metal. • No processing of scrap metal takes place at the site. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • No mechanical treatment of scrap metal expected to take place at the site	Low

2.2 Fuel & Hazardous Fluids Storage

2.2.1 The location of the above areas are shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03 and will comprise red and white diesel and AdBlue. The storage of these fluids will take place in a dedicated workshop area stored >6m from any waste material or other combustible/flammable material. The procedures for fuel storage on site are as follows:

- Tanks are surrounded by a bund capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel stored in the tank.
- All pipework and associated infrastructure will be enclosed within the bund.
- A lock will be fitted to the tank valve to prevent unauthorised operation.
- All valves and gauges on the bund will be constructed to prevent damage caused by frost.
- No combustible waste will be stored within 6 metres of any fuel/fluid's storage without a fire wall in place.

2.2.2 The tanks are clearly marked showing the product within and their capacity. In addition to daily checks by staff for the tank's integrity, the tanks are also alarmed to ensure the operator notified in advance prior to the tanks being full.

2.3 Hot Works Procedure

2.3.1 Hot works and repairs will mainly take place as and when needed but always 6m from any combustible or flammable material. A site manager will watch over the area during the procedure and also monitor the area for a minimum of one hour after the hot works have taken place.

2.3.2 The site's hot works procedure permit to work example is show in Appendix III.

2.4 Smoking Policy

2.4.1 A designated smoking area is available on site as shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03. Any smoking on site including the use of e-cigarettes will be done in accordance with the operator's smoking policy which is available in the site office.

2.4.2 No smoking will take place within 6m of combustible or flammable material and all personnel on site who wish to smoke will be told to discard their cigarettes within a dedicated bin adjacent to the smoking shelter.

2.5 Mobile and fixed plant maintenance

2.5.1 All mobile and fixed plant on site including vehicles in the fleet are subject to annual manufacturer maintenance to ensure proper working order in the form of service contracts.

2.5.2 Site management will undertake or delegate additional preventative maintenance checks on a more frequent basis i.e. daily, before, during and 1 hour at the end of each working day using a checklist similar to that in Appendix II to ensure the following:

- Machinery is mechanically sound for use and no presence of black fumes or trailing liquids visible prior to use or following shutoff of plant/equipment.
- Mobile plant is stored in the out-of-hours plant storage area as shown on Drawing No SWAN/3345/03 following cessation of activities and external separation distances of 6m are observed between plant and any combustible or flammable material.
- No plant will be stored in the building out-of-hours
- Plant which is not in use for any extended period is stored at least 6 metres from combustible waste in the dedicated area on site.
- All plant and equipment vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers in the cab. Rubber strips are not considered appropriate as they are usually removed via uneven and bumpy ground.
- Dust from processing/treatment operations on site can settle throughout the working day onto processing plant, plant exhausts and engine parts so a fire-watch will be implemented after cessation of works and equipment powered down for 1 hour each day to remove any dust/fluff using brushes, hoses etc... Any build of dust/fluff will be removed from the equipment and deposited into a container to await removal from site and site management informed.

2.6 Site Security

2.6.1 The site has 3m high concrete walls around the site perimeters and 3m high steel, lockable gates to secure the access and egress as shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03, this ensures the site is fully sec

2.6.2 **Manned security** – During operational hours, there will always be members of staff on site to prevent intrusion and when the site is closed, it will be permanently manned by an on0-site security guard who will patrol the site at regular intervals (minimum three times over 12 hours) or sooner if the below CCTV is activated.

2.6.3 **CCTV system** - The site has an intruder alert system which covers all areas of the site and is installed by a suitable qualified electrical company called Elite Electrical and Security Ltd. The CCTV is fitted to ensure all of the site is visible with no blind spots present. The CCTV system installed is remotely accessible by up to three no. staff members of Gings Ltd (site management/on-call staff). The CCTV cameras are HIK-vision and installed with motion sensor lasers which are activated when the site is closed. Details of how the CCTV system will function are shown in Section 7.3 of this FPP.

2.6.4 The CCTV system is monitored during the working day as there are monitors in the site office providing coverage to all areas of the site which are continually reviewed by site management. If site management detect potential fire incidents i.e. smoke, flames etc.; any arson or staff negligence, site management will review the incident on foot.

2.6.5 In terms of when the site closed, site management, all of whom are on call have access to the CCTV system on mobile phones who can instantly pick up site coverage in the event of an incident/notification by the system. Site management would also review the CCTV footage every hour until approximately 11pm. During night time hours, the CCTV would alert site management and measures shown in Section 8 can commence. Alerts would be a phone call from the system.

2.6.6 The site security will be inspected daily and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within a suitable timescale. All

repairs will be noted on the site diary repaired as soon as practically possible. The checklist in Appendix II provides further information.

2.7 Electrical Faults or Damaged/Exposed Electrical Cables

2.7.1 All fixed wiring electrical cabling on site will be inspected daily by staff and serviced in accordance with Legislation (3/5 years) by fully qualified and certified electrical contractors to undertake both Planned Preventative Maintenance and Reactive Maintenance (under contract) of the following:

a) Fire detection & alarm system;
b) Emergency lighting;
c) Machinery checks / services (as per manufacturers' instructions).

2.7.2 In terms of portable appliance testing (PAT), this will be serviced every two years by qualified and certified electrical contractors.

2.7.3 Daily inspections of cabling, etc. will be undertaken and the daily Fire Checklist can be used as a reference. Any potential ignition sources from suspected electrical faults will be isolated and the appointed electrical contractors will be contacted immediately to rectify the situation. Where possible, staff will immediately remove any stored wastes from the vicinity of the fault area or cable traverse if safe to do so.

3 Waste acceptance procedures

3.1 General

3.1.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are in place at the site and are summarised below. The waste is delivered to the site via an existing access to the east and upon arrival all waste will undergo a visual inspection on arrival at site prior to progressing through to the weighbridge. Once the vehicle has passed the initial inspection, the vehicle will be directed to the weighbridge where the waste transfer documentation will be fully checked to ensure the waste matches the pre-acceptance information received.

3.1.2 Any wastes identified during the incoming waste inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted and removed/quarantined immediately to await safe removal from site. The EA will be contacted (where necessary) if the non-conforming waste discovered is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions or a potential risk of combustion.

3.2 Waste storage and treatment procedure

3.2.1 In summary the site will accept waste in mixed loads from HCI sources i.e. local builders, householders and other tradesman in the surrounding area and tip them in the main reception area in a large external tipping bay (**AREA 12**) and the waste is then subject to the following:

i) All waste tipped is spread on the floor so any non-conforming material i.e. pressurised vessels, hot loads, batteries (if any discovered) can be picked out and immediately quarantined either in the quarantine area or a skip (location may vary).
ii) Once the waste has passed inspection, the bulkier items i.e. mattresses, sofas etc.. will be removed by a grab and stored in **AREA 11** in an open fronted bay, any plasterboard identified in **AREA 7** will be handpicked and stored in one of the containers at **AREA 13**. Other items such as WEEE, hard plastics and PVC window frames will also be removed from this area and stored in **AREAS 13** or if the containers are full, transferred to one of

the external overflow bays (**AREAS 14 – 17**). Wood will be segregated and deposited into **AREA 10**.

iii) The non-recyclable, light refuse derive fuel (RDF) material will be removed by grab then bulked and stored in **AREA 8**, the remaining items comprising the mixed C&D material will be removed by grab and stored in **AREA 9** to await manual sorting to remove contaminants ensuring the material is suitable for screening and crushing. The waste in **AREA 9** will comprise mainly inert material and it is considered the risk of combustion would be very low.

iv) The waste in **AREA 8** comprises a temporary storage where waste is continually fed into a waste shredder which feeds into a trommel, the trommel discharges shredded waste <10mm fines into a bay below (**AREA 7B**) and the larger shredded material discharges into **AREA 7A** where it is removed off site for further recycling. The waste stored in the building will be a temporary measure and is transferred into the adjacent external storage bays (**AREAS 5** & **6**) where it is bulked and removed from site.

v) The mixed C&D material from **AREA 9** will then be transferred from this area into the crushing and screening area. The screened soils, aggregates and arising constituents will be stored in **AREAS 1 – 4** where they are bulked prior to being removed from the site.

3.2.2 The site will not store any hazardous waste on site unless non-conforming and for a temporary basis.

4 Managing waste storage to prevent self-combustion and the fire spreading

4.1 General

4.1.1 The site will store the following waste types shown in Section 9.1 of the FPP guidance:

- HIC Wastes comprising wood, paper/cardboard, plastic, plasterboard, and other mixed wastes

4.1.2 The site will comply with Section 9.1 of the EA's FPP guidance in terms of pile sizes guidance and reference should be made to Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03 which shows the indicative locations of the above wastes. The waste storage table in section 4.2 details the maximum pile sizes which the site will comply with when the relevant areas are not in operation. During operational hours the piles may appear larger due to the constant throughput and quick turnaround of wastes however the operator will minimise pile sizes and store waste materials in their largest form during all instances of out-of-hours as shown below

4.2 Waste storage table

4.2.1 The following table overleaf details the maximum pile sizes and duration for all wastes and other flammable/combustible material stored on site when the site is not operational. This ensures all piles are stored within Section 9.1 the FPP guidance and a minimum 1m freeboard is maintained outside of operational hours. The rows highlighted in green are considered to be non-combustible waste and will therefore not be subject to the storage and monitoring procedures shown in Sections 4.4 – 4.6.

Table 4.1 – Storage Table Details

Waste Storage Area Details - PILE SIZES BASED ON AREA OF STOCKPILE ON SITE PLAN NOT LENGTH X WIDTH													
Plan Ref	**Description**	**EWC code/s**	**Storage type**	**Containment**	**Height / width of firewall (m)**	**Max Width (m)**	**Max Length (m)**	**Height (m)**	**Max area (m2)**	**Conversion factor used**	**Volume (m3)**	**Tonnage (approx.)**	**Maximum storage durations**
AREAS 1 - 4	Bulky inert i.e. hardcore, stone including crushed material	19 12 12 (aggregates)	As above	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	54	<4 weeks
AREAS 1 - 4	<40mm screened (inert) fines soils, stones	19 12 12 (qualifying fines / screened soils) - received from AREA 9	Sorted (by screen)	Same as above	4 / 0.8	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	54	<4 weeks
AREAS 5 & 7A	>150mm light residual waste	19 12 12 (shredded waste sent as SRF)	Processed / shredded	Same as above	4 / 0.8	8	7	3	56	0.75	126	42	<5 days
AREAS 6 & 7B	<10mm light residual fines	19 12 12 (trommel fines)	Processed / shredded / trommel	Same as above	4 / 0.8	7	5	3	35	0.75	79	26	<5 days
AREA 8	>150mm light residual waste (pre-shred pile) - pile clear one hour before end of day	Mixture of 15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01 05, 15 01 09, 15 02 03, 19 12 01, 19 12 08, 19 12 10, 19 12 12, 20 01 01, 20 01 10, 20 01 11, 20 03 01	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area (unprocessed)	Same as above	N/A	15	13	4	135	0.333	180	59	<11 hours
AREA 9	Mixed C&D waste (95% inert)	15 01 07, 17 02 02, 17 06 04, 17 09 04, 19 12 05, 20 01 02 (inert waste only with minor constituents)	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area above (unprocessed)	Same as above	4 / 0.8	7.2	6	3	43.2	0.75	97	117	<5 days
AREA 10	Bulky waste i.e. mattresses	20 03 07	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area above (unprocessed)	Same as above	4 / 0.8	7.2	6	3	43.2	0.75	97	117	<5 days
AREA 11	Wood	17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area above (unprocessed)	Same as above	4 / 0.8	7.2	6	3	43.2	0.75	97	117	<72 hours
AREA 12	Waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Mixture of 17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Free-standing / unprocessed	Same as above	4 / 0.8	14	7	3	98	0.75	221	165	<72 hours
AREA 13	Sorted recyclables comprising wood, scrap metal, plasterboard, WEEE, uPVC, paper & card, plastic (loose >150mm) - pile based on each container size	02 01 04, 07 02 13, 12 01 05, 15 01 04, 17 02 03, 17 04 07, 17 08 02, 17 09 04, 19 12 04, 20 01 39, 19 12 01, 19 12 02, 19 12 03, 19 12 04, 19 12 05, 19 12 07 & 20 01 40	Hand sorted or pre-segregated	Sealed containers	N/A	6.2	2.44	2.62	15.128	1	40	40	<5 days
AREAS 13 - 17 + non-conforming containers	Non-ferrous metal, WEEE, tyres and batteries (non-conforming) (pile size based on per bay)	11 02 03, 11 02 06, 11 05 01, 11 05 02, 12 01 01, 12 01 03, 16 01 03, 16 02 14, 16 02 16, 16 06 04, 16 06 05, 17 04 01 - 17 04 07, 17 04 11, 19 12 03, 20 01 34, 20 01 36 & 20 01 40	Hand sorted	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	40 - 50	<72 hours
AREAS 14 - 17	Sorted recyclables comprising wood, scrap metal, plasterboard, WEEE, uPVC, paper & card, plastic (loose >150mm) - pile based on each bay size	03 01 04, 07 02 13, 12 01 05, 15 01 04, 17 02 03, 17 04 07, 17 08 02, 17 09 04, 19 12 04, 20 01 39 19 12 01, 19 12 02, 19 12 03, 19 12 04, 19 12 05, 19 12 07 & 20 01 40	Hand sorted or pre-segregated	Same as above	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	40 - 50	<72 hours	<5 days

4.3 Conversion factors

4.3.1 The following conversion factors for calculating waste pile sizes are set out below.

Table 4.2 – Conversion Factors

Conversion Factors
Conversion factors for waste piles are worked out using the following methods set out by the Environment Agency
The maximum length width pile is based on the largest dimension – the volume of the pile has been calculated using the area x height x relevant conversion factor
Conversion of 1 for materials stored within containers, area of storage in stackable containers and waste/bale stacks
Conversion of 0.75 for waste stored within a bay comprising volume of rectangle + pyramid
Conversion of 0.3333 for waste stored in a free-standing stockpile
All containers can be moved and are accessible from one side so a fire can be extinguished

4.4 Waste storage residence times

4.4.1 The site will ensure more than one contract is set up with destination sites who can take their recycled waste to prevent a backlog building up on site.

4.4.2 Each pile is inspected throughout the day by operational staff and in the event of a fire has suitable techniques shown in various sections of this FPP to ensure any fire could be extinguished within the limitations set out in the FPP guidance.

4.4.3 The waste material will be stored in its largest form for as long as practicably possible before treating and moving it off site. Currently no shredding of waste takes place so all material will be stored in its largest form. This FPP will BE updated if the operator decides to shred waste.

4.5 Free standing piles

4.5.1 The tables overleaf detail the combustible waste piles stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of the waste combusting. It must be noted **AREAS 1 – 4 & 9** are not included in the table as they are not combustible wastes.

4.5.2 The table below details the waste storage procedures free-standing waste piles.

Table 4.3 – Combustible waste storage table for waste stored free-standing piles or bays

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 8 >150mm light residual waste (pre-shred pile)	• This area contains mixed (RDF) municipal waste which has been segregated and from the tipping area (**AREA 12**). • The waste is a temporary area and continuously loaded into the adjacent shredder throughout the day. • The pile is cleared one hour before the site closes. • The pile is free-standing with 6m clearance around meaning it is easily accessible for firefighting purposes. • The pile is visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of fire. • Apart from the use of loading equipment, no other mechanical processing of waste takes place within 6m of this pile. • In addition to the above, the waste will be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and operatives checking CCTV on mobile devices. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their induction and regular (6 monthly) toolbox talk training.
AREA 12 Waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	• AREA 7 will act as the main waste reception / tipping area for mixed HCI waste. • Any large visible recyclables will be hand-picked or extracted using the mechanical grab and placed into one of relevant storage areas at the site (see Section 3.2. • In the event of non-conforming or reactive waste discovered, the waste will be immediately consigned to the quarantine area using the above plant or loaded back onto the delivery vehicle and removed off site. • Stock rotation – It is proposed the maximum duration of waste stored in this area would be 1-2 hours, however, there may be occasions where small amounts of waste stored over weekend periods in the event of breakdowns or staff shortages so a period of 72 hours has been provided. • As the stockpiles are dynamic, the process of tipping and excavating from the pile will be ongoing which will reduce the actual amount of time the piles will be stored prior to processing. • The pile is easily accessible for firefighting purposes as the building is open fronted. • The pile will be visually monitored continuously throughout the day by trained site operatives. The operatives have been trained via toolbox talks from site management in recognition of fire i.e. the early signs. • **No further storage or monitoring required.**
AREAS 10, 11 & 14 - 17 Sorted recyclable waste	• These wastes comprise recyclable storage bays which are either accepted into the site source segregated or have been segregated from the reception and sorting bays. • The waste stored in these bays will have not undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste. • The waste in these stockpiles will be tipped at right hand side of the stockpile and extracted from the left in an anti-clockwise formation ensuring the first in first out principle will applies. The stockpiles are therefore dynamic and, given the material throughput of the site, waste will not be stored in these piles for longer than 5 working, which is usually a worst-case scenario in the event of a breakdown or plant malfunctions. • All wastes stored in these areas are within concrete firewall bays. • The piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of fire.

	• Apart from the use of loading equipment no other mechanical processing of waste takes place within 6m of waste piles. • A full deep clean of the area will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there are no contrary items of waste which have been stored longer than necessary. • In addition to the above, the waste will be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and operatives checking CCTV on mobile devices. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their induction and regular (6 monthly) toolbox talk training.

4.6 Storage of processed wastes (shredded)

4.6.1 The table below details the waste storage procedures for shredded waste material.

Table 4.4 - Combustible waste storage table for processed wastes

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREAS 5 - 7 >150 mm light residual shredded waste AREA 5 <10 mm light residual shredded & trommel fines	• **AREAS 5 & 7A** comprise shredded light residual waste and **AREAS 6 & 7B** comprise the fines from the trommel. **AREAS 7A & 7B** are stored temporarily inside the building and then transferred to external bulking bays (**AREAS 5 & 6**) to await easier removal off site. • The waste is stored within concrete storage bays with access from the front of the pile for monitoring and also removal of material. • The waste is not stored longer than 5 working days in this area, this timescale is based on a worst-case scenario in the event of breakdown, closure of destination sites, staff shortage etc,.,. In reality, the suite would not look to store waste in these piles longer than 24 hours. It is proposed to continually move this material daily complying with the first-in, first out principle by tipping to one side of the pile and removing from the other. • The piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of fire. • Apart from the use of loading equipment, no other mechanical processing of waste takes place within 6m of this pile. • A full deep clean of this area will take place of these areas every 12 weeks to ensure no contrary items of waste are stored here longer than necessary. • In terms of **AREAS 5 -6**, the waste in these areas will be monitored by thermal cameras and a temperature probe and if a temperature of 65^0C, the pile will be doused, turned and manoeuvred to the quarantine area. The waste will only be deposited back into the bay once the temperature is below 50^0C. • In addition to the above, the waste will be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and operatives checking CCTV on mobile devices. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their induction and regular (6 monthly) toolbox talk training.

4.7 Waste stored in baled form

4.7.1 The site does not currently store any baled waste, however, if the site decides to bale any material, this FPP will be updated.

4.8 Waste stored in containers

4.8.1 The table below details the waste types which are stored in containers at the site.

Table 4.5 - Combustible waste storage table for waste stored in containers

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 13 Sorted waste containers	• All containers are stored on the ground and replaced by empty containers once removed off site. • The waste in containers has been sorted so unlikely to contain any hot loads or incompatible waste which could lead to a spark or overheating causing a fire. • The containers will be removed from site within 5-days or sooner if full. • The containers are accessible from at least on side and from the top in the event of a fire occurring in the skip to allow access for firefighting. • The waste will not exceed the height of the containers. • In the event of a fire breaking out in the containers, all can be dragged into the quarantine area by mobile plant to reduce the spread i.e. to another skip or adjacent waste piles. • Waste can be visually monitored 24/7 throughout the day by site operatives and CCTV. In addition to the CCTV, the waste will be visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives. • In terms of moving the waste in a fire incident, site management or the FRS will decide on the best course of action from a practical and safety point of view.

4.9 Fire walls and bays

4.9.1 There are two different sets of firewalls used which:

- Reduce the need for 6m separation distances between different waste piles; and
- Reduce the need to provide a 6m separation from the waste and permit or site boundary.

4.9.2 The table overleaf details the type of wall and demonstrates their properties to:

a) resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming); and,
b) have a fire resistance period of at least 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated and to enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.

Table 4.6 – Fire wall details and specifications

Firewall type	Width	Site location / use	Specification
Concrete panels	0.3m	External	Concrete panels - Class A1 in accordance with Clause 4.3 4.4 of EN:13369 - >120 minutes
Concrete interlocking (legio) blocks	0.8	External	Concrete blocks - Class A1 in accordance with Clause 4.3 4.4 of EN:13369 - >120 minutes

4.9.3 The above walls are checked throughout the day by staff via daily inspections if any gaps or damage to the walls are present which could compromise their integrity, the walls will be repaired and sealed as soon as practically possible.

4.9.4 For waste which is stored in and against walls, a suitable freeboard will be visually monitored throughout the day by operational staff who are loading/removing waste to/from the bay to ensure waste stockpiles don't exceed the freeboard height of the bay. The stockpile will be reduced immediately i.e. by moving wastes to quarantine area if a freeboard cannot be maintained. In the event of breakdowns, the operator will divert waste material to an alternative site until the freeboard is maintained. It is not possible to scientifically calculate the flame height as each waste pile is different

and could contain a number of different sizes/grades of waste leading to a lesser or greater flame height.

4.10 External heating from hot weather

4.10.1 It is considered that external waste will not be at risk from over-heating as the only combustible waste stored externally will be sorted waste in bays and as waste in each bay will be subject to continual movement and monitoring, the waste will not be stored for a period where it could combust from exposure to sunlight.

4.10.2 To further reduce the risk of self-combustion:

- Any rags will be stored in sealed containers inside the building out of direct sunlight to prevent self-ignition and stored away from heat sources, these containers are monitored throughout the day for heat build-up.
- no hot works or cutting take place in external areas of the site near combustible waste piles.
- All fuels and fluid storage are shaded from direct sunlight due to their position in the workshop.

4.10.3 Due to the volume, type and duration of other wastes stored at the site, it is considered that exposure from sunlight will not lead to the waste combusting.

4.11 Stock rotation and seasonal variations

4.11.1 Details of stock rotation are clearly shown in Sections 4.5– 4.7 for all wastes which are stored and processed on site.

4.11.2 In the event of destination site closures or seasonal demands for wastes leading to a longer storage duration, the operator can divert incoming waste and send stored waste to alternative site's using the EAs public register for alternative sites who could take this material or they would contact the destination sites where waste from the site will be sent.

4.11.3 The operational outputs and residues produced by the site and the disposal or recovery routes are detailed as follows which the operator has outlets for:

a) Brick/rubble - for crushing to produce 6F2 aggregate or similar product
b) Some materials will not be recovered after processing (or will not be fit for use at recovery sites) such as clays and some soils. These materials may be disposed at suitably permitted site.
c) Inert fines – sent to permitted site for washing
d) Shredded fines – sent to permitted site for incineration
e) Soils - sent to permitted site for washing
f) Metals – metals removed from the overband magnet will be taken to a suitably permitted site for further recovery.
g) Rejected material will be removed from site as detailed in Section 2.6.
h) Wood – Used for biomass or animal bedding
i) Paper/cardboard and plastic – Sent to paper/plastic recycler for further treatment
j) Waste unsuitable for processing will be sent to a suitably permitted site.

4.11.4 The list of outlets has not been provided due to confidentiality purposes however the contracts will range from weekly – monthly depending on seasonal variations and demand for material.

4.12 **Wind**

4.12.1 As can be seen from Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03, the vast majority of wastes are stored internally or externally within concrete bays (with a minimum 1.0m freeboard), and a sheltered from the wind.

4.12.2 In the event of a fire, the largest stockpiles (i.e. **AREA 12**) will be reduced in height using mobile plant if it is safe to do so.

4.12.3 In the event large quantities of fire water are used, impermeable areas are sealed and all water will pool to the south of the site in the direction of the underground storage tanks.

5 Site inspection programme

5.1 Daily checks

5.1.1 Site management are responsible for carrying out daily site walks for checking drainage systems, security measures and waste storage areas. Site management can reference the Fire Checklist shown in Appendix II. The site also carries out weekly inspections for firefighting equipment to ensure they are fit for purpose.

5.1.2 Carrying out the above checks daily will keep the levels of dust, fibre, paper and other loose combustible materials, which could aid in the acceleration of a fire, on site surfaces to a minimum and ensure all containment of wastes on site are functioning effectively in accordance with the storage limitations provided in the table on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03.

5.2 Staff training

5.2.1 Operational staff are subject to site inductions which includes basic fire emergency procedures. Site management are suitably trained to carry out these inductions.

5.2.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 6 months to test that the plan works. The first test will take place within one month of the agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the operator's EMS. The Fire Checklist and training form in this FPP may also be used during the drill.

5.3 Toolbox talks

5.3.1 All operational staff on site have received fire awareness training / toolbox talks off trained staff i.e. the operations, site or technically competence manager on their staff induction to detect early signs of fire and to minimise the chance of a fire breaking out in order to meet the three objectives.

6 Quarantine Area

6.1.1 In accordance with the EA's FPP guidance an area of the site has been designated as the quarantine area as shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03 which is accessible at all times. This area also allows for a 6-metre buffer from the site perimeter and other stored waste or materials on site.

6.1.2 It is considered the largest waste pile/area on site is **AREA 12** and if the area was full would have a volume of approximately <225^3 of waste material. The quarantine area proposed has an area of 125m^2 and a volume capacity of <125m^3 (if wastes are piled 3m high using 0.333 conversion factor) which is capable of holding more than 50% of the waste in this stockpile.

6.1.3 Waste would be moved to the quarantine area using mobile plant available at the site i.e. telehandlers. The out-of-hours storage locations for mobile plant is shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03.

6.1.4 In the event of a fire, the quarantine area will be used to either isolate wastes which are smouldering to allow safe dissipation of heat without placing other areas on site at risk of ignition; or, to remove any wastes stored in piles/containers near any material affected by a fire to prevent fire spreading to adjacent piles.

6.1.5 Waste will only be moved to the quarantine area if safe to do so following judgement by site management co-ordinating the fire response procedure or the FRS.

7 Detecting Fires & Response Procedures

7.1 Fire detection procedure (manual)

7.1.1 If a fire is detected or suspected by a member of staff during operational hours, the relevant person will conduct the following procedure report to site management:

a) Raise the fire alarm (if not already done by another staff member) or sound fire alarms/communicate via radio or ring out-of-hours key holders. **Timescale for this will be upon detection i.e. seconds**

b) Assess the intensity and scale of the fire and make a judgment as to whether the fire can be managed without the requirement for assistance from the emergency services i.e. using the hose or fire extinguishers. **This process should take less than 60 seconds. If fire requires further assistance, a call will be logged to the FRS then the procedures in 8.1 followed.**

c) Initiate evacuation of staff and visitors on site to the meeting point and instruct delegated person(s) to conduct a roll-call to ensure all site users are accounted for. **Timescale variable depending on staff on site – estimated within 5 minutes.**

d) If viable and safe, instruct necessary site staff to commence extinguishment. **Timescale variable depending on size of fire, suppression can be within minutes if safe to do so.**

7.2 Automated/out-of-hours detection

7.2.1 Due to staff being present on site during operational hours and manned security when the site is closed, it is considered that the need for an automated detection system including monitoring by a third party is not required.

7.2.2 In terms of the CCTV, this spans to all areas of the site and comprises HIK Vision (industry specialists in video security systems) which was installed and is maintained annually by a Elite Fore & Security Ltd who benefit from ECA standards meaning the design, installation and maintenance of the CCTV system is covered by a suitably

accredited third-party certification scheme. The electrical company can also carry out any repairs within a 24-hour period.

7.2.3 During operating hours, all cameras are visible from the site office ensuring site management can check for any incidents and during out-of-hours, the motion detection cameras will detect any sudden movements such as animals, falling debris/waste, intruders. Although not specifically designed for detecting fires, the system due to how it functions would likely pick up flames so if a fire were to occur out-of-hours, the operator would be provided with a call or alert on their mobile device which would detect the incident and then conduct the following procedures shown in Section 8.1.

7.2.4 When the site is closed, the security guard will walk the entire suite at least three times during a 12-hour shift to monitor any incidents on site, this would also be to monitor combustible waste piles. In terms of operating hours, site management will complete monitoring at regular intervals when the site is in operation i.e. once per day and before the site closes.

7.2.5 The intruder alert cameras link to three on-call members of staff, the two directors and the office manager all who can be at the site within 5-10 minutes of an alert to commence procedures shown in Section 8. The two directors will be fully trained to operate mobile plant/move waste piles and commence manual suppression whilst awaiting advice from the FRS and EA. Contact information for the three on call members of staff are shown in the Site Information & Key Contacts List in pre-pages vi of this FPP.

8 Fire response procedures

8.1 Response procedure

8.1.1 Further to the measures detailed in Section 7, the following procedure would apply in the event of an incident:

a) Call the Fire Response Service (FRS) immediately using 999.
b) Call the EA's Emergency Contact Number.
c) Competent person to ensure suitably trained employee initiates the three penstock valves in the site's surface water drainage system shown on t Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03.
d) Prior to the FRS arriving, inform all neighbouring premises likely to be affected as a result of the fire in terms of potential road closures, smoke inhalation and action to be taken i.e. **stay indoors** (see Section 8.3).
e) If not previously informed, senior management of the company will be informed at this point of the details, nature and extent of the fire and whether assistance from staff from other depots is required.
f) Ensure access routes are clear (see Section 8.2).
g) If safe to do so, site management will inspect the location of the fire, to identify immediate risks to surrounding premises and the FRS.
h) Ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive.
i) Ensure relevant site staff are standing by in a safe location to deploy additional surface water protection equipment where required under the direction of the FRS when they arrive (booms, etc.).
j) Site management will identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive on site and will provide them with a copy of this document and update them with relevant information in terms of fire location, possible reason, waste on fire and projected impact which will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.
k) Implement pollution control measures) if safe to do so.

8.1.2 In the event of site management being absent from site, the operator will ensure the TCM or a suitably competent deputy is available during operating hours to take command of an incident should one occur.

8.2 Access for emergency services

8.2.1 The site has clear access points for the emergency services as shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03. The nearest fire station is Newton-le-Willows Fire Station, situated 1.5 miles away on Borren Road and the anticipated response time following a call to the FRS is for them to be on site within <10 minutes. The out-of-hours contact for the site will be situated on the site notice board at the entrance. There are also six other fire stations located within a 10km radius of the site.

8.2.2 The width of the surrounding roads and gateway exceeds the minimum required by the FRS which is 3.7m. Site management will also ensure the 3.7m access routes are maintained throughout the working day and before cessation of works during site inspections.

8.3 Notifying receptors

8.3.1 The contact numbers of key sensitive receptors identified within 1km of the site who could be directly affected in the event of a fire along with the Receptor Plan will be stored within the site office. The numbers/contacts are also shown in the pre-pages of this FPP. Other numbers may be added to this list or existing numbers changed throughout the lifetime of this FPP.

8.3.2 As it isn’t feasible for a contact number to be provided for every individual residential receptor and individual business within 1km, the most sensitive receptors and closest business receptors have been included within the table overleaf. it is considered these receptors could pass on the incident to adjacent premises who contact information hasn’t been provided in this FPP.

8.3.3 Following discussions with Lancashire County Council, they have advised that once Emergency Services arrive on site i.e. FRS, Police, the lead authority (usually the Police) will co-ordinate a systematic approach to ensure all the relevant sensitive receptors within 1,000m are notified. This will involve via telephone calls, personal visits (knocking on doors) and or using a load speaker while driving around the associated catchment. In addition to this, the Emergency Services would also publicise the fire on their Social Media outlets and contact local news websites, radios who can also provide updates on the incident. The Council will not commit in providing written communication to demonstrate their approach as it would depend on the type/size of fire as they have numerous approaches.

8.3.4 The police with the assistance of ECSS and any other attending authority will ensure all relevant properties are informed of the fire event and given clear instructions of the actions they need to take.

8.4 Control of Combustion Products

8.4.1 Combustion products likely to be associated with the waste stored at the site include PAHs, dioxins and particulate matter including black smoke from general mixed waste and scrap metal. The receptors will be advised of this during notification.

8.4.2 The release of combustion products may be controlled by the low size of waste piles at the site and the swift removal of burning wastes to the quarantine area (thus reducing spread of fire and reducing the amount of combustion products created).

9 Suppressing fires & firefighting techniques

9.1 Site-wide suppression

9.1.1 The site has the following on site suppression measures which are indicatively shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03:

i) Hose reels strategically placed providing coverage to areas storing combustible and flammable materials.
ii) Mixture of water, foam, powder and CO_2 fire extinguishers located in close proximity to waste piles.
iii) 1,500 litre water bowser and water cannon (used primarily for dust suppression)
iv) 1 no. dust cannon with atomising jets (2,000 litres)
v) Two no. 30,000 litre first strike water tanks

9.1.2 During normal operational hours, there are at numerous members of staff who are fully trained in using mobile plant to assist with firefighting which would include suppression using the above and isolating waste at risk of combusting using mobile plant as shown below.

9.1.3 In addition to the above:

- Out-of-hours plant storage (shovels and forklifts) to isolate waste at risk of combusting in the event of a fire.
- Direct access into the building and all waste piles for external suppression from the FRS (if required).
- All waste piles stored internally are below the limits shown within the FPP guidance in terms of size and duration reducing the size of a fire.
- All staff working on site can operate the hoses and extinguishers.

9.1.4 Mobile plant i.e. shovels, excavators, forklifts will be used to move unburned material to the quarantine area and away from waste that is on fire to prevent it from spreading.

The waste on fire which will have been separated will be quenched using suppression by staff or the FRS. The waste will be kept here until the fire has been extinguished.

9.1.5 All of the plant above can be used to move waste burning, or near burning waste. The above plant comprises modern plant with fully enclosed cabs as well as fire and heat resistant hydraulic systems. The mobile plant also has fire extinguishers situated in their cabs.

9.1.6 The site could also fill a sealed skip with water and load burning waste into it. Access routes into and out of buildings including out-of-hours plant storage is clearly shown on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03.

10 Water supplies

10.1 General

10.1.1 Section 16 of the EA's FPP mentions the site should have enough water available for firefighting to take place and to manage a worst-case scenario. A worst-case scenario would be the largest waste pile catching fire. As the site has reduced stockpiles since the previous fires, it is considered that a fire would not spread into adjacent piles due to the measures implemented throughout site which are documented in this FPP.

10.1.2 The largest combustible waste pile on site equates to <225m^3 (**AREA 12**) and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 270,180 litres (270m^3) of water requiring a flow of approximately 1,501 litres per minute based on the calculation provided in the table below.

Table 10.1 - Water supply calculations (Largest Stockpile)

Maximum pile volume in m^3	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on/off site in litres
225	225 x 6.67 = 1,501	1,501 x 180	270,180 (270m^3)

10.2 On-site water supply

10.2.1 The site will have access to on-site hoses which connect to the mains water supply which can be used for dousing any hot loads i.e. in the quarantine area or for any small fires which could break out. There will also be a 1,500-litre water bowser which can be re-filled using the hose. A standard hose will have a flow of approximately 30/40 l/m in connected to a high-pressure washer.

10.2.2 There is also access to several fire extinguishers which are strategically placed around the site.

10.3 External suppression - Fire Hydrants

10.3.1 In consultation with the FRS, the nearest hydrant situated 350m to the north-west of the site access on Swan Road. The FRS have confirmed the hydrant would be suitable and discussion are shown in Appendix IV of this document. During a telephone conversation prior to email correspondence, the FRS mentioned it would take approximately 30 minutes to establish a water supply to the site. The FRS also mentioned about discussing with United Utilities (UU) about installing a hydrant closer to the site, an application for this has been submitted to UU and if successful, this FPP will be updated. This would cut the water supply to the site by approximately 20 minutes which is key in an incident.

10.3.2 Contact was made with both the FRS and United Utilities and both are unable to provide a flow rate for the hydrant on and off-site therefore the following guidance extracted from The Local Government Association (LGA) / Water UK National Guidance Document details the following flow rates which should be considered for this site are housing which is shown in the next section.

10.3.3 In order that an adequate supply of water is available for use by the Fire and Rescue Authority in case of fire it is recommended that the water supply infrastructure to any industrial estate is as follows with the mains network on site being normally at least 150 mm nominal diameter is 20 - 35 l/s. Therefore, the flow rate of the hydrant) should be minimum 1,200 l/m (based on 20 l/s) or maximum 2,100 l/m (based on 35 l/s), the average od which exceeds the required 1,501 l/m based on Section 10.1.2.

10.4 Other suppression methods

10.4.1 There will also be approximately 2,000 – 3,000 tonne of non-combustible inert material comprising soils and aggregates. With the mobile plant available, this material can be accessed easily, collected by a grab and dropped on the fire from height to starve it of oxygen thus reducing the flames and heat of the fire. If this method was used and considered safe, the material would be tested and disposed of at a suitably permitted site.

10.5 Site-wide suppression (including covered area)

10.5.1 **ALTERNATIVE MEASURES** - It is not proposed to install an automated fire suppression system inside the waste transfer building as it is open fronted and only storing limited amounts of combustible waste.

11 Managing Fire Water

11.1 Drainage

11.1.1 The site benefits from an impermeable concrete surfaced yard area which is surrounded by 3m high concrete panel walls to the exteriors. There walls have been fixed below the height of the concrete floor ensuring the site is sealed preventing runoff. All surface water generated on site drains into a series of gullies/catchment pits then into two no. 40,000 underground sealed storage tanks. The tanks are monitored weekly or daily in periods of high rainfall and a company is called to empty the tank when it is 80% capacity.

11.1.2 Based on the above, it is considered the site is suitably sealed to prevent any contaminated water escaping off site.

11.2 Containment of Fire Water

11.2.1 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest pile on site would require containment for litres 270m^3 of water in accordance with the FPP guidance as demonstrated in the table below.

Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation for External yard

Volume of Water (m^3)	Containment Area (m^2)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
270	3,881 (see location of site surface water drainage capture location on Drawing No. SWAN/3345/03)	270 /3881= 0.07m^3	>0.07m^3 (3m high concrete fire walls)

11.2.2 The only area of site which isn't sealed is the site access, however, as the site falls to the south which is the opposite direction of the south, it is considered any fire water would pool towards the south of the site and by gravity, not escape through the site access.

11.3 Removal of fire water

11.3.1 Upon successfully extinguishing a fire all standing fire water would be pumped using a hired-in vacuum tanker and deposited to a suitably permitted site.

11.4 Control of Combustion Products & POPS

11.4.1 Combustion products likely to be associated with the waste stored at the site include fire water containing hazardous residues, oxides of carbon, nitrogen and particulate matter including white smoke (mixed waste). Additional combustion products may also include PAHs, dioxins and particulate matter including black smoke from plastics and other wastes.

11.4.2 The release of combustion products may be controlled by the low size of waste piles at the site and the swift removal of burning wastes to the quarantine area (thus reducing spread of fire and reducing the amount of combustion products created). In terms of firewater, the measures detailed in section 11.2 detail how no hazardous firewater would be released off site in a manner which would cause harm to the environment or human health. All firewater would be contained and tankered off site.

11.4.3 The firewater and FRS would be notified so advise the fire water and smouldering waste may contain POPs to ensure it is correctly handled and disposed of.

12 After an incident

12.1 Contingency Planning

12.1.1 In the event of a fire the site will cease accepting waste. All customers who wish to deliver wastes during a fire will be notified by site admin staff and any who arrive without prior notification will be turned away. If urgent, deliveries will be directed to an alternative waste facility in the borough; details of which can be found on the EA's public register.

12.1.2 No waste will be accepted on site until the post-fire site recovery procedures outlined in the section below have been fully implemented and the site is authorised to re-open for trade and waste acceptance.

12.2 General recovery procedure

12.2.1 When the fire has been successfully dealt with the following actions will take place:

a) All fires will be reported to the EA on the working day that they occur including all steps taken by site staff, management and/or emergency services to deal with the fire.
b) Removal of burnt material to a suitably permitted site.
c) Investigation into the cause of the fire, to ensure it does not reoccur.
d) A review of the FPP and EMS, associated amendments will be implemented.
e) Review of any additional training requirements for site personnel as a result of the incident.
f) All fire extinguishers used to tackle the fire will be serviced and replaced after use.

12.2.2 In addition to the abovementioned procedures, the sections below outline specific procedures following a fire.

12.3 Site decontamination

12.3.1 Surface water on site will be cleared using the following method:

a) Using a tanker/sucker, all standing fire water should be sucked up and taken off site or stored in a tank/bowser prior to removal off site.
b) Using all available resources, manually clean the site surface and removing the debris to the pile of fire damaged waste for removal to landfill or permitted site.
c) Using a road sweeper, sweep the yard (damp as required using the bowser) until all ash and clinker has been removed.
d) All debris has now been isolated and all contaminated water holding areas have been cleaned and emptied.
e) Wash the yard down in entirety using clean water or allow a reasonably heavy rain shower to wash the yard down.
f) It is at this stage that site management should decide whether to repeat areas of the clean-up.

12.3.2 If the clean-up operation has been deemed complete and the site is deemed suitable for accepting waste, the site will ensure the following:

a) Account for all consumables that have been used in the fire and re-order / replace immediately.
b) Restack, and re-locate all items used for the surface water protection during the fire to their storage locations ready for future deployment.
c) Check monthly that items are still present and correct and still serviceable for use in an emergency.

12.3.3 The operator will liaise with the EA throughout the event ensuring they are satisfied with the clean-up programme and notify the operator when the site can begin accepting waste again onto site.

12.3.4 Due to the nature of the site's customers, there are no regular waste contracts which need to be dealt with if the site is closed for a period due to any incidents.

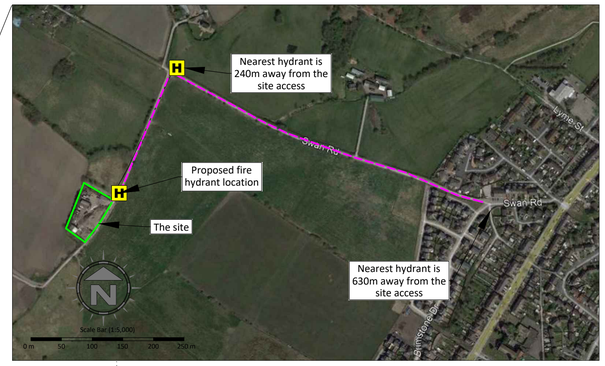
12.4 Post fire site recovery

12.4.1 If a recovery procedure is required, the operator would instigate the following procedures:

a) Remove damaged material to a permitted facility that can deal with it legally.
b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
c) Assist the FRS with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.
d) Review the FPP procedures and improve upon those which were found deficient.
e) Review training requirements for staff.
f) Assess whether further preventative measure could be implemented.
g) Ensure all fire equipment, where used, is replenished.
h) Remove fire water to a permitted facility for disposal.

Appendix I

Drawings



NOTES

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	29.02.24	CP	Initial drawing

Key:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Non-waste fuel, fluids, gas and cylinder storage
- Temporary storage/sorting areas
- Non-waste storage areas
- Concreted areas
- Waste recycling / storage buildings (impermeable concrete floor)
- Office/welfare
- Out-of-hours plant storage
- 300mm thick solid concrete wall
- Quarantine area
- Fire fighting equipment / extinguishers (indicative locations)
- Fire alarms (indicative location)
- Spill kits (indicative location)
- Plant shut off
- Hose reel
- Mains water
- Designated smoking area
- Access route for emergency services
- Fire hydrants
- Fire assembly points
- Pan, tilt and zone cameras with 360° 50m coverage
- Gully
- Surface water fall direction
- Contaminated drainage

Waste Storage Area Details - PILE SIZES BASED ON AREA OF STOCKPILE ON SITE PLAN NOT LENGTH X WIDTH

Plan Ref	Description	EWC code/s	Storage type	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Height (m)	Max area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Volume (m3)	Tonnage (approx.)	Maximum storage durations
AREAS 1 - 4	Bulky inert i.e. hardcore, stone including crushed material	19 12 12 (aggregates)	As above	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	54	<4 weeks
AREAS 1 - 4	<40mm screened (inert) fines soils, stones	19 12 12 (qualifying fines / screened soils) - received from AREA 9	Sorted (by screen)	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	54	<4 weeks
AREAS 5 & 7A	>150mm light residual waste	19 12 12 (shredded waste sent as SRF)	Processed / shredded	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	8	7	3	56	0.75	126	42	<5 days
AREAS 6 & 7B	<10mm light residual fines	19 12 12 (trommel fines)	Processed / shredded / trommel	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	7	5	3	35	0.75	79	26	<5 days
AREA 8	>150mm light residual waste (pre-shred pile) - pile clear one hour before end of day	Mixture of 15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01 05, 15 01 09, 15 02 03, 19 12 01, 19 12 08, 19 12 10, 19 12 12, 20 01 01, 20 01 10, 20 01 11, 20 03 01	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area (unprocessed)	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	N/A	15	12	4	135	0.333	180	59	<11 hours
AREA 9	Mixed C&D waste (95% inert)	15 01 07, 17 02 02, 17 06 04, 17 09 04, 19 12 05, 20 01 02 (inert waste only with minor constituents)	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area above (unprocessed)	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	7.2	6	3	43.2	0.75	97	117	<5 days
AREA 10	Bulky waste i.e. mattresses	20 03 07	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area above (unprocessed)	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	7.2	6	3	43.2	0.75	97	117	<5 days
AREA 11	Wood	17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38	Hand sorted or by grab arising from tipping area above (unprocessed)	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	7.2	6	3	43.2	0.75	97	117	<72 hours
AREA 12	Waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Mixture of 17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Free-standing / unprocessed	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	14	7	3	98	0.75	221	165	<72 hours
AREA 13	Sorted recyclables comprising wood, scrap metal, plasterboard, WEEE, uPVC, paper & card, plastic (loose >150mm) - pile based on each container size	02 01 04, 07 02 13, 12 01 05, 15 01 04, 17 02 03, 17 04 07, 17 08 02, 17 09 04, 19 12 04, 20 01 39 19 12 01, 19 12 02, 19 12 03, 19 12 04, 19 12 05, 19 12 07 & 20 01 40	Hand sorted or pre-segregated	Sealed containers	N/A	6.2	2.44	2.62	15.128	1	40	40	<5 days
AREAS 13 - 17 + non-conforming containers	Non-ferrous metal, WEEE, tyres and batteries (non-conforming) (pile size based on per bay)	11 02 03, 11 02 06, 11 05 01, 11 05 02, 12 01 01, 12 01 03, 16 01 03, 16 02 14, 16 02 16, 16 06 04, 16 06 05, 17 04 01 - 17 04 07, 17 04 11, 19 12 03, 20 01 34, 20 01 36 & 20 01 40	Hand sorted	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	4 / 0.8	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	40 - 50	<72 hours
AREAS 14 - 17	Sorted recyclables comprising wood, scrap metal, plasterboard, WEEE, uPVC, paper & card, plastic (loose >150mm) - pile based on each bay size	03 01 04, 07 02 13, 12 01 05, 15 01 04, 17 02 03, 17 04 07, 17 08 02, 17 09 04, 19 12 04, 20 01 39 19 12 01, 19 12 02, 19 12 03, 19 12 04, 19 12 05, 19 12 07 & 20 01 40	Hand sorted or pre-segregated	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete interlocking block storage bay	5	4	3	20	0.75	45	40 - 50	<72 hours	<5 days

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants

DRAWING TITLE
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT
Gings Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
2, Old Swan Road, Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside WA12 9YU

SCALE @ A1	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:200	3345	003

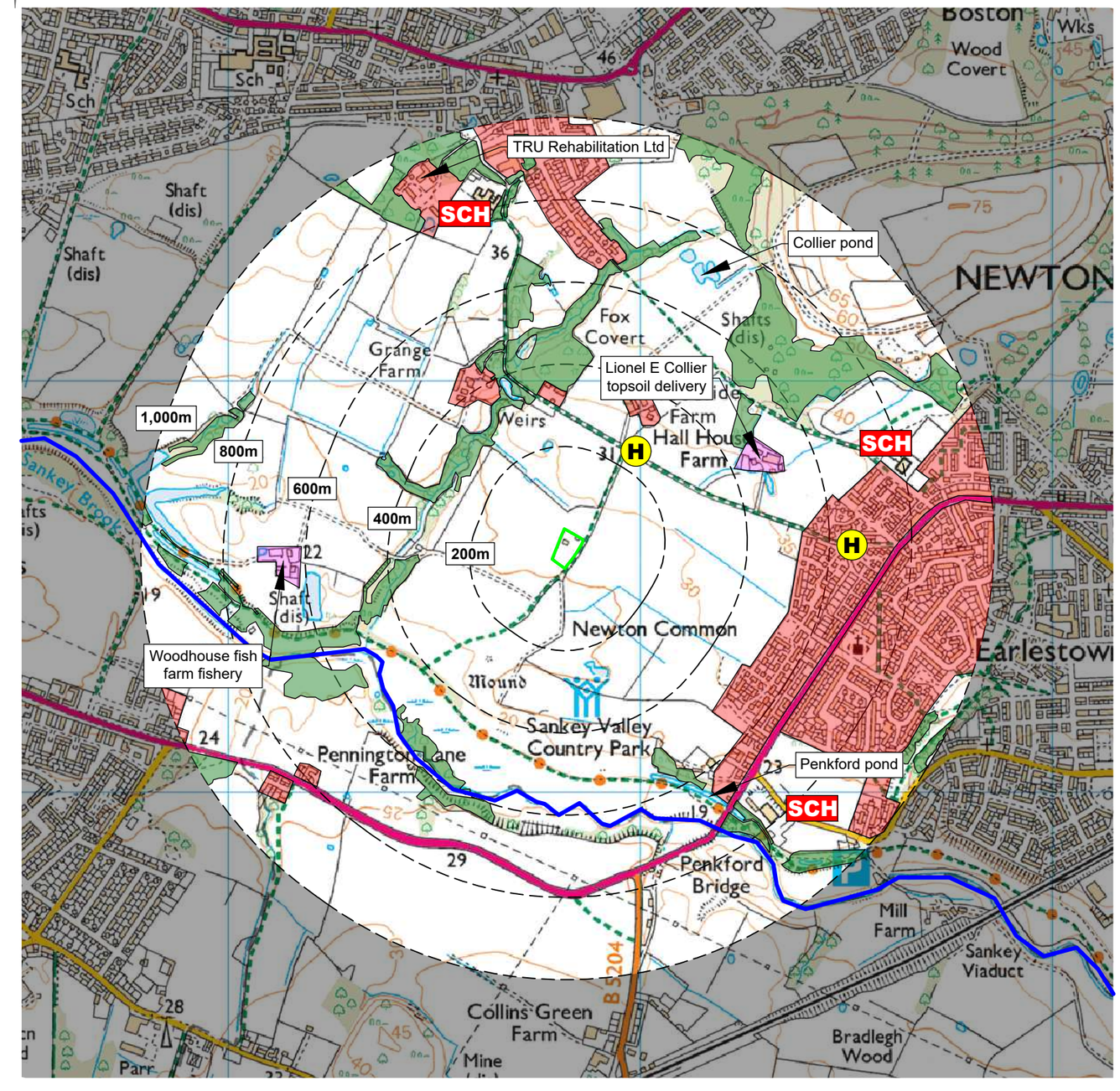
DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
SWAN/3345/03	-	Issued

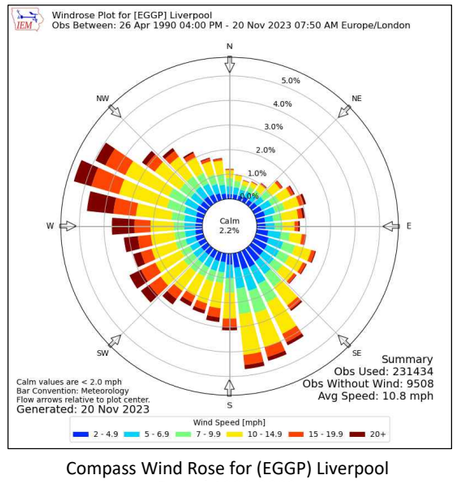
DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
CP	--	29.02.24

Lime House, Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ
t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main River
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- School
- Woodland areas
- Priority habitat inventory (deciduous woodland)





Compass Wind Rose for (EGGP) Liverpool
Period 1990-2023
- source: Iowa State University

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 km 500 m 1 km

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	29.02.24	CP	Initial drawing

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants

DRAWING TITLE
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT
Gings Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
Old Swan Road, Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside WA12 9YU

SCALE @ A3	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:12,500	3345	003

DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
SWAN/3345/04	-	Issued

DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
CP	--	29.02.24

Lime House, Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ
t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

GINGS LTD
SITE INSPECTION FORM (DAILY INSPECTIONS) – GINGS/RF/4

WEEK STARTING								
TYPE OF INSPECTION		**DAY**						
		M	**T**	**W**	**T**	**F**	**S**	**S**
FIRE EXITS, ESCAPE ROUTES AND CALL POINTS FREE FROM STORAGE OF WASTES/CONTAINERS								
SITE ENTRANCE/NOTICE BOARD								
SECURITY - GATES								
SECURITY - FENCING								
SITE ROADS (CLEAR FROM HAZARDS)								
IMPERMEABLE CONCRETE AREAS (INTEGRITY)								
INTERCEPTOR								
FUEL STORAGE AREAS								
BAY WALLS (STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY)								
FIRE BREAKS IMPLEMENTED (WHERE NECESSARY)								
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	MIXED WASTE							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	CONTAINERS/SKIPS/BAYS							
STORAGE LIMITS	OTHER WASTE							
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES (AWAY FROM POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES)								
REJECTED WASTE TYPES / STORAGE								
NOISE LEVELS								
FIRES (ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED)								
QUARANTINE AREA CLEAR OF WASTE								
NO SMOKING SIGNS IN PLACE								
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT								
PLANT/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKS								
HOT EXHAUSTS FIRE WATCH (DUST/FLUFF CLEANED REMOVED)								
OFFICE/WELFARE FIRE RISKS CHECKED								
LITTER								
DUST								
ODOUR								
VERMIN								
RECORDS								
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED								
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)								
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY								

NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
Sheet		***of***	

GINGS LTD
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

CHECKED BY	**POSITION**
DATE	**DATE OF LAST CHECKLIST**

	EQUIPMENT ITEM					
OFFICIAL MAINTENANCE CHECK REQUIRED (Y/N)						
IF NO, DATE OF LAST CHECK						
IF YES, DATE OF NEXT CHECK						
IS ITEM IN CORRECT WORKING ORDER						
LEAKAGES OF OIL/DIESEL ON MOBILE PLANT / VEHICLES						
IF NO, WHAT REPAIRS ARE REQUIRED (USE SEPARATE SHEET IF REQUIRED)						
WERE REPAIRS DETAILED ON THE LAST CHECKLIST						
IF YES, HAVE THEY BEEN CARRIED OUT						
ADDITIONAL REPAIRS OR ACTIONS REQUIRED						

GINGS LTD - EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE NAME				**DATE COMPLETED**			
POSITION				**REVIEW DUE**			
TRAINER				**OUTCOME**	**PASSED**		
POSITION					**FURTHER TRAINING REQUIRED**		
CARRIED OUT /SIGN OFF >	**Y/N**	**SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE**	**SIGNED BY TRAINER**		**Y/N**	**SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE**	**SIGNED BY TRAINER**
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT				**FIRE PREVENTION PLAN**			
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				**FIRE SAFETY**			
SITE RULES				**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**			
RECORD KEEPING / TRANSFER NOTES				**STORAGE /PILE SIZE LIMITS**			
RECOGNITION OF WASTE TYPES				**STORAGE DURATION**			
SECURITY				**FIRE DETECTION**			
VEHICLE CHECKS				**FIRE ALARMS**			
PLANT OPERATION				**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**			
PLANT CHECKS				**FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT MEASURES**			
AMENITY - LITTER, ODOUR, PESTS etc.				**SPILL CLEARANCE**			
NOTES AND ACTIONS:							

Appendix III

Hot Works (Permit to Work)

Hot-work permits are required for any operation involving open flames or producing heat and/or sparks and must be prepared by a competent person. Hot works include brazing, torch cutting, grinding, soldering and welding.

Company Name		**Project title**			
Location		**Project no.**			
Supervisor		**Permit no**			
Equipment used					
Date of works		**between**	hrs	**and**	hrs

Precautions to be taken	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**
Hot work must cease at least one hour before end of shift. Areas where hot works have been carried out should be checked before leaving site.			
Services affected must be isolated before work commences.			
Isolate smoke detectors in the vicinity of hot works.			
A suitable fire extinguisher must be available and be kept close at hand, at all times.			
Supervisors must ensure suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided and worn by operatives.			
All cylinders must be transported and secured upright.			
Valves and hoses must be in good condition.			
All cylinders must have flashback arrestors fitted.			
When not in use, cylinders must be shut off and returned to store.			
LPG cylinders must not be left in the building overnight without formal approval.			
Arc welding equipment will comply with current standards.			
Spent welding rods must be immersed in a bucket of water.			
Minimum radius of hot work must be 2 m from other persons working. Screens should be erected if needed.			
Where hot works are required adjacent to combustible material, a fireproof protective mat should be placed between the material and the heat source during the hot works. (Check both sides of partition walls			

Precautions to be taken	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**
understand the permit conditions and the fire and safety precautions			
be in possession of a permit at all times			
stop work if required to do so by an authorised person			
immediately report any hazard likely to affect the fire and safety precautions			
ensure satisfactory access to and egress from the work area.			

Confirmation by contractor's supervisor: I confirm that the precautions specified above will be complied with and I will ensure that the persons carrying out the work described above are fully briefed on the safe method of work.

Name		**Position**		**Signature**		**Date**	

Confirmation by operator: I understand the precautions to be taken in carrying out the hot works.

Name		**Position**		**Signature**		**Date**	

Site management authorisation: I certify that the above work can commence with the precautions listed above.

Cancellation of permit by operator: (Note: hot works must cease at least one hour before end of shift.) I confirm that the work has been completed and the area has been checked and is safe.

Name		**Position**		**Signature**		**Date**	

Cancellation of permit by site management

Name		**Position**		**Signature**		**Date**	

Inspection of area covered by hot-work permit by fire warden/site management after cancellation of permit			Inspection completed after		hr (s)
e		**Position**		**Signature**		**Date**	

Appendix IV

Corresponence with FRS

Chris Parry

From: Cain, Michael <MichaelCain@merseyfire.gov.uk>
Sent: 22 February 2024 15:45
To: Chris Parry
Cc: WaterSection
Subject: RE: 3345 - Fire Hydrants Query for Waste Site in Newton-le-Willows

Thanks Chris,

Regards, Mike.

From: Chris Parry <chris@oaktree-environmental.co.uk>
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2024 3:44 PM
To: Cain, Michael <MichaelCain@merseyfire.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: 3345 - Fire Hydrants Query for Waste Site in Newton-le-Willows

Hi Mike,

Many thanks for looking into this and thank you for your email.

We have already made contact with UU about an additional hydrant so I will keep you updated on this.

Regards
Chris

Chris Parry
Principal Consultant
01606 558833 | 07764 997730
chris@oaktree-environmental.co.uk
Follow me on LinkedIn

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

From: Cain, Michael <MichaelCain@merseyfire.gov.uk>
Sent: 22 February 2024 15:31
To: Chris Parry <chris@oaktree-environmental.co.uk>
Cc: WaterSection <WaterS@merseyfire.gov.uk>
Subject: FW: 3345 - Fire Hydrants Query for Waste Site in Newton-le-Willows

Hi Chris,

As discussed, the nearest fire hydrant to your development is located on Swan Road at the T-junction with your development's access road. The approximate what3words reference for this hydrant is: ///hamsters.string.mistaking
This hydrant was in full working order last time it was tested and is routinely tested by Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service (MFRS) approximately every two years. It is located approximately 350m from your development which equates to 14 lengths of MFRS standard water delivery hose. Should the 1800L of water carried on a fire appliance be insufficient to deal with an incident at your development, then additional resources would be requested to site in order to access water supplies in the area; including the nearest hydrant on Swan Road.

Consideration should be given to the provision of an additional hydrant for your development or as you mentioned, an emergency water supply (tank).

Regards,

Mike Cain
Watch Manager
Operational Planning
Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service Headquarters
Bridle Road
Bootle
L30 4YD

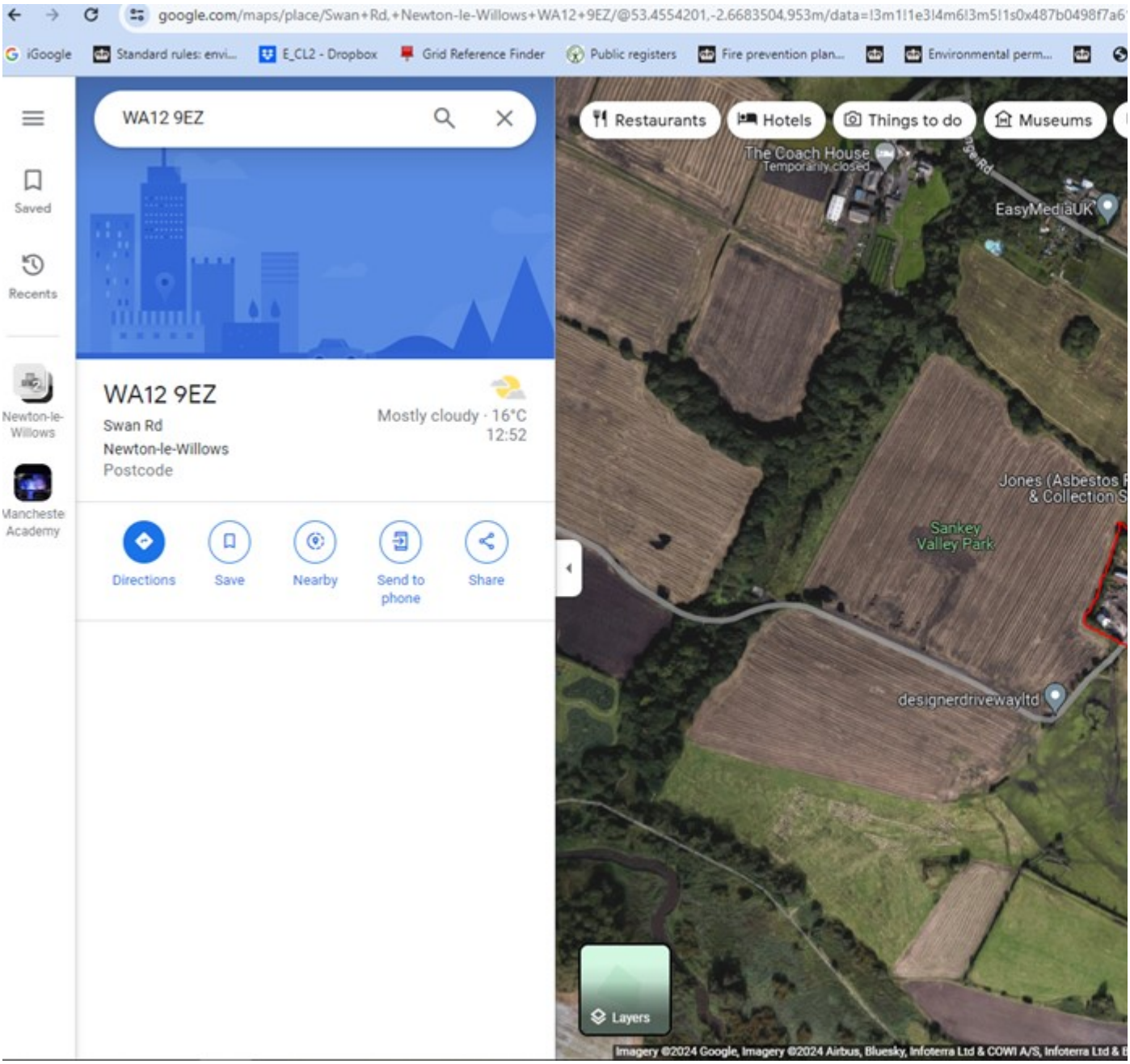
MikeCain@merseyfire.gov.uk | 0151 296 6722

From: Chris Parry
Sent: 15 February 2024 12:57
To: 'waters@merseyfire.gov.uk' <waters@merseyfire.gov.uk>
Subject: 3345 - Fire Hydrants Query for Waste Site in Newton-le-Willows
Importance: High

Hi,

I recently spoke to a lady in the water section about this enquiry.

We are preparing a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) for submission to the Environment Agency (EA) to accompany a permit variation of an existing site, the site is located at Old Swan Road, Newton-le-Willows WA12 9EZ. It is actually quite hard to find from the postcode so I have attached a boundary of the site and also a Google Capture below. The National Grid Reference is SJ 55829 95589.



One thing the EA will require is the location of the nearest fire hydrants to the site and whether they would be suitable for use in the event of a fire. My gut feeling is the hydrants will be too far away so I am keen to discuss other alternatives with somebody to understand how the FRS would get a water supply to the site i.e using a mobile bowser tank or whether the site would need to install water tanks which the FRS could plug their hoses/appliance to.

I trust this is clear but please do not hesitate to get in touch if you require any further information.

Regards
Chris

Chris Parry
Principal Consultant
01606 558833 | 07764 997730
chris@oaktree-environmental.co.uk
Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

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