FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

ADS Recycling, 63 Camsley Lane, Lymm, Warrington, Cheshire, WA13 9BY

Neil Thomson T/A ADS Recycling

Version:	1.0	**Date:**	19 December 2024		
Doc. Ref:	CAMS-461-B	**Author(s):**	EG	**Checked:**	CP
Client No:	461	**Job No:**	005		

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REGISTERED IN THE UK | COMPANY NO. 4850754

Document History:

Version	Issue date	Author	Checked	Description
1.0	19/12/2024	EG	CP	Application copy

THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN **DECEMBER 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:	ADS Recycling, 63 Camsley Lane, Lymm, Warrington, Cheshire, WA13 9BY		
Site Operator:	Neil Thomson T/A ADS Recycling	**National Grid Ref:**	SJ 66133 87278

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	OFFICE HOURS	OUT OF HOURS
Neil Thomson	Permit holder & TCM	01925 757033	07889 127800
Warrington Hospital Warrington Hospital, Lovely Lane, Warrington, Cheshire WA5 1QG	Local NHS Hospital (Main)	01925 635911	999
	Accident & Emergency (A&E)	999	999
The Lakeside Surgery Lakeside Road, Lymm, WA13 0QE	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	01925 755050	999/112
Cheshire Constabulary Stockton Heath Police Station, Grappenhall Road, Stockton Heath WA4 2AF	Local Police Non-Emergency	01244 350000	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service Stockton Heath Fire Station 37 Ackers Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington WA4 2BJ	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	01925 269102	999
Environment Agency Richard Fairclough House, Knutsford Rd, Warrington WA4 1HT	Environmental Regulator	03708 506 506	0800 80 70 60
Warrington Borough Council Bath Street, Warrington WA1 9SS	Local Council General Enquiries	01925 443322	01925 443322 / 999 or 112
	Environmental Health Department	01925 443322	01925 443322 / 999 or 112
United Utilities	Mains water supplier	0345 672 2888	0345 672 3723
Oaktree Environmental Ltd Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ	Specialist Advisor (Waste and Planning Issues)	01606 558833	N/A

KEY RECEPTOR CONTACT LIST

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Scrap my Car Lymm – Camsley Grange Farm, Camsley Lane, Thelwall, Lymm, WA13 9BY	Vehicle recycling site	07969 904340
NRP Motor Solutions Lymm – Unit 7, Lower Camsley Farm, Camsley Lane, Lymm, WA13 9BY	Vehicle repairs	01925 648606
KCH Auto Repairs – Camsley Grange Farm, 51 Camsley Lane, Lymm, WA13 9BY	Vehicle repairs	01925 758300
Residential dwelling on Stockport Road	Residential property	

N.B. – list will be reviewed every 6 months or sooner if required

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Neil Thomson Trading as ADS Recycling (the Operator) to prepare this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP).

1.1.2 The FPP assesses the fire risk associated with the storage and treatment of combustible waste at ADS Recycling, 63 Camsley Lane, Lymm, Warrington, Cheshire, WA13 9BY.

1.1.3 The site is operated in accordance with Environmental Permit Ref. EPR/RP3296CB operating as a household, commercial, industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment.

1.1.4 The permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. CAMS/461/02 Permit Boundary Plan. All references to 'the site' in this FPP refer to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.

1.1.5 All site staff and contractors must be aware and understand the contents of this FPP and what they must do during a fire. A copy of this FPP will be kept on site at all times and be made available to all members of staff.

1.1.6 In the event of a fire, the Fire & Rescue Service and EA would be able to view this FPP to ensure the actions set out are implemented to meet the objectives shown in Section 1.2.2.

1.1.7 Contact details for neighbouring business and receptors within the immediate vicinity of the site are kept on site. In the event of a fire these receptors would be contacted to alert them of the fire.

1.1.8 In addition to this FPP the site is managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.2 Fire Prevention Plan Objectives

1.2.1 This FPP has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance on Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits (updated 11th January 2021). The FPP guidance requires that the FPP accounts for the fire risk from potentially combustible waste types stored on site.

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

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

1.2.3 All staff working on site must understand the content of this FPP to know what to do:

a) To prevent a fire occurring.
b) During a fire if one breaks out.

1.3 Reviewing and Monitoring this FPP

1.3.1 This FPP is considered a 'live' document which will be reviewed on a biannual basis (once every two years), if there are changes to FPP guidance and or if any of the following occur:

a) A fire incident.
b) Additional combustible waste types are accepted on to site.
c) An increase in the annual throughput of combustible waste accepted.
d) An increase in the amount of combustible waste stored.
e) The construction of new infrastructure e.g. buildings.
f) The installation of new plant / equipment.

1.3.2 Reference should be made to Sections 5.2 and 5.3 which details procedures for staff training in the event of any changes in relations to the FPP.

1.3.3 Reference should be made to Table 1.1 which details the methods and procedures to maintain compliance with the FPP guidance.

Table 1.1 - Staff Training

STAFF TRAINING	
Item	**Method**
Ensure your FPP is available and that all staff know where it is kept.	The FPP will be kept within the off-site main office.
Ensure staff receive training to enable them to competently carry out the procedures and measures contained within your FPP.	• Staff will be suitably trained in how to raise a fire alarm and how to use the monitoring and extinguishing equipment. Managers will also ensure formal fire extinguisher training has been provided for anyone specifically designated to use such equipment. • A full understanding the procedures outlined in this FPP document will be required to be demonstrated as part of the site induction for all new staff and any existing staff that are not familiar with the documents. In particular all staff will be trained to ensure that they know what to do in the event of a fire and more importantly how to undertake their work in a way that minimises the risk of a fire occurring. • A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 6 months. 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 EMS. The Site Inspection Form in Appendix II will also be used during the drill. • All operational staff will receive fire awareness and firefighting procedures training / toolbox talks by trained site management prior to working at the site. This will enable the operational staff to detect early signs of fire and to minimise the chance of a fire breaking. Refresher testing will be mandatory every 6 months or sooner if site operations change which could lead to a greater fire risk.

1.4 Site Operations

1.4.1 Reference should be made to the Environmental Management System for specific details regarding the acceptance, storage, treatment and removal of waste, in summary the main operations which take place at the site are as follows:

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360^{o} excavator or by hand).
b) Manual separation (by picking line).
c) Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment).
d) Mechanical separation (by using appropriate density separator).
e) Baling (by using an appropriate handfed manual baler).
f) Storage (prior to removal).

1.4.2 The above activities are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan, Drawing No. CAMS/461/03.

1.5 Hours of Operation

1.5.1 The site will be open during the following hours for the delivery, receipt, removal and processing of waste:

Monday to Friday	08:00 – 17:00
Saturday	09:00 – 12:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	Closed

1.5.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are onsite maintenance works and general office use.

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 Table 1.2 below details the minimum staff structure required when the site is open for the reception and processing of waste and, therefore, shows the minimum number of staff available to tackle a fire on site during operational hours.

1.6.2 Site management will train operational staff in the contents of the FPP to ensure they can be considered suitable to assist in tackling a fire at the site ensuring the objective in Section 1.2.2 are met.

Table 1.2 - Staffing Levels

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Site manager	1	Overseeing all activities. Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with the Environmental Permit and in-line with attendant regulations
TCM	1	As above
Office/Administrative Staff	2	Office/administrative duties
Machine / Plant Operators / Operatives	10	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation

1.7 Plant and Equipment

1.7.1 Table 1.3 below details the plant / equipment available on site. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive / operate the plant / equipment listed below.

Table 1.3 - Plant & Equipment

Item*	Number	Function
Loading shovel	2 ***(1)***	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360^0 excavators	2 ***(1)***	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Telehandler	2 ***(1)***	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Picking line	2	Hand sorting recyclables from mixed waste
Flip flow screen	1	Screening mixed C&D waste
Air separator	1	Density separation of clean soils and stones
Weighbridge	1	Accurately weighing of loads

*Note: The plant/equipment on site may vary and additional equipment may be hired-in to cope with busy periods, larger jobs or jobs with specific requirements.

1.7.2 Table 1.4 below details the plant available to aid in fire suppression or manoeuvring of waste to reduce the spread of fire.

Table 1.4 - Item of plant available for firefighting, number and function

Item	Number	Function
Loading shovel	2 ***(1)***	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360^0 excavators	2 ***(1)***	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Telehandler	2 ***(1)***	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

1.7.3 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 The Operator 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, see Drawing No. CAMS/461/03 and Section 10.3 for further information.

1.9 Sensitive Receptors

1.9.1 It is considered that fire presents three main hazards to nearby sensitive receptors:

a) Heat from the fire itself.
b) Air pollution (predominantly from smoke emissions).
c) Pollution to groundwater / surface water features.

1.9.2 Heat energy from a fire will reach sensitive receptors via direct fire spreading or by the deposit of burning embers. Heat energy is largely dependent upon the location and intensity of the fire.

1.9.3 Smoke produced from fires can contain harmful gases that are produced from the combustion process. The distance smoke will travel is dependent on wind speed at the time of the fire, however it is considered unlikely that smoke from the burning waste stored on site will significantly affect sensitive receptors outside of a 1km radius.

1.9.4 Significant amounts of water and / or other chemicals may be used when controlling a fire. Firewater produced from tackling a fire has the potential to contain contaminants from the chemicals used, burned materials and other pollutants present on the site. The release of firewater from the site because of a fire has the potential to cause pollution to groundwater / nearby surface water features.

1.9.5 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are listed overleaf in Table 1.5**Error! Reference source not found.**, Sensitive receptors are also illustrated on Drawing No. CAMS/461/04 Receptor Plan, see Appendix I.

1.9.6 The primary sensitive receptor for any fire event would be the site itself and any site users.

Table 1.5 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
NRP Motor Solutions	West	15
Scrap My Car Lymm	West	20
Vernon Auto Repairs Lymm	West	30
KCH Auto Repairs	West	**30**
Residential		
Residential property (Stockport Road)	North	20
Residential Property (Stockport Road)	East	70
Care homes / hospitals		
Barchester – Cheshire Grange Care Home	East	940
Schools		
Bright Futures School	Southeast	560
Chaigeley School	Northwest	640
Statham Community Primary School	Northeast	890
Watercourses		
Thelwall Brook	South	0
Bridgewater Canal	South	300
Massey Brook	South	375
Manchester Ship Canal	North	710
River Mersey	Northwest	1,000
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
Trans Pennine Trail and its users	West	0
Stockport Road (A56) and its users	North	0
M6 Motorway and its users	East	295
Ecological Sites		
Priority habitat (Deciduous Woodland)	South & north	0
Woolston Eyes Special Site Scientific Interest (SSSI)	North	820

2 Managing Common Causes of Fire

2.1 Details

2.1.1 Table 2.1 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. • 24/7 site security. • Vehicle checks on arrival to the site. • Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. • Staff training / toolbox talks.	Negligible
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	• Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. • Any liquid/fuel/oil storage is in double bunded storage areas. • Daily checks of site surfacing and spill kits. • Staff training / toolbox talks. • Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift.	Negligible
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	• Any persons wanting to smoke (including the use of e-cigarettes) will have to do so in the dedicated smoking area (6m from combustible waste).	Negligible
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 in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.	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	• No hot works will take place on site.	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	• 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 and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. • 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. • Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift.	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 and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. • 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.	Negligible
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	• Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. • 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. • No gas cylinders / LPG tanks are accepted 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 can combust or cause accidents leading to combustion	High	• Spill kits available throughout the site. • Suitable 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 in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.	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. • 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.	Low

2.2 Fuel, Oil & Hazardous Material Storage

2.2.1 No gas cylinders or aerosols will be accepted for storage at the site, nor will there be chemicals present on site.

2.2.2 There are two diesel tanks on site used to store fuel. Both tanks remain securely locked when not in use. All refuelling of plant and equipment will take place by the dedicated fuelling area in the southern yard of the site whilst using a drip tray to capture any fuel. The storage locations of the above areas are shown on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03.

2.2.3 The procedures for fuel storage on site are as follows:

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

2.2.4 All tanks storing fuel, oil or hazardous material are clearly marked showing the product within and their capacity.

2.2.5 Containment requirements will be in accordance with the CIRIA C736 'Containment systems for the prevention of pollution' guidance.

2.3 Hot Works Procedure

2.3.1 No hot works will take place at the site.

2.4 Smoking Policy

2.4.1 Smoking (including e-cigarettes) is prohibited on site. Any persons wanting to smoke will have to do so in the designated smoking area (onsite smoking hut) located 6m from all combustible waste storage areas see Drawing No. CAMS/461/03.

2.5 Plant and Equipment Maintenance

2.5.1 Plant and equipment including the operators own fleet of vehicles will be maintained and serviced in line with manufacturer's recommendations. All plant and equipment will be subject to preventative maintenance checks by site operatives to ensure safe operation and prevent situations which may give rise to faults or malfunction, see Appendix II Preventative Maintenance Checklist.

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:

a) 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.
b) Mobile plant is stored in the out-of-hours plant storage area as shown on Drawing No CAMS/461/03 following cessation of activities and external separation distances of 6m are observed between plant and any combustible or flammable material.
c) No plant will be stored in the buildings out-of-hours.
d) 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.
e) 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.
f) 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 Site security is important to reduce the likelihood of unauthorised access to the site. The site is situated on Stockport Road with the only ingress / egress to the site being off Stockport Road.

2.6.2 The perimeter of the site is surrounded by areas of dense hedging / trees as well as 2.4m palisade fencing along the northeastern boundary of the site. A large proportion of the site comprises of buildings (the waste transfer and treatment building, a workshop and various offices / welfare facilities) all of which provide security along the site perimeter via sleeper walls and concrete bays or metal sheeted building. The entrance to the site is secured with lockable palisade gates, whenever the site is unmanned / out-of-hours the gates will be locked to prevent unauthorised access.

2.6.3 There is also an overnight security guard on site outside of operational hours which significantly reduces the risk of trespassers at the site.

2.6.4 In addition to the above, the site has 24-hour CCTV covering all operational and waste storage areas on site. All cameras are pan, tilt and zoom 360-degree coverage over a 50m distance meaning all areas of the site are monitored.

2.6.5 Any unusual or suspicious activity picked up which is not in line with site specific procedures and would present the risk of arson will mean a call to the emergency services.

2.6.6 The site security measures will be inspected on a weekly basis and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within 7 working days or a timescale agreed with the EA. All repairs will be noted on the site diary within 24 hours of the event.

2.6.7 If unauthorised access becomes apparent as a problem at the site, the security measures will be reviewed, and improvements implemented.

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 annually by qualified and certified electrical contractors.

2.7.3 Weekly 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.

2.7.4 All electrical points will be turned off at least 10 minutes before the site closes (other than those used for CCTV) to ensure the risk of short circuiting is minimised.

3 Waste Acceptance Procedures

3.1 General

3.1.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented on site as detailed below.

3.1.2 Every load will have the following details recorded at pre-acceptance:

a) Vehicle Registration and drivers name and signature.
b) Waste haulier name and valid waste carriers' registration number.
c) Name address (of source site) and signature of transferor.
d) Name, address (of destination site) and signature of the person receiving the waste (transferee).
e) Permit number or exemption reference of person receiving the waste (if applicable).
f) Description of waste including waste type, waste source, waste containment and waste quantity.
g) List of Waste (LoW) code.
h) SIC code of the waste holder.
i) Date and time of waste transfer and waste transfer note number.
j) Confirmation that the waste hierarchy has been considered.

3.1.3 All incoming vehicles are required to report to the office weighbridge where loads can be visually inspected and drivers credentials checked. The details of the load will be recorded, and the duty of care note/company documentation will be further checked by the operator to ensure that the load is acceptable at the site.

3.1.4 Following the initial inspection, any loads which are heavily contaminated with non-conforming waste will be rejected from the site. Loads deemed acceptable will be directed to the appropriate waste tipping area.

3.1.5 Loads will undergo a second inspection during tipping, any wastes identified during these inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted and will be 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

MIXED WASTE MECHANICAL TREATMENT PROCESS

3.2.1 Following acceptance, mixed loads are deposited into a temporary freestanding stockpile in the waste transfer building. Following tipping the waste is subject to the following treatment, recovery or disposal procedures:

a) Tipped waste is inspected in line with WM3 for signs of any contamination. Operatives will be trained to identify pieces of plasterboard/gypsum to ensure they are deposited into the plasterboard storage bay, which will be a bay in **AREAS 1-5** of the waste transfer building, to avoid mixing with other wastes on site. Any non-conforming material (if any) will be picked out during this process and quarantined immediately for removal from site.

b) If the site manager or TCM identifies that gypsum/plasterboard is exceeding the relevant storage bay and has potentially contaminated with other wastes, the waste will undergo a further sort where staff will further pick out the plasterboard/gypsum. Prior to the potentially contaminated waste leaving the site, a sample will be taken to ensure the levels of sulphate are acceptable.

c) Once the remaining waste in the tipping area is deemed suitable and any non-conforming items have been removed, bulkier items of waste i.e. furniture, mattresses etc will be removed using a mechanical grab and stored in **AREA 7**. Any cables discovered during this process will be handpicked and stored in wheelie bin containers (**AREA 8C**). These wastes will not be treated and only bulked for removal to a suitably permitted or exempt site.

d) Items of WEEE that arrive source segregated are stored in moveable 40-yard skip containers in **AREAS 8A-8B**. WEEE that arrives in mixed loads is hand sorted and also stored in **AREAS 8A-8B**.

e) Larger items of recyclables may also be hand sorted / separated during this initial process, separated recyclables or mixed loads awaiting processing are stored in one of

the bays within the waste transfer building (**AREAS 1-5**). The content of each bay may vary depending on the demand for each waste type on site.

f) The remaining waste is considered suitable for processing and is moved to **AREA 6** to be deposited into the loading hopper for the first process of the mechanical treatment plant.

g) Waste is deposited into the loading hopper which is fed onto an incline conveyor turning 90^{o} into the flip flow screen.

h) The screen separates the material by size with the initial <75mm fines material discharging into the first bay (**AREA 9**) and the non-recyclable +75mm lights into the second bay (**AREA 10**).

i) The remaining waste continues over the conveyor passing through a blower to separate the lighter fractions and into the 4-bay picking cabin where operatives pick out the initial larger recyclables such as wood, plastic, scrap metal, residual material and deposit them into the bays below (**AREAS 11 – 14**).

j) To further clean up the wastes, the smaller material which hasn't been picked continues on the conveyor through a density separator, this separates clean soils and stones from the oversize recyclables and deposits them into a free-standing stockpile (**AREA 15**) or sealed container (**AREA 16**) below the output conveyors. Once at approximately 80% capacity, material from **AREA 15** is either fed back through the plant for further separation (depending on moisture content) or moved to the covered overflow storage bays (**AREAS 17 & 18**).

k) Waste not suitable for density separation comprising the oversize material continues on a further conveyor into the final stage of the treatment process comprising the oversize 5-bay picking cabin. Operatives then pick out larger recyclables comprising wastes similar to point (g) and deposit then into the bays below (**AREAS 19-23**).

l) The end of the conveyor will comprise the deposit of oversize concrete, hardcore and stone into a free-standing stockpile (**AREA 24A**).

m) Waste delivered to the site which comprises of predominantly inert material (subject to testing). Will be deposited in a free-standing stockpile in the yard adjacent to a 2-sided concrete bay wall (**AREA 24B**).

n) Separated fractions of uncontaminated processed / separated wood is removed from the appropriate storage bays or areas and bulked in a stockpile in the external yard

within the northern area of the site, in front of the 5-bay picking line. This stockpile is transient and will temporarily be on site while wood is being loaded onto removal vehicles.

o) Separated recyclables i.e. tyres, hard plastic, oversize scrap are stored in moveable 8 cubic yard skip containers (**AREAS 26A-26D**) and uPVC, oversize scrap metal, hard plastic and cardboard are stored in moveable 40 cubic yard skip containers (**AREAS 27A–27D**) all in the external area of the northern yard prior to removal off site.

p) Separated / sorted non-ferrous metal stored in containers in **AREA 25A** is further processed via baling using a manual hand fed mechanical baler. Bales of non-ferrous metal is stored adjacent to the baler in **AREA 25B** prior to removal from site.

4 Managing Waste Storage to Prevent Self-Combustion and the Fire Spreading

4.1 General

4.1.1 All waste stored on site will comply with Section 9.1 of the EA's FPP guidance, reference should be made to Drawing No. CAMS/461/03 Site Layout & Fire Plan for details of waste stored and the indicative storage locations on site.

4.1.2 The operator will minimise pile sizes and waste storage time where possible. The maximum time waste will be stored on site is 5 days, this short storage time significantly reduces the chance of internal heating of waste piles and causing combustion. Maximum storage durations for each waste type are illustrated in Table 4.1 and Drawing No. CAMS/461/03. It is important to note these are the maximum storage times (accounting for potential delays in removal i.e. transport issues) and waste is typically removed sooner.

4.2 Waste Storage Table

4.2.1 Table 4.1 details the maximum quantity, location and duration for all wastes stored on site. This ensures all piles are stored in accordance with Section 9.1 of the FPP guidance.

4.2.2 The storage table has been based on the maximum volumes of waste the site could store at any one time.

4.2.3 All waste stored in bays will be stored with a minimum 1m freeboard from the maximum height of the bay walls.

Table 4.1 – Waste Storage Table

Waste storage area details												
Plan Ref	**Description**	**EWC Code(s)**	**Processed / unprocessed**	**Containment**	**Max width of pile (m)**	**Max length of pile (m)**	**Max height of pile (m)**	**Approx. area (m2)**	**Conversion factor used**	**Approx. volume (m3)**	**Tonnage (approx.)**	**Storage duration**
AREA 1-5	Sorted waste bays containing mixed waste, wood, green waste and plasterboard	17 09 04, 19 12 12, 20 03 01, 15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38, 20 02 01	Hand sorted from the picking line	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete panel storage bays	5	6	3	30	0.75	68	34	<5 days
AREA 6	Mixed waste infeed pile	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 19 12 12	Hand sorted or using excavator	As above	10	10	3	100	0.75	225	113	<72 hours
AREA 7	Oversize non-recyclable waste	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Partly hand sorted arising from tipping area	Free-standing bales inside sealed building	10	7	2	70	0.5	70	35	<72 hours
AREA 8A - 8B	WEEE skips	20 01 36	Source segregated or hand sorted	Open topped, moveable 40 cubic yard roll on roll off skips and wheelie bins	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	20 - 30	<5 days
AREA 8C	Cable bins	17 04 11	Source segregated or hand sorted	Sealed wheelie bins	0.5	0.72	1.1	0	1	0.40	0.20	<5 days
AREA 9	<75mm screened fines	19 12 12 (arising from AREA 16 and fed back into plant)	Mechanically sorted by flip flow screen and density separator	Free-standing inside a three-sided concrete wall	5	5	2	25	0.75	38	38	<72 hours
AREA 10	Residual lights (>75mm)	19 12 12 (non-qualifying fines)	Mechanically sorted by flip flow screen	Free-standing inside a three-sided concrete wall	7	7	2	49	0.75	74	37	<72 hours
AREA 11 - 14	Hand sorted recyclables i.e. wood, plastic, residual waste, cardboard etc..	19 12 12, 19 12 07, 19 12 04	Hand sorted from the picking line after mechanical sorting from flip flow screen	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete panel storage bay	15	4	3	60	0.75	135	50 (per bay)	<72 hours
AREA 15	<25mm fines (inert)	19 12 12 (may be fed back through plant depending on moisture content)	Mechanically sorted by flip flow screen and density separator	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete panel storage bay	7	4	3	28	0.75	63	50 (per bay)	<72 hours
AREA 16	<25mm fines (non-inert/lights)	19 12 12 (tipped in AREA 6 and re-processed through plant or removed off site)	Mechanically sorted by flip flow screen and density separator	Open topped, moveable 20 cubic yard roll on roll off skip	6.1	2.44	1.4	15	1	21	25	<5 days
AREA 17	<25mm fines (inert/soil)	19 12 12 (qualifying fines and overspill from AREA 15)	Mechanically sorted by flip flow screen and density separator	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete panel storage bay	7	4	3	28	0.75	63	50 (per bay)	<72 hours
AREA 18	<25mm fines (inert/stone)	19 12 12 (qualifying stone and overspill from AREAS 15 & 24A)	Mechanically sorted by flip flow screen and density separator	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete panel storage bay	7	4	3	28	0.75	63	50 (per bay)	<72 hours
AREA 19 - 23	Hand sorted recyclables and source segregated wastes i.e. wood, plastic, metal, cardboard	15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38, 17 02 03, 20 01 39, 19 12 04, 20 01 40, 17 04 07, 19 12 02, 19 12 03, 19 12 01	Hand sorted from the picking line or source segregated	Free standing inside a three-sided concrete panel storage bay	8	4	3	32	0.75	72	50 (per bay)	<72 hours
AREA 24A	Oversize concrete, hardcore and stone from the recycling plant	19 12 12	Sorted - end of mechanical treatment process	Free-standing against front of concrete panel wall	5	10	2	50	0.5	50	60	<72 hours
AREA 24B	Source segregated oversize concrete, hardcore and stone	17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07	Unprocessed	Free-standing against front of concrete panel wall	5	12	2	60	0.5	60	72	<72 hours

Waste storage area details												
Plan Ref	**Description**	**EWC Code(s)**	**Processed / unprocessed**	**Containment**	**Max width of pile (m)**	**Max length of pile (m)**	**Max height of pile (m)**	**Approx. area (m2)**	**Conversion factor used**	**Approx. volume (m3)**	**Tonnage (approx.)**	**Storage duration**
AREA 25A	Non-ferrous metal (aluminium) - source segregated	15 01 04, 17 04 01, 17 04 02, 17 04 07, 20 01 40	Unprocessed	Pallet containers	1	1.2	0.85	1	1	1	1	<5 days
AREA 25B	Non-ferrous metal (aluminium) - source segregated	17 04 01, 17 04 02, 17 04 07, 19 12 03, 20 01 40	Baled	Free-standing on pallets	1	1.2	2.4	1	1	3	3	<5 days
AREA 26A - 26D	Sorted recyclable skips i.e. tyres, hard plastic, oversize scrap	16 01 03, 15 01 04, 17 04 05, 17 04 07, 20 01 40, 19 12 02	Hand sorted / unprocessed	Open topped, moveable 8 cubic yard skip	1.7	3.7	1.22	6	1	8	8	<5 days
AREA 27A - 27D	Sorted recyclable skips i.e. uPVC, oversize scrap metal, hard plastic, cardboard	17 09 04, 15 01 04, 17 04 05, 17 04 07, 20 01 40, 19 12 02, 17 02 03, 20 01 39, 15 01 01, 20 01 01	Hand sorted / unprocessed	Open topped, moveable 40 cubic yard roll on roll off skip	6.1	2.44	2.62	15	1	39	20 - 40	<5 days

4.3 Conversion Factors

4.3.1 The conversion factors used 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 Removal of Waste

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

4.4.2 Each waste storage area 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 treatment and removal off site.

4.5 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (free standing piles)

4.5.1 Table 4.3 details the combustible waste piles stored on site and procedures to reduce the risk of the waste combusting. It must be noted **AREAS 9, 10, 15-18 and 24-A-24B** are not included in the table as they are not combustible wastes.

Table 4.3 – Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (freestanding waste piles)

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREAS 6 Mixed waste infeed pile	• **AREA 6** is the mixed waste infeed pile awaiting processing via the flip flow screen and picking line. Waste stockpiled in **AREA 6** has been partially hand sorted to remove any items of contravening waste or larger items of non-recyclable waste i.e. sofas, WEEE waste. • Waste in **AREA 6** is stockpiled against the concrete building wall adjacent to the loading hopper of the flip flow screen. • Waste is stored in **AREA 6** for <72 hours prior to processing in the flip flow screen / picking line. This short storage time significantly reduces the potential for self-combustion. • **AREA 6** is located within the main waste transfer building providing shelter, significantly reducing the chances of heating via direct sunlight. • Wastes in **AREA 6** have not undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is located within the building providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • A full deep clean of the waste storage areas will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there are no contrary items of waste which have been stored longer than necessary.

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
	• All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**
AREA 7 Oversize non-recyclable items of waste	• **AREA 7** comprises of separated items of bulky non-recyclables which have been separated by hand or 360^{o} grab such as sofas, mattresses etc. • Waste in **AREA 7** is stockpiled against the concrete building wall whilst awaiting removal from site to a suitably permitted facility. • Waste is only stored in this area for <72 hours significantly reducing the chance of self-combustion. • Wastes in **AREA 7** have not undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste nor will waste in this area undergo any further treatment on site. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is located within the building providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • A full deep clean of the waste storage areas will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there are no contrary items of waste which have been stored longer than necessary. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**
AREAS 1-5 Sorted waste bays containing mixed waste, wood, green waste and plasterboard	• These areas comprise of interlocking block concrete storage bays to store processed wastes. The contents of each bay may vary depending on demand and the quantity of each waste type on site. • Wastes will be stored with a 1m freeboard from the top of the bay wall. All bays are open at the front meaning there is access available at all times in the event of a fire. • All the wastes in these areas have been sorted / processed and is therefore unlikely to contain any material which could cause combustion i.e. a hot load or lithium battery. • The waste in these stockpiles will be tipped at right hand side of the stockpile and extracted from the left in an anticlockwise 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 days, which is a worst-case scenario in the event of a breakdown or plant malfunctions. • Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is located on site providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • A full deep clean of waste storage bays will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there is no build-up of residual items of waste that are stored for longer than necessary. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**
AREAS 11-14 Hand sorted recyclables i.e. wood, plastic residual	• These areas comprise of interlocking block concrete storage bays beneath the picking line to store processed wastes. The contents of each bay may vary depending on demand and the quantity of each waste type on site. • Wastes will be stored with a 1m freeboard from the top of the bay wall. All bays are open at the front meaning there is access available at all times in the event of a fire. • All the wastes in these areas have been sorted / processed and is therefore unlikely to contain any material which could cause combustion i.e. a hot load or lithium battery.

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
waste, cardboard etc **AREAS 19-23** Hand sorted recyclables and source segregated wastes i.e. wood, plastic, metal, cardboard	• Waste piles are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of a fire. • In addition to visual monitoring throughout the day by site operatives, CCTV is located on site providing coverage of all waste storage / processing areas for out-of-hours monitoring. • A full deep clean of waste storage bays will take place every 12 weeks to ensure there is no build-up of residual items of waste that are stored for longer than necessary. • All site staff will be given instructions and advised of the importance of stock rotation as part of their training. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**

4.6 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (containers)

4.6.1 Table 4.4 below details the waste types which are stored in containers at the site.

Table 4.4 – Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (containers)

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 8A-8B WEE skips **AREA C** Cable	• Waste stored in **AREAS 8A-8B** comprises of separated WEEE waste, WEEE waste may arrive source segregated or have been handpicked from the mixed waste stockpile. • **AREA C** comprises of wheelie bins storing cable. • Containers are stored within the main waste transfer building providing shelter from self-combustion due to heating from direct sunlight. • All containers are stored on the ground and replaced by empty containers once removed off site. • Containers are stored within the shelter of the trees surrounding the permitter boundary which will provide a degree of shelter from heating via direct sunlight. • 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 by CCTV out-of-operational hours. • 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. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**

AREA 25A Non-ferrous metal (aluminium)	• Non-ferrous metal that has arrived at site source segregated is stored in a pallet container adjacent to the baler. • Non-ferrous metal is stored prior to further processing in the onsite manual baler. • As the waste arrives to site already source segregated it is considered unlikely to contain any hot loads or incompatible waste which could lead to a speak or overheating causing a fire. • 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 by CCTV out-of-operational hours. • 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. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required**
AREAS 26A-26D Sorted recyclable skips i.e. tyres, hard plastic, oversize scrap **AREAS 27A-27D** Sorted recyclable skips i.e. uPVC, oversize scrap metal, hard plastic	• Wastes in all these containers will comprise sorted wastes from the picking line or hand sorted directly from the mixed waste tipping area, such as bulky uPVC frames. • 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 by CCTV out-of-operational hours. • 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. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**

4.7 Storage / Monitoring Procedures (baled waste)

4.7.1 Table 4.5 below details the waste types which are stored in bales at the site.

Table 4.5 - Combustible waste storage/monitoring table (waste bales)

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 25B Baled non-ferrous metal (aluminium)	• This area comprises storage for bales non-ferrous metals (aluminium). Bales will be stored 2.4m high i.e. 2 bales high. • Bales will be stored freestanding adjacent to the manual baler. • The bales 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 the baler which is manually loaded by hand and manually controlled no other processing of waste takes place within 6m of waste piles. • There will be suitable access to the bales via at least one side and from the top of the bale stack. • Bales will be stored on site for no longer than 5 working days. • Waste can be visually monitored 24/7 throughout the day by site operatives and by CCTV out-of-operational hours. • 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. • **Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.**

4.8 Fire Walls and Bays

4.8.1 The concrete firewalls used to separate combustible waste on site are constructed to the BS8110 Pt2 'Structural use of concrete Part 2 Code of practice for special circumstances' and BSEN1992-1-2 'Design of concrete structures. General rules. Structural fire design'. In accordance with BSEN1992, the fire resistance of concrete structures over 100mm will have a fire resistance of 1200^{o}C for 4 hours. This means the fire walls:

4.8.2 Reduce the need for 6m separation distances between different waste piles; and

4.8.3 Reduce the need to provide a 6m separation from the waste and permit or site boundary.

4.8.4 Table 4.6 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	0.18m	Within the waste transfer and treatment building between bays beneath picking lines. Behind the oversize concrete storage area adjacent to the smoking hut. <25mm fines bays	Concrete panels - Class A1 in accordance with Clause 4.3 4.4 of EN:13369 - >120 minutes

4.8.5 Fire walls are checked throughout the day by staff and recorded inspections undertaken on a weekly basis, if any gaps or damage to the walls are present which could compromise their integrity will be repaired and sealed as soon as practically possible.

4.8.6 All waste stored against fire walls will have a suitable freeboard of at least 1m but 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.

4.9 External heating from hot weather

4.9.1 It is considered that external waste will not possess a high risk of over-heating from hot weather or direct sunlight as the only combustible waste stored externally will be recycled / processed waste, therefore, any potential ignition sources i.e. batteries will have been removed during separation. Recycled waste is stored in secure containers which arere positioned in a way that the trees adjacent to the storage locations provide a degree of shelter from direct sunlight over the container tops.

4.9.2 Combustible waste stored externally are stored for a maximum of 5 days, therefore, waste will not be stored for a period where it could combust from exposure to direct sunlight. During the sites operational hours waste storage areas are continuously monitored and checked by site operatives for signs of a fire.

4.9.3 Other waste stored externally will largely consist of inert construction & demolition waste (soil, stones, concrete, hardcore) which is not considered sensitive to external heating from hot weather.

4.9.4 Processed / sorted wood may temporarily be stockpiled in the external yard while awaiting collection or being loaded for removal from site. This is processed waste from the storage bays within the waste transfer building and will remain clear out-of-hours, it is considered due to the temporary nature of the pile and that the pile will consistently be undergoing movement, the risk of combustion from hot weather is negligible.

4.9.5 To reduce the risk of self-combustion from external heating, the site will deploy the following measures:

a) In the event of a drought period i.e. three hot days where weather conditions would exceed 25^0C / 75^0F, which the operator would know in advance via the Met Office, the monitoring frequency of these piles will be increased to at least three times every 12 hours per day and the piles would undergo additional dousing using hoses.
b) The piles can be easily supressed using hoses or inert material in the event of early fire detection i.e. smoke, steam, flames.
c) No waste is stored for longer than 5 days and therefore in accordance with FPP guidance, due to this, no monitoring i.e. temperature checks, thermal probes are considered necessary. The site would only look to deploy the use of thermal imaging cameras / probing would be in extenuating circumstances i.e. closure of destination sites, transport failures, staff illness where the waste could be stored excessively i.e. up to 12 weeks. This would occur only on very rare occasions and the EA would be contacted in this scenario.

4.10 Stock Rotation and Seasonal Variations

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

4.10.2 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.

5 Site Inspection Programme

5.1 Daily Checks

5.1.1 Site management are responsible for staff and contractors carrying out fire watches including daily site walks for checking drainage systems, security measures, out-of-hours plant (hot exhausts) and waste storage areas. Site management can reference the Inspection Checklists shown in Appendix II but may use internal check sheets.

5.1.2 The fire watches/site inspections will take place regularly throughout the day when plant is idle but recorded at least once at the end of the working day before the site closes to ensure the risk of a potential fire has been reduced.

5.1.3 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. CAMS/461/03.

5.1.4 Weekly inspections of firefighting equipment also take place to ensure they are fit for purpose and there are sufficient quantities available on site.

5.2 Staff Training

5.2.1 Operational staff will be subject to site inductions which includes basic fire emergency procedures provided by site management or the Technically Competent Manager. If necessary, a third-party fire consultant will be contacted to carry out additional training.

5.2.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 12 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 EMS. The Inspection Checklists 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 outlined in section 1.2.2.

6 Quarantine Area

6.1 Quarantine Area Details

6.1.1 In accordance with the EA's FPP guidance an area of the site has been designated as the quarantine area. The location of the quarantine area is shown on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03, which is accessible at all times. The quarantine area is situated in a central area of the external yard and has a 6m buffer from all waste storage and operational areas (including the permit boundary).

6.1.2 It is considered the largest combustible waste pile is **AREA 6** comprising of the mixed waste infeed pile. If this area was full, the maximum volume of waste would equate to approximately 225m^3, meaning the quarantine area on site would need to hold 112.5m^3 of waste material.

6.1.3 The quarantine area proposed measures 120m^2 and has a volume capacity of 120m^3 (if waste is piled 3m high using a 0.333 conversion factor) which is capable of holding more than 50% of the waste in the largest stockpile (**AREA 6**).

6.1.4 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. CAMS/461/03.

6.1.5 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.

6.1.6 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 There is a security guard on site outside of operational hours, the security guard will receive training in the early detection of a fire and the response procedure in the event of a fire included in this FPP. If a fire was detected outside of operational hours the security guard would alert the sites out of hours contact or site manager along with the FRS.

7.2.2 Both all internal and external areas of the site benefit from a 24 hour remotely accessible motion sensor CCTV. The motion sensors will detect any sudden movement i.e. a piece

of falling waste, animals, intruders or trespassers. Senior management including the site manager and permit holder have access to CCTV footage via mobile devices.

7.2.3 It is considered the need for automated detection or certification of CCTV from UKAS accredited companies is not required as all waste is permanently monitored on site by trained staff.

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. CAMS/461/03.
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 a clear access point for the emergency services as shown on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03. The nearest fire station is Stockton Heath Fire Station, situated approximately 2.5 miles away on Ackers Road and the anticipated response time following a call to the FRS is for them to be on site within <5 minutes.

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 to contact all receptors within 1km of the site, in the event of a fire the most sensitive receptors (i.e. receptors within the immediate vicinity of the site) would be contacted by the operator.

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. CAMS/461/03:

i) There are two 8,000-litre water storage tanks which capture clean water from the building roof (used primarily for dust suppression) which if required can be utilised for fire suppression. The storage tank remains filled at all times and if any water is used it will be replenished as soon as practicable. Integrity of the tank is inspected weekly, if any leaks are found, the tank will be repaired, and the water replenished as soon as practicable. Access to the tanks is restricted so these wouldn't be the first point of call for firefighting.

ii) Hose reels strategically placed providing coverage to areas storing combustible and flammable materials.

iii) Mixture of water, foam, powder and CO_2 fire extinguishers located in close proximity to waste piles.

iv) An additional mobile water bowser can be sourced if required (1,200 litre IBC of water on forklift truck).

9.1.2 During normal operational hours, there are 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:

- The buildings also have strategically placed water, foam and CO2 extinguishers.
- 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 waste transfer building 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 in the building can operate the hoses and extinguishers.

9.1.4 Mobile plant i.e. excavators, forklifts will be used to move unburned material / containers of waste 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 The operator 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. CAMS/461/03.

9.2 Out-of-hours Suppression

9.2.1 Once alerted to a fire the following procedure will be conducted:

a) Irrespective of whether a company presence is required at the site by the FRS, the out of hours appointed contact (or delegated responsible person) will attend the site to assist in any way possible if safe to do so, under the instruction of the FRS.
b) The site appointed out of hours contact will subsequently contact as many additional members of staff as required.

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.

10.1.2 The largest combustible waste pile on site equates to 225m^3 and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 270,000 litres (270m^3) of water requiring a flow of approximately 1,500 litres per minute based on the calculation provided in Table 10.1 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 = 1,500	1,500 x 180	270,000 (270m^3)

10.2 On-site water supply

10.2.1 Reference should be made to section 9.1.1 in terms of the water available on site. Although there are not the required 270,000 litres stored on site, there are two 8,000 litres storage tanks adjacent to the west (back) of the waste transfer building and can act as an initial quick method of suppression until the FRS arrive or to prevent fires spreading and experiencing a large-scale incident. Access to the tanks is restricted so these wouldn't be the first point of call for firefighting. The Operator will rely on quick detection and suppression to prevent a large-scale incident occurring requiring the maximum of water.

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

10.2.3 In addition to the above there are Suitable firefighting equipment i.e., fire extinguishers – foam and CO_2 will be available on areas of the site storing combustible waste and the site office.

10.3 External suppression - Fire Hydrants

10.3.1 In consultation with the FRS, there are two hydrants within 150m of the site access. The hydrant within closest proximity to the site is situated approximately 65m north of the site access on the junction of Stockport Road and Warrington Road. The second hydrant is located 130m east of the site access outside the residential dwelling on Stockport Road. The location of both hydrants are illustrated on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03.

10.3.2 The FRS confirmed the hydrants are serviced regularly and are in accordance with BS:750. Contact was made with both the FRS and United Utilities, and both were unable to provide an actual flow rate for the above hydrants. 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. As the hydrant is located in close proximity to housing, the recommended minimum flow rates and location of fire hydrants are:

Industry

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 75 l/s.

10.3.4 Based on information provided in Section 10.3.1 and as the above site is considered in an area of industry, the flow rate of the hydrant) should be approximately 4,500 l/m (based on 75 l/s). Therefore, it is considered the hydrant would be suitable in surpassing the required flow of 3,881.94 l/m based on Section 10.1.2.

10.4 Other Suppression Methods

10.4.1 There will be an ample supply of inert material on site comprising of 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 Automated Suppression

10.5.1 There is no automated suppression system for waste stored within the buildings. The main sorting / waste reception shed is open fronted providing permanent access to a fire from the external yard. In addition to the above the building has CCTV covering waste storage and processing areas as well as an overnight security guard, therefore it is considered that no automated suppression is required for waste stored in the waste transfer building.

11 Managing Fire Water

11.1 Drainage

11.1.1 The drainage on site is split into two areas (north and south). A description of the drainage arrangements in each area is provided below.

11.1.2 The southern area comprises of a fully sealed drainage system on an impermeable concrete pad. The south section of the site is laid to fall to a 3,000 litre underground sealed storage tank which is emptied by a licenced contractor and taken to a suitably permitted facility for treatment.

11.1.3 The southern area is largely encompassed by the waste transfer building with a small external area of yard. This area of the site will be sealed by the building infrastructure comprising of impermeable concrete panels to the south and west. The east of the permit boundary is secured with a 0.7m brick wall that will seal the drainage on site.

11.1.4 It is considered nothing will drain north beyond the dashed line illustrated on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03 as the site is laid to fall south to the underground storage tank.

11.1.5 The northern area comprises of a drainage system which surpasses 3 full retention interceptors and a silt trap prior to discharge to surface water (Thelwell Brook). The northern area of the site comprises a mix of an impermeable concrete surface and free draining hardstanding, all waste storage will be located on the areas of impermeable concrete. All waste stored in the northern area of the site is considered to be clean waste that has been processed and separated from mixed loads, having any potential contaminants removed.

11.1.6 The northern area of the site is secured with a 3m high concrete panel wall to the west of the site and a 0.7m concrete panel to the east. The northern area of the site is sloped so surface water falls to the north towards the interceptors.

11.1.7 In the event of a fire and firewater being produced in the northern area of the yard a firewater containment boom will be positioned to ensure all water is contained and no firewater is discharged to the Thelwell Brook, see section 11.2 overleaf for further information regarding firewater containment.

11.1.8 The above drainage arrangements for the site are clearly shown on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03.

11.2 Containment of Fire Water

11.2.1 The boundary of the site is predominantly surrounded by concrete fire walls to the west and south which form the waste transfer building, these will contain water and prevent it from escaping or water will be contained within the waste transfer building. The boundary to the east has a mixture of 0.7m impermeable brick and concrete panel walls to contain water.

11.2.2 As outlined in section 11.1.7 above, a firewater containment boom will be positioned to contain water and prevent water from escaping or being discharged to the Thelwell Brook from the north of the site.

11.2.3 If the sealed underground storage tank in the south of the site reaches maximum capacity any further firewater will back up and flood the site creating a lagoon effect. This water can then be tankered from site to a suitably permitted facility.

11.2.4 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest pile on site would require containment for 270m^3 of water in accordance with the FPP guidance. Table 11.1 details the onsite containment in the southern area of the site.

Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation (south)

Volume of Water (m^3)	Containment Area (m^2)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
270	1,815 (sealed concrete pad and waste transfer building)	270/1,815= 0.14m^3	0.7m containment walls and 5-6m high concrete waste transfer building walls + 3,000 litre sealed underground storage tank >0.56 additional capacity available.

11.2.5 If a fire were to occur in one of the containers (AREAS 27A-27D) the container would be dragged to the quarantine area and extinguished here. An additional firewater boom will be placed north of AREAS 27A-27D to provide an additional layer of containment.

11.3 Fire Water Boom Deployment Procedure

11.3.1 The site will have access to several fire water booms which will be located as shown on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03 and would be deployed in the event of a fire and positioned as per the plan to contain any fire water runoff and prevent firewater from penetrating the hardstanding area of the site. The booms have a 160mm diameter tube each side and using a standard water main i.e. the hose from the site could be filled and provide containment in <5 minutes based on the length of the boom, the volume required and the 15 l/m from the standard hose.

11.3.2 A key member of senior staff will be responsible for arranging the deployment of the fire water boom will be trained in this procedure.

11.3.3 Upon confirmation that a significant volume of water is likely to be required for extinguishing a fire on site, the following deployment procedure for the fire water booms will be observed:

a) Take the boom roll from the site office.
b) Emplace the boom as shown on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03 by rolling the necessary length; they will be cut to size prior to being used as part of the fire drill procedure.
c) Use supplied cable ties to seal the front end of the boom.
d) Using a sharp knife, cut the laid-out section from the remaining roll.
e) Using the Hose Reel, begin filling the first of the two chambers of the boom being sure to elevate the ‘fill’ end to prevent the water leaving the tube.
f) Once the first chamber is filled, repeat in second chamber ensuring the ‘fill’ end is kept elevated to prevent escape of water.
g) When both chambers are full the ‘fill’ end should be sealed using a cable tie thus completing deployment.
h) Typically, one side of the roll would be filled which has a 160mm diameter.

11.3.4 The above process should be completed as above for all lengths of boom shown on Drawing No. CAMS/461/03.

11.3.5 Once deployed, all booms should be regularly checked during a fire event to ensure that they are providing effective containment and that there are no breaches. Secondary/additional lengths of boom can be deployed in addition to the compulsory locations using the same procedure (as above) if deemed necessary.

11.3.6 **Fire water boom specification** - The boom is the same as those issued by the Agency to the FRS in their 'Grab Packs'. In the grab pack information, it states "*The boom is resistant to most chemicals but may be adversely affected by very aggressive solvents such as acetone*". The site will not accept any waste material containing acetone or any other solvents.

11.3.7 If there is any deviation from the above drainage arrangement, an amended FPP will be submitted for approval by the EA and FRS.

11.4 Removal of Fire Water

11.4.1 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.

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 out the surface drainage system and underground interceptors/drains 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.

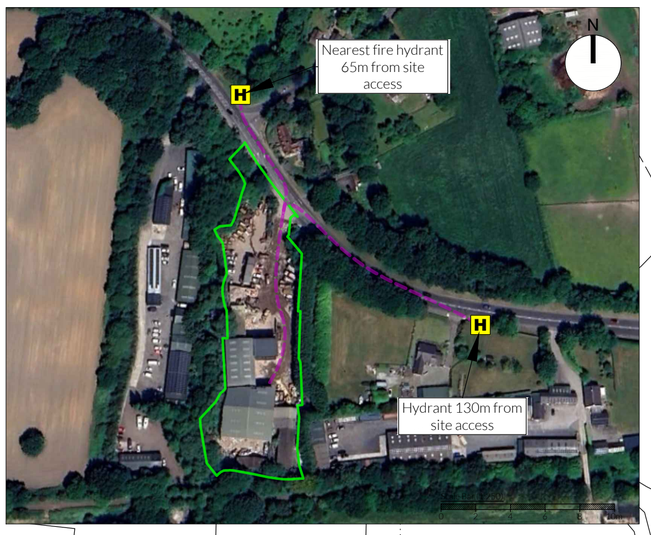
12.4 Post Fire Site Recovery

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:
-	09.11.24	CP	Initial drawing
A	19.12.24	CP	Updated for permit var submission

Key:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Temporary waste storage / sorting areas
- Non-waste fuel, fluids storage
- Non-waste storage areas
- Out-of-hours mobile plant storage
- Waste transfer / recycling building (impermeable concrete floor)
- Concreted areas
- Other buildings (offices, etc.)
- Stone surface / free draining
- Quarantine area
- Interlocking concrete fire walls (minimum 0.8m thick)
- Mains water point
- Spill kit
- Fire fighting equipment (extinguishers, etc.)
- Access routes for emergency services
- Surface water fall direction
- Surface water drainage
- ACO drain (surface)
- Plant shut off
- Fire assembly point
- CCTV cameras (indicative)
- Designated smoking area
- Firewater boom deployment area
- Firewater containment equipment i.e. booms
- Fire hydrant
- Hose reels

Plan Ref	Description
AREAS 1 - 5	Sorted waste bays containing mixed waste, wood, green waste and plasterboard
AREA 6	Mixed waste infeed pile
AREA 7	Oversize non-recyclable waste
AREAS 8A - 8B	WEEE skips
AREA 8C	Cable bins
AREA 9	<75mm screened fines
AREA 10	Residual lights (>75mm)
AREAS 11 - 14	Hand sorted recyclables i.e. wood, plastic, residual waste, cardboard etc..
AREA 15	<25mm fines (inert)
AREA 16	<25mm fines (non-inert/lights)
AREA 17	<25mm fines (inert/soil)
AREA 18	<25mm fines (inert/stone)
AREAS 19 - 23	Hand sorted recyclables and source segregated wastes i.e. wood, plastic, metal, cardboard
AREA 24A	Oversize concrete, hardcore and stone from the recycling plant
AREA 24B	Source segregated oversize concrete, hardcore and stone
AREA 25A	Non-ferrous metal (aluminium) - source segregated
AREA 25B	Non-ferrous metal (aluminium) - source segregated
AREAS 26A - 26D	Sorted recyclable skips i.e. tyres, hard plastic, oversize scrap
AREAS 27A - 27D	Sorted recyclable skips i.e. uPVC, oversize scrap metal, hard plastic, cardboard

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants

DRAWING TITLE
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT
Neil Thomson T/A ADS Recycling

PROJECT/SITE
ADS Recycling, 63 Camsley Way, Lymm, Warrington Cheshire WA13 9BY

SCALE @ A1	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:250	461	005

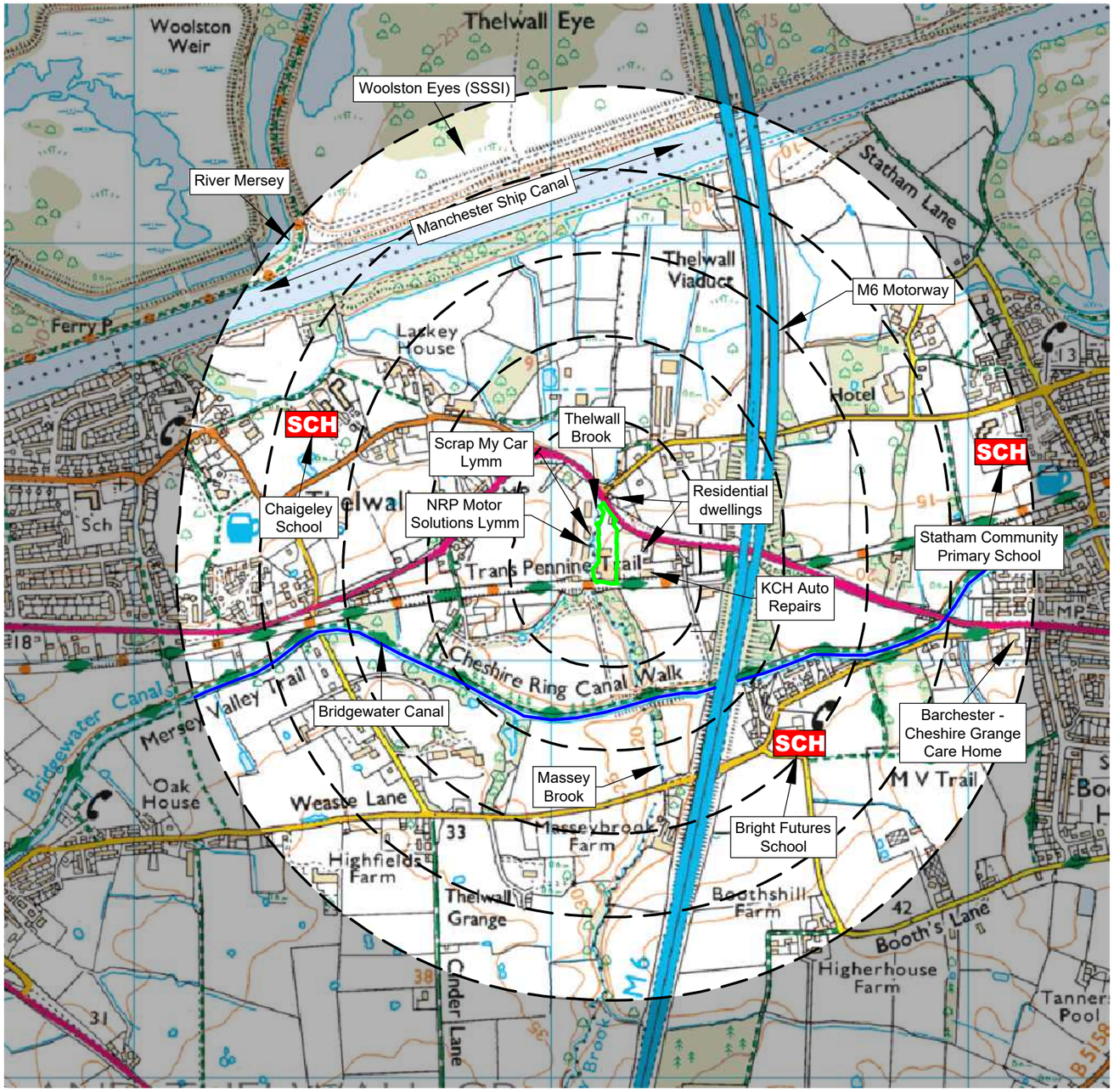
DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
CAMS-461-03	A	Issued

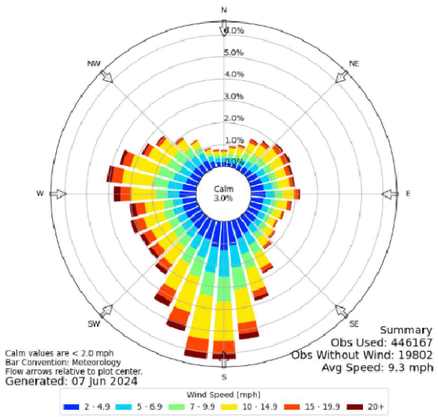
DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
CP	--	19.12.24

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 roads
- Class B roads
- Class C roads
- Railway line
- SCH — School
- Priority Habitat (Deciduous Woodland)
- Protected sites (Ramsar, SSSI, SPA, SAC)
- Nature reserves
- Trans Pennine Trail
- Cheshire Ring Canal Walk





Compass Wind Rose for Manchester International Airport (EGCC) Period 1973-2024
- source: Iowa State University

Scale Bar (1:12,500)
0 100 200 300 400 500m

NOTES

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

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	19.12.24	EG	Initial drawing

TITLE: RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT: Neil Thomson T/A ADS Recycling

PROJECT/SITE: ADS Recycling, 63 Camsley Way, Lymm, Warrington, Cheshire, WA13 9BY

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	461	005

DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
CAMS-461-04	-	Issued

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
19.12.24	EG	CP

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

NEIL THOMSON T/A ADS RECYCLING DAILY INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
DATE			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START)** **TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
EMERGENCY ACCESS (FREE FROM BLOCKAGES)			
COMBUSTIBLE WASTE STORAGE (AWAY FROM POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES)			
FIRE WATCH AT THE END OF THE WORKING DAY TO INSPECT FOR SIGNS OF SELF-HEATING, SMOKE OR FIRE AND ENSURE EXHUASTS ON PLANT ARE COOL ETC			
DUST/FLUFF AROUND UNIT CHECK			
LITTER (I.E. LOOSE COMBUSTIBLE WASTE MATERIALS)			
PLANT/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKS (BEFORE AND AFTER USE)			
FIRE QUARANTINE AREA IS CLEAR OF WASTE			
DUST MONITORING			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
SHEET		***OF***	

NEIL THOMSON T/A ADS RECYCLING WEEKLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START) TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
SITE SECURITY (CCTV SYSTEM IS WORKING, FENCING AROUND SITE PERIMETER IS IN GOOD CONDITION, LOCK ON GATED ENTRANCE IS WORKING)			
WASTE STORAGE AREA (NOT EXCEEDING THE DIMENSIONS INCLUDED IN THE FIRE PREVENTION PLAN)			
WEATHER FORECAST (CHECK FOR UPCOMING WEEK TO DETERMINE IF WASTE OPERATIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE IMPACTED)			
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND SPILL KITS E.G. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE IN PLACE AND FULLY STOCKED			
INTEGRITY OF CONCRETE WALLS / BAYS (NO CRACKS ETC)			
INTEGRITY OF IMPERMEABLE PAD (NO CRACKS ETC)			
INTEGRITY OF WATER STORAGE TANK (NO LEAKS OR CRACKS ETC)			
INTERCEPTOR CAPACITY			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

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

NEIL THOMSON T/A ADS RECYCLING MONTHLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START)** **TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
HOSES AVAILABLE ON SITE AND FREE FROM HOLES (IN GOOD WORKING CONDIITON)			
ELECTRICALS (WIRES SHOULD NOT BE FRAYED / DAMAGED AND SOCKETS NOT OVERLOADED)			
SPILL KITS / FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AVAILABLE AND FULLY STOCKED			
FIREWATER BOOMS AVAILABLE			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			
CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
Sheet		**of**	

NEIL THOMSON T/A ADS RECYCLING
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						

NEIL THOMSON T/A ADS RECYCLING - 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:							