APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT – RICCALL WOOD TREATMENT FACILITY

H Barker and Son Limited

Fire Prevention Plan

JER8763
Fire Prevention Plan
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23 August 2023

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Quality Management					
Version	**Revision**	**Authored by**	**Reviewed by**	**Approved by**	**Date**
1	0	Tim Colebrook	n/a	n/a	19 April 2021
1	1	Tim Colebrook	Jennifer Stringer	n/a	15 July 2021
1	2	Tim Colebrook	n/a	n/a	27 August 2021
1	3	Tim Colebrook	Edward Barker	n/a	9 September 2021
2	0	Tim Colebrook	Jennifer Stringer	n/a	10 September 2021
2	1	Tim Colebrook	Jennifer Stringer	Jennifer Stringer	17 September 2021
3	0	Tim Colebrook	Edward Barker	n/a	21 September 2021
3	1	Tim Colebrook	Jennifer Stringer	Jennifer Stringer	22 September 2021
3	2	Rayhela Ahmed	Jennifer Stringer	Jennifer Stringer	23 August 2023

Approval for issue		
Jennifer Stringer	Technical Director	23 August 2023

File Name

230818_R_JER8763_RAM_Riccall Fire Prevention Plan_V3R2.docx

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This fire prevention plan (FPP) has been produced to support the operation of a waste wood treatment facility at Riccall Farm. In drafting this document, consideration has been given to the applicable requirements set out within the Environment Agency Guidance on fire prevention[1] and the Environment Agency FPP template[2].

1.1.2 The site accepts mixed all grades of waste wood waste wood from waste management facilities within the local area but will predominantly receive only Grade C and D wood. Wood is delivered to the site and sorted into non-hazardous (Grades A, B and C) and hazardous (Grade D) wood. Once sorted, wood is stored until it is then processed by shredding and grinding to give a chipped wood material for use as a fuel in biomass boilers or small waste co-incineration plant (SWCP).

1.1.3 All storage and treatment of waste wood will take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage. The annual throughput will be no more than 37,500 tonnes. There will be limited liquids stored on site (fuel oil and maintenance oils) and fuel/oil tanks and drums will be provided within adequate bunding in line with industry best practice standards (i.e. sized to contain 110% of the tank contents and include blind drains). The objective of this document is to set out the current measures that are planned to minimise the risk of a fire starting and to ensure that should a fire occur appropriate measures are in place so that it is identified and managed effectively.

1.1.4 This plan is reviewed at least every 4 years or more frequently following a significant plant modification. Should significant changes be required these would be communicated to all staff.

1.2 Site Details

Operator Name: H Barker and Son Limited

Site Name: Riccall Wood Treatment Facility

Site Address: King Rudding Lane, Riccall, York, YO19 6QL

1.2.1 The centre of the site is at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 63681 37227.

1.2.2 The main land use surrounding the area in which the facility is sited is identified as rural. The current surrounding land uses are:

- North ï Agricultural Land;
- East ï Agricultural Land / Woodland;
- South ï Woodland / Business Park with Selby approximately 5km away;
- West ï Riccall Village is approximately 1.5 km away

[1] Environment Agency, Fire prevention plans: environmental permits, updated 9 January 2020. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits

[2] Environment Agency, Template for fire prevention plan: environmental permits, updated 9 January 2020. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits

2 USING THIS FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

2.1 Location of FPP

2.1.1 The current FPP will be stored as a hard copy in the site office and a digital copy will be kept at the main company office at EBCO (Holdings) Limited, Bowlands, Off Moor Lane, Bilbrough, York, YO23 3PQ.

2.1.2 A copy of the FPP will also be sent to the local Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) office and the FPP will be kept within the site EMS.

2.2 Who This Plan is for

2.2.1 This plan should be made available to and read by the following people:

- Site staff;
- Contractors working on site; and
- Local fire officers.

2.3 Testing the plan and staff training

2.3.1 Staff inductions will include awareness of the FPP, where it is located and when to use it. Annual toolbox talks will include a refresher regarding the FPP content and details of any updates to it. A fire drill is conducted at the site every 3 months.

2.3.2 The site has identified employees who undergo fire marshal training as agreed with the local FRS.

2.3.3 The FPP will be reviewed regularly as part of the EMS review cycle and any updates will be communicated to the relevant people. Following a fire event, a full review of the FPP will also be undertaken in conjunction with the local FRS to ensure any lessons learned are incorporated and communicated to the relevant people.

3 TYPES OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

3.1 Combustible Waste

3.1.1 The main focus of this FPP is the principal combustible material stored at the facility, which are the waste woods.

3.1.2 Table 3-1 provides a list of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes accepted at the site and their descriptions. Only wastes listed in this table are accepted at the site and no more than 37,500 tonnes per annum (tpa) will be accepted.

Table 3-1. European Waste Catalogue Codes accepted at Riccall Wood Treatment Facility

EWC Code	Description
02 01 03	Plant-tissue waste
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork
03-01-04*	Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer containing hazardous substances
03 01 05	Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03 01	Waste bark and wood
15 01 03	Wooden packaging
15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 04*	Wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances
19 02 09*	Solid combustible wastes containing hazardous substances
19 02 10	Combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 05 03	Off-specification compost
19 12 07	Wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
20 01 37*	Wood containing hazardous substances
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37

3.1.3 See Sections 6 and 7 for further detail regarding management of the waste.

3.2 Other Combustible Materials

3.2.1 Table 3-2 provides details of the other combustible (non-waste) materials stored on site and provides an indication of the total amounts and form of material stored, as well as the maximum storage time and the method for management.

Table 3-2 Other combustible and/or flammable materials

Combustible material	Description	How the material is stored and maximum storage time	Volume stored on site
Diesel	Fuel for shredder / grinder and other plant	Bunded tank and double skinned mobile bowser	10,000 litres (bunded tank) 1,000 litres (mobile bowser)

3.2.2 There are also lubricating oils, antifreeze and diesel contained within the mobile plant operational on site and these would also be considered potentially flammable.

4 FIRE PREVENTION PLAN CONTENTS

4.1 Activities at the Site

4.1.1 The main activity undertaken at the site will be the separation, storage and treatment (grinding/shredding) of waste wood. The site will be authorised to accept l grades A, B, C and D of wood, but will predominantly receive only Grade C and D wood.

4.1.2 The wood chip fuel will be sourced from local waste recycling operations. Waste coming into the site will be inspected and any observed contamination will be removed during this process.

4.1.3 The total quantity of waste wood to be accepted at the facility will be less than 75,000 tonnes a year. The types of waste wood permitted to be accepted for wood processing are detailed in Table 3.1.

4.1.4 Following acceptance, the wood will be tipped directly onto the main concrete pad. During tipping, the waste will again be visually inspected for any non-conforming materials. If any materials are found, these will be removed to the quarantine areas immediately for storage prior to removal from the site.

4.1.5 Once tipped, wood will be sorted by grade using 360º grab and piled by grade prior to treatment. Prior to grinding/shredding, any large pieces of metal will be removed by hand, with smaller pieces of metal (e.g. nails/screws etc.) removed by over band magnets on the grinder/shredder units.

4.1.6 Non-hazardous and hazardous wood waste will be stored and processed outside. Once processed the processed wood will be stored within the building. The site has multiple storage bays both internal and external with dedicated bays for hazardous and non hazardous material, as shown on the Fire Prevention Plan and Drainage Plan included in Appendix A. Whilst it is expected that the majority of non-hazardous waste will be Grade C material, in the event that Grades A or B are received at the site dedicated non-hazardous waste bays will be used to ensure both the incoming and processed material remains separate from other non-hazardous grades,

4.2 Site Plan

4.2.1 A site plan, including the location of the quarantine area, waste storage areas, mobile plant and emergency access route, is provided in Appendix A. A plan showing the site drainage system is provided in Appendix A. A plan of Sensitive Receptors near the Site is included in Appendix A.

5 MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF FIRE

5.1 Arson

5.1.1 The site is secured to protect the public and minimise the likelihood of unauthorised access. Access to the site is limited to specified entry points as shown in Appendix A There is a low probability of trespass due to site staff living on site and 24 hr CCTV coverage which is remotely monitored by site staff.

5.1.2 In the event of a vandal or arsonist accessing the site despite security arrangements on site, sensitive areas within the site are those locations where combustible materials are stored and therefore would comprise the waste storage and processing building along with the external processing and storage areas.

5.2 Plant and Equipment

5.2.1 On site, there is a bucket loader, 360º grab, grinder, shredder and mobile screener. All machinery is inspected daily by the operator prior to commencing work. At the end of every day, all equipment is blown down to minimise any build-up of dust or debris and minimise risk of fire.

5.2.2 All machinery is regularly serviced and maintained following manufacturers recommendations. Records of all servicing and maintenance are kept and available for inspection as required.

5.2.3 Mobile plant that is not being used is parked away from the combustible waste storage area. This area is a minimum of 6m away from combustible waste and buildings and ensures separation distances are observed between plant and waste when the site is not operational. No other plant is used on the site.

5.3 Electrical Faults Including Damaged or Exposed Electrical Cables

5.3.1 A planned programme of maintenance for all infrastructure, plant and equipment is specified in the management system. All plant is inspected and maintained in line with the manufacturer's instructions. This includes electrical checks.

5.4 Discarded Smoking Materials

5.4.1 Staff smoking areas are designated in areas away from the waste storage and processing areas and are outside of the permitted area.

5.4.2 A no smoking policy is in place in operational areas and designate smoking areas are located a safe distance from combustible wastes to prevent accidental ignition. This is communicated to all employees, contractors and visitors as part of site induction.

5.5 Hot Works Safe Working Practices

5.5.1 Hot works will be carried out by third party contractors utilising their safe systems of work and procedures.

5.6 Industrial Heaters

5.6.1 There are no industrial heaters on site.

5.7 Hot Exhausts and Engine Parts

5.7.1 All plant and machinery will be stored away from any combustible wastes at the end of the working day and checks will be carried out to ensure that there is no combustible waste/dust etc. build up on

plant/machinery which could lead to a fire. Machinery is also blown down to remove dust/debris at the end of the working day.

5.7.2 When not in use, the mobile plant and other onsite vehicles are parked away from the waste storage. All staff are trained to check for signs of hot exhausts and build-up of dust. There is a final check of the mobile plant and other vehicle exhausts prior to closing the site each day / at the end of each shift (if 24 hours). Build-up of dust is prevented as set out in section 5.10. The separation distance of at least 6 m between the stored wastes and any hot exhausts or engine parts minimises the chances of a fire occurring.

5.8 Ignition Sources

5.8.1 Hot works, exhausts and engine parts are dealt with in 5.1.1, 5.5 and 5.7 above. There are no other heat or ignition sources.

5.9 Leaks and spillages

5.9.1 All oils accepted to the site and fuels kept on site are stored in bunded containers. Site vehicles are checked regularly for signs of leaks. Site staff are trained in transfer and handling procedures and will oversee any filling of mobile bowsers or site plant/vehicles.

5.9.2 Spill kits are located in the site workshop. Regular vehicle checks are carried out by hauliers and staff are trained in the spillage procedure within the management system. In line with the daily check of hot exhausts, the mobile plant and onsite vehicles are checked for signs of fuel leakage prior to closing the site each day.

5.10 Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

5.10.1 At the end of every day, all equipment is blown down to minimise any build-up of dust or debris and minimise risk of fire. Housekeeping is undertaking every Saturday, this includes cleaning and tidying of the site to remove any build-up of loose waste, dust and fluff.

5.11 Reactions between wastes

5.11.1 Only waste wood is accepted, any other wastes will be rejected or quarantined.

5.11.2 The waste pre-acceptance and waste acceptance and management procedures for the site ensure that no incompatible materials are stored where they could react with one another.

5.12 Deposited hot loads

5.12.1 A quarantine area is located as shown in the plan in Appendix A. In the event that a hot load is identified, it will be kept away from vulnerable areas such as waste storage areas and will be deposited in the quarantine area, which is located at least 6 m from the site perimeter, any buildings and other combustible/flammable materials.

5.12.2 All materials are inspected upon arrival at the site and when tipped. If a hot load is identified, it will be moved to the quarantine area and the fire managed within the quarantine area.

5.13 Hot and Dry Weather

5.13.1 During hot and dry weather, waste will be dampened to minimise risk of spontaneous combustion.

6 PREVENT SELF-COMBUSTION

6.1 General Self-Combustion Measures

6.1.1 Incoming and outgoing wastes will be managed so that no waste wood is stored on site for longer than 3 months.

6.1.2 Waste will be stored in discreet piles according to the grade of wood. Using this system, a tracking system will be put in place so that dedicated areas are used in rotation to record how long waste wood has been stored and prioritise the oldest waste for processing or removal from site first. Storage time for wastes is recorded via weighbridge records.

6.1.3 Wood waste is processed for use in biomass boilers and SWCPs in local poultry farms therefore quantities can be carefully managed to meet the demand and ensure only the quantity required is brought onto site for processing.

6.1.4 Should for any reason, waste be stored for a period approaching 3 months, arrangements will be made to remove the waste to an appropriate permitted facility and reduce quantities of incoming waste.

6.2 Manage Storage Time

Method Used to Record and Manage the Storage of All Waste on Site

6.2.1 The main combustible materials stored on site is the wood waste. Site waste acceptance procedures are in place, separate to this FPP, as part of the site management procedures.

6.2.2 Storage time for wastes is recorded via weighbridge records or waste transfer notes.

6.2.3 Records and/or waste transfer notes (WTNs) for all wastes entering the site and for all wastes leaving site for recovery or disposal elsewhere will be kept at the site office.

Stock rotation policy

6.2.4 As set out in 6.1.1, waste wood that is at risk of self-combustion will not be stored for longer than 3 months.

6.2.5 Waste will be stored in discreet piles according to the grade of wood. Using this system, a tracking system will be put in place so that dedicated areas are used in rotation to record how long waste wood has been stored and prioritise the oldest waste for processing or removal from site first. Storage time for wastes is recorded via weighbridge records.

6.2.6 Daily site inspections monitor waste storage. Contingencies are in place if stockpiles near the limits imposed by the plan.

6.2.7 Staff are trained to ensure that there is a regular turnaround of combustible wastes on site to ensure storage times will be kept to a minimum and maximum storage times (3 months) and stockpile limits are adhered to.

6.3 Monitor and Control Temperature

Monitoring temperature

6.3.1 Daily temperature monitoring of waste stockpiles will be carried out using a temperature monitoring probe, details of which can be found in Appendix B, as well as daily visual inspections to look for signs of heating up of waste stockpiles (visible smoke/steam etc.) The temperatures will be compared for any notable trends indicating in a rise in temperature of the waste stockpiles

or a few days, however, under normal operating practice, only. All checks will be recorded and available for inspection if required.

6.3.2 Inspection of loads at the unloading area and subsequently during handling facilitates segregation of wastes showing signs of combustion or heating. Non-conforming wastes are quarantined and dealt with appropriately.

Controlling temperature

6.3.3 Waste stockpiles will routinely be turned to ensure the waste remains cold and any localised warming is dissipated quickly. This will be done every 2 weeks unless temperature monitoring indicates a rise in temperature over 3 days which would then trigger an action to turn the stockpile and reduce the temperature.

7 MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

7.1 Managing Waste Piles

Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

7.1.1 All wastes are subject to daily inspections and these will ensure that all combustible wastes are stored in stockpiles as per EA guidance i.e. less than 400 cubic metres for processed materials and less than 750 cubic metres for loose (unprocessed) materials. Processed stockpiles will comprise loose chipped wood material of less than 150mm size. If any stockpile is approaching this limit, then arrangements shall be made to remove the waste from site and reduce the stockpile size to less than specified.

7.1.2 For all waste piles, the maximum height allowed is 4 metres. For all waste piles, the maximum length or width allowed (whichever is the longest) is 20 metres. Stockpiles will be managed to ensure they remain within the maximum limits.

7.1.3 The site will contain signage detailing the grade of wood stored and markers to ensure that the maximum length, width are not exceeded. Stockpile heights will be measured on a regular basis to ensure maximum heights are not exceeded.

7.1.4 The site will accept predominantly Grades C and D waste wood. However, the permit will allow for all waste wood grades to be accepted. Where Grades A and B waste woods are received, bays used for Grade C waste wood will be emptied and used for the respective waste wood category.

Table 7-1 Maximum pile sizes

Waste stream	Location (must match site plan)	How it is stored	Max length (m)	Max width (m)	Max height (m)	Max volume (m^3)	Max time it will be stored
Unsorted Waste Wood (Non-hazardous)*	External - Yard	Bays 3A-3	20	9	4	750	3 months
Grade C Waste Wood (Sorted - loose)*	External - Yard	Bay 3F	20	9	4	750	3 months
Grade D Waste Wood (Sorted - loose)	External - Yard	Bays 2A &2B	20	11	4	750	3 months
Grade D Waste Wood (Sorted - loose)	External - Yard	Bays 2C & 2D	20	9	4	750	3 months
Grade C Waste Wood (Processed ï less than 150mm)*	Internal - Building	Bays 1A-1D	20	5	4	400	3 months
Grade D Waste Wood (Processed ï less than 150mm)	Internal - Building	Bays 1E-1J	20	5	4	400	3 months

Metal Waste	External Yard	Skip	20	20	4	450	3 months

* Whilst predominantly the non-hazardous waste wood is expected to be Grade C, in the event that Grade A or B waste wood was to be processed separate bays would be used to segregate by Grade.

Storing waste materials in their largest form

7.1.5 Waste will be stored in its largest form and only processed prior to removal from site. Storage time of processed waste on site will be minimised as far as possible.

8 PREVENT FIRE SPREADING

8.1.1 Site employees will be trained in the site's FPP, emergency procedures and health and safety plan. Firefighting equipment will be readily available and maintained as per legal requirements. Additionally, a Health and Safety Policy includes procedures to be followed in the case of fire.

8.1.2 All staff are trained to be vigilant in identifying potential fire risks and alerting site management should any issues be identified.

8.1.3 If a fire is identified, staff are trained to undertake a risk assessment at the time for the most suitable form of action i.e. tackle the fire if small, escalate the incident, move waste to quarantine area and dowse with water etc. Water is available from the attenuation pond as well as mains water if this is assessed as a suitable response by the staff member. During a fire, the fire service will also source water from the nearest hydrant which is located approximately 0.85km to the southwest close to South Newlands Farm on Selby Road.

8.2 Separation distances

8.2.1 The waste wood is stored within concrete fire resistant bays as detailed in section 8.3 below. Waste storage locations can be found in the site plan in Appendix A. The bays are not separated by 6m but will have fire resistant walls (see paragraph 8.3.1 below).

8.2.2 Hot loads will be moved to the quarantine area, see Section 9 for further details. Vehicles will be stored more than 15 m from a fire.

8.3 Fire walls construction standards

8.3.1 Internal and external storage bays are constructed using concrete lego style blocks which are designed to provide a fire resistance period of 4 hours. This gives enough time to remove wastes from bays and isolate it during an incident. The technical specification of the lego style concrete blocks can be found in Appendix D.

8.4 Storing waste in bays

8.4.1 Only processed waste wood will be stored in the internal storage bays. Internal bays are separated by fire resistant bays as detailed in paragraph 8.3.1 above. All internal storage in bays will undergo daily temperature monitoring and inspections as detailed above.

8.4.2 A first in, first out policy as detailed above will apply to all internal waste storage.

9 QUARANTINE AREA

9.1 Quarantine area location and size

9.1.1 A quarantine area for use during an incident has been allocated is identified on the site plan in **Appendix A**. During an incident, all plant shall be moved to ensure that this area is kept clear and available for use to store waste piles are required. As a priority, vehicles will be removed to an area of the site away from any combustible material should any signs of fire be detected.

9.1.2 The quarantine area is located so that a 6-metre separation distance/fire break is achieved, see Fire Prevention and Drainage Plan in Appendix A. The area is large enough to hold at least 50% of the largest combustible waste pile. The largest pile will be <750m^3 therefore the quarantine area will be able to hold at least 375m^3.

9.1.3 The location of the quarantine area is indicated on the Fire Prevention and Drainage Plan in Appendix A.

9.2 How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

9.2.1 Dependant on the nature and scale of the fire, the quarantine area will be utilised in either of the following ways:

- If a fire is identified, staff are trained to undertake a risk assessment at the time for the most suitable form of action i.e. tackle the fire if small, escalate the incident, move waste to quarantine area and dowse with water etc. Water is available from the attenuation pond as well as mains water if this is assessed as a suitable response by the staff member.
- If it is not safe to move the waste on fire, then materials closest to it will be moved to the quarantine area so as to minimise any risk of fire spreading.

10 DETECTING FIRES

10.1 Detection systems in use

10.1.1 Suppression systems are heat activated and as such when activated would alert site personnel to a fire and give a basic form of heat detection.

10.1.2 There are no specific heat detection systems in place other than through visual inspections / monitoring of CCTV, security out of hours etc. Daily checks of the stockpiles using a temperature probe are carried out and the temperatures shall be compared for any notable trends indicating in a rise in temperature of the waste stockpiles or a few days, however, under normal operating practice, only. The building fire suppression system detailed in section 11 below will contain heat triggers.

10.1.3 Daily inspections will identify any wastes that show signs of self-combustion and waste storage times are kept to a minimum to as to reduce the risk of self-combustion.

10.1.4 Outside of working hours, the site is covered by 24-hour CCTV which is remotely monitored. In addition to CCTV, staff members live on site, so the site is always occupied

11 SUPPRESSING FIRES

11.1 Suppression systems in use

11.1.1 The building will be fitted with a sprinkler system which will automatically be activated upon heat detection. The details of the system will be the same or similar to the following - https://www.rapidrop.com/rd060-horizontal-sidewall-standard-response-sprinklers. These will be activated at a temperature of 57ºC.

11.2 Certification for the systems

11.2.1 The sprinkler system has the following approvals - FM approved, UL Listed, LPCB, VdS, CE, Gost as detailed on the suppliers website.

12 FIREFIGHTING TECHNIQUES

12.1 Active firefighting

12.1.1 The site has been designed to allow for active firefighting. This will help allow a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.

12.1.2 Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness. Firefighting equipment is held in key locations as identified in the site plan in Appendix A. Site personnel are appropriately trained in use of firefighting equipment.

12.1.3 If a fire is identified, staff are trained to undertake a risk assessment at the time for the most suitable form of action i.e. tackle the fire if small, escalate the incident, move waste to quarantine area and dowse with water etc.

12.1.4 Grab loaders will be used if safe to either move burning waste to the quarantine areas for extinguishing or if not safe to do this, move as much non-burning waste away from the area nearest the pile on fire to the quarantine area.

13 WATER SUPPLIES

13.1 Available water supply

13.1.1 There will be a 500,000L capacity above ground fire water tank to the north west of the sealed drainage system, this will be the main supply used during an incident. The site also has a mains water supply.

13.1.2 Discussions have been undertaken with the local fire service based at Selby fire station. They have confirmed that they would likely be the first responders to an incident and during normal hours would arrive at site within 10 minutes. Upon arrival, they would utilise the on site water supply along with water brought by the tenders. They would then seek to use the nearest water hydrant.

13.1.3 Yorkshire water have confirmed that the nearest hydrant is located approximately 0.85km to the southwest close to South Newlands Farm on Selby Road.

13.1.4 The fire service has confirmed that they would not look to recirculate water during an incident, however, they did confirm that with the water on site, that supplied by the tenders and the use of the hydrant, they do not have any concerns about a lack of water to be utilised during the incident.

13.2 Show the calculation for your required water supply

13.2.1 Calculation of required water supply for 3 hours if detailed in Table 13-1 below:

Table 13-1 Water Supply Calculation

Maximum container volume in cubic metres	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on site in litres
750 m^3	750 m^3 x 6.67 = 5,002.5 litres/min	5,002.5 x 180 = 900,450 litres	500,000 litres

14 MANAGING FIRE WATER

14.1 Containing the run-off from fire water

14.1.1 A Penstock shut-off valve will therefore be placed between the silt trap and the interceptor in order to prevent the ingress of fire water into the interceptor or tank. There will be sufficient capacity within the concrete surface to contain the volume of the 500,000L or 500m^3 fire water tank.

14.1.2 A drainage plan is provided in Appendix A.

15 DURING AND AFTER AN INCIDENT

15.1 Dealing with issues during a fire

15.1.1 In the event of a fire, the Site Manager will assess whether the site can remain open. If the site is closed, site users will be directed to alternative facilities nearby until the site is re-opened.

15.1.2 The primary access to the site is via the main access road with entrance gate. The site plan in Appendix A identifies the vehicle access route for external fire services that can be used in the event of a fire.

15.1.3 A list of emergency contacts is provided in Appendix B.

15.2 Notifying residents and businesses

15.2.1 The closest residential receptor is on site (~25 metre) and is a single residential property occupied by site staff. The closest business (Diesel Pump UK limited) is approximately 180 m to the south of the site.

15.2.2 The site emergency plan has contact details of immediate neighbours who shall be alerted during an incident. Guidance will be sought from the emergency services as to any other sensitive receptors that need to be alerted to the incident.

15.3 Clearing and decontamination after a fire

15.3.1 After a fire, it may remain necessary to continue to divert waste to alternative sites whilst the facility is cleaned and decontaminated, with any contaminated firewater pumped out and removed by road tanker. contaminated fire water removed by a specialist contractor to a suitably permitted facility. No site inspections will be undertaken until it is confirmed by FRS that the respective areas are safe to access.

15.3.2 The infrastructure and drainage will be inspected. If necessary, the interceptor shall be emptied, and the drainage system cleared of any accumulated firewater or debris. The concrete surface will be inspected for signs of fire damage that could affect the integrity and repairs undertaken if the integrity has been compromised and before the area is returned to active waste storage/ treatment.

15.3.3 Key infrastructure such as electrics/telecommunications/CCTV etc. will be checked to ensure they are functioning.

15.3.4 If applicable, waste will be returned to their original storage location and any fire-damaged equipment will be removed or replaced. The quarantine area will be cleared of all containers and/or waste. Any affected waste will be removed off site for treatment or disposal by a third party.

15.4 Making the site operational after a fire

15.4.1 After a fire, the following steps must be taken before the site can become operational again:

- Site has been cleaned and decontaminated;
- In the case of a pollution event, the EA has been notified;
- All waste storage areas and access areas are clear;
- Wastes have been returned to their original storage location and any fire-damaged equipment has been removed/replaced;
- The quarantine area is cleared;

- Any fire-fighting resources or pollution prevention equipment that has been consumed will be replaced without delay.
- The FPP has been reviewed and updated to incorporate any lessons learned;
- The site manager has agreed with the FRS that the site can operate again.

15.4.2 A full investigation will take place including route cause, corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence, effectiveness of response shall be undertaken to identify any lessons learnt and the fire prevention plan and Emergency Contingency and Accident Management Plans will be reviewed and shall be updated if required

16 MONITORING, REVIEW, REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING

16.1 Monitoring

16.1.1 Staff working within the waste storage area are required to be vigilant of any sign of self-combustion or hot loads.

16.1.2 The site undertakes periodic fire drills, at least every 3 months. These drills may be co-ordinated with the local FRS team and are used to test fire response procedures. An important part of any such test is to identify if fire procedures are effective and whether there are any improvements which could be put in place. Should improvements be identified, a programme of action with defined responsibilities and timescales will be set.

16.1.3 Routines are established for regular checks on all firefighting equipment to ensure they remain available and in good working order should a fire incident occur.

16.1.4 The senior manager at the time will act as incident controller with supervision from the local FRS. The incident controller is responsible for ensuring that the FPP guidance is followed during an incident.

16.1.5 The site has fire extinguishers for use during an incident situated at key locations around the site. Locations can be seen in the site layout drawing in Appendix A.

16.1.6 Evacuation drills will be undertaken at least six monthly in order to test the effectiveness of the plan, and to ensure that all employees understand the action to take in the event of an emergency situation requiring site evacuation. Records of evacuation drills must be maintained.

16.1.7 If a fire is identified, staff are trained to undertake a risk assessment at the time for the most suitable form of action i.e. tackle the fire if small, escalate the incident, move waste to quarantine area and dowse with water etc.

16.2 Review, Reporting and Record Keeping

16.2.1 As part of the site management systems this FPP is incorporated within the audit programme. The frequency of audits is set within the site audit programme. A record of any audit is made and stored. Should non-conformances be identified these are handled in accordance with the site non-conformance procedure which includes appropriate follow-up and a record of the outcome alongside any improvements identified. Where improvements are identified a programme of action with defined responsibilities and timescale are set.

16.2.2 The FPP will be reviewed regularly as part of the EMS review cycle and any updates will be communicated to the relevant people. Following a fire event, a full review of the FPP will also be undertaken in conjunction with the local FRS to ensure any lessons learned are incorporated and communicated to the relevant people and the FPP will be updated to incorporate any recommendations made.

16.2.3 Reporting requirements are defined within incident reporting procedures. These requirements incorporate reporting requirements to the EA (as specified within the permit), to the HSE and other interested parties.

16.2.4 The management systems include procedures for record keeping. Any record generated in relation to this plan is held in accordance with this procedure.

Appendices

Appendix A

Site Plans

Appendix B

Emergency Contacts

Emergency Contacts

Contact	Details	Contact Details
Local Police	North Yorkshire Police, 62 Portholme Rd, Selby YO8 4QQ	101
Local Fire Service	Selby	999
Local Hospital with A&E	Harrogate District Hospital	01423 885959
Local EA Office	York	03708 506 506
Operational Contact	Edward Barker	07885 240795

Appendix C

Temperature Probe Specification

Appendix D

Health & Safety Policy