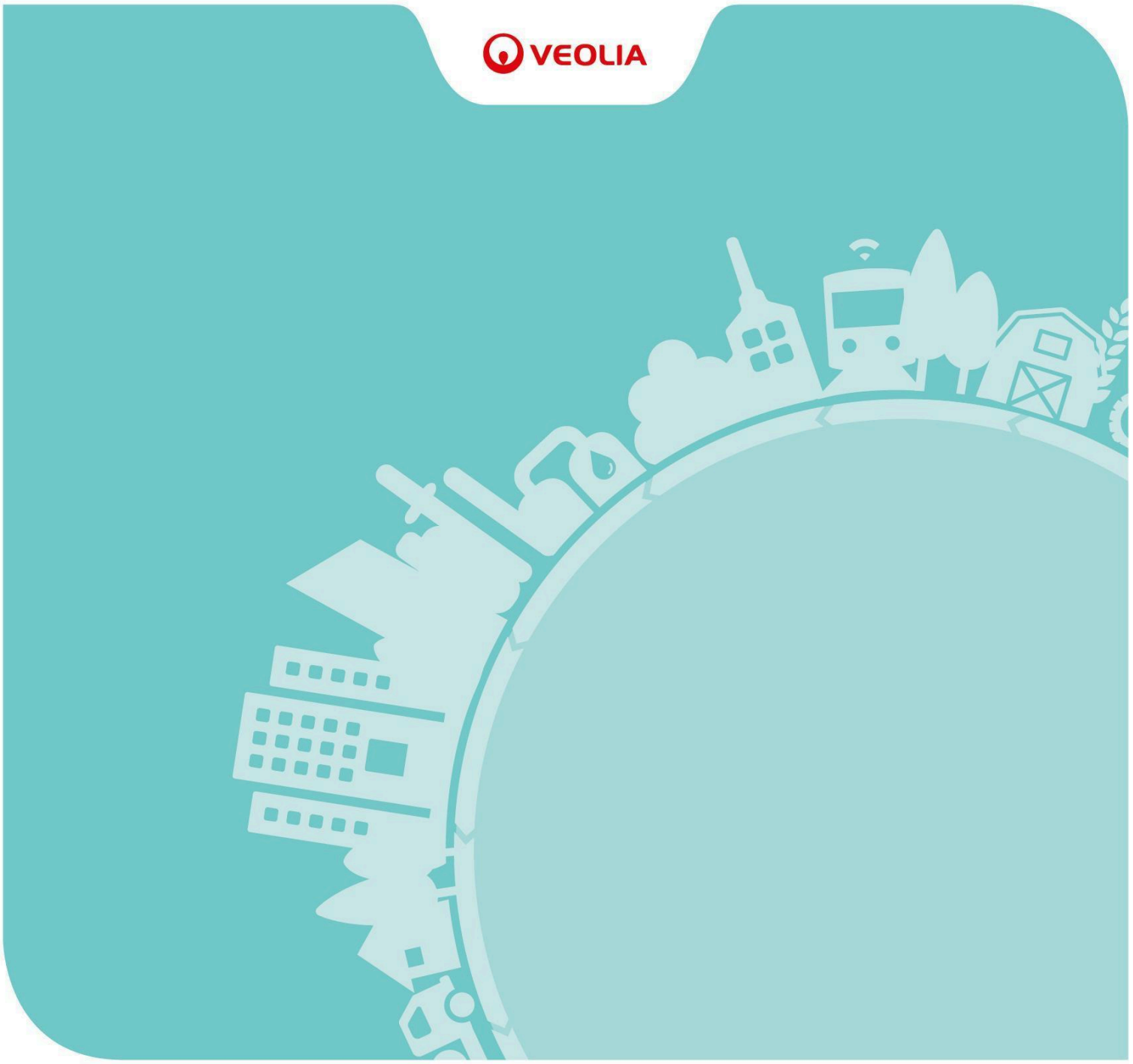


Fire Prevention Plan

Eastleigh MRF Facility

Date: March 2026

Version: 1.0

Version History

Revision Number	Date of Issue	Status	Reason for revision
1.0	March 2026	Draft	Permit Application

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1. Process Overview

1.1. Overview

The MRF would comprise the following key components:

- site entrance;
- gate house and weighbridges;
- a portal framed MRF building (approximately 131m long by 80m wide by 15.5m high);
- 2 No. Fire Water Tanks (approximately 10.3m wide in diameter and 12m high)
- Pumphouse (approximately 7m by 8m and 3m high)
- staff and visitor parking;
- offices and Materials Analysis Facility;
- lighting and security fencing; and
- circulation areas.

The recyclable waste accepted at the Eastleigh MRF is a combination of:

- Newspaper and Pamphlets (N&P)
- Mixed Paper (MP)
- Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC)
- Mixed coloured Glass
- Mixed Bottles
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Plastic pots, tubs and trays (PTT)
- Plastic Film
- Ferrous metals (Fe)
- Non Ferrous metals (N-Fe)
- Beverage cartons

The Local Authority collections form the majority of the waste intake.

1.2. Detailed stages

The collected material is delivered to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and tipped into the unloading areas for specific waste streams. It is then fed onto specific loading conveyors by mechanical shovel. The purpose of using conveyors is to provide a controlled, constant flow of material to the system.

The material is transferred onto an elevating conveyor, which in turn feeds the material to the pre-sort conveyors. The elevating conveyor operates at a faster speed to thin out the material depth for delivery to the pre-sort area. Once in the pre-sort area the non-recyclable material from the different stream is manually picked out and discharged into the storage bays below.

The mixed material flowing from the pre-sort area enters screens which will further separate recyclable material. The materials are further processed using disc screens and conveyors. The MRF is equipped with sophisticated automatic recognition and sorting of products employ eddy current and optical identification and separation using air jets.

Following the automated process of separation, the product lines are monitored manually and any non-recyclable material is picked off and goes into a residual storage bay.

A magnetic separator removes steel cans automatically and transfers them to a storage bunker. An eddy current-separator is used to extract the aluminium cans which are stored in another bunker.

Separated recycling streams are baled where appropriate or fed into storage bays and would be loaded into bulk transport vehicles for delivery to reprocessing plants.

Waste will be managed on a first in, first out (FIFO) basis to ensure minimum storage times on site.

2. Detailed Process Stages

2.1 Waste Inputs

Waste will be processed in an efficient manner to ensure prompt turnaround to reduce any possible emissions to air and / or heat build-up.

Waste will normally be processed in the order delivered. The shovel operator will manage the input bays so that waste can be treated on a first in first out basis. Where municipal wastes have been received that have been assessed as containing higher levels of potentially odorous materials, consideration will be given to prioritising the processing of these wastes where necessary.

Any incorrectly declared deliveries will be quarantined immediately and dealt with in line with local procedures and guidance as detailed in the permit and management system.

Pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures are in place for all waste accepted at the site to ensure that incompatible or reactive wastes are not accepted at the site.
In the event that a hot load is detected during acceptance, although each incident will be event specific and the site management / fire marshal shall be responsible for managing the situation the primary options are to direct the load to the quarantine area or if already deposited to isolate the waste from other waste if possible. In the event that the waste had already been deposited the fire suppression system would be activated. In all events the emergency management plan would be enacted and the fire service called.

2.2 Storage & Loading

The site is configured to maintain a maximum individual pile size of 450m^3.

The internal input bay is of concrete construction.

External bays for plastic and ferrous and non ferrous metals are located at the front of the building. These two waste piles are separated from the building by a row of legio blocks providing 120 min fire protection. All waste piles internally are separated by concrete bays provind 120 min fire protection. This configuration prevents the spread of fire and enables any fire to be isolated quickly.

The nature of the waste streams transferred do not suffer adversely from seasonal variations and therefore a consistent input and output is obtained throughout the year.

Under normal operating conditions the waste will be stored for no longer than 2 days prior to being processed or transferred off site. During normal operations, any baled waste is stored for no more than 10 days.

2.3 Leaks & Spillages

Leaks and spillages that may occur from site vehicles will be contained using the range of absorbent pads, booms and granules contained within the spill kits available at various locations on site. Drain cover pads may also be used in the event that the spillage is near to a surface water drain manhole.

The location of the spill kits are shown on drawing Eastleigh MRF FPP Plan.

Any spillage event will be considered an environmental incident and will be recorded and reported through the online incident reporting system.

3. Managing Common Causes of Fires

3.1 Arson

The Veolia area will be securely fenced around its entire perimeter with 2.4m palisade fencing, along with bespoke lockable gates across the site entrance. In addition the site has manned CCTV coverage with complete out of hours coverage.

3.2 Plant & Equipment

All vehicles, plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

The site, including all plant and equipment will be subject to a recorded daily check to confirm there is no build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff. Daily checks are recorded for the site as a whole and all vehicles.

A daily check sheet is completed for all static and mobile plant. If an issue is identified then a defect sheet is completed, passed onto the maintenance team, recorded on line in the electronic management system. Once appropriate repairs are completed the defect sheet is signed off and filed in the relevant plant folder.

Unused plant, plant maintenance and outside operational hours mobile plant will be kept away from combustible waste. This will be inside the building at least 6m from combustible waste.

All electrical installations repairs and maintenance will be carried out by suitably qualified electricians certified to NICEIC.

Portable appliance testing is carried out annually and fixed electrical systems are checked every 3 years.

3.3 Smoking Policy & Procedures

Veolia operate a Smoke Free Policy and has Smoke Free Procedures in place for the Eastleigh MRF facility.

3.4 Hot Works & Ignition Sources

Hot works will be carried out when required by external contractors and will be subject to a job specific risk assessment and fire watch requirements. There won't be any gas cylinders stored on site.

Site operatives will be on continuous fire watch throughout operational hours and will be trained in the signs of self-heating and fire by means of tool-box talks and other methods as needed. Specific fire watch inspections will be made 3 times per day with one of the inspections included as part of the site shutdown/closure procedure at the end of each shift. All of the fire watches will include the inspection of hot exhausts and engine parts.

There will be no naked flames, space heaters, furnaces, incinerators, space-ships or other sources of ignition within 6m of any combustible waste.

A fuel storage tank is located on the north east side of the MRF building and is not located near to any combustible waste.

ELV's will not be accepted at the site.

3.5 Cleaning Regime

Daily site inspections will be carried out for the build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff. Any areas identified by the inspection will be cleaned as soon as reasonably practicable. The inspections will be carried out by the site supervisor. In addition to daily checks for dust and fluff, the site will be fitted with dust suppression systems around the key operational areas to prevent the build-up of airborne dusts. The dust suppression system will be subject to servicing and maintenance in line with the manufacturer's recommendations. A maintenance contract will be set up when the site is operational. All plant will be cleaned down of dust, fluff and loose material at the end of each working day, or sooner if required, and identified by the fire watch inspections throughout the day. All plant is maintained and serviced in line with manufacturer recommendations. All plant inspected on a daily basis and records of checks and defect reporting will be recorded. Alternative plant will be hired at short notice should it be required.

3.6 Quarantine Area

There is a quarantine area located in the yard area to the north east of the MRF facility. This area is capable of containing half the largest stockpile of waste (225m^3 unprocessed or baled waste). The quarantine area has in excess of 6m of permanently clear area all around for ease of access for fire control. The quarantine area is located on impermeable concrete surface and would be isolated from the site drainage system using a penstock valve which would be closed in the event that the quarantine area is used.

4. Preventing Self Combustion

4.1 Stock Rotation & Storage Times

Bay	Waste Type	Max. storage time (days)
Inputs	Residual input bay	10
Plastic outputs	Sorted plastic in bales	20
Glass outputs	Loose glass cullet	N/A (inert)
Ferrous metals	Sorted ferrous metal cans in bales	20
Non ferrous metals	Sorted non ferrous cans in bales	20
Residual	Non recyclable fraction	20

Under normal operating conditions the waste inputs will be stored for no longer than 2 days prior to being processed and baled waste will be stored for no more than 14 days.

4.2 Temperature Control & Monitoring

Temperature monitoring is carried out regularly throughout the day using handheld thermal imaging devices. Stored waste will be visually monitored throughout the working day for signs of heat build-up and signs of combustion.

In the event that any waste does exhibit signs of self heating it will be removed from the storage location and taken to the quarantine area for further inspection and assessment. Any bale will be deconstructed within the quarantine area so that a detailed inspection can be carried out. If no evidence of heating or elevated temperature is found the waste will be returned to the input bay for reprocessing.

In the event that there is any evidence of self heating or combustion the deconstructed bale will be dowsed using fire extinguishers, fire hose or the fire service called based on

the judgement of the duty manager and the fire marshal. Once the duty manager / fire marshal is satisfied that there is no longer a risk of further self heating / combustion the waste will be returned to an input bay for reprocessing.

5. Waste Piles

Within the building inputs waste will be stored in a bay with storage heights limited to a maximum of 4m. The arrangement, volume and positions of the proposed bays is as shown in the table and drawing Eastleigh MRF FPP Plan.

Bay	Waste Type	Waste pile footprint (1)			Maximum Stored
		Max. Length (m)	Max Width (m)	Height (m)	
Inputs	Residual input bay	14	14	4	450m^3
Plastic outputs	Sorted plastic in bales	18	8	4	450m^3
Glass outputs	Loose glass cullet	10	10	4	450m^3
Ferrous metals	Sorted ferrous metal cans in bales	6	8	4	400m^3
Non ferrous metals	Sorted non ferrous cans in bales	6	8	4	
Residual - 1 (open pile)	Non recyclable fraction	15	5	4	300m^3

(1) Actual waste piles will be smaller than the stated footprint and managed to the maximum storage amounts. Bay footprints may be larger to give options for flexible storage configurations within the maximum stated dimensions. Bale storage piles will be footprint dimension but the volume will be less as the storage piles are pyramid stacked
(2) nominal amount, not a maximum as this waste is inert.

There will be a minimum of 1m freeboard both vertically and laterally on all bays, inside and outside.

6. Preventing Fire Spreading

6.1 Separation Distances

All waste piles are 6m from any other waste pile, site perimeter, other buildings or other combustible or flammable materials as shown on the drawing above, unless separated by 2 hour retardant fire walls.

6.2 Fire Walls & Bays

The perimeter pushwalls and internal bay division walls have all been designed to provide a minimum of 120 mins fire resistance.

7. Fire Detection

Regular visual Inspections of waste streams for signs of smoke and / or temperature checks will be carried out as follows.

All loads arriving at the site will be visually inspected as they arrive. Non-conforming loads will be recorded with the load inspection sheet.

The MRF building will be fitted with an addressable heat tape fire detection system which will be fitted with a ‘Redcare’ type system operated 24/7/365. The detection system will be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with a UKAS accredited scheme, details of the accreditation will be available on site and on request following completion of construction. The maintenance of the system will be covered by a maintenance contract covering maintenance as per manufacturer’s recommendations and a UKAS accredited scheme.

The exterior of the building will also be fitted with CCTV coverage with out of hours monitoring.

In the event of a fire being detected, site management would be contacted and would attend the site. A rota system will be in place ensuring that the out of hours monitoring service will always have a minimum of two contacts available on a 24/7 basis 365 days a year. Operatives would also be available out of hours in the event of the need for plant and machinery to be used to assist the Fire Service.

8. Fire Suppression

A fire suppression system covering the MRF building will be provided. The firefighting water storage tanks will be located to the east of the building. The fire suppression system will be a dry pipe system in accordance with NFPA 13. A pumped hydrant c/w pressure reducing valve will be provided in the pumphouse which is capable of delivering a minimum of 950l/min, in addition to the main sprinkler demand. Upon opening the hydrant, the pressure drop will actuate the pumps, allowing water to be fed from the fire tank.

Based on a stockpile size of 450m^3, the system provides in excess of 6.66l/min per m^3 for a minimum of 3 hours.

Fire hydrants are present on site, which are fed from the mains, these are located as shown on drawing Eastleigh MRF FPP Plan.

The fire suppression system is fully automatic, The fire suppression system design, installation and maintenance is covered by UKAS accreditation, details will be available on site and on request following completion of construction.

Fire extinguishers will also be located in various locations within the MRF building and around the site to manage small fires that may arise as a result of the operation; in the case of a large fire the evacuation plan will be put in place to exit the site and allow the fire services to intervene. As a minimum fire extinguishers will be located at the site entrance / exits.

9. Fire Fighting

In the event of a fire taking place within the permitted area, the most effective fire strategy would be to extinguish any fire as soon as possible and therefore a 'controlled burn' would not be a favourable option.

The on-site resources available for firefighting include but are not limited to fire extinguishers, hoses, fire suppression system, wheeled loading shovel and trained fire marshals. However, it should be noted that, with the exception of the fire suppression system, the use of these resources prior to the arrival of the Fire Service will be very limited by Health and Safety procedures. The primary use of fire extinguishers is to facilitate the escape of personnel in the event of a fire, they may also be used to quickly extinguish very small / localised fires. The on site loading shovel will be utilised to move non-burning waste away from risk of catching fire and into the quarantine area, this would normally only be carried out under the supervision of the fire service. The primary resource for fire suppression or extinguishing will be the automatic fire suppression system, followed by the attendance of the Fire Service.

In addition to on-site resources, Veolia as a large waste management company has the resources, including financial, to deal with a fire related incident and the subsequent aftermath such as contingency arrangements and fire water management.

All Veolia controlled vehicles using the site will be fitted with appropriate fire extinguishers.

The nearest Fire Station is in Eastleigh 2 miles from the site (9 mins normal driving time). This is a Wholetime station.

10. Water Supplies

Based on a maximum stockpile size of 450m^3 relating to the inputs, the system provides in excess of 6.66l/min per m^3 for a minimum of 3 hours.

In addition to the suppression system with water tanks additional hydrants are provided on a hydrant ring main fed from the mains, these are located in the center of the yard.

The location of all hydrants is shown on drawing Eastleigh MRF FPP Plan.

11. Fire Water Management

In the event of a fire within the building and the activation of the fire suppression system, the penstock valves to the foul and surface water drainage systems would be closed. This will enable fire water to be captured in the yard area as shown on drawing Eastleigh FPP Plan.

Based on the maximum pile size according to Environment Agency guidance there must be a system in place to contain 540m^3 of potentially contaminated fire fighting water. At Eastleigh MRF the guidance amount is achieved through a combination of capture and retention in the yard area and sequential tanker evacuation either from storage or directly from the drainage system.

Impoundment capacity directly outside the MRF building has been calculated as 540m^3. In application much more time would be available as this calculation does not account for the fraction of the fire water which would be retained in the material being extinguished, evaporative loss, surface friction and natural puddling within the MRF building.

There will also be an additional volume which will be held up in the site drainage system once the penstock valve is closed.

During a fire Veolia would also liaise with Southern Water at an early stage to determine whether elimination of contaminated fire water to foul sewer would be acceptable.

12. Amenity Issues

The facility is located in a predominantly industrial / commercial area with the closest residential property to the permit boundary located approximately 50m north of the facility in Chickenhall Lane. There are also residential areas 200m from the permit boundary at Campbell Road west of the permit boundary. Should any fire create large amounts of smoke to be blown off site, the Manager / Supervisor will contact any nearby neighbours downwind of the site as a courtesy.

Key receptors within 1km of the permit boundary have been identified and are shown on the 1km receptor drawing Eastleigh MRF FPP Receptor plan.

Major transport links within 1km of the permit boundary are the trainline bordering the site running roughly north to south 20m from the permit boundary.

There are no schools, care homes or hospitals within 1km of the permit boundary.

The River Itchen runs 350m to the east of the permit boundary.

There are a three protected habitats within statutory screening distance of the permit boundary:

- River Itchen SSSI (including protected fish species)
- Stamford Meadow LWS
- An area of deciduous protected woodland

13. Contingency Measures

In the event of a fire to ensure effective waste removal and protection of the environment, and in the event of a closure of the intended outlet for the material treated on the site Veolia operate a network of waste transfer stations, ERFs and a landfill in the Hampshire area that waste can be sent to.

To ensure effective control of incoming waste in the event of a breakdown and/or non-availability at the facility the same network of sites can accept any diverted material.

In the event that the fire suppression system is activated fire water will be retained within the external yard prior to off site disposal via road tanker. Veolia operates an extensive fleet of waste water tankers with a 24 hour call out availability.

Following the extinguishing of a fire and only when the site is cleared of all fire damaged wastes, fire water and the infrastructure repaired, checked and drainage systems cleaned and reinstated will the site be in a position to re-open. Prior to re-opening the local Environment Agency officer will be contacted and evidence provided to demonstrate the site is fit for purpose.

14. Fire Drills

A fire drill will be carried out every 6 months, following each drill an assessment is undertaken and any lessons learned will be implemented. The fire alarm system will be functionally tested every week. A number of the site staff will be specifically trained and appointed as Fire Marshalls.

The fire drill will vary on each occasion and cannot be prescribed in advance. The precise nature of the drill will be decided by the fire marshal and operational management based on factors such as perceived risk, incidents at other facilities, experience of staff, consultation with H&S advisers etc. The drills will generally be focused around the FPP and Emergency Plan.

15. Emergency Management Plan

Site Name	Eastleigh MRF		Environmental Permit Reference: TBC
Address Grid Reference	Chickenhall Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 6PQ SU 46461 18059		
Operating Hours	TBC		
Facility Type:	Materials Recovery Facility 'MRF'	No of Staff Office:	TBC TBC
Site Manager:	TBC		
Route from nearest main junction Bishopstoke Road			
RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTACTS **In the event of an emergency/incident contact:**			
Emergency Coordinator 1	TBC		
Emergency Coordinator 2	TBC		
Area Manager			
Business Line Director			
QHSE Manager			
Crisis Hotline	08450 710755		
Emergency Spill Response	08007838020		
Emergency Services Direct Dial	999		

16. Management System

Veolia ES Hampshire Limited has a detailed management system which is audited to the three main standards, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001.

The following documentation should be considered during any planning, reviewing or auditing of the above plan.

Document Name	Description	Reference Number
Environmental Aspects/Impacts Register	A review of the site and its operations to calculate its impact on the environment using a matrix scoring system. By highlighting any risks, measures are implemented to reduce the risk	ENV/2/004/001
Register of Significant Environmental Aspects	A summary of the above with relevant control methods assigned to each point	Local
Objectives & Targets	Continual improvement register undertaken by each contract. Local objectives set including environmental targets	SYS/2/003/001
Monitoring and Measurement of ENV performance	This document establishes the overarching procedures for monitoring and measuring Environmental Performance. It also outlines the process for ensuring alignment with VES corporate requirements	ENV/2/002
Environmental notification system	This procedure sets out the process by which employees may identify health, safety and environmental concerns and near misses. It is not mandatory but may be used to record matters where immediate access to RIVO is not available. It also provides a mechanism for providing feedback to the originator of the concern / near miss	HS/2/31
Eco online	Ecoonline is Veolia's online reporting tool for observations, accidents, incidents and near misses. This tool is also used to register site visits from recognised authorities. Permit reviews are also undertaken via this portal. All reports registered are monitored via the QHSE department, department heads and regional directors.	NA
Regulatory Documents	These included WML, Permits and exemptions as well as working plans	Local
Business Continuity Plan	This document covers the most significant impacts that could occur with recovery time objectives set against each activity type as to ensure compliance with regulatory	SYS/2/028/001

		authorities whilst minimising business disruption. The plan is reviewed yearly or earlier if it is needed to be activated and is subject to plan exchange and drills.	
Document reference numbers are correct at the point this document was reviewed, some environmental documentation is cross fed into H&S documents			

18 Drawings

Eastleigh MRF FPP Plan

Eastleigh MRF Receptor Plan