FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

The Old Mill, Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich, Cheshire, CW5 6PZ

Scanlan's (Plant Hire) Ltd

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1.2	26/08/2026	CP	TR	Updated to reflect revised external waste storage and sealed drainage arrangements in response to the Environment Agency's request for further information

THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN **SEPTEMBER 2028** 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:	The Old Mill, Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich, Cheshire, CW5 6PZ		
Site Operator:	Scanlan's (Plant Hire) Ltd	**National Grid Ref:**	SJ 68150 52390

Contact	Description	Office hours	Out of hours
Tony Readdin	Site Manager & TCM	01270 666472	07341 822366
Leighton Hospital Middlewich Road, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 4QJ	General Enquiries	01270 255 141	999
	NHS Direct	111	999
Rope Green Medical Centre Rope Lane, Shavington, Crewe, Cheshire, CW2 5DA	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	01270 275 990	999 or 111
Cheshire Constabulary Police Station, Beam Street, Nantwich	Local Police Non-Emergency	0845 458 6378	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
Cheshire Fire & Rescue Nantwich Fire Station, Beam Street, Nantwich, CW5 5LZ	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	01270 625 613	999 or 112
Environment Agency	Environmental Regulator	03708 506506	0800 80 70 60
Cheshire East Council Delamere House, Delamere Street, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 2JZ	General Enquiries	0300 123 5500	0300 123 5025
United Utilities	Mains water and sewerage supplier	01925 237 073	999 or 112
Oaktree Environmental Ltd - Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Specialist waste and permitting compliance advisors	01606 558833	01606 558833

KEY RECEPTOR CONTACT LIST

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Tricketts Lane Motors – Tricketts Ln, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 6PZ	Vehicle repairs (adjacent receptor)	01270 650802
Willaston Pre-school – Wybunbury Rd, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 7JF	School	01270 567431
Willaston Primary School – Derwent Cl, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 6QQ	School	01270 661528

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 Scanlan's (Plant Hire) Ltd (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 The Old Mill, Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich, Cheshire, CW5 6PZ.

1.1.3 The site is operated in accordance with Environmental Permit Ref. EPR/WP3298CH, currently operating under an SR 2022 No.4 as a non-hazardous waste recycling with asbestos, hazardous batteries, cable and WEEE storage facility situated which was previously operated as a household, commercial, industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment under an SR 2008 No.3.

1.1.4 The permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. TRIC/263/02 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
c) Screening/trommeling (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment).
d) Mechanical separation (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment).
e) Storage (prior to removal).

1.4.2 The above activities are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan, Drawing No. TRIC/263/03.

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	07:30 – 18:00
Saturday	08:00 – 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 & TCM	1	Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with the Environmental Permit and in-line with attendant regulations
Machine / Plant / General Operatives	2	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation
Office Clark / Administration	2	General administration

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
Weighbridge	1	Determine load weights in/out
Loading shovel	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360º tracked excavator	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Powerscreen	1	Screening soils or crushed bricks
Mobile trommel screen	1	Screening of waste

**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	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360° tracked excavator	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. TRIC-263-03 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, Sensitive receptors are also illustrated on Drawing No. TRIC-263-04 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 to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Tricketts Lane Motors	West	Adjacent
EHC Remapping & Vehicle Diagnostics	East	Adjacent
Advantage Vehicles Ltd (Workshop)	East	100
S C Autos	East	140
Residential		
Residential properties on Dairyfields Road and beyond	North	20
Residential properties on Tricketts Mews	West	70
Residential properties on Wistaston Road and beyond	West	130
Schools		
Willaston Pre-school	West/Southwest	300
Willaston Primary School	Northwest	615
Watercourses		
Cheer Brook	South	850
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
Railway Line	South	Adjacent
Shavington Bypass (A500)	South	850

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 manufacturer's 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 manufacturer's recommendations. • Any liquid/fuel/oil storage (if applicable) 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 manufacturer's 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 manufacturer's 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 manufacturer's 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 manufacturer's 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 manufacturer's 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. It is worth noting that the site implements strict pre-acceptance checks to ensure no batteries enter the site. • Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts.	Low

2.2 Fuel, Oil & Hazardous Material Storage

2.2.1 No gas cylinders or aerosols will be accepted for storage at the site. If any are discovered, they will be quarantined. There will also be no chemicals present on site.

2.2.2 The operational site will not store fuel but the wider site within permit boundary will store fuel. The procedures for fuel storage (if applicable) 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.

2.2.3 All tanks storing fuel, oil or hazardous material will be clearly marked showing the product within and their capacity.

2.2.4 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. TRIC-263-03.

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 TRIC-263-03 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 Trickett's Lane with the only ingress / egress to the site being off Wistaston Road.

2.6.2 The main entrance gates are located as shown on Drawing No. TRIC/263/03 and are of palisade galvanised steel construction to a height of 2.4m. The gates are padlocked at all times when the site is not in use, to prevent unauthorised vehicular and pedestrian access. In addition, the site is surrounded by a combination of galvanised steel palisade fencing to a height of approximately 2m and concrete post/panel fencing.

2.6.3 The site has 24 hour remotely accessible CCTV system which covers all areas of the site and can be accessed by the site management outside of operational hours. The site also benefits from alarms on all buildings which will alert the out-of-hours contacts in the event of any intrusion.

2.6.4 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.

2.6.5 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 TREATMENT PROCESS

3.2.1 Following acceptance, mixed loads are deposited into the purpose-built concrete-walled tipping and sorting bays identified as AREAS 1 - 3 within the open-fronted waste-transfer building. AREA 4 provides additional short-term mixed waste holding capacity within the same 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 relevant plasterboard container 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 container, the container will be removed from site and replaced with an empty container. 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, waste will be hand-sorted intro recyclable and transferred to the relevant storage container on site i.e. general, metals, wood, green waste and plasterboard (as discussed previously) Any non-conforming material (if any) will be picked out during this process and quarantined immediately for removal from site.

d) Waste delivered to the site which comprises of predominantly inert material (subject to testing). Will be deposited into the relevant stockpile in the yard prior to being processed through the onsite trommel.

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. TRIC-263-03 for details of the waste stored and the indicative storage locations.

4.1.2 The operator will minimise pile sizes and waste storage time where possible. The maximum time waste will be stored is detailed in Table 4.1, the shot storage times at the site 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. TRIC-263-03. 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 combustible 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.

Table 4.1 - Waste Storage Table

Waste Storage Area Details												
Plan Ref	**Description**	**Typical 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 - 3	Tipping/sorting area (Temporary stockpile)	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Unprocessed	2.4m high concrete walls forming the walls of waste storage shed	4.5	4	2	17	0.333	12 (per area)	50-100	<12 hours (cleared by end of working day)
AREA 4	Mixed waste holding area	17 09 04	Unprocessed	2.4m high concrete walls forming the walls of waste storage shed	9	15.4	2	70	0.75	105	100	<48 hours
AREA 5 - 7	Sorted containers comprising general waste	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<72 hours
AREA 8	Sorted container comprising wood	15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 week
AREA 9	Sorted container comprising metals	17 04 05, 17 04 07	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 month
AREA 10	Sorted container comprising plasterboard	17 08 02	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 month
AREA 11	Sorted container comprising green waste	20 02 01	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<2 weeks

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 that non-combustible materials have not been included in the table below.

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

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREA 1, 2 & 3 Temporary tipping/sorting areas	• These areas comprise the mixed waste tipping areas awaiting sorting. It is worth noting that not all of these areas will be in use concurrently. • The waste in this area will have been subject to pre-acceptance checks upon collection of the container with additional inspections undertaken upon acceptance into the site and during tipping. This is to ensure any items of contravening waste or larger items of non-recyclable waste can be segregated. Reference should be made to pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures detailed within Section 3 of this FPP. • Waste is stored within the purpose-built external concrete-walled tipping and sorting bays shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03. The short storage period, continual movement and monitoring of the waste minimise the risk of heating from direct sunlight. • Waste is stored for <12 hours prior to being sorted and deposited into one of the relevant containers. This short storage time significantly reduces the potential for self-combustion The waste stored here are dynamic stockpiles which are undergoing sorting throughout the operational day and storage times are therefore considered to be less that the timeframe stated above. All areas will be clear out-of-hours. • Wastes stored in these areas will have not undergone any form of mechanical treatment i.e. shredding which is likely to raise the temperature of the waste.

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
	• 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 available at the site which provides 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.**
AREA 4 Mixed waste holding area - concrete-walled bay inside transfer building	• This area comprises the mixed waste holding area. • The waste in this area will have been subject to pre-acceptance checks upon collection of the container with additional inspections undertaken upon acceptance into the site and during tipping. This is to ensure any items of contravening waste or larger items of non-recyclable waste can be segregated. Reference should be made to pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures detailed within Section 3 of this FPP. • Waste is stockpiled against the concrete bay which forms the walls of the building and act as firewalls. • Waste is located within the main waste transfer building providing shelter, significantly reducing the chances of heating via direct sunlight. • Waste is stored for <48 hours prior to being processed into the relevant containers. This short storage time significantly reduces the potential for self-combustion. • Wastes stored in this area will 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 available at the site which provides 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.**

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
AREAS 5 -11 Sorted waste containing mixed/general waste, wood, metals, green waste and plasterboard	• Wastes in all these containers will comprise hand sorted wastes directly from the mixed waste tipping area, such as general, wood, metals, plasterboard and green waste. • 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 the time specified in Table 4.1 or sooner if full. Storage times are significantly less that the guidance permits. • 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. Plasterboard is stored within an enclosed container. • In the event of a fire breaking out in the containers, all adjacent containers can be dragged into the quarantine area by mobile plant to reduce the spread. • 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 Fire Walls and Bays

4.7.1 The concrete firewalls / building walls 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:

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

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

4.7.4 Table 4.5 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 4.5 - Fire wall details and specifications

Firewall type	Width	Site location / use	Specification
Concrete walls/brick walls	0.15m	Forming the waste transfer and storage building	Concrete panels/bricks - Class A1 in accordance with Clause 4.3 4.4 of EN:13369 - >120 minutes

4.7.5 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.

4.7.6 All waste stored against fire walls outside of operational hours 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.

4.7.7 It is worth noting that during operational hours, the waste may be stored to 3m in height, however the area is subject to sorting and is therefore continuously monitored throughout the operational day, stockpiles will be reduced to 2m prior to cessation of works.

4.8 External heating from hot weather

4.8.1 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 that has been hand sorted prior to storage in the relevant container, therefore, any potential ignition sources and non-conforming wastes will have been removed during the sorting and separation within the tipping area. 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.

4.8.2 Uncovered combustible wastes stored externally are stored for a maximum of 1 week, excluding plasterboard which is stored in an enclosed container; 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.

4.8.3 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.

4.8.4 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 visual 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 the FPP guidance, due to this, no monitoring is considered necessary.

4.9 Stock Rotation and Seasonal Variations

4.9.1 Details of stock rotation are clearly shown in previous sections for all wastes which are stored and processed on site.

4.9.2 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. TRIC-263-03.

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. TRIC-263-03, 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 4** comprising of the mixed waste holding area within the sorting/tipping shed. If this area was full, the maximum volume of waste would equate to approximately 105m^3, meaning the quarantine area on site would need to hold 52.5m^3 of waste material.

6.1.3 The quarantine area proposed measures 55m^2 and has a volume capacity of 55m^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.

6.1.4 Waste would be moved to the quarantine area using mobile plant available at the site. The storage locations for mobile plant is shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03.

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 Both 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.

7.2.2 It is worth noting that the storage durations are considerably lower than the guidance permits. It is considered the need for automated detection or certification of CCTV from UKAS accredited companies is not required as the storage quantities and duration

of all waste is very low, additionally all waste is monitored on site by trained staff and by site management out-of-hours.

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) Where safe to do so, a competent person will arrange for the immediate deployment of the 40m long, 0.16m high fire-water boom at the location shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03. Fire water will be retained within the kerbed operational area and sealed drainage system, which drains through the NSFA30 full-retention interceptor to the underground 50,000-litre sealed storage tank. There is no discharge point or penstock valve to operate.
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. TRIC-263-03. The nearest fire station is Nantwich Fire Station, situated approximately 2 miles away from the site and the anticipated response time following a call to the FRS is for them to be on site within <10 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. TRIC-263-03:

i) Hose reels strategically placed providing coverage to areas storing combustible and flammable materials.
ii) Mixture of water, foam, powder and CO_2 fire extinguishers located in close proximity to waste piles.
iii) Rainwater harvesting tank available on site to provide water for the mobile water bowser, this can also be utilised for suppression.

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. TRIC-263-03.

9.2 Out-of-hours Suppression

9.2.1 It is considered arson would be the only cause of a fire outside of operating hours. The site has 24-hour CCTV with manned supervision and can be used to detect a fire out of hours.

9.2.2 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.

9.3 Other Suppression Methods

9.3.1 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.

9.4 Automated Suppression

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

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 105m^3 and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 126,000 litres (126m^3) of water requiring a flow of approximately 700 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
105	105 x 6.67 = 700	700 x 180	126,000 (126m^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 126,000 litres stored on site, there is a rainwater harvesting tank available at the site which 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 There is a hydrant within 150m of the site access located near the entrance of Trickett's Lane on Wistaston Road. The location of the hydrant is illustrated on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03.

10.3.2 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 and commercial/industrial land uses, 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/area 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 (700l/m) based on Section 10.1.2.

11 Managing Fire Water

11.1 Drainage

11.1.1 As is shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03, surface water arising within the impermeable and kerbed waste operational area is collected by the site drainage system. Water passes through an NSFA30 full-retention interceptor before entering an underground 50,000-litre sealed storage tank.

11.1.2 The sealed drainage system has no discharge to surface water, ground or sewer. The level within the sealed storage tank will be monitored as part of routine site inspections. The contents will be removed before the volume reaches 40,000 litres, maintaining at least 10m³ of available capacity.

11.1.3 The impermeable surface, kerbs, gullies, drains, interceptor and sealed storage tank will be regularly inspected and maintained. Any silt, blockage, damage or defect that could compromise containment will be addressed promptly. Records of inspections, servicing and removal of tank contents will be retained.

11.1.4 In the event of a fire, contaminated fire water will be retained within the kerbed operational area and sealed drainage system. No fire water will be discharged from the site.

11.2 Containment of Fire Water

11.2.1 The waste operational area is contained by permanent 0.1m high kerbing or sealed boundaries, as shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03. The washdown area is contained by a 0.3m high kerb. During a fire, the 40m long, 0.16m high fire-water boom will be deployed at the location shown on the drawing, where safe to do so, to complete or reinforce the containment area.

11.2.2 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest combustible waste pile would require containment for approximately 126m³ of fire water. The approximately 1,180m²

kerbed operational area provides approximately 118m³ of containment at a retained depth of 0.10m. Maintaining at least 10m³ of available capacity within the sealed storage tank provides total fire-water containment of at least 128m³.

Table 11.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation (south)

Containment measure	Available capacity
Approximately 1,180m² kerbed operational area at 0.10m retained depth	Approximately 118m³
Reserved capacity within the sealed storage tank	At least 10m³
Total available containment	At least 128m³

11.3 Removal of Fire Water

11.3.1 Following an incident, standing fire water and the contents of the sealed storage tank, interceptor and affected drainage system will be removed using a vacuum tanker. The material will be taken by an appropriately registered waste carrier to a suitably permitted facility. No contaminated water will be discharged to surface water, ground or sewer.

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 or suction vehicle, all standing fire water and contaminated water within the interceptor, sealed storage tank and drainage system will be removed and taken to a suitably permitted facility.
b) The surface-water drainage system, interceptor and sealed storage tank will be inspected and cleaned as necessary. Any contaminated debris will be removed and managed with the fire-damaged waste.
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



WASTE STORAGE AREA DETAILS

Plan Ref	Description	Typical 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 - 3	Tipping/sorting area (Temporary stockpile)	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Unprocessed	2.4m high concrete walls forming the walls of waste storage shed	4.5	4	2	17	0.333	12 (per area)	50-100	<12 hours (cleared by end of working day)
AREA 4	Mixed waste holding area	17 09 04	Unprocessed	2.4m high concrete walls forming the walls of waste storage shed	9	15.4	2	70	0.75	105	100	<48 hours
AREA 5 - 7	Sorted containers comprising general waste	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<72 hours
AREA 8	Sorted container comprising wood	15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 week
AREA 9	Sorted container comprising metals	17 04 05, 17 04 07	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 month
AREA 10	Sorted container comprising plasterboard	17 08 02	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 month
AREA 11	Sorted container comprising green waste	20 02 01	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<2 weeks
AREA 12	Soil bay	02 01 01, 02 03 01, 02 04 01, 17 05 04, 17 09 04, 19 12 12, 20 02 02	Source segregated or hand sorted/ processed via trommel/screener	Free-standing inside a three-sided concrete wall	6.2	3.5`	3	3	18	1	40	50
AREA 13	Hardcore & stone bay	17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07, 17 09 04, 19 12 09, 20 02 02	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	Free-standing inside a three-sided concrete wall	9	4	3	3	32	1	75	50



NOTES

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	25.04.25	JH	Initial drawing
A	06.05.25	JH/RS	Minor amendment to tipping area
B	23.05.25	JH/IA	Minor amendment to layout
C	26.06.25	IA	Minor amendment to layout
D	25.08.26	CP	Updates to site infrastructure

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Non-waste hazardous storage areas
- Non-waste storage areas
- Temporary waste stockpile
- Non-waste fuel/fluids
- Impermeable surface with sealed drainage system
- Impermeable surface areas which do not store waste material
- Office/welfare
- Out of hours plant storage
- 300mm thick concrete wall
- Quarantine area (40m^2)
- Stone surfacing
- Firefighting equipment/extinguishers (indicative locations)
- Fire alarms (indicative locations)
- Spill kits (indicative locations)
- Plant shut off
- Mains Water
- Designated smoking area
- Access route for emergency services
- Fire hydrant
- Fire assembly points
- Pan,tilt & zone cameras with 360 50cm coverage
- INT Interceptor
- Surface water fall direction
- Manhole
- Gully
- RSD Roller shutter door
- Fire water boom deployment location

TITLE:
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT:
Scanlans (Plant Hire) Ltd

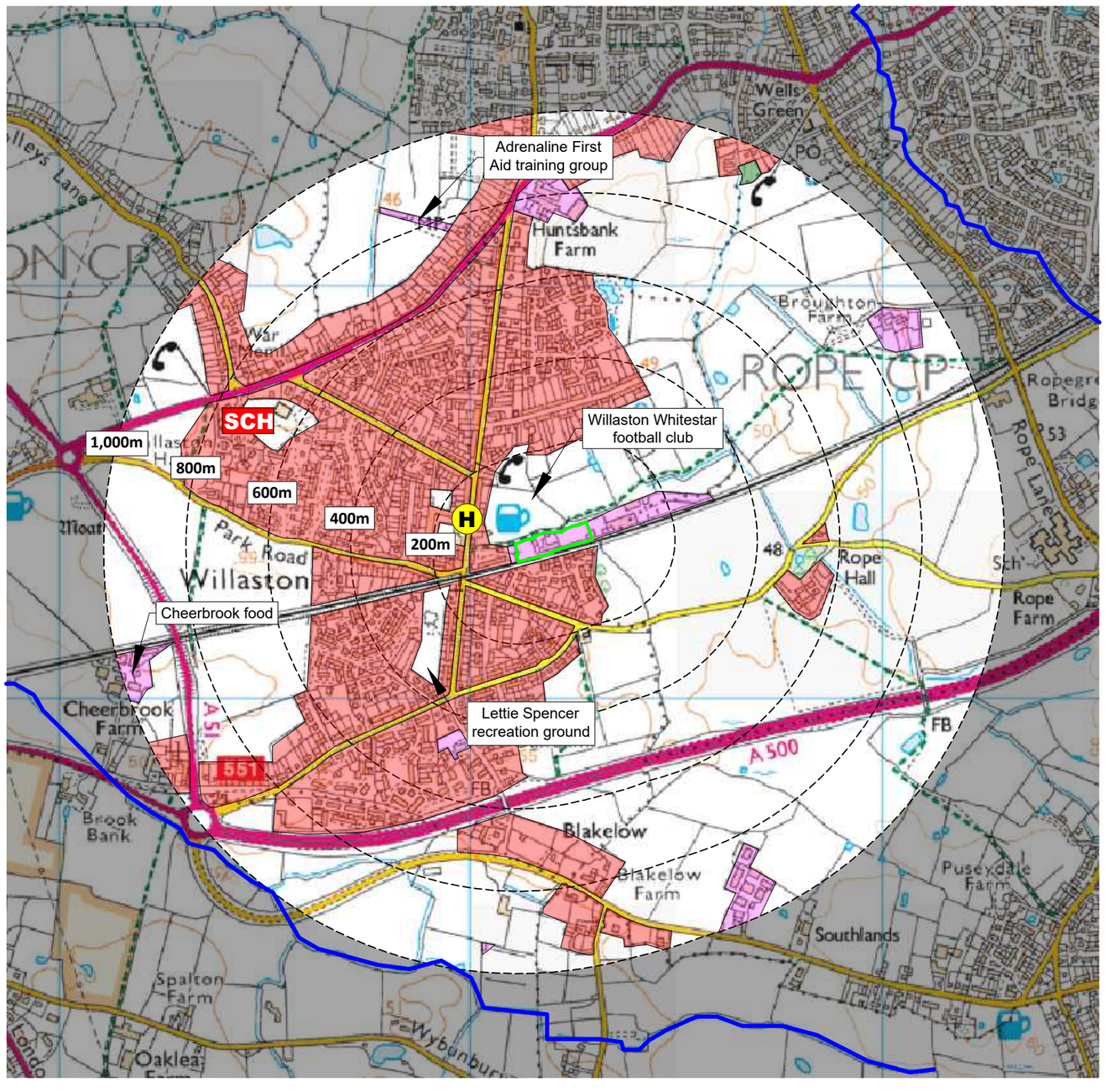
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Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 6PZ

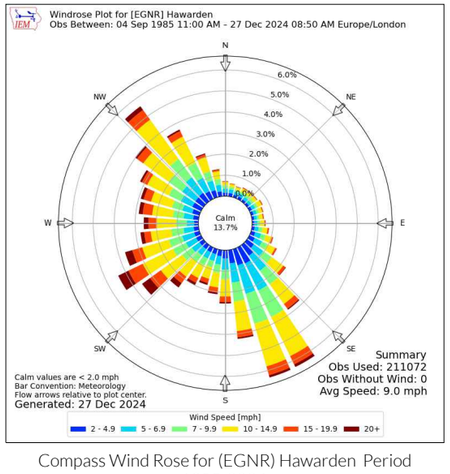
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TRIC-263-03	D	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
25.08.26	JH/CP	TR

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

KEY:

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





Compass Wind Rose for (EGNR) Hawarden Period 1985-2024
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

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

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	14.04.25	JH	Initial drawing

N

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 100 200 300 400 500m

TITLE: RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT: Scanlans (Plant Hire) Ltd

PROJECT/SITE: Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 6PZ

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	0263	004
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
TRIC-263-04	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
14.04.25	JH	CP

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

SCANLAN'S (PLANT HIRE) LTD 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***	

SCANLAN'S (PLANT HIRE) LTD 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**	

SCANLAN'S (PLANT HIRE) LTD 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**	

SCANLAN'S (PLANT HIRE) LTD
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

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

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

SCANLAN'S (PLANT HIRE) LTD - EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

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