Accident Management Plan

Home Farm Grange

March 2026

Project No.: SOL_25_P007_ENG

...consulting sustainability

sol environment

Document Details	
Document Title	Accident Management Plan
Document Subtitle	Home Farm Grange
Project No.	SOL_25_P007_ENG
Date	March 2026
Version	QMS_7.5.38_TEM – Template – Report Long Form – New Style (Perm) v5
Author	Rhys Morgan
Client Name	Engie Renewable Gases UK Ltd

Document History				
Version	Comments	Date	Author Initials	Reviewer Initials
I1	Issue to EA	November 2025	RM	EH
I2	Second submission	January 2026	RM	EH
I3	Third EA submission	March 2026	RM	EH

Signature Page

March 2026

Accident Management Plan

Home Farm Grange



Rhys Morgan
Environmental Consultant



Emily Hingston
Client & Project Manager

This report has been prepared by Sol Environment with all reasonable skill, care, and diligence, and taking account of the Services and the Terms agreed between Sol Environment Ltd and the Client. This report is confidential to the client, and Sol Environment accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known, unless formally agreed by Sol Environment Ltd beforehand. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

Sol Environment disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the Services

Registered office: 10 The Lees, Malvern, Worcestershire, WR14 3HT

Company Registered in England no. 7068933

Sol is ISO 9001:2015 certified by British Assessment Bureau Limited, a UKAS Accredited Certification Body number 8289 for the scope of Environmental Consultancy providing a range of services to companies in the UK and Europe. Certificate number: 259774.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1
2. RISK MAGNITUDE ESTIMATORS 3
3. ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN 4
4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION 11

List of Tables

Table 2.1 - Risk Estimator Matrix 3
Table 3.1 - Accident Management Plan 4

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AMP	Accident Management Plan
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
EA	Environment Agency
EMS	Environmental Management System

1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by Sol Environment Ltd on the behalf of Engie Renewable Gases UK Ltd (hereafter referred to as "Engie") in support of a bespoke permit application to permit the operation of an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility under *The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)* at their proposed site on land east of A162, Low Farm, South Milford, Sherburn in Elmet, LS25 6FW.

The proposed development comprises the following:

- Silage Clamps;
- Feedstock Reception Building;
- Feeders;
- Liquid Feed Tanks;
- 1 x Digestion Tank;
- 2 x Post Digesters;
- Biogas Upgrading Plant;
- Two Natural Gas Gensets;
- 1 x backup diesel generator;
- A digestate storage lagoon;
- Grid Connection infrastructure;
- CO2 Building incorporating Carbon Capture Unit;
- Separator Building;
- Bund (4m in height surrounding tank area);
- Other ancillary infrastructure.

This document represents the Accident Management Plan (AMP) submitted as part of the Application package to the Environment Agency (EA). This AMP has been produced in accordance with EA guidance Document '*How to comply with your Environmental Permit (EPR 1.00*)'.

It is stipulated under this guidance document that the Accident Management Plan fulfils the following four key requirements:

- Identifies events or failures that could damage the environment;
- Assesses how likely they are to happen and the potential environmental consequences;
- Actions to minimise the potential causes and consequences of accidents; and
- The actions that are required to be carried out if an accident happens.

This Accident Management Plan will be implemented and maintained at the site as part of the Engie's Environmental Management System (EMS) and will ensure the site and all operatives within are fully prepared for such incidents.

The AMP and all associated procedures will be reviewed at least every four years or as soon as practicable after an incident, with changes made accordingly to minimise the risk of occurrence/recurrence.

Please note, this AMP relates solely to environmental risks and is not focused on health and safety. The site has been appropriately designed to DSEAR and HAZOP requirements, with additional Incident Management Procedures in place to deal with the health and safety aspects of any onsite incidents or accidents.

2. RISK MAGNITUDE ESTIMATORS

The AMP (**Table 3.1** overleaf) has adopted a risk assessment approach to each potential hazard by combining the probability and magnitude of the potential risk to give an estimation of the risk prior to any mitigation measures. The risk management measures, which are designed to reduce the likelihood of occurrence, are then detailed followed by an estimation of the actual risk post-mitigation (Residual Risk Rating).

The DEFRA guide to risk assessment[1] indicates the approach of subjectively classifying the magnitude of potential consequences into four categories depending upon the degree of the impact that the potential risk could have and the context in which the risk is being assessed. The classification is used as a guide in this Risk Assessment.

The four categories are as follows:

- **Severe**: Possible irreparable damage to environmental resources;
- **Moderate**: Possible damage to environmental resources which are limited within a regional context;
- **Mild**: Possible effects might be transient damage to environmental resources which are commonplace on a regional basis and alternative sources are readily available;
- **Negligible**: The effects are negligible or might cause very slight temporary deterioration in the current environmental resource quality.

The matrix shown below, in **Table 2.1**, considers the probability of the potential risk against the magnitude of the potential impact, thereby giving an estimation of the resulting likelihood of the risk occurring.

Table 2.1 - Risk Estimator Matrix

Probability of potential risk	Magnitude of Potential Impacts			
	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Negligible
High	High	High	Medium/Low	Near-zero
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Near-zero
Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Near-zero
Negligible	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	Near-zero

The qualitative risk assessment for the Accident Management Plan has been based on the matrix outlined above.

The final stage of the risk assessment is the judgment of the severity of the residual risk following implementation of the mitigation measures

[1] A Guide to Risk Assessment and the Risk Management for Environmental Protection, 1995.

3. ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 3.1 - Accident Management Plan

Accident Scenario	Probability of Accident Occurring	Magnitude of Potential Impact	Risk Rating before mitigation	Potential Emission & Receptors	Risk Management	Residual Risk Rating (following mitigation)
Spills and leaks / loss of containment / transfer of substances/overfilling of vessels/ accidental release of gases	Medium	Moderate to Severe Spillage and leakage could occur during feedstock deliveries, feedstock transfers/tank chemical reactions. Other incidents could involve vehicle refuelling, vehicle breakdowns/ accidents and or damage to tanks or bunds. Loss of containment could result in potentially polluting materials (including oils and chemicals) being discharged in surface water drainage systems and to controlled waters. Accidental release of gases associated	Medium to High	Potential emissions of: ▪ Liquid feedstock (2 x 60m3 tanks); ▪ solid feedstock (25,600 tonnes in 2 x clamps); ▪ Solid waste feedstock (638 tonnes in building); ▪ Diesel (10,000 litres – self bunded tank); ▪ Activated carbon (500 kg sacks); ▪ Vegetable oil (100 litre drum); ▪ Odorant (50 litre drum); ▪ Lubricating oils (205 litre drums); ▪ Anti-freeze (1000 litres); ▪ Glycol (1000 litres IBC); ▪ Ferric chloride (500 kg); ▪ Enzymes (1000 kg); ▪ BTL Nutrients (100 litre drum); ▪ Digestate.	▪ All infrastructure on site will be new and constructed to high standards. All tanks, reactors and pipework will met the relevant BAT guidance, ensuring risk of leakage during its guaranteed lifespan low. ▪ Tanks are to be inspected visually on a daily basis by site staff to ensure continued integrity of tanks, and identify any necessary remedial action; ▪ All tanks provide appropriate primary containment and are fitted with leak detection. ▪ Electronic monitoring (i.e. level gauges, feedback loops etc) is installed on all vessels; ▪ The plant has been designed to include an automated alarm system in the event that any tanks are approaching overfilling; ▪ A sealed drainage and containment system for all tanks containing potentially polluting liquids has been constructed so that any leaks / spills are contained; ▪ All external delivery areas are contained within a sealed drainage and containment system that incorporates bund walls, appropriate falls and drains; ▪ Secondary containment onsite is in line with CIRIA 736 and proportionate to the risk posed by leachate / digestate and includes bunding on the western, southern and eastern boundary will prevent fugitive runoff to the environment. ▪ Testing of all planned discharges to Mill Dike will be carried out to ensure that all surface water discharged is clean and uncontaminated. ▪ The digestate lagoon will be appropriately engineered, constructed, lined and managed with freeboard maintained, cover in place and leak detection present.	**Low**

		with the Carbon Capture Unit could result in loss of consciousness and/or asphyxiation by CO_2 gases.		Total loss of any of the above materials is highly unlikely, small volume spillages if any. Spillages would typically be contained upon hardstanding and within sealed drainage system. Potential emissions of biogas, nitrogen, LPG, methane or CO_2 to atmosphere	▪ The site EMS incorporates an Emergency Spill Procedure and spill kits are located around site. ▪ Minor spills to be cleaned up immediately, using sand or proprietary absorbent. Resultant materials to be placed in container for off-site disposal to appropriate facility, if necessary; ▪ Immediate action to be taken in event of major spill which is likely to cause polluting emissions to the environment to prevent liquid from entering surface water drains or any adjacent unsurfaced ground. Spillage to be cleared immediately and placed in containers for offsite disposal. EA to be informed. ▪ The Carbon Capture Unit is fitted with the necessary leak detection equipment and alarms are provided in the vicinity. ▪ The Carbon Capture Unit has been designed to allow adequate ventilation to prevent harm caused by accidental leaks. ▪ The site will implement a number of operational procedures for the use of the carbon capture unit which will minimise the risks associated with CO2 release. ▪ A number of venting scenarios for CO2 from the carbon capture unit have been modelled showing that offs-site impacts would be not significant.	
Vandalism	Medium	Moderate The site could be subject to intentional vandalism and damage by intruders/trespassers who could cause damage or harm to the plant and equipment, spills and leaks to tanks.	Medium	Potential emissions of any of the substances stated above	▪ On-site security measures are in place and implemented on site to prevent acts of vandalism that may result in damage or harm to the site. ▪ Security lighting is operational on site. ▪ Security cameras and intruder alarms are installed at key areas of the site. ▪ Control building is secured with a burglar alarm. ▪ The operational areas of the site will be fully secured with 2.4m high steel paladin-type perimeter fencing and controlled access points. ▪ Staff work onsite 24/7 so will present a deterrent to potential intruders. ▪ Gates and fencing are inspected daily by operations staff to identify deterioration and damage and the need for repair; ▪ Fencing and gates are maintained and repaired as needed to ensure their continued integrity. If damage is sustained,	**Low**

					repair will be made within the same working day. If this is not possible, suitable measures will be taken to prevent unauthorised access to the site and permanent repairs will be affected as soon as is practicable; ▪ All visitors to the site operational areas are required to register in the visitor's book and sign out again on exit, thereby minimising the risk of unauthorised visitors on the site; and ▪ Operational procedures will be implemented including regular inspections, ensuring continual monitoring of security provision at the site.	
Flooding	Low	Moderate Flooding on site may result in the loss of containment, damage to tanks or associated infrastructure and result in uncontrolled releases to the environment	Medium	Potential emissions of contaminated floodwater offsite to Mill Dike.	▪ As the site is located in Flood Zone 1, the risk of flooding on site is considered low ▪ In the unlikely event of a flood, the site will be equipped with a sealed drainage and bunding systems which will prevent the inflow of offsite flood water into critical areas (bunds, tanks, storage, etc.).	**Low**
Outbreak of fire/Explosion Plant malfunction Electrical equipment that could provide an ignition source	Medium	Severe	High	Potential emissions of gases including biogas, CO2, LPG, smoke from fire to atmosphere	▪ All infrastructure on site will be new and constructed to high standards. All tanks, reactors ad pipework will met the relevant BAT guidance, ensuring risk of fire, outage or otherwise damage by malfunction remains low ▪ Site has been designed in accordance with DSEAR, ATEX and HAZOP requirements. ▪ All plant is subject to a planned preventative maintenance schedule. ▪ The plant has significant control and safety systems all of which are interlocked to ensure a very controlled shutdown in the event that the plant undergoes operational difficulties. ▪ All aspects of the plant and associated infrastructure are constructed of non-combustible materials. ▪ The plant has been designed to shut down in the event of an emergency.	**Low**

					▪ The control system will monitor all relevant process data for the biogas upgrading plant (flows in/out, operating temperatures and pressures etc). Biomethane flowing to the grid must at all times be compliant with the requirements of the Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996; ▪ The Carbon Capture Unit is located outside of the ATEX area, indicating a minimised risk of explosion ▪ Remote access to the control system will be provided; ▪ Should any abnormal incident occur affecting operation of the biogas upgrader, the unit will automatically shut down and biogas can be diverted to the flare; ▪ Any tanks and vessels containing flammable and potentially polluting liquids are constructed so that any leaks / spillages are contained and responded to in accordance with established emergency procedures. ▪ Fire suppression and monitoring systems have been installed ▪ Separation of combustible materials from the source prior to processing; ▪ All waste feedstock is stored within dedicated areas; ▪ All flammable process consumables shall be stored in bunded tanks. ▪ Staff are appropriately trained in the relevant systems, and this training is reviewed periodically to ensure staff remain compliant with eh appropriate use of onsite equipment. In the event of a fire, the following actions will be taken: ▪ The fire brigade will be notified immediately and the Local Authority as soon as practicable. ▪ The site will be immediately evacuated. ▪ Records of fire incidences will be kept on site together with a summary of remedial action taken. ▪ Smoking will not be permitted in the operations areas of the site.	
Incompatible feedstock/unwanted reactions	Low	Moderate	Medium	Potential emissions of biogas to atmosphere	▪ Waste will be subject to waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures to ensure only the correct wastes are accepted on site. ▪ Wastes will be subject to continuous inspection by site operatives working at the facility.	**Low**

					▪ Records of incidents involving incompatible wastes will be kept on site together with a summary of the remedial action taken.	
Failure of mains services	Low	Mild Heat and power required by the site are provided by the onsite CHP units. Mains services are limited to water, which is minimal as surface water run-off, leachate and blackwater is utilised to provide the water requirements of the plant.	Low	Potential increase in flare use and emissions of biogas to atmosphere	In the event that mains services of water and genset provided electricity supplied to the site are unavailable, the following actions will occur: ▪ The plant has been designed to shut down in the event of an emergency. ▪ An emergency backup diesel generator is present onsite to maintain running of critical equipment; ▪ All feed drives will stop, and no more materials will be fed to the plant; ▪ All pump sets will cease operating so no further transfer of material can occur; ▪ The biogas upgrading plant will be operated by the emergency generators and where capacity is unavailable will automatically stop and the biogas will be diverted to flare; ▪ Upon restoring of services, the plant will resume operations as normal.	**Low**
Operator error / failure of equipment.	Medium	Mild The unexpected breakdown of any part of the plant could result in short term buildup of waste in the reception areas or the incomplete treatment of waste. The result of operator error could result in the plant not functioning efficiently or a risk of fugitive emissions to air through	Low	Potential fugitive emissions such as odour, bioaerosols and dust to atmosphere	▪ The plant has been designed with a number of fail safe and automatic shutdown systems, where appropriate. ▪ In the case that a major plant failure occurs, no waste will be accepted on to site. ▪ All equipment is subject to a Planned and Preventative Maintenance Programme (PPM), to minimise unplanned failures ▪ The plant also has in place a number of Emergency Shutdown Controls to ensure safe shut down in emergency. ▪ The biogas will be diverted to flare where necessary (i.e. if it cannot be burnt in the biogas boiler).	**Negligible**

		uncontrolled decomposition of waste.				
Failure of odour abatement	Medium	Moderate to High Nuisance odour at nearby receptors	Moderate to High	Potential emissions of odour from storage of waste	▪ In the case that the odour abatement equipment in the feedstock building fails, deliveries of waste to the site will cease until the abatement plant is back in service; ▪ Waste feedstocks in storage will be processed as quickly as possible to reduce wastes onsite; ▪ Should any waste be nearing its maximum storage time, or become particularly malodourous, it will be removed from site; ▪ Critical spares are kept onsite to minimise time spent with key plant not operational; ▪ All plant is subject to a planned preventative maintenance schedule to minimise likelihood of failure.	Low
Plant shutdown / capacity reached	Medium	Moderate The unexpected breakdown of any part of the plant could result in short term buildup of waste in the reception area.	Moderate	Potential odour emissions from the storage of waste	▪ The site maintains a Contingency Plan for the diversion of feedstock in the event that there is a plant shutdown or site capacity is reached. The contingency plan is as follows: ▪ In the event of a shutdown, no wastes would be delivered to site. In the first instance, farmers producing the feedstock would continue to store at the farm until Engie can accept deliveries. Additional risks associated with longer term storage on-farm include leachate generation and fugitive odour emissions. ▪ Wastes can additionally be diverted to other sites under Engies control, dependent upon capacity at these sites. Each facility is permitted by the EA and therefore has its own limitations on capacity, storage times and locations. Wastes will only be diverted to these sites if they can operate under the requirements of their own environmental permits. The available sites include: ▪ Condate Biogas Ltd Great Hele Farm Great Hele Lane South Petherton Devon EX36 4LB ▪ Gorst Energy Ltd	Low

					Enfield Farm AD Plant Oil Mill Lane Clyst St Mary Devon EX5 1AF ▪ Sustainable Energy Generation Ltd Frogmary Green Farm AD Plant West Street South Petherton Somerset TA13 5DJ ▪ Additional measures include the utilisation of a Feedstock Planner which allows effective communication between site management and feedstock co-ordinators. This forward planning results in proactive rather than reactive stock management.	

4. MANAGEMENT

4.1 Staff Roles & Responsibilities

Primary responsibility for the implementation, maintenance and review of this Accident Management Plan falls to the competent Site Operations Manager. The Site Operations Manager is responsible for ensuring all staff are trained in the contents of this management plan and that operational procedures align with the objectives of this management plan. Training is undertaken in the style of "toolbox talks" – a common practice in industry for delivering training. New staff members are trained by the Site Operations Manager (or other competent senior staff member) prior to beginning their role. Refresher training is delivered to all staff annually, or when significant changes/updates have been made.

This plan is stored electronically on site, within the company's document library, and a physical copy is stored in the site office for easy access by site staff. This plan is reviewed on an annual basis as part of the site's annual environmental review of all protection measures and methodologies.

Engie additionally have in place a Major Incident Plan (HSPOLI1) which outlines the response teams for any major incident onsite. This is as follows:

- Major Incident Management team (MIMT);
- Major Incident Recovery Team (MIRT);
- UK Crisis Manager (UCM);
- IT Technical Services (IT).

Dependent upon the nature of any incident onsite, the Site Operations Manager will liaise with these teams to assign responsibility for the management of the accident and its impacts.

4.2 Communication

Communication with the relevant authorities (EA and Local Authority), emergency services and neighbours before, during and after an incident will be as follows.

Darren Stockley (Managing Director) will be designated as principal contact for the MIMT and will be the principal contact, in conjunction with the UKCM, for external bodies. The principal contact with be tasked with speaking to the media (radio, television, and print), regulatory agency, government agencies, and other external organisations following a major incident declaration. Darren may delegate duties as he sees fit.

4.3 Implementation of Emergency Procedures

In the event of an environmental accident / incident, the flowchart HSREFI1 gives a general overview of the processes to be followed. These include:

4.3.1 Spills

A spill at a facility can result in major pollution to the surrounding areas, to prevent this, all clean water drains will be covered, and the source of the spill contained.

A spill response plan has been produced for the operators to follow (Doc Ref: ENOPSS1).

The Plant Manager responsibilities are:

Immediate

- Stop spill if safe to do so.
- Contain it if safe to do so using the most effective means available. For example:
    - Creation of barriers – e.g. earth bund, weights from silage clamp.
    - Block drains – Clay drain mats/drain blockers.
    - Waterproof cover over spillages to ground.
    - Use of spill kit – Blue for oil, Yellow for chemical.
    - Arrange for clean-up equipment to be delivered (pumps, tankers cleaners).
- Warn other people on site if there is a potential risk to them.
- Inform the MIMT and MIRT.

Within 30 minutes

- Notify Line Manager.

Within 1 hour

- Identify extent of spillage (on and off site) and estimate quantity.
- Take photographs of source of spillage and affected area (on and off site).
- Inform the Operations Compliance Manager verbally.

Within 24 hours

- Notify EA and other relevant persons
- Complete Environmental Incident Report Form (RECOPE4) and distribute to MIMT, Line Manager and Operations Compliance Manager.

Responsibilities of the MIMT are:

- Report to MIRT and distribute necessary resources.

Responsibilities of the MIRT are:

- Respond immediately to the request of the MIMT.
- Provide support to the facility.
- Deliver temporary equipment to facilitate the operation of the plant.
- Provide information to the MIMT throughout the incident.
- Assist in the clean-up of the spill.

4.3.2 Flood

The risk of flood will come from major rain over a period of several days, blockage of drainage system within the facility, unexpected release from water courses or blockage of drainage systems outside of Engies control.

The flood action plan ENOPSF1 should be followed.

The Plant Manager responsibilities are:

Immediate

- Stop work if safe to do so.
- Isolate services – GAS, ELECTRIC AND WATER without endangering any personnel or the facility.
- Raise all electrical equipment off the ground.
- Protect doors and opening with barriers, sandbags or similar.
- Warn other people on site if there is a potential risk to them and move them to safety.
- Report to MIMT and Maintenance Manager.

Within 30 minutes

- Notify Line Manager.

Within 1 hour

- Identify extent of flood and estimate expected down time.
- Take photographs of any damaged or flooded equipment.
- Inform the Operations Compliance Manager verbally.

Within 24 hours

- Complete Incident Report Form (RECOPA1) and distribute to MIMT.

Responsibilities of the MIMT

- The MIMT will inform the MIRT of the incident and distribute necessary resources.

Responsibilities of the MIRT are:

- Respond immediately to the request of the MIMT.
- Provide support to the facility.
- Ensure all sensitive equipment and data is protected and removed if necessary.
- Deliver temporary equipment to facilitate the operation of the plant.
- Provide information to the MIMT throughout the incident.

4.3.3 Gas Release

In the event of a sudden release of gas from the facility both through accidental release or sabotage. Follow the as release plan ENOPSG1

The Plant Manager responsibilities are:

Immediate

- Shut down gas production if safe to do so.
- Warn other people on site if there is a potential risk to them.
- Alert potentially exposed members of public.
- Inform MIMT of incident.

Within 30 minutes

- Notify Line Manager.

Within 1 hour

- Identify extent of release and estimate quantity.
- Take photographs of source of release from a safe distance.
- Report to police if sabotage was cause.
- Inform the Operations Compliance Manager verbally.

Within 24 hours

- Complete Incident Report Form (RECOPA1) and distribute to MIMT.

Responsibilities of the MIMT:

- The MIMT will inform the MIRT of the incident and distribute necessary resources.

4.3.4 Major Breakdown

In the event of a breakdown which would disable the plant for a period in excess of normal maintenance:

- Plant Manager to inform MIMT principal contact in case of breakdown.
- Plant Manager to inform Maintenance Manager.
- Maintenance Manager to decide if breakdown can be repaired by one of the following:
- Operations staff.
- Maintenance crew.
- Third Party.
- Maintenance Manager to deploy resources for repair.
- MIRT to be deployed if required.

- SSOW and Permit to Work (RECOPP6) will be issued by the Maintenance Manager.
- A full report of the breakdown and works carried out will be produced by the MIRT in conjunction with the maintenance crew.

If the breakdown requires third party attendance, the MIRT will contact the third-party representative who is qualified to carry out works.

4.3.5 Sabotage or Trespass

Sabotage of any facility will require a major incident response.

In the first instance, the Plant Manager will ensure that no unauthorised personnel are still present at the facility.

- A sweep of the facility by a nominated operator will be undertaken.
- If any unauthorised persons are found they will not be confronted.
- The area where found will be monitored and the police will be contacted immediately.
- The Plant Manager will make the area sabotaged safe if this can be done without endangering themselves.
- If a hazard is present which cannot be controlled safely, the Plant Manager will adopt one of the following:
    1. Shut down the facility and stop all production of gas.
    2. Prevent all access to the facility other than members of the authorities and MIMT or MIRT.
    3. Segregate the area and prevent access to all apart from the MIRT.

Under no circumstances will maintenance or repair be carried out by the Plant Manager or operator unless authorised by the Maintenance Manager.

4.3.6 Control Systems

On site computers, Scada systems and any other electronically based control elements for the plant.

In the event of a major outage/theft of system or sabotage, the Plant Manager must immediately:

- Report to current IT service provider.
- Report to MIMT primary contact.

4.3.7 Total Power Failure

If loss of power is experienced, the following steps should be taken;

- Operator/Plant Manager to inform MIMT immediately.
- If safe to do so, restart the power in accordance with SOPGG1 – Procedure in the event of a power failure.

- Ensure critical components of the plants are still running e.g. stirrers.
- Where tank level is rising, immediately ensure feeders are turned off, liquid feed from reception pit is turned off and sufficient volume of main/secondary contents are pumped to final store/open tank if there's capacity to do so.
- Incident form to be completed and shared with;
    - MIMT
    - Maintenance Manager
    - Operations Compliance Manager

4.4 Implementation of post – accident procedures

Should there ever be an accident on site, Engie will liaise and agree with the Environment Agency the steps to be taken to bring the site back into operational use.

The steps would be dependent upon the nature of the accident but would typically include:

- Removal of any generated waste from site to an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility;
- All affected equipment inspected and serviced as necessary;
- All affected infrastructure to be inspected by appropriately qualified persons with repairs to buildings and equipment to be organised to enable the site to re-open as quickly as possible;
- Determine how and why the accident occurred and revise appropriate Procedures as necessary to ensure it is not repeated;
- Carry out a full review of the Accident Management Plan; and
- Divert all deliveries of waste and materials to alternative sites or cease deliveries if required.

4.5 AMP Drills & Exercises

Emergency drills and exercises will be taken on an annual basis.

A fire drill must be carried out every 12 months to ensure all staff are aware of the means of escape and the protocol to follow.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This document has been prepared to meet the requirements pertaining to Accident Management Plans within the Environment Agency guidance document *'How to Comply with your Permit'*.

It is concluded that despite the Installation having the potential for a medium-low environmental impact to the environment, the mitigation measures incorporated into the design of the plant and the site infrastructure are sufficient to mitigate the risks to at least a low-risk rating

Engie proposes to operate using a suite of procedures for the control and management of all materials and plant in use in their process. These procedures will detail the required actions to be taken in the event of an emergency and should be used in the first instance for any accident and emergency at site.