



Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan

Elis UK Ltd
Bulwark Road
Bulwark Industrial Estate,
Chepstow,
NP16 5QZ



PROVIDING SOLUTIONS, ENSURING COMPLIANCE

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1. Introduction

Scope of the Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan

- 1.1. Westbury Environmental Limited have produced this Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan (FPMP) on behalf of Elis UK Ltd (Operator). This FPMP supports an Environmental Permit application to allow the operation of a clinical waste transfer station for the short-term storage of small quantities of non-hazardous waste.
- 1.2. This FPMP assesses the risk associated with the storage of waste within the permitted area (Site) see Drawing No. 21/012h 002 Site Layout Plan.
- 1.3. This FPMP has been prepared in accordance with NRW's Fire Prevention & Mitigation Guidance – Waste Management (FPMP Guidance). The FPMP Guidance requires that the FPMP accounts for the fire risk from the storage or treatment of potentially combustible waste on the Site.
- 1.4. The FPMP Guidance includes the minimum appropriate measures required to ensure that fires are prevented within waste facilities.
- 1.5. This FPMP considers the risk posed by the storage of combustible waste types on the Site.

Operator

- 1.6. The Operator's main business activity is the operation of a commercial laundry service.
- 1.7. As part of their service contracts, the Operator provides washroom supplies and removes contracted washroom waste. It is estimated that this service comprises less than 10% of their business.

Using this Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan

- 1.8. A copy of this FPMP must be kept in the Site office and be readily available to all members of staff.
- 1.9. This FPMP forms part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) for the Site. Procedures and forms referenced within this FPMP are included within the EMS. Completed forms (records) will be kept, as required by conditions included in the Environmental Permit.
- 1.10. The contents of the FPMP, including fire prevention measures, will be implemented on Site through procedures within the EMS. The EMS includes an Environmental Training Checklist that includes all the required training for Site staff. This checklist includes fire prevention procedures. The training undertaken by each member of staff is recorded on their own training record as part of the EMS.
- 1.11. Training on implementing fire prevention procedures will be given to staff on an annual basis by the Site Manager. New members of staff will be given training on the fire prevention procedures during their induction.
- 1.12. All staff working on Site must understand the contents of this FPMP in order to know what to do:
 - to prevent a fire occurring,
 - during a fire if one breaks out.
- 1.13. A fire drill will be completed on a six-monthly basis to test how well the FPMP works and to make sure staff understand what to do in the event of a fire on Site. The fire drill will include:
 - Checks that staff are trained on relevant procedures,
 - Fire detection,
 - Fire suppression,
 - Firewater Containment.



Content of this FPMP

- 1.14. This FPMP describes how Elis UK Ltd will operate their Site in relation to the minimum requirements for fire prevention measures included within the FPMP Guidance.
- 1.15. The location of Site infrastructure, fire prevention measures and storage of waste is shown on Drawing No. 21/012h 002 Site Layout Plan.
- 1.16. There is typically a risk of fire where combustible wastes are stored. This FPMP provides information on how Elis UK Ltd will reduce the risk of an outbreak of fire and the potential impact that a fire may have.
- 1.17. This FPMP accounts for 6 tonnes of waste to be stored on the Site at any one time. This is due to the fact that at present the operator only has infrastructure to store this amount. The operator has plans to expand the storage infrastructure in the future. We are unable to prepare the FPMP at this time for the infrastructure that will allow 50 tonne storage limits as the details of this are unknown at this time.
- 1.18. Below is a breakdown of the information that is included within each Section of this FPMP:
 - Section 4 of this FPMP provides information relating to managing fire risk from the storage of combustible waste. This section addresses self-heating resulting in self-combustion. Information provided in this section relates to how waste is stored and managed on the Site to reduce the risk of self-heating. This section includes information relating to maximum storage time, stock rotation, waste pile sizes and volumes, separation distances, containment facilities and how heat generated in waste will be managed.
 - Section 5 of this FPMP provides information on the systems that are in place to detect a fire, both during and outside of operational hours.
 - Section 6 of this FPMP provides information on the contingency measures that are to be taken during a fire. This section includes information relating to the cessation of imported waste and notifying neighbouring businesses.
 - Section 7 of this FPMP provides information on how Elis UK Ltd will suppress and fight a fire.
 - Section 8 of this FPMP provides information on the steps to be taken after a fire before the Site becomes operational. This Section includes information relating to managing firewater and contingency measures that are in place to remove any burned materials.
 - Section 9 of this FPMP provides information on when the FPMP will be reviewed, details on staff training and monitoring that takes place on Site.



2. Site Information

Location

- 2.1. The Site is located on Bulwark Road, Bulwark Industrial Estate, Chepstow, NP16 5QZ, see Drawing No. 21/012h 001 Permit Boundary Plan.
- 2.2. The whole site (including the commercial laundry service within the building) extends to 0.6 hectares (Whole Site).
- 2.3. The surrounding land-uses include a commercial laundry (Whole Site) to the west, agricultural land and woodland to the north, east and south and residential dwellings to the north and south.
- 2.4. Bulwark Camp containing two historic monuments (the Bulwarks and St Peters Cave) is approximately 40m south of the Site.
- 2.5. The nearest residential housing is located approximately 95m southwest of the Site on Alpha Road.
- 2.6. Chepstow trainline passes approximately 35m east of the Site.
- 2.7. The Site is located on a Principal designated bedrock aquifer. The British Geological Service maps do no record any superficial aquifer at this location.

Hazards and Receptors

- 2.8. It is considered that a fire presents three main hazards to nearby sensitive receptors:
 - Heat from the fire itself
 - Air pollution (predominantly from smoke emissions)
 - Pollution to groundwater / surface water features.
- 2.9. 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; however, it is unlikely to spread more than 150m due to the lack of feedstock available in the vicinity of the Site. It is considered that burning embers are likely to extinguish when travelling over distances that exceed 150m.
- 2.10. Smoke produced from fires can contain harmful gases that are produced from the combustion process. The distance smoke will travel will be dependent upon the wind speed at the time of the fire, however it is considered unlikely that smoke from the burning of the volumes of waste stored on the Site will significantly affect sensitive receptors outside of a 1km radius.
- 2.11. 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 as a result of a fire has the potential to cause pollution to groundwater / nearby surface water features.
- 2.12. Sensitive receptors within 1km of the Site are listed in Table 2.1: Sensitive Receptors and illustrated on the Sensitive Receptors Plan, see Drawing No. 21/012h 002.

**Table 2.1: Sensitive Receptors**

No	Receptor	Type of receptor	Direction from Site	Approx. distance from Site boundary to receptor boundary (m)
1	Broadleaved Woodland	Protected Habitat	North, east, south	0
2	Gloucester to Newport line	Trainline	East	35
3	Bulwark Camp	Historic Monument	South	40
4	River Wye (SSSI, SAC)	Protected Habitat	East	60
5	Alpha Road housing	Residential	Southwest	95
6	Ed's Auto's Car Repair	Commercial	West	100
7	Bulwark Industrial Estate	Industrial	West	100
8	Beaufort Quarry	Habitat	Northwest	105
9	Ancient Woodland	Protected Habitat	Northwest	135
10	Pennsylvania Fields (SSSI)	Protected Habitat	East	185
11	Mill Lane Industrial Estate	Industrial	North	200
12	Marten Road housing	Residential	Northwest	230
13	Bulwark Road	Public highway	West	350
14	St Christopher's	Church	Southwest	375
15	Pembroke Primary School	School	West	395
16	Allotments	Recreational	North	425
17	Warren Slade and Park	Recreational	Southeast	480
18	Chepstow Athletics Club	Recreational	West	505
19	The Brewers	Commercial	South	520
20	Bulwark Park	Recreational	Northwest	580
21	St Marys Primary School	School	Northwest	595
22	Bulwark Community Centre	Recreational	Southwest	620
23	Chepstow Cemetery	Cemetery	West	625
24	Bridget Drive	Residential	Northeast	675
25	Thornwell Primary School	School	South	675
26	Chepstow Train Station	Train Station	North	775
27	A48	Public Highway	Northwest	860

- 2.13. Woodland to the north, east and south of the Site is broadleaf woodland and is not reported to be home to protected species. Immediately west of the Site is land controlled by the Operator (Whole Site).
- 2.14. The predominant wind direction blows towards receptors to the northeast of the Site. The majority of sensitive receptors are located upwind of the Site.
- 2.15. The following nearby protected habitats are designated for the following reasons:
- The River Wye, a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) comprises of species rich saltmarshes and grassland that provides good connectivity for otters. The River Wye is home to a number of protected species including, freshwater fish such as the Atlantic salmon and European Bullhead.



- Pennsylvania fields SSSI is designated for its biological interest, being an area of brackish pastureland and overlying alluvial soils alongside the lower tidal part of the River Wye.
- Beaufort Quarry a former working quarry which was surrendered in 2006 and has undergone ecological development to become a local wildlife site.

Waste Operations

2.16. Waste operations will comprise of the secure storage and transfer of select non-hazardous wastes. The non-hazardous waste will comprise of select washroom and medicine waste using the following waste codes:

- Non-infectious sharps (18 01 01, 18 02 01 and 20 01 99).
- Feminine hygiene products, nappies, and bandages (18 01 04).
- Non-hazardous medicines (18 01 09, 18 02 08 and 20 01 32).
- Other separately collected non-hazardous waste e.g., non-infectious sharps, dead animals, or vomit (20 01 99).

2.17. All waste will be collected separately and stored appropriately at the Site. Further detail on the storage is provided below.

2.18. Waste will then be transferred to a suitably licensed facility.

2.19. There will be no treatment or sorting of waste carried out on Site.

Sanitary waste

2.20. Sanitary waste will be collected in bags from multiple washrooms and placed into a larger bag for transit.

2.21. Upon arrival at the Site, the double-bagged waste will be placed into an enclosed, lockable bin (triple containment).

2.22. Washroom sanitary waste will be stored for no longer than 1 month.

2.23. This waste will subsequently be collected and taken to a suitably licenced facility.

Medicine waste

2.24. Medicine waste will be collected in 'blue stream' pharmaceutical waste bins. It is considered that the medicine waste will consist of blister packs and non-hazardous domestic over-the-counter medicines which are expired, unused, damaged, or no longer needed.

2.25. The bins in which the medicine waste is collected remain sealed so no contamination or mixing of waste can occur.

2.26. Upon arrival at the Site the smaller sealed bins are collectively stored in secure larger storage containers.

Sharps

2.27. Sharps waste will be collected in sealed, sharps bins. The bins in which the sharps are collected remain sealed after acceptance to Site, so no contamination or mixing of waste can occur. Upon arrival to the Site, these smaller secure bins will be collectively stored in secure metal cages or bins.

2.28. Sharps accepted onto Site are collected from commercial properties and are non-infectious, including but not limited to:

- Stanley knives,
- Sewing needles,
- Scalpels and blades,
- Broken glass.



Ancillary waste

- 2.29. It is not expected that ancillary waste will form a significant part of the waste collected, however there will be a need to store very small quantities of ad-hoc waste which arise from washrooms.
- 2.30. The source of the ad-hoc waste could be dead rodents which have found their way into washrooms and this type of waste will be incidental. There will be a separate sealed bin for incidental waste to be stored on Site. As for the sanitary waste, this waste will be collected separately and will be double bagged.



3. Management of Potential Causes of Fire

- 3.1. It is important to identify potential causes of fire on the Site to reduce the likelihood of fires. The FPMP sets out common potential causes of fire. Information on if, and how, these potential causes of fire apply to the Site is included in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Potential causes of fire

Potential Cause of Fire	Applicable to the Site	Comments
Arson / Vandalism	Yes	There is a risk of unauthorised access to the Site.
Visitors & Contractors	Yes	On occasion, there will be visitors or contractors at the Site.
Ignition Sources	Yes	Vehicles of staff working on the Whole Site are parked within the Site. All vehicles will be parked a minimum of 6m from combustible waste. There are no other sources of ignition located close to the Site.
Self-combustion	Yes	There is a risk of self-combustion from waste stored on Site, due to self-heating.
Plant or equipment failure	Yes	There are no plant or equipment associated with waste treatment/storage of waste with the potential to be a source of ignition/fuel, stored on Site. There is a potential for vehicles entering the Site to leak fuels and oils.
Discarded smoking materials	Yes	There is a risk of discarded smoking materials presenting a source of ignition.
Hot works (e.g. welding and cutting)	No	No hot works are undertaken on Site.
Industrial heaters	No	There are no industrial heaters on Site.
Plant & hot exhausts	No	There is no plant and equipment associated with waste treatment/storage of waste, stored on Site. All plant/vehicles will be maintained a minimum of 6m from combustible waste.
Damaged or exposed electrical cables	Yes	Electricity is used to power the CCTV.
Reactions between wastes	No	Incoming waste is source-segregated and is stored on Site in separate containers, by waste type.
Hot loads deposited at the site	Yes	There is a very low risk of a 'hot load' entering the Site. Waste will be collected and moved from vehicle to waste storage container, by hand.
Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff	Yes	Build-up of loose waste and dust is possible in the event of poor management practices. Waste will arrive in sealed containers or bags and will be stored for short periods only.
'Tramp' metal	No	Waste is not treated on Site by machinery. There is a negligible risk of "tramp" metal being generated on Site or being imported.
Batteries within waste deposits	Yes	Batteries may be present in incoming waste. The risk is considered to be low as the waste will be source-segregated.
Batteries in ELVs	No	End-of-Life vehicles are not imported onto the Site.



Potential Cause of Fire	Applicable to the Site	Comments
Cylinders stored at the site	No	Bottled gas is not stored on the Site.
Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	Yes	There is a risk of fuel / oil leaks from vehicles parked adjacent to the Site.

- 3.2. The remainder of the points in this Section describe in detail how the Operator will minimise the risks associated with the potential causes of fire that relate to this Site, as identified in Table 3.1 above.

Site Security

- 3.3. Site security is important to reduce the likelihood of unauthorised access to the Site. Access to the Whole Site is through a security gate. The gate is locked at all times whenever the site is unattended e.g. during non-operational hours. The site is manned during operational hours.
- 3.4. CCTV is in operation to monitor key areas of the Site e.g. waste storage area. The CCTV cameras are monitored by a third-party during operational and non-operational hours. The third-party will then alert the Site managers of any security threat that arises.

Visitors & Contractors

- 3.5. Other than for vehicle parking, it is unlikely that visitors will need access to the Site. Visitors will not be permitted access to waste storage areas.
- 3.6. Contractors working at the Site will be made aware of all of the key fire prevention and safety procedures upon arrival.

Ignition Sources

- 3.7. Vehicles associated with staff in the Whole Site, will be parked within the Site during working hours. In accordance with the FPMP Guidance, vehicles will be parked a minimum of 6 metres away from combustible waste.
- 3.8. Naked lights can present a source of ignition. There are no industrial / space heaters or other sources of naked flame / heat source located on the Site.
- 3.9. A no smoking policy is enforced in waste storage areas to reduce the likelihood of any naked flames.
- 3.10. No hot works are carried out on Site.
- 3.11. No fuel or oil is stored on Site.

Self-Heating and Self-Combustion

- 3.12. The FPMP Guidance states that if you are storing materials at risk of self-combustion for longer than three months then you will need to carry out additional measures including temperature monitoring within waste piles in order to reduce this risk. These materials include:
- green material, compost, wood and wood products,
 - paper and paper products,
 - general/mixed waste including residual waste, RDF and 'fines',
 - tyres (whole or processed),
 - smaller size or graded materials either stored or mixed,
 - material that has not had potential hazards removed before stacking e.g. exposed rust (which can generate heat),
 - treated materials which are not cold before storage (treatment processes can generate heat)
- 3.13. None of the above combustible wastes / materials will be stored on the Site. There is therefore no proposal to monitor temperatures within waste stored on the Site.



- 3.14. The risk of self-heating occurring within waste piles is influenced by the following:
- Waste type,
 - Particle size,
 - Storage time,
 - Volume of stockpile,
 - Ambient temperature / external conditions (including heat produced from waste operations).
- 3.15. The risk of self-heating leading to self-combustion on Site is considered to be low. This is because:
- The volumes of waste to be stored on Site are lower than the smallest pile size example within the FPMP Guidance.
 - Waste is stored in small quantities (max 11m³ / 6 tonnes currently) (for the purposes of calculating tonnes, it has been conservatively assumed that each 2.2m³ container averages 1 tonne weight).
 - Waste types are collected and stored in separate metal containers, reducing the mixing of waste.
 - The double bagged storage is a result of the waste collection process and is not deemed essential mitigation of fire. However, the double and triple containment (see Section 2 Waste Operations) of the waste will have the effect of providing mitigation against the interaction and mixing with other waste.
 - It is considered that the waste type most at risk from self-heating is sanitary waste, due to the waste containing plastic. Sanitary waste will be stored on Site for a maximum of 7 days. Typically, sanitary waste will be removed within 48 hours.
 - All other waste is stored for < 1 month.
 - The maximum volume of waste to be stored at any one time is 11m³. This comprises the volume of five wheeled metal storage containers. As there is no formal separation between the containers, these have been conservatively considered as a single 'pile' of waste.
 - The entire 11m³ / 6 tonne 'pile' of waste will not be sanitary waste. One container will often be dedicated to sanitary waste, at 2.2m³ / 1 tonne.
 - There is no treatment of waste on the Site. Waste will be formed in its largest form, therefore it is considered that particle size will not contribute to self-heating.
 - Waste is stored in such small quantities, that it is often the case that waste will arrive and leave on the same day. Waste storage times will not exceed the maximum storage times.
 - The only ignition source on Site is parked cars in the carpark. Cars will be parked 6 metres away from combustible waste.
- 3.16. In the unlikely event of a fire, the risk of fire spread is considered to be low due to waste being stored in individual storage metal bins (2.2m³/1 tonne).
- 3.17. The waste activities are akin to those allowable under a non-waste framework directive activity (NWFD3 Temporary storage of waste at a place controlled by the producer), which is deemed to be of sufficiently low risk that no permit or fire prevention plan is required.
- 3.18. The risk of self-heating is addressed in detail in Section 4 Managing Fire Risks from the Storage of Waste.

Plant, Equipment & Vehicles

- 3.19. Elis UK Ltd does not operate any plant or equipment in relation to the movement or treatment of waste on Site.
- 3.20. There is a potential for vehicles entering the Site to leak fuels and oils.
- 3.21. Vehicles owned by the Operator will be maintained in line with manufacturers recommendations to reduce the risk of breakdown / malfunction, which will include any corrosion, cracks or leaks in any fuel/oil tanks.
- 3.22. Incoming waste vehicles containing 'hot loads' have the potential to spread fire to other waste types stored on the Site. In extreme circumstances, 'hot loads' may result in the carrying vehicle catching



fire. In the unlikely event of waste that waste entering the Site would be on fire, the 'hot load' will be immediately directed to the Waste Quarantine Area.

Electricity

- 3.23. Electricity is used to power the CCTV on Site. There are no other electrical uses on Site.
- 3.24. Damaged or exposed electrical cables and fittings have the potential to give off excess heat / create sparks. Power sockets can be overloaded which may result in the overheating of these sockets and wires. There is no electrical use directly associated with the waste operations.
- 3.25. Inspections of electrics, including wiring and equipment, are carried out by site staff on a monthly basis to ensure that cables are in a good condition and sockets are not overloaded. Inspections are recorded using the Inspection Checklists form included within the EMS, see Appendix 1 Inspections Checklists.

Reactions between Waste

- 3.26. Waste types are separated at source and stored separately. Each waste type is stored separately in covered metal containers on Site. Consequently, the risk of reactions between different waste types is considered to be negligible.

Build-up of Loose Combustible Waste

- 3.27. Waste is stored in metal containers on Site. Combustible waste types are stored within secure containers. The majority of all waste accepted to site will be double-bagged or arrive within a small container. In this way, waste accepted to Site is unlikely to become wind-blown or otherwise escape from the storage containers.
- 3.28. The storage time of all combustible waste on the Site is kept to a minimum (< 1 month, see Table 4.1: Combustible waste storage area details). Waste storage areas will be inspected weekly to ensure that there is no build-up of loose combustible waste (litter, loose waste, fluff, dust).

Batteries within Waste Piles

- 3.29. Lithium-Ion Batteries have the potential to explode when damaged, punctured, or overheated and are a significant ignition source for fires on waste sites.
- 3.30. The risk of Lithium-ion batteries entering the Site is considered to be low as batteries are not a common waste encountered in washrooms.



4. Managing Fire Risks from the Storage of Waste

Storage Time

- 4.1. Restricting the maximum storage time of combustible waste will reduce the risk of self-heating within waste.
- 4.2. The maximum storage times of the permitted combustible waste types on the Site are included in Table 4.1: Combustible waste storage area details.

Pile Dimensions, Volumes & Separation Distances

Pile Dimensions and Volumes

- 4.3. Waste will be stored in wheeled metal containers on Site. Dimensions of each metal container:
1.4m (length) x 1.45m (width) x 1.1m (height) = 2.2m³ (1 tonne).
- 4.4. For the purposes of calculating tonnes, it has been conservatively assumed that each 2.2m³ container averages 1 tonne weight. This is likely to vary by waste type (sanitary waste and sharps), though the 1 tonne estimate is unlikely to be exceeded.
- 4.5. The maximum volume of waste to be stored at any one time is 11m³ / 6 tonnes. This comprises the volume of five wheeled metal storage containers. As there is no formal separation between the containers, these have been conservatively considered as a single 'pile' of waste.
- 4.6. This volume may increase as the Operator's business expands. This FPP will be updated to reflect this.

Table 4.1: Combustible waste storage area details

Contents	Location	Type	Size (LWH)	Volume	Max storage time
Sharps	Northwest corner of the Site	Sealed bins on impermeable concrete surfacing.	1.4m*1.45m*1.1m (one container)	2.2m ³	1 month ¹
Sanitary waste / bandages	Northwest corner of the Site	Sealed bins in storage containers.	1.4m*1.45m*1.1m (one container)	2.2m ³	7 days ²
Medicines – domestic over the counter medicine and packaging	Northwest corner of the Site	Sealed blue-stream pharmaceutical waste bins in dedicated storage containers.	1.4m*1.45m*1.1m (one container)	2.2m ³	1 month ¹
Other ancillary washroom waste	Northwest corner of the Site	Sealed bin.	1.4m*1.45m*1.1m (one container)	2.2m ³	1 month ¹

¹ In accordance with FPP/OM guidance and operational capacity

² In accordance with Appropriate Measures for Healthcare waste (offensive waste)

Separation Distances

- 4.7. The separation distance for combustible waste stored on the Site is implemented in accordance with both the FPMP Guidance and the risk posed by a fire in the on Site storage containers.
- 4.8. Combustible waste is stored in the north-western corner of the Site, see Drawing No 21/012h 002 Site Layout Plan.
- 4.9. Containers are roll on / roll off, easily accessible and can be moved in the event of a fire.



- 4.10. Sanitary waste is considered to comprise of loosely packed plastic. In line with the FPMP Guidance, the 'pile' of waste on Site would conservatively be assessed as coming under plastic / rubber wastes. For plastic / rubber wastes, the FPMP Guidance recommends a separation distance of 12.5 metres between loose stack and loose stack, for a pile size with a length of 7 metres (1.4 metres x 5 metres).
- 4.11. In the FPMP Guidance, separation distances were based off:
- A pile size of four metres in height.
 - Baled plastic and rubber waste.
 - The pile being comprised solely of plastic and rubber waste.
- 4.12. It has been conservatively considered that the separation distance for the 'pile' of waste on Site (5 containers) can be reduced from 12.5 metres to six metres. This is because:
- The 5-container single 'pile' will not comprise solely plastic / rubber waste (includes sharps and incidental waste).
 - Sanitary waste will not be as densely packed as baled plastic waste.
 - The metal containers are 1.1m in height (75% shorter than the heights used in the FPMP guidance).
 - The maximum volume of waste stored on site is 11m³.
- 4.13. Therefore, it is considered that employment of the standard separation distance of six metres between combustible waste piles and buildings / other combustible/flammable materials, is appropriate for the waste stored on Site.

Particle Size

- 4.14. There is no treatment of waste on the Site. It is considered that the particle size of waste stored on the Site will not be a significant contributor to self-heating as waste will be stored in its largest form.
- 4.15. Sharps waste is likely to comprise of waste which is small in size. Sharps will be accepted to Site in small (hand-held) containers. The small containers will be stored together in a larger container on Site. The separation of sharps in small containers allows for natural ventilation/cooling effects of air, which will prevent self-heating that is sometimes associated with smaller-sized waste.

Seasonal Variations

- 4.16. It is considered that seasonal impacts are unlikely to affect the amount of waste imported or exported onto the Site.

Managing Temperatures within Waste Piles

- 4.17. Waste storage durations are minimised, which will drastically reduce the likelihood of any residual heat from the treatment operations reaching points where self-combustion would occur.
- 4.18. Sharps stored on the Site will be stored for a maximum of 1 month. The FPMP Guidance does not require that an operator monitors temperatures or routinely turns piles if waste is stored for less than three months. There is therefore no proposal to monitor temperatures or routinely turn piles on this Site.
- 4.19. The rest of the waste is stored for one month. Although, the quantities stored on Site are so small that typically waste will have been fully removed from the Site before a new load arrives. The quick turn-around of waste will drastically reduce the risk of self-heating within waste piles.
- 4.20. It is considered that the risk of localised warming is low due to the minimised storage times and small quantities of waste stored on the Site.



5. Detecting a Fire

Outside of Operational Hours

- 5.1. Elis UK Ltd operate a CCTV system, which overlooks the waste storage area. The CCTV is monitored 24/7 by a third-party to help ensure early detection of fires and detect fires outside of operational hours.
- 5.2. Information relating to active firefighting measures are included in Section 7 Suppressing a Fire and Firefighting Techniques.

During Operational Hours

- 5.3. All members of staff are trained to be vigilant to the signs of fire and to report any incidents to the Site Manager or Director. Staff members will use the fire alarm system to ensure all members of staff are aware of the fire.
- 5.4. A 'Fire Watch' is undertaken by site personnel, once daily. This Fire Watch is recorded using Appendix 1 Inspection Checklists.
- 5.5. In addition to the Fire Watch, visual inspections are carried out throughout the working day to check for fires / fire hazards.



6. Contingency Measures During a Fire

- 6.1. Fire contingency plans will be implemented via procedures contained within the EMS.
- 6.2. Elis UK Ltd are able to quickly cease waste imports in the event of a fire. The majority of vehicles used to import waste on to the Site are operated by Elis UK Ltd. Consequently, the Operator is able to cease the importation of waste swiftly, in the event of a fire.
- 6.3. In the event of a fire, the Site Manager or their delegate will take the following action:
 - Instruct company drivers to cease all importation of waste.
 - Notify all external customers that waste importation is paused until further notice.
 - Contact neighbouring businesses. Contact details for neighbouring businesses are included on the Key Contacts Form within the EMS.



7. Suppressing a Fire & Firefighting Techniques

Fire and Waste Quarantine Area

- 7.1. Waste will be stored separately in covered metal bins or metal cages, separated by waste type.
- 7.2. In accordance with the FPMP guidance waste piles must be stored with adequate separation distance or separated by fire-proof walls.
- 7.3. In accordance with the FPMP guidance, the proposed storage conditions are considered to comprise a single waste storage area.
- 7.4. Whilst the bins are moveable, in the event of a fire, it is considered impractical to move the waste to another area on Site. Waste will be kept in the waste storage area whilst the fire is suppressed, see Site Layout Plan Drawing No. 21/012h 003.
- 7.5. As the waste will not be moved, the waste storage area will constitute the Fire Quarantine Area.
- 7.6. In the event that contravening waste is brought onto the Site, this will be quarantined in the Waste Quarantine Area. The Waste Quarantine Area will comprise an empty metal storage container, see Site Layout Plan Drawing No. 21/012h 003.

Suppressing a Fire

Fire Extinguishers

- 7.7. Fire extinguishers will be used as a first response measure in the event of a fire or to extinguish smaller fires before a larger problem arises.
- 7.8. Firefighting extinguishers are provided within the building on the Whole Site for use in the suppression of fires. The locations of fire extinguishers are shown on Drawing No. 21/012h 002 Site Layout Plan.
- 7.9. Site Operatives must only tackle small fires on the Site and must not put themselves at risk by trying to fight medium / large fires. In the event of a medium / large fire, the emergency services will always be contacted. If there is any doubt over the scale of a fire, the emergency services will be contacted.
- 7.10. Upon arrival on Site, the fire service will assume overall control of all firefighting activities.

Water

- 7.11. The Site has access to mains water. The cut-off for the mains water supply is shown on Drawing No. 21/012h 002 Site Layout Plan.
- 7.12. A fire engine contains, on average, 3,500 litres (3.5m³) of water within the engine itself. It is likely that this volume will be used as a first response measure to extinguish any fire on Site.
- 7.13. This volume of water would be sufficient in extinguishing the largest waste 'pile'.
- 7.14. South Wales Fire & Rescue Service have verbally advised that there are two fire hydrants within 350m of the Site, see Figure 1.
- 7.15. The coordinates and location of the fire hydrants in relation to the Site are given in Table 7.1: Fire hydrant locations.

Table 7.1: Fire hydrant locations

Hydrant No.	Coordinates	Distance from Site (m)	Direction from Site
1	X 353509 Y 192937	250	Northwest
2	X 353396, Y 192777	340	West



Figure 1 Fire hydrant locations (blue square)



- 7.16. FPMP guidance states that a guideline application rate of 2,000 litres of water per minute for 3 hours is required to extinguish a 300m³ stockpile of waste. South Wales Fire and Rescue Service have advised that all hydrants meet the British Standard (BS 750). Therefore, it is considered that the hydrants close to Site can deliver the minimum flow rate of 2,000 litres per minute as stipulated by the British Standard.
- 7.17. In the event of a fire and the need for water as a suppression measure, due to the gradient of the Site, water will pool in the Fire Water Containment Area, see Drawing No. 21/012h 004 Fire Water Containment Plan. The Operator will immediately seal the drains in the Firewater Containment Area to prevent any fire water entering the drainage system.

Water volume to extinguish maximum pile size currently on Site

- 7.18. The maximum volume of waste to be stored at any one time is 11m³. This comprises the volume of five wheeled metal storage containers. As there is no formal separation between the containers, these have been conservatively considered as a single 'pile' of waste.
- 7.19. It is calculated that 13,200 (13.2m³) litres of water would be required to extinguish a fire involving the largest (and only) pile of combustible waste stored on Site (11m³). The calculation is as follows:
- 2,000 l/min (flow rate required in FPMP guidance) / 300m³ (pile size in FPMP guidance) x 180 minutes (3 hours in FPMP guidance) = 1,200 litres of water required per m³ of waste.
 - 1,200 litres x 11m³ (largest waste pile on Site) = 13,200 (13.2m³) litres (volume of water required to extinguish largest pile size).
 - 13,200 litres / 2,000 l/min (flow rate) = 7 minutes.
- 7.20. It is calculated that it will take approximately 7 minutes to extinguish a fire with the 13,200 litres (13.2m³) of water above.
- 7.21. However, in practice, it is considered unlikely that this volume of water would be required to extinguish a fire in one or more of the metal containers.
- 7.22. As mentioned in Section 3 Self-Heating and Self Combustion, the sanitary waste poses the greatest risk of fire in terms of combustibility and sustaining a fire. It is considered unlikely that the plastic within this waste is capable of reaching the high temperatures (c.1,500 degrees) capable of melting the metal containers.
- 7.23. Therefore, it is considered that water used to extinguish a fire would collect within the metal containers. The capacity of each container is 2.2m³. With the container filled with water, it is considered that no fire is possible to remain. Therefore, the volume of water required for extinguishing a fire stored at the Site



is more likely to be a maximum of 11m³, with the water having come into contact with the waste (firewater) being contained within the containers.

- 7.24. It is unlikely for this small volume of water that fire hydrants would be use. It is likely that the water within the fire engine would be used as a first response.

Water volume to extinguish a single container.

- 7.25. It is calculated that a total of 2,700 litres of water would be required to extinguish a fire involving one container (2.2m³). The calculation is as follows:

- 2,000 l/min (flow rate required in FPMP guidance) / 300 m³ (pile size in FPMP guidance) x 180 minutes (3 hours in FPMP guidance) = 1,200 litres of water required per m³ of waste.
- 1,200 litres x 2.2 m³ (volume of storage container) = 2,640 litres (volume of water required to extinguish one waste container).
- 2,640 litres / 2,000 l/min (flow rate) = 2 minutes to extinguish a fire involving one container.

- 7.26. Based on the above calculation, it will take approximately 2 minutes to extinguish a fire in a single container.

- 7.27. However, in practice, it is considered unlikely that this volume of water would be required to extinguish a fire in one metal container.

- 7.28. As discussed above, the capacity of each container is 2.2m³. With the container filled with water, it is considered that it is not possible for fire to remain. Therefore, the volume of water required for extinguishing a fire in one container is likely to be a maximum of 2.2m³.

- 7.29. It is unlikely for this small volume of water that fire hydrants would be use. It is likely that the water within the fire engine would be used as a first response.

- 7.30. The water having come into contact with the waste (firewater) will be therefore likely to be contained within the metal containers.

Water volume to extinguish 50 tonnes / 100m³ (50 containers of waste)

- 7.31. As discussed above, there is capacity for 50 tonnes / 100m³ of waste to be stored on Site if the appropriate Site infrastructure is built.

- 7.32. It is calculated that a total of 120,000 litres (120m³) of water would be required to extinguish a fire involving 50 containers of waste. The calculation is as follows:

- 2,000 l/min (flow rate required in FPMP guidance) / 300 m³ (pile size in FPMP guidance) x 180 minutes (3 hours in FPMP guidance) = 1,200 litres of water required per m³ of waste.
- 1,200 litres x 100 m³ (volume of storage container) = 120,000 litres (120m³) volume of water required to extinguish 50 containers of waste.
- 120,000 litres / 2,000 l/min (flow rate) = 60 minutes to extinguish a fire involving 50 containers.

- 7.33. However, in practice, it is considered unlikely that this volume of water would be required to extinguish a fire in one metal container.

- 7.34. As discussed above, the capacity of each container is 2.2m³. With the containers filled with water, it is considered that it is not possible for fire to remain. Therefore, the volume of water required for extinguishing 50 containers is 100m³.

- 7.35. It is unlikely for this small volume of water that fire hydrants would be use. It is likely that the water within the fire engine would be used as a first response.

- 7.36. Information regarding firewater containment is provided in Section 8 Recovery after a Fire.



Firefighting Techniques

Outside of Operational Hours

- 7.37. South Wales Fire & Rescue Service have confirmed that the emergency services will enter the Site through force if they arrive at the Site before a key holder is present.
- 7.38. Emergency Services aim to reach a site within twenty minutes. Chepstow Fire Station is located 0.9 miles (5-minute drive) from the Site.
- 7.39. The emergency services are likely to tackle the fire using water from their fire engines. Fire engines can be refilled using the nearby fire hydrants.

Within Operational Hours

- 7.40. Elis UK Ltd implement the following suppression and firefighting measures to minimise the impact of a fire:
 - Contact emergency services (if they have not been already).
 - Contact neighbouring businesses and key contacts (including firewater removal company).
 - If safe to do so, the first line of fire defence will be the use of fire extinguishers by Site staff.
 - The Site Manager or Director will liaise with the emergency services upon arrival to inform them of the locations of combustible materials and the active firefighting actions taken up to that point e.g., any chance of reignition of burned waste.
- 7.41. The emergency services are likely to tackle the fire using water from their fire engines. Fire engines can be refilled using the nearby fire hydrants.
- 7.42. Fire Procedures within the EMS contain information from this FPMP. The implementation of these procedures will therefore implement the requirements of this FPMP. These procedures form the basis for training and shall be followed in the event of a fire.



8. Recovery after a Fire

Managing Firewater

- 8.1. The combustible waste storage area is located on impermeable surfacing. It is considered likely that water will remain in the metal containers prior to being vacuumed off by a licensed contractor. If water was to be sprayed outside of the containers during suppression, this would be contained within the waste storage area by kerbing, and then vacuumed off by a licensed contractor.
- 8.2. The worst-case scenario of the maximum volume of water escaping the metal containers has been considered.
- 8.3. It has been calculated that a maximum of 11,000 litres (11m³) of firewater would be produced when tackling a fire involving the largest pile of waste stored on the Site (5 containers in a row), see Section 7 Suppressing a Fire and Firefighting Techniques.
- 8.4. The ground level gradient has been taken into consideration when considering the capacity of the Site to contain firewater and the logistics of firewater containment.
- 8.5. The Site surface is laid-to-fall from northeast to southwest towards the exit of the Site. Part-way along the exit from the Whole Site, the site surface rises again steeply to the gated entrance. The calculated area where firewater will collect is shown on Drawing No. 21/012h 004 Firewater Containment Plan.
- 8.6. The integrity of the Site infrastructure, including surfacing and the containers are inspected on a regular basis using Appendix 1 Inspection Checklists. Any defects are rectified as soon as reasonably practicable.

Firewater Containment

- 8.7. The Fire Water Containment Area is the area on Site where water will pool. The location of the Fire Water Containment area is shown on Drawing No. 21/012h 004 Fire Water Containment Plan.
- 8.8. Kerbing (10-12cm high) borders the Permit boundary to the north, east and west. The laundry building borders the Permit boundary to the southeast and to the southwest is the site entrance/exit route. The kerbing will ensure that firewater is contained within the impermeable surface area, see Drawing No. 21/012h 004 Firewater Containment Plan.
- 8.9. The steep gradient to the west of the firewater containment area will contain the firewater, see Drawing No. 21/012h 004 Firewater Containment Plan.
- 8.10. The drain in the Firewater Containment Area will be covered by a mat to prevent firewater escaping down. The location of the mat is shown on Drawing No. 21/012h 004 Firewater Containment Plan.
- 8.11. The details of when the drain should be covered are included in the Fire Prevention Procedure in the EMS.

Firewater depth - maximum waste volume

- 8.12. It has been calculated that a maximum of 11,000 litres (11m³) of firewater would be produced when tackling a fire involving the largest pile of waste stored on the Site (5 containers in a row), see Section 7 Suppressing a Fire and Firefighting Techniques.
- 8.13. The firewater storage capacity on Site has been calculated as follows:
 - 25m (length of water containment area) x 15m (width of water containment area) = 375 m² (area of Firewater Containment Area).
 - Site surface levels fall by 0.3m.
 - Area of 375m² x 0.3m = 113 m³ (volume of water that can be held in the water containment area).
 - Total water storage in the south-eastern corner is 113 m³. Therefore, there is enough capacity to contain the maximum volume of water (11m³).
 - 11 m³ / 375 m² (area of Firewater Containment Area) = 3cm (depth of firewater)



- 8.14. The maximum depth of water that can be held in this area is 10-12cm due to the height of the kerbing. The maximum depth will be 3cm of water. Therefore, firewater will be contained.

Firewater depth – 50 tonnes / 100m³ of waste (50 containers)

- 8.15. It has been calculated that a maximum of 100,000 litres (100m³) of firewater would be produced when tackling a fire involving 50 containers of waste, see Section 7 Suppressing a Fire and Firefighting Techniques.
- The firewater storage capacity on Site has been calculated as follows:
 - 25m (length of water containment area) x 15m (width of water containment area) = 375 m² (area of Firewater Containment Area).
 - Site surface levels fall by 0.3m.
 - Area of 375m² x 0.3m = 113 m³ (volume of water that can be held in the water containment area).
 - Total water storage in the south-eastern corner is 113 m³. Therefore, there is enough capacity to contain the maximum volume of water (100 m³).
 - 100 m³ / 375 m² (area of Firewater Containment Area) = 27cm (depth of firewater)
- 8.16. If 50 containers were stored on Site, the kerbing in the Fire Water Containment Area would be built to a minimum height of 27cm, to be able to contain the volume of firewater required.

Drainage

- 8.17. The waste will be stored on a sealed impermeable pad in the north-eastern corner of the Site.
- 8.18. Surface water will be kept on the impermeable surfacing by the 10-12cm high kerbing. Surface water will be vacuumed off to a suitably licensed facility.
- 8.19. There is a cover over the top of the waste storage area, that will help prevent rainwater from entering this area.
- 8.20. The integrity of the Site infrastructure, including surfacing and containment features (kerbing) are inspected on a regular basis using Appendix 1 Inspection Checklists. Any defects are rectified as soon as reasonably practicable.

Contingency Measures – Managing Burned Materials

- 8.21. Burned waste will be monitored following a fire to ensure the fire is completely extinguished.
- 8.22. Ash and partially burned materials resulting from a fire will be contained and then removed from the Site. This is to reduce the risk of contaminants potentially leaching into surface water features / reaching groundwater. Burned materials will be sent to a suitably licensed facility.
- 8.23. The importation of waste will resume as soon as the risk of further fires has been considered and the Site is determined to be safe.

Steps to Becoming Operational

- 8.24. Following a fire, Elis UK Ltd will employ the following steps before accepting waste and becoming operational:
- All burned materials will be removed to a suitably licensed facility.
 - All firewater contained on the surface of the Site will be removed by a licensed contractor to a suitably licensed facility.
 - Following any environmental incident on the Site including fires, details of the event will be recorded on an Accident / Incident form included within the EMS. Completion of the form will enable all the details of the fire to be recorded including sequence of events, causation, size and extent of fire, damage sustained (internally and externally), recording of the investigation and actions taken.



9. Reviewing and Monitoring

Reviewing the FPMP

9.1. The FPMP will be reviewed biennially (once every two years) and if any of the following occur:

- A fire incident.
- Additional combustible waste types are accepted on to the Site.
- An increase in the annual throughput of combustible waste accepted.
- An increase in the amount of combustible waste stored.
- The construction of new infrastructure e.g. buildings.
- The installation of new plant / equipment.

Staff training

- 9.2. A copy of this FPMP will be kept in the Site office and be readily available to all members of staff.
- 9.3. The content of this FPMP is implemented through procedures contained within the EMS. All Site staff are required to undertake training on the fire prevention procedures. The training undertaken by each member of staff is recorded on their own training record as part of the EMS.
- 9.4. Training on implementing fire prevention procedures will be given to staff on an annual basis by the Site Manager. New members of staff will be given training on the fire prevention procedures during their induction.
- 9.5. A fire drill will be completed on a six-monthly basis to test how well the FPMP works and to make sure staff understand what to do in the event of a fire on Site. Details of the fire drill are included in Section 1 Using this Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan.

Monitoring

- 9.6. Regular checks are carried out (daily, weekly, monthly, annually) to ensure control measures are implemented and to enable remedial actions to be put into place as soon as possible, see Appendix 1 Inspection Checklists. Records of completed checklists are kept within the Site office.
- 9.7. Inspections of electrics, including wiring and equipment, are carried out by Site staff on a monthly basis to ensure that cables are in a good condition and sockets are not overloaded. Inspections are recorded using the Inspection Checklists form included within the EMS, see Appendix 1 Inspection Checklists.
- 9.8. All electrics, including wiring and equipment, on the Site are certified by a qualified electrician on an annual basis. A record of this certification is recorded using the Inspection Checklists.
- 9.9. Combustible waste storage areas will be managed using the Inspection Checklist to ensure the maximum storage times (given in Table 4.1 **Error! Reference source not found.**) are not exceeded.
- 9.10. The Inspection Checklists includes checks for ensuring combustible waste storage areas are in accordance with this FPMP and that storage areas are cleared within the maximum storage time.
- 9.11. A storage area will be cleared if the area has not been cleared within the maximum storage time. This will be managed using the Inspection Checklist.



Drawings

Drawing No. 21/012h 001	Permit Boundary Plan
Drawing No. 21/012h 002	Site Layout Plan
Drawing No. 21/012h 003	Sensitive Receptor Plan
Drawing No. 21/012h 004	Firewater Containment Plan



Client: Elis UK Ltd

Chepstow Permit Boundary

Site:
Bulwark Road,
Bulwark Industrial Estate,
Chepstow,
NP16 5QZ

Date: 16 November 2022

Scale: 1:5,750

Reference: 21/012h 001

Drawn by: EG
Checked by: KB



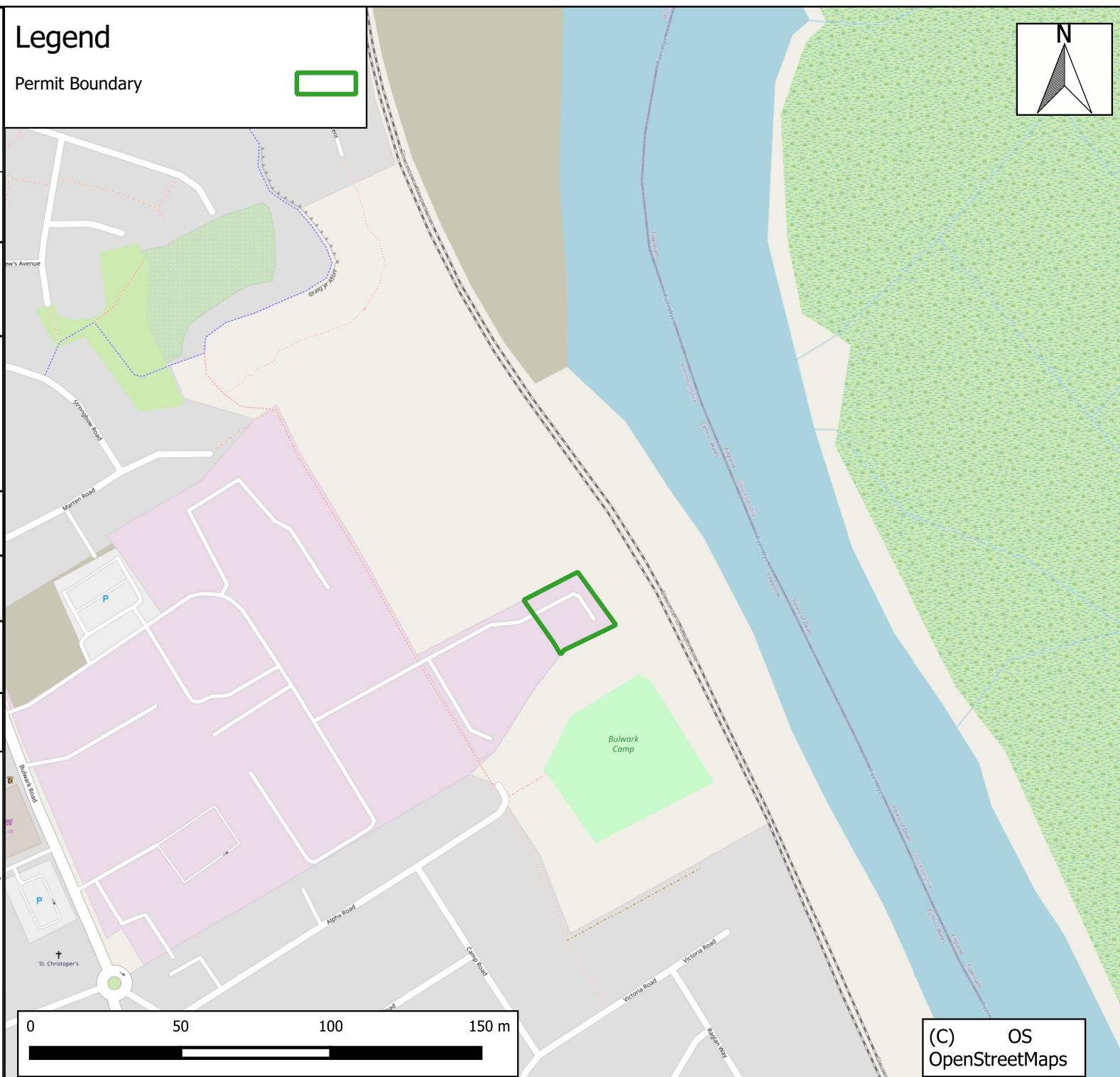
T 01952 879705 E info@westburyenv.co.uk

A Agriculture House, Southwater Way
Telford, Shropshire, TF3 4NR

W www.westburyenv.co.uk

Legend

Permit Boundary



(C) OS
OpenStreetMaps



Client: Elis UK Limited

Title: Site Layout Plan

Reference: 21/012h 002 V1

Site: Bulwark Trading Estate,
Chepstow,
NP16 5QZ

Scale: 1:600

Date: 24/01/2023









Created by: LR
Checked by: KB

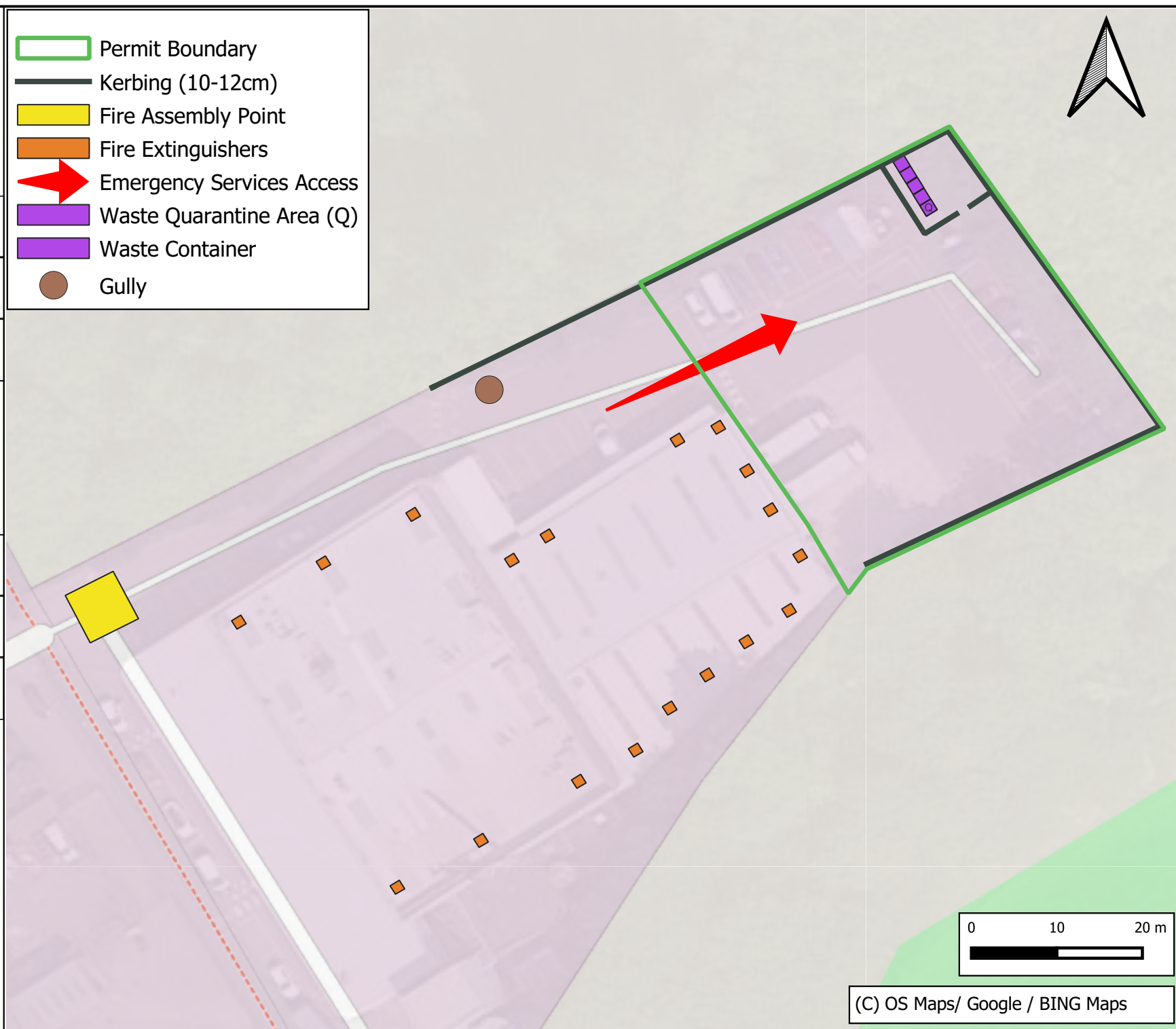


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Telford, Shropshire, TF3 4NR

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-  Permit Boundary
-  Kerbing (10-12cm)
-  Fire Assembly Point
-  Fire Extinguishers
-  Emergency Services Access
-  Waste Quarantine Area (Q)
-  Waste Container
-  Gully



(C) OS Maps/ Google / BING Maps



Client: Elis UK Ltd

Sensitive Receptors

Site:
Bulwark Road,
Bulwark Industrial Estate,
Chepstow,
NP16 5QZ

Date: 16 November 2022

Scale: 1:22500

Reference: 21/012h 003

Drawn by: EG
Checked by: KB



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Telford, Shropshire, TF3 4NR

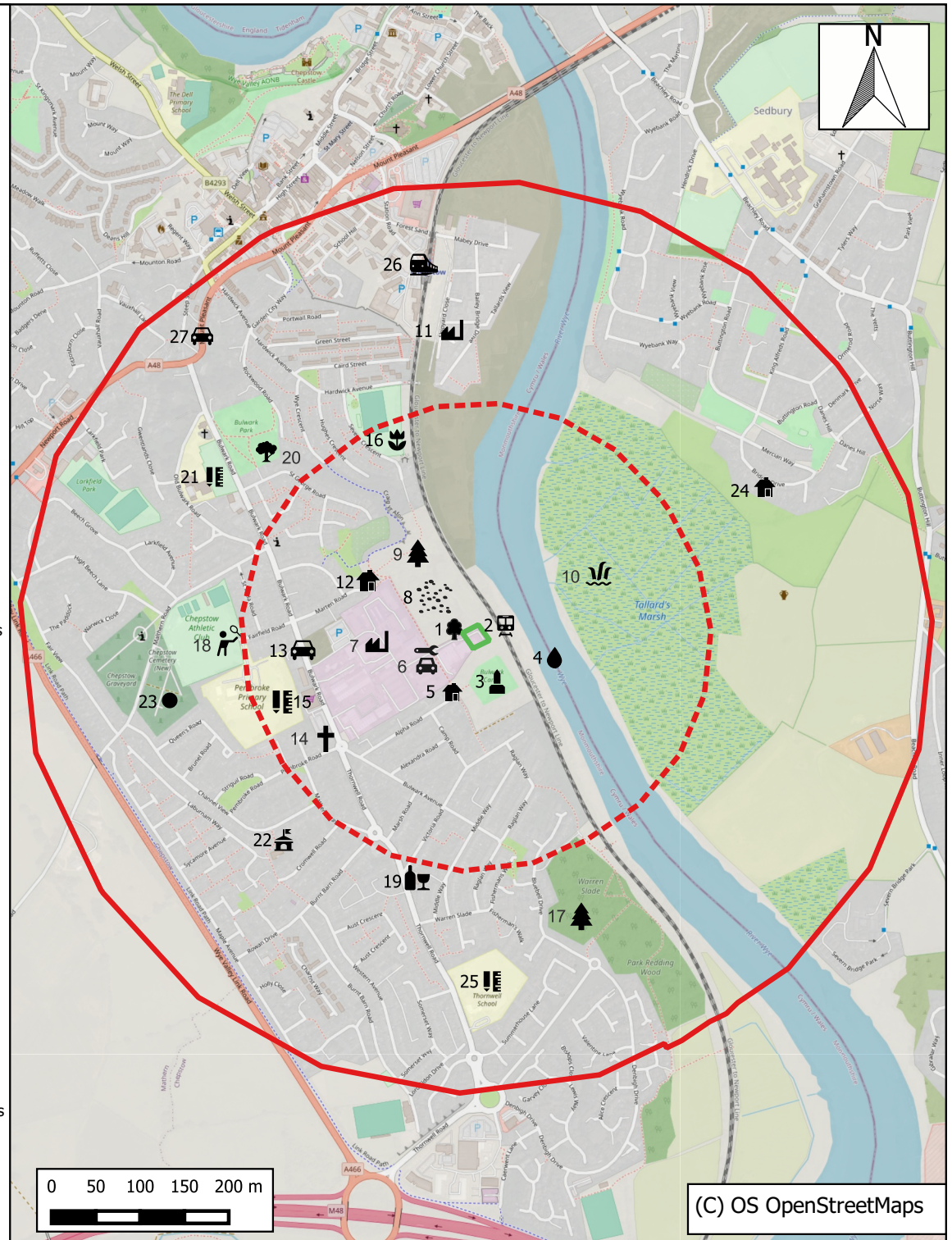
W www.westburyenv.co.uk

Legend

- Permit Boundary
- 500m Buffer
- 1km Buffer

Receptors

- 1. Broadleaved woodland
- 2. Trainline
- 3. Bulwark Camp
- 4. River Wye (SSSI)
- 5. Alpha Road Residential Dwellings
- 6. Ed's Autos Car Repair
- 7. Bulwark Industrial Estate
- 8. Beaufort Quarry
- 9. Ancient woodland
- 10. Pennsylvania Fields (SSSI)
- 11. Mill Lane Industrial Estate
- 12. Marten Road Residential Dwellings
- 13. Bulwark Road
- 14. St Christopher's
- 15. Pembroke Primary School
- 16. Allotments
- 17. Warren Slade and Park
- 18. Chepstow Athletics Club
- 19. The Two Brewers
- 20. Bulwark Park
- 21. St Marys Primary School
- 22. Bulwark Community Centre
- 23. Chepstow Cemetery
- 24. Bridget Drive Residential Dwellings
- 25. Thornwell Primary School
- 26. Chepstow Train Station
- 27. A48





Client: Elis UK Limited

Title: Firewater Containment
Plan

Reference: 21/012h 004 V1

Site: Bulwark Trading Estate,
Chepstow,
NP16 5QZ

Scale: 1:500

Date: 24/01/2023

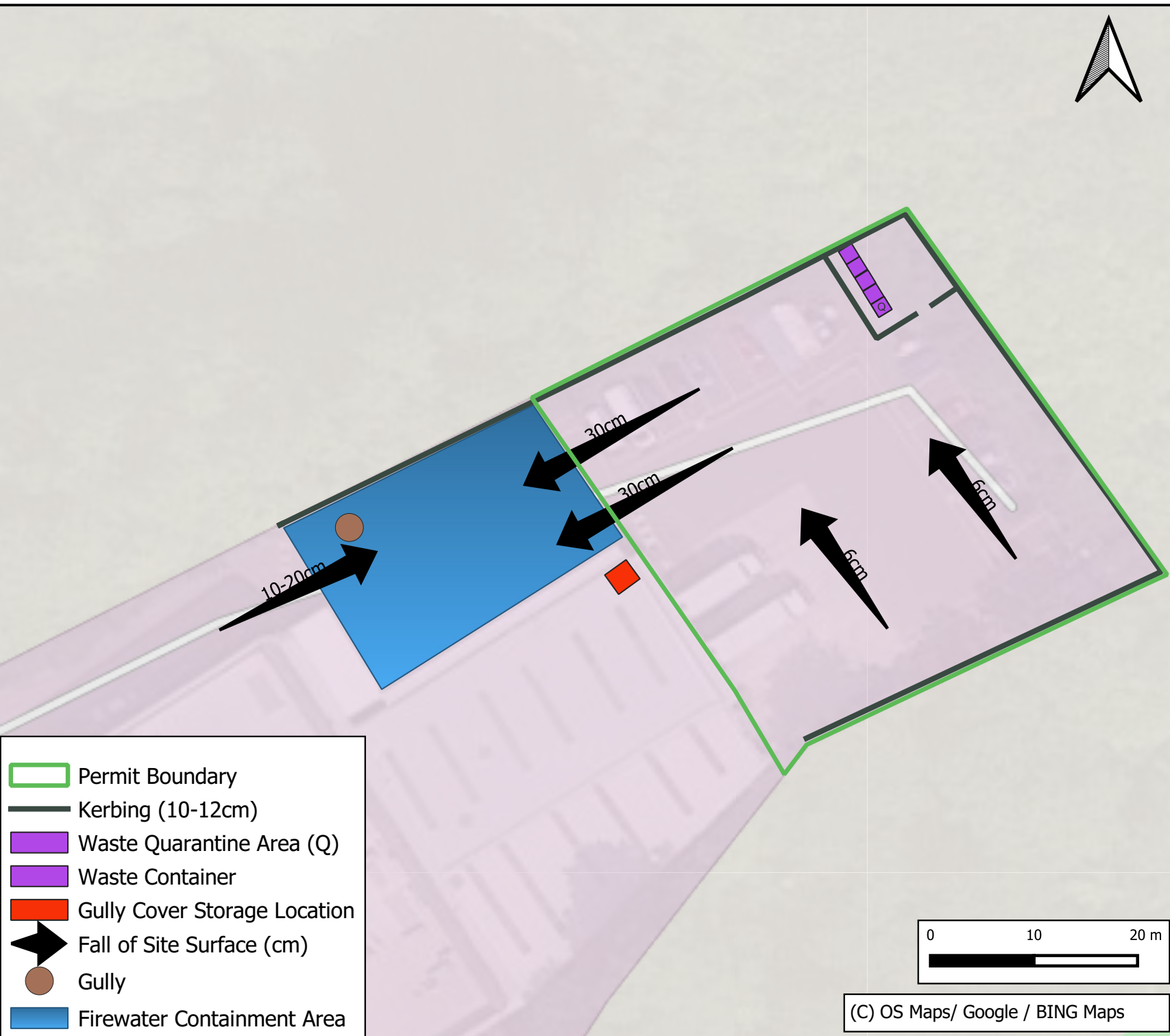
Created by: LR
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Appendix 1
Inspection Checklists



Daily Inspection Checklist			
Item for Visual Inspection	Aspects for Inspection	Checked Y/N	Remedial Action Required (Y/N, describe)
Litter	None present within waste storage areas		
	None present along or outside site boundaries (fencing etc.)		
Fire	Fire watch (No evidence of heating, smoke or fire)		
Dust emissions	No dust emissions escaping the boundary of the site		

Date: _____

Completed by: _____

Signature: _____



Weekly Inspection Checklist			
Item for Visual Inspection	Aspects for Inspection	Checked Y/N	Remedial Action Required (Y/N, describe)
Site Security	CCTV system is operational		
	Fencing around site perimeter is in good condition.		
	Lock on gated entrance is working and no signs of corrosion.		
Waste Storage	Waste storage areas are not exceeding the dimensions included in the Fire Prevention Plan.		
	Waste storage areas are free from build-up (litter, loose waste, fluff, dust).		
Weather	Weather forecast has been checked for coming week to determine if waste operations are likely to be impacted.		
Odour Monitoring	Odour monitoring using the sniff test and recorded on the Odour Monitoring Form. (during periods of extreme warmer weather above 25 degree C odour monitoring will take place more frequently).		
Waste storage (Sanitary)	Waste stored on Site does not exceed maximum storage time (7 days).		

Date: _____

Completed by: _____

Signature: _____



Monthly Inspection Checklist			
Item for Visual Inspection	Aspects for Inspection	Checked Y/N	Remedial Action Required (Y/N, describe)
Impermeable surfacing	Free from cracks which may allow water to reach the ground below.		
Containers	Containers free from cracks which may result in loss of containment.		
Waste storage (Sharps, Medicine, Ancillary)	Waste stored on Site does not exceed maximum storage time (1 month).		
Fire	Fire alarm system is in good working order.		
Drains	Drains are free from blockages.		
Electrics	Wires are not frayed / damaged.		
	Sockets are not overloaded.		

Date: _____

Completed by: _____

Signature: _____



Annual Inspection Checklist			
Item for Visual Inspection	Aspects for Inspection	Checked Y/N	Remedial Action Required (Y/N, describe)
Site Security	The gates to the site are in working order and are lockable.		
Waste Storage Bins / Containers	No cracks or imperfections which could cause waste to escape.		
	Locks are working.		
Electrics	Electrics to be inspected and certified by a qualified electrician.		
Fire	Fire extinguishers in place and no obvious damage.		

Date: _____

Completed by: _____

Signature: _____