



Fire Prevention and Mitigation Plan

Welshpool Transfer Station

**Potter House
Severn Road
Welshpool
Powys
SY21 7YE**

GRID REF. SJ231073

VERSION 10

Mar 2023

Document Control

Version	Date	Notes
1	Sep 2017	Initial Version
2	Jan 2018	Variation in consideration of updated Guidance note 16
3	April 2018	Minor amendments
4	October 2018	Updated version control.
5	October 2018	Amendments following review / laboratory chemicals
6	20/02/2020	Variation for removal of fixed wood shredder.
7	07/10/2021	Update regarding the management of fire water. Average monthly and weekly amounts received. Fire action Crib Sheet.
8	11/11/22	Updates following CAR_NRW0040483. Water supply from river.
9	13/2/23	Minor amendments to plan. Actions in event of fire.
10	23/3/23	Move tyres from corner bay. Split pile into 2.

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Emergency Key Holders

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Emergency Contacts

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Natural Resources Wales	0300 065 3000

Introduction

Mr James Potter, trading as Potters Waste Management operates a waste transfer station regulated under Environmental Permit BP3090ST.

The Permitted area is made up of two separate operational areas, the transfer station and a Household Waste Recycling Centre.

This plan has been prepared to ensure that the continued operation is in accordance with relevant fire prevention and mitigation guidance and legislation¹.

The transfer station infrastructure includes bays and a building designed to a modern standard, incorporating segregated areas for waste storage and for bulking up of material for more cost effective and environmentally beneficial onward transportation for disposal or recycling. There are also yard areas for treatment via shredding.

The Potters Waste Management Site Location and Fire Site Plan, identify the location of the site at Welshpool while the proposed area outlined in green with detail of the operation noted with text and legend.

This plan details the actions and measures proposed to implement through prevention and management actions in order to reduce risks associated with fire. The proposals for the transfer station ensure that the highest standards of operating practices exist to prevent pollution of the environment, harm to human health and detriment to the amenity of the locality.

This document complements the site Management System.

¹ Fire prevention and mitigation plan guidance – Waste, NRW, Version 2, August 2017

1 Causes of fires

Likely causes of fires at a waste transfer site include:

- arson or vandalism
- self-combustion (e.g. due to chemical oxidation)
- plant or equipment failure
- electrical faults
- naked lights
- discarded smoking materials
- hot works (e.g. welding or cutting)
- industrial heaters
- hot exhausts
- open burning (on site or adjacent sites)
- damaged or exposed electrical cables
- reactions between incompatible materials
- neighbouring site activities
- sparks from loading buckets
- incompatible wastes
- hot loads deposited at the site
- stored car batteries short circuiting
- visitors and contractors to site

These risks are considered within this plan in regard to the site volumes, materials, handled, site configuration and management as detailed.

Staff should be aware of these risks and consider them when conducting any fire safety checks.

1.1 Neighbouring site activities

- The site is bordered on one side (west) by a railway line along the entire length. It is not sure if steam locomotives will ever use the line, however, in the unlikely situation that one does, vigilance should be undertaken at that time due to the risk of flying embers.
- The east of the site is bordered by a cement plant and a carpet processing operation. Should an alternative use be carried out on the sites, consideration of risk should be made.
- The area adjacent to north of the site is used for storage by the neighbouring business. This is considered a low risk.
- The neighbour to the south of the site is a car breaker. There is a building adjacent to the metals storage building which stores waste motor oil within appropriate bunded containment. The buildings are separated by a 2m concrete block wall. Only incombustible materials are stored against the wall that is adjacent to the stored oils.

The adjacent site has an approved FPMP and is therefore considered that its risk is managed and low.

2 Fire Prevention and Mitigation Measures

This Fire Prevention and Mitigation Plan (FPMP) is part of the site environment management system and includes an assessment of fire site risk and the measures in place to prevent, detect, suppress, mitigate and contain fires.

It is recognised that as the operator, it is the intention and a requirement to do all what is reasonable to prevent a fire but with the caveat that it is not possible to completely eliminate all risks. Therefore, staff should be vigilant at all times.

These prevention measures align with general management processes to ensure waste quantities are within the sites capacity and that wastes are stored and managed properly.

All staff and contractors working on-site are made aware of, and understand the contents of, this fire prevention and mitigation plan and what they must do during a fire. Any maintenance requirements, e.g. welding, may be subject to a separate risk assessment and require temporarily changes to site fire risk management.

All staff are advised where the Fire Prevention and Mitigation Plan is kept, and fire safety training is given to all employees.

All waste piles and stacks are managed to within the maximum sizes and minimum separation distances given in Tables 1 and 2 as appropriate.

Adequate water supplies available at all times to fight a fire. The fire hydrant local to the site has previously shown to have poor water pressure, and use could have a negative impact on the local community. The River Severn is nearby and can be used by the Fire Service should they need to.

This plan is regularly reviewed, at least annually or in the event of a fire incident or near miss, to ensure it continues to be fit for purpose making sure that staff understand their responsibilities and what to do.

This plan specifies the:

- amount and type of waste received daily and how it is managed
- total amount of waste and different types and forms (e.g. unprocessed, shredded, chipped, fines or baled) stored on site at any one time
- maximum time each type of waste is stored on site and how it is managed
- manner by which each type of waste is stored
- maximum volume of each waste pile in m³
- location within the site where each type of waste is stored
- maximum size of any waste pile, stipulating the maximum length, width and depth
- minimum separation (fire break) distance between waste piles or storage areas
- fire prevention techniques used, including management of hotspots (sign of potential self-combustion), monitoring, reporting, recording and actions
- techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading within or from site
- steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site

- combustion products and emissions (to air, land and water) from the fire and the emergency response (including the impact on people, critical infrastructure and the environment) and how they are minimised
- manner of safe access to site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders
- activities at neighbouring sites to be monitored for fire risk

2.1 In the Event of a Fire

- As necessary, raise the alarm.
- Active firefighting does not mean that staff have to fight the fire; no one should put themselves at risk by trying to fight a fire.
- Fire-fighting equipment (extinguishers, hoses, front-end-loader) is available on site and is to be used if it is safe to do so.
- If the fire can be managed in this manner, use a Front-end-loader to remove a small amount of waste to a quarantine area and douse.
- If necessary, immediately contact the emergency fire service and Natural Resources Wales by telephone as soon as practicable.
- On hearing the alarm, staff are to evacuate site to the Assembly Area at the main entrance on the pavement of the public highway ensuring that there is no hindrance to access by emergency vehicles.
- Site visitors are to be turned away.
- Close site drain isolator
- Provide sandbags to create a bund, in agreement with the fire brigade, to assist in containing waste fire water.
- Refer to the site Management System.
- Refer to the site Contingency Plan
- All measures beyond initial fire response should be carried out in consultation with fire services and NRW as appropriate.
- If the fire is severe, notify immediate neighbours that evacuation may be required. Consider notifying wider receptor such as the local school.
- Identify if neighbouring contractors might be used to assist with additional plant for firefighting techniques, removal of waste material

- Bund the affected areas with sandbags to provide containment and allow removal of excess water run-off

2.2 Fire Fighting Strategy

The site layout has been reviewed to ensure it is in alignment with Guidance Note 16 to allow for active firefighting. This will help allow a fire to be extinguished within the shortest time possible.

Resources are available on site at all times to fight a fire. These include:

- a front-end-loader that can be used to move waste around the site,
- extinguishers and hoses
- adequately trained staff in both fire safety and designated fire marshall/warden training.
- available water supply on site and nearby hydrants
- adequate finances available for additional resources if required
- Utilise site CCTV accessed from office or remotely by Site Manager

A variety of firefighting techniques can be used together or separately to extinguish a fire.

These include:

- applying water to cool unburned material and other hazards
- separating unburned material from the fire using the loader
- separating burning material from the fire and moving it to the quarantine area to quench it with hoses
- consider a 'muddy puddle' style of extinguishment (Skip filled with water, then as items are removed using grab, grab bucket dunks into skip first to wet items)

It is also possible that inert waste from the storage area could be used for suffocating the fire. However, this can only be done if:

- Natural Resources Wales has agreed, and
- contaminated material is removed and disposed of as soon as it is safe to do so

All techniques may be used by staff on site if they are suitably trained, and when necessary, under supervision by the fire and rescue service.

3 Site Plans

3.1 The Site Plan identifies the following information as pertinent;

- layout
- areas where, if any, hazardous materials are stored on site. For example, location of gas cylinders, processing areas, chemicals, combustible materials, oil and fuel tanks.
- main access routes for fire appliances and any alternative access
- access points around the site perimeter to assist fire fighting
- hydrants and water supplies, including any watercourse, borehole, well or lagoon located within or near the site
- areas of natural and unmade ground
- location of plant, protective clothing and pollution control equipment and materials
- location of drain covers and any pollution control features such as drain closure valves and firewater containment systems
- location of “off- site” emergency information pack with site plan (as specified above)
- location of key receptors such as critical infrastructure, schools, hospitals, residential areas, workplaces, protected habitats and rivers within 1km of the site
- compass rose showing north and the prevailing wind direction

3.2 Drainage Plan

Please refer to Appendix

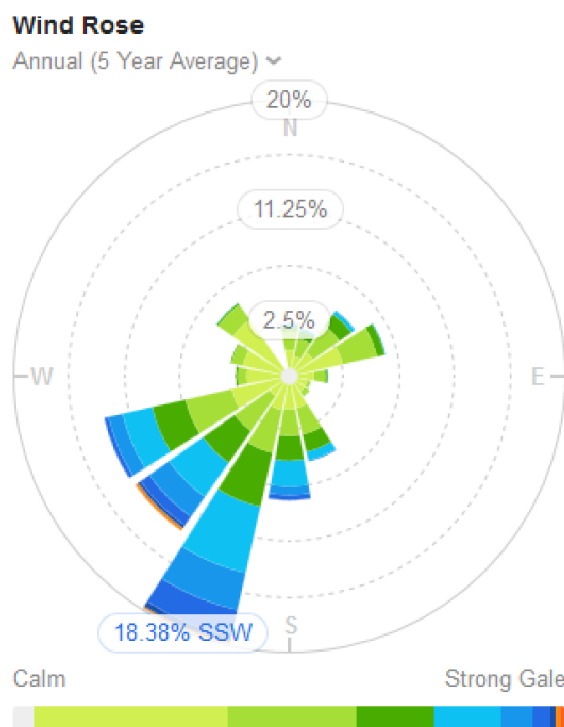
The plan identifies the following information as pertinent;

- drainage systems, foul and surface water drains, and their direction of flow and outfall points

3.3 Wind direction

The prevailing wind blows WSW and mostly and strongest from between W and S. The wind blows little from the N and E and least from the SE. It is rarely calm.

The site is orientated so that the back of the metal store building faces the prevailing wind and most bays are side on.



4 Preventing fires

As a priority, it is recognised that doing everything possible to prevent fire is the most important part of this plan.

Actions to be implemented at all times and considered during review of this policy include;

- site security measures to prevent arson include security fencing, intruder alarms and 24hr CCTV.
- controlling sources of ignition such as heating pipes, naked flames, light bulbs, space heaters, furnaces and incinerators
- maintaining separation of ignition sources to at least 6m from piles of combustible and flammable materials
- having clear waste height restrictions within buildings to prevent waste being stored within 6m of ceiling lighting.
- reinforcing fire prevention messages using signs
- ensuring staff and contractors follow safe systems of work when undertaking hot working, such as welding and cutting
- ensuring all visitors follow the correct safety and fire prevention procedures
- enforcing the no smoking policy
- regular maintenance and inspection for all site areas, including site plant and machinery, and minimising fibre and paper storage
- justifying any situation other than fitting site vehicles with fire extinguishers and dust filters
- industrial heaters are not used on site
- a fire-watch is carried out at the end of each shift and the inspection recorded in the Site Diary, actions taken and concerns (eg when dust from processing operations can settle onto hot exhausts and engine parts)
- ensuring pile and stack separation distances are observed at all times
- site Waste Acceptance Criteria is managed constantly by on site staff to ensure no hot or dangerous loads
- smoke or fire in or adjacent to site would be reported to and investigated by the site manager
- activities at neighbouring sites to be monitored for fire risk

** For future consideration

- bucket loaders fitted with rubber strips to prevent sparks where the bucket is used on hard-standing

5 Waste Storage and Management

Please refer to the Site Plan.

The reception area of the Facility is within the building adjacent to the main site entrance and weighbridge. There is a site rear entrance onto Severn Road.

The transfer station yard is approximately 50-85 metres wide by 176 metres long. It is accessed by internal road from the reception and weighbridge. Waste is predominantly stored in open bays, with some stored in piles and containers.

There is a steel walled building used for the storage of non-ferrous metals and vehicle lead-acid batteries. Vehicle entrance and exit to the building is by 2 steel doors. Pedestrian access is by the main door from the yard area plus a further door on the rear of the building.

There is a fire hydrant nearby to site on Severn Road, within 50 metres of the rear entrance.

Waste is stored in an internal and an outdoor area, labelled 1-3 on the Site Plan.

Storage times are to be kept to a minimum and always less than the recommended 3 months for materials at risk of self-combustion.

5.1 Waste Storage Area 1 – Recycling Facility Building

Waste types:	16 06 01* – lead batteries 20 01 40 – mixed non-ferrous metal	
Daily waste quantity:	Mon-Fri:	5-50T
	Sat:	5-50T
	Sun:	0
Max Amount Stored:	150T	
Form:	Unprocessed	
Management Technique:	Following Management System and Waste Acceptance Criteria guidance. Waste is transferred into the storage building by Front end loader (FEL) or rarely by hand for small quantities. Battery storage containment is within non-conducting Dolav box is used to reduce risk of collapse resulting in short circuit or spark. A minimal amount is left in the reception storage area overnight.	
Maximum Time Stored:	1 month	
How stored:	Pallets, Dolavs	

Maximum size of any waste pile, stipulating the maximum length, width and depth;

Max volume pile (m³) 60
Pile Dimensions (l*w*h): 10*2*3

Location of store: left of rear entrance, rear of yard from main entrance

Minimum fire separation distance between storage areas: single area

Separation medium: Steel wall (to exterior), distance, concrete block wall to rear adjacent neighbouring building.

Fire prevention techniques used:

- separation Separation distances are monitored and maintained
- hotspot management Removed many times per day
- monitoring Frequently by FEL operator during loading and unloading
- reporting To Site Manager
- recording Site Diary
- actions If detected, move metal waste by FEL to the quarantine area and douse using fire extinguisher or hosepipe.
If detected, move waste batteries by FEL to the quarantine area and douse using powder fire extinguisher NOT hosepipe.
Alternatively, cover burning materials with inert waste if safe to do so.
Once cold, remove waste via the normal disposal route.

Techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading within or from site:

Hotspots or smouldering waste are to be moved to the quarantine area by FEL and doused.
Apply water to cool unburned scrap metal material and other hazards.
Lead acid batteries are made of flame retardant plastic for safe use in vehicles.
**DO NOT apply water to lead acid batteries.

Steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site:

Adhere to site Management System Fire Procedure

Emissions to air, land and water and how they are minimised and managed arising from the;

- fire combustion products The building will reduce or contain emissions until a fire response is carried out. The building is alarmed and has a fire detector connected to a 24hr response system. The fire will likely be contained within the building.
Waste batteries are a hazardous classification. Lead.
- emergency response Water will be contained within the building by sandbag bunds and recycled where possible.
Drains will be covered.

Access

Safe access to site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders will be through the rear or main entrance gates as decided upon by the services incident supervisor.

5.2 Waste Storage Area 2 – Main Transfer Facility Yard – Storage Bays

Waste types:	16 01 03 - end-of-life tyres 16 01 06 - end-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components 16 01 17 - ferrous metal 16 01 18 - non-ferrous metal 19 12 04 - loose plastic film 19 12 05 – glass 20 01 01 - paper and cardboard 20 01 02 – glass 20 01 11 - textiles 20 01 35* - waste electrical electronic equipment (WEEE) containing hazardous components ⁽¹⁾ ⁽¹⁾ Hazardous components from WEEE may include accumulators and batteries; mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes, etc. 20 01 36 - discarded WEEE other than mentioned in 20 01 35 20 01 39 - plastics 20 01 40 - metals 20 02 01 - biodegradable waste 20 02 02 - soil and stones 20 03 01 - mixed municipal waste	
Daily waste quantity:	Mon-Fri:	200-500T
	Sat:	100-250T
	Sun:	0
Max Amount Stored:	750T	
Form:	Unprocessed	
Management Technique:	Waste is discharged onto the process floor by the delivery vehicle. The waste is inspected before being moved by FEL to storage. Waste is periodically removed from site when a full load is achieved. An amount is therefore left in the process storage bays overnight. Different materials are separated constrained within walled bays to form sub-piles.	
Maximum Time Stored:	3 days putrescible materials 1-month others	
How stored:	Within concrete walled bund, Single loose pile	
Maximum size of any waste pile, stipulating the maximum length, width and depth;		
Max volume pile (m ³)	1250	

Pile Dimensions (l*w*h): 50*10*2.5
 Sub pile dimension (l*w*h): 20*10*2.5

Location of store: Main yard area around perimeter

Minimum fire separation distance between storage areas: 25m

Separation medium: Concrete wall, distance

Separation Distance: The yard storage is arranged with two set of continuous bays on either side, which can be considered as two loose stacks as the concrete bay walls do not reliably meet the performance criteria of a fire wall. At the north, end the bays continue around a corner towards the main entrance resulting in what may be considered a single stack of 45m length. At the entrance area, the vehicle access provides a separation of 12m. If the eastern stack is considered as a continuous stack, including some bays containing plastic, guidance indicates a required separation distance of 30m. The two sides of the yard are separated by over 30m, therefore meeting the requirement of separation for plastic containing stacks. The western stack is comprised of general wastes, notably garden waste at the closest conversion point. The separation distance suggested by guidance for general waste for a 50m stack is 12m. The distance between the stacks, even at the closest point meets this guidance separation distance.

Guidance is unspecific in regard as to how to treat stacks other than those directly facing one another and of identical material types.

Obviously garden waste will neither ignite as easily as plastic waste nor combust with the same intensity. At the closest separation point, garden waste is bordered by a concrete walled bay containing scrap metal. The heat and radiation from within this bay, passing through the wall, will not reach the intensity even of general waste in a direct facing situation. With the north face of the yard, and stack, orientated at a 90° angle to the western stack there will be diminished heat and fire transfer risk compared to directly facing stacks with no concrete wall acting as a barrier.

Moving towards the west, along the northern face of the stack the separation distance increases, to well over the 12m required separation for general wastes, up to 27m, and is also set at a 90° angle, therefore the radiation and fire transfer risk is much reduced.

In reality, at the entrance area, the length of the eastern stack facing the western stack of garden waste is 5m. This requires a separation of 5m according to guidance for general wastes. The face of the western stack is also a concrete wall rather than waste.

In operation, even though the stacks are considered as single entities, they are separated by concrete walls that will allow removal of waste from bays that have not ignited. Therefore a fire break will be introduced providing extra safeguard.

It is considered that the storage area has adequate separation measures in place and should be maintained as in the Site Plan (Appendix).

Fire prevention techniques used:

- separation Separation distances are monitored and maintained
- hotspot management Removed many times per day
- monitoring Frequently by FEL operator during loading and unloading
- reporting To Site Manager
- recording Site Diary
- actions If detected, move hot waste by FEL bucket to the quarantine area and douse using fire extinguisher or hosepipe.
Consider using inert waste to smother quarantined materials.
Once cold, remove waste via the normal disposal route.

Techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading within or from site:

Hotspots or smouldering waste is to be moved to the quarantine area and doused.
Apply water to cool unburned material and other hazards

Steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site:

Adhere to site Management System Fire Procedure

Emissions to air, land and water and how they are minimised and managed arising from the;

- fire combustion products the fire will likely be contained within the bunded areas.
Waste is non-hazardous classification.
Electrical Waste (WEEE) is a hazardous classification and may benefit being fought with foam.
- emergency response Water will be contained within the area by sandbag bunds and recycled where possible.
Drains will be covered.

Access

Safe access to site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders will be though the rear or main entrance gates as decided upon by the services incident supervisor.

5.3 Waste Storage Area 3 – Main Transfer Facility Yard – Storage Bays

Waste types:	16 01 03 - end-of-life tyres 16 01 06 - end-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components 16 01 17 - ferrous metal 16 01 18 - non-ferrous metal 19 12 04 - loose plastic film 19 12 05 – glass 20 01 01 - paper and cardboard 20 01 02 – glass 20 01 11 - textiles 20 01 35* - waste electrical electronic equipment (WEEE) containing hazardous components ⁽¹⁾ (1) Hazardous components from WEEE may include accumulators and batteries; mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes, etc. 20 01 36 - discarded WEEE other than mentioned in 20 01 35 20 01 39 - plastics 20 01 40 - metals 20 02 01 - biodegradable waste 20 02 02 - soil and stones 20 03 01 - mixed municipal waste	
Daily waste quantity:	Mon-Fri:	200-500T
	Sat:	100-250T
	Sun:	0
Max Amount Stored:	750T	
Form:	Unprocessed	
Management Technique:	Waste is discharged onto the process floor by the delivery vehicle. The waste is inspected before being moved by FEL to storage. Waste is periodically removed from site when a full load is achieved. An amount is therefore left in the process storage bays overnight. Different materials are separated constrained within walled bays to form sub-piles.	
Maximum Time Stored:	3 days putrescible materials 1-month others	
How stored:	Within concrete walled bund, Single loose pile	
Maximum size of any waste pile, stipulating the maximum length, width and depth;		
Max volume pile (m³)	1250	

Pile Dimensions (l*w*h): 50*10*2.5
 Sub pile dimension (l*w*h): 20*10*2.5

Location of store: Main yard area around perimeter

Minimum fire separation distance between storage areas: 25m

Separation medium: Concrete wall, distance

Separation Distance: The yard storage is arranged with two set of continuous bays on either side, which can be considered as two loose stacks as the concrete bay walls do not reliably meet the performance criteria of a fire wall. At the north, end the bays continue around a corner towards the main entrance resulting in what may be considered a single stack of 45m length. At the entrance area, the vehicle access provides a separation of 12m. If the eastern stack is considered as a continuous stack, including some bays containing plastic, guidance indicates a required separation distance of 30m. The two sides of the yard are separated by over 30m, therefore meeting the requirement of separation for plastic containing stacks. The western stack is comprised of general wastes, notably garden waste at the closest conversion point. The separation distance suggested by guidance for general waste for a 50m stack is 12m. The distance between the stacks, even at the closest point meets this guidance separation distance.

Guidance is unspecific in regard as to how to treat stacks other than those directly facing one another and of identical material types.

Obviously garden waste will neither ignite as easily as plastic waste nor combust with the same intensity. At the closest separation point, garden waste is bordered by a concrete walled bay containing scrap metal. The heat and radiation from within this bay, passing through the wall, will not reach the intensity even of general waste in a direct facing situation. With the north face of the yard, and stack, orientated at a 90° angle to the western stack there will be diminished heat and fire transfer risk compared to directly facing stacks with no concrete wall acting as a barrier.

Moving towards the west, along the northern face of the stack the separation distance increases, to well over the 12m required separation for general wastes, up to 27m, and is also set at a 90° angle, therefore the radiation and fire transfer risk is much reduced.

In reality, at the entrance area, the length of the eastern stack facing the western stack of garden waste is 5m. This requires a separation of 5m according to guidance for general wastes. The face of the western stack is also a concrete wall rather than waste.

In operation, even though the stacks are considered as single entities, they are separated by concrete walls that will allow removal of waste from bays that have not ignited. Therefore a fire break will be introduced providing extra safeguard.

It is considered that the storage area has adequate separation measures in place and should be maintained as in the Site Plan (Appendix).

Fire prevention techniques used:

- separation Separation distances are monitored and maintained
- hotspot management Removed many times per day
- monitoring Frequently by FEL operator during loading and unloading
- reporting To Site Manager
- recording Site Diary
- actions If detected, move hot waste by FEL bucket to the quarantine area and douse using fire extinguisher or hosepipe.
Consider using inert waste to smother quarantined materials.
Once cold, remove waste via the normal disposal route.

Techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading within or from site:

Hotspots or smouldering waste is to be moved to the quarantine area and doused.
Apply water to cool unburned material and other hazards

Steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site:

Adhere to site Management System Fire Procedure

Emissions to air, land and water and how they are minimised and managed arising from the;

- fire combustion products the fire will likely be contained within the bunded areas.
Waste is non-hazardous classification.
Electrical Waste (WEEE) is a hazardous classification and may benefit being fought with foam.
- emergency response Water will be contained within the area by sandbag bunds and recycled where possible.
Drains will be covered.

Access

Safe access to site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders will be though the rear or main entrance gates as decided upon by the services incident supervisor.

5.4 Waste Storage Area 4 – Main Transfer Yard – Wood Shredding and Storage

Waste types:	03 01 05 sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 15 01 03 wooden packaging 17 02 01 wood 19 12 07 wood from mechanical treatment other than 19 12 06 20 01 38 wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37	
Daily waste quantity:	Mon-Fri:	0-150T
	Sat:	0-50T
	Sun:	0
Max Amount Stored:	1000T	
Form:	Unprocessed / processed	
Management Technique:	Waste wood is discharged from a delivery vehicle and transferred by FEL into a storage pile. Some piles may be free-standing, some bordered by walls Periodically, when ~1000T has been collected, the wood is shredded in mobile shredding plant. An order is to be placed for shredder hire at least two weeks in advance of requirement. The wood is loaded by grab into the shredder. Wastes drop from the process into a storage area on the floor. Shredded wood is then returned to the place where the unshredded wood was previously stored and the process moves to the next pile. Periodically, wastes are transferred to an HGV trailer by FEL. Removal vehicle loads of wood are made regularly as required.	
Maximum Time Stored:	60 days	
How stored:	Wood – up to 5 loose piles Shredded wood - loose pile	
Maximum size of any waste pile, stipulating the maximum length, width and depth;	Max volume pile (m ³) 600 Pile Dimensions (l*w*h): 20*10*3	
Location of store:	Main yard, left of emergency entrance, right of operational entrance	
Minimum fire separation distance between storage areas:	10m	
Separation medium:	distance, concrete wall	
Fire prevention techniques used:		

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| • separation | Separation distances are monitored and maintained |
| • hotspot management | Removed many times per day |
| • monitoring | Frequently by FEL operator during loading and unloading |
| • reporting | To Site Manager |
| • recording | Site Diary |
| • actions | If detected, move hot waste by FEL bucket to the quarantine area and douse using hosepipe.
Once cold, remove waste via the normal disposal route. |

Techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading within or from site:

Hotspots or smouldering waste is to be moved to the quarantine area and doused. Apply water to cool unburned material and other hazards

Steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site:

Adhere to site Management System Fire Procedure

Emissions to air, land and water and how they are minimised and managed arising from the;

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| • fire combustion products | The fire will likely be contained within the bunds.
Waste is non-hazardous classification. |
| • emergency response | Water will be contained within the area by sand bag bunds and recycled where possible.
Drains will be covered. |

Access

Safe access to site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders will be through the rear or main entrance gates as decided upon by the services incident supervisor.

There is open access to the wood storage area.

5.4 Main Transfer Yard – Containers

Waste types:	19 12 04 - plastic film 20 01 08 - biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
Daily waste quantity:	Mon-Fri: 25-150T Sat: 5-50T Sun: 0
Max Amount Stored:	15T
Form:	Unprocessed
Management Technique:	Waste food and plastic films are transferred by FEL or grab into a container. Food waste is stored within a lidded, sealed container. The food waste container is removed twice weekly. Amounts of plastic are stored until a suitable quantity for transport has been collected.
Maximum Time Stored:	food 2-3 days, plastic 1 month
How stored:	Food – Sealed lidded container Plastic film – open container
Maximum size of any waste pile, stipulating the maximum length, width and depth;	
Max volume pile (m ³)	20
Pile Dimensions (l*w*h):	5*2*2
Location of storage:	Variable within central yard
Minimum fire separation distance between storage areas:	1m
Separation medium:	distance, steel wall, portability
Fire prevention techniques used:	
• separation	Separation distances are monitored and maintained
• hotspot management	Regularly checked
• monitoring	Frequently by operator during loading and unloading
• reporting	To Site Manager
• recording	Site Diary
• actions	If safe to do so, move container to the quarantine area and douse using hosepipe. Douse with hosepipe in-situ and surrounding area. Once cold, remove waste via the normal residual disposal route.
Techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading within or from site:	

Hotspots or smouldering waste is to be moved to the quarantine area and doused.
 Apply water to cool unburned material and other hazards

Steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site:

Adhere to site Management System Fire Procedure

Emissions to air, land and water and how they are minimised and managed arising from the;

- fire combustion products The fire will likely be contained within the container.
 Waste is non-hazardous classification.
- emergency response Water will be contained within the container .
 Drains will be covered as a precaution.

Access

Safe access to site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders will be though the rear or main entrance gates as decided upon by the services incident supervisor.

5.5 Main Transfer Yard – Solvent storage

Waste types:	18 01 06* - laboratory solvents	
Daily waste quantity:	Mon-Fri:	0-2T
	Sat:	0
	Sun:	0
Max Amount Stored:	28T	
Form:	in container	
Management Technique:	Waste is transferred from 5l container to UN approved IBC. Waste is periodically removed from site when a full load is achieved. An amount is therefore left in the process storage bays overnight.	
Maximum Time Stored:	3 months	
How stored:	The waste is stored on HGV trailer within a bunded bay. Flammable solvents are managed in SXEX containers.	
Maximum size of any waste pile, stipulating the maximum length, width and depth;		
Max volume pile (m ³)	28	
Pile Dimensions (l*w*h):	12*2*2	
Location of store:	Bay within main yard area	
Minimum fire separation distance between storage areas:	n/a	
Separation medium:	Concrete wall, SXEX IBC	
Separation Distance:	Flammable solvents are stored in fire proof containers within a concrete bay. They are stored on a transportable trailer so that they may be removed if necessary. It is considered that the storage area has adequate separation measures in place and should be maintained as in the Site Plan (Appendix).	
Fire prevention techniques used:		
• separation	Separation distances are monitored and maintained	
• hotspot management	n/a	
• monitoring	Frequently by operator during day	
• reporting	To Site Manager	
• recording	Site Diary	
• actions	Move materials to safe distance	

Techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading within or from site:
 SXEX specification enclosed containers

Steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs on site:

Adhere to site Management System Fire Procedure

Emissions to air, land and water and how they are minimised and managed arising from the;

- fire combustion products Risk of chlorinated and NOx products from certain chemicals, however, this are typically dilute and incombustible
- emergency response .
 In the event of a fire in a different part of the site, remove the trailer to a safe location.
 Await emergency responder
 Drains will be covered.

Access

Safe access to site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders will be though the rear or main entrance gates as decided upon by the services incident supervisor.

5.6 Fire Incident Management and Mitigation Techniques

Quarantine Area

A Quarantine Area is provided. The primary area is located within the centre of the main yard and is big enough to cope with a major incident, with a clear area of at least 6m around the perimeter. It is located in a position where drainage runs towards its centre.

It is used as a designated area to place fire affected waste to ensure that it is fully extinguished.

As an alternative, unburnt wastes can be moved into the quarantine area to isolate it and help prevent it catching fire.

The quarantine area is within the centre of the permitted yard area and large enough to:

- hold at least 50% of the volume of the largest stack,
- have a separation distance of at least 6 metres around the quarantined waste (this can be decreased if a concrete bunkers/wall is used)

A volume of 75m³ heap represents a cone approx. 3m high and 10m diameter. With separation of 6m either side an area 22m diameter is required.

For operational reasons it is preferred to keep the location of the quarantine area flexible.

In the event of a fire and the quarantine area is to be used, or if items have encroached onto the quarantine area, if it is safe to do so, move the items away from the quarantine area to increase the separation distance.

This Quarantine Area is available at all times and identified on the Site Plan.

Fire Management

Additional to meeting the basic requirement of extinguishing the fire by use of water, the following techniques are considered.

- reducing the amount of firewater run-off generated from using sprays and fogs rather than jets
 - responsibility of emergency services
- recycling firewater if it's not hazardous and possible to reuse
 - Work in conjunction with emergency services
- when applying water to cool unburned material and other hazards, taking care to prevent this water causing or adding to water pollution and/or increasing air pollution
 - Use of drain mats and bunds
- separating unburned material from the fire using heavy plant
- consider options for separating burning material from the fire to quench it with hoses or in pools or tanks of water (this will reduce the amount of firewater produced)
- burying the fire using soil, sand, crushed brick and/or gravel from the inert store pile, (if there are limited water supplies and smoke is threatening local people) although this can only be done when:

- groundwater vulnerability is low
- there is agreement from Natural Resources Wales
- contaminated material is removed and legally disposed of as soon as it's safe to do so

The decision directing which options, or combinations of options are to be used, is considered as appropriate taking into account the following parameters:

- scale and nature of the environmental hazards on site and the activities that take place
- risks posed to people, the environment and property
- type of materials stored on site, the form they're stored in, and the length of time needed to extinguish a fire involving them
- availability of firewater containment facilities
- local topography, weather conditions and fire scenarios reasonably predicted

All measures beyond initial fire response are to be carried out in consultation with fire services and NRW as appropriate.

6 Self Combustion

It is noted that guidance indicates some materials can self-combust under certain conditions, the risk of which increases when materials are stored for greater than 3 months.

Additionally, compliance with specific permit conditions may restrict the maximum storage time below this limit.

Self-combustion can be prevented if materials management provides adequate separation, isolation, restricted storage times and keeping materials cold.

Materials that are considered to be at risk of self-combustion if stored for more than 3 months are:

- green material, compost, wood and wood products, paper and paper products,
- general/mixed waste including residual waste, RDF and 'fines'
- tyres
- 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 aren't cold before storage (Consider if treatment processes can generate heat)

*These materials are stored for as short a time as possible and no longer than one month.

Review storage periods within the plan to ensure that they may be reduced where there is another requirement to ensure compliance with the Permit, e.g. Odour Management Plan or pest control measures.

If it has arisen that there is a requirement to store materials at risk of self-combustion for longer than 3 months implement additional measures;

- temperature monitoring
- turning of piles

Documentation must demonstrate a clear method for recording and managing the storage of all waste on site and ensuring robust waste acceptance procedures exist as part of the Environment Management System to prevent receipt of unauthorised waste, or waste when the site does not have the capacity to treat or store it.

Alternative management options will be followed should the site reach its storage capacity as a limit within the site Permit and EMS.

Management Systems must consider:

- reducing risk factors such as
 - exposed metal content,
 - proportion of 'fines',
 - mixing of materials
 - heat generated during treatment

- minimising pile sizes
- controlling moisture levels
- if appropriate, demonstrating good stock rotation for all stored materials and show how this is monitored and implemented daily
- store materials in its largest form prior to processing e.g. do not carry out treatment such as shredding wood or green waste unless intending to transfer the waste to the treatment process immediately.
- routinely turn piles
- detect and control hotspots within piles (note: steam is a good indicator of self-heating)
- where piles of risk loose materials are stored, monitor and control sub-surface temperature and moisture content with a thermal probe that is capable of reaching all parts of a pile
- for materials are stored in plastic wrapping it must be demonstrated that a representative sampling and testing protocol ensures a minimum 10% number of bales/bags are monitored
- define the maximum storage time of all materials on site and show how this will be monitored and controlled
- minimise external heating during hot weather by shading from direct sunlight

6.1 Storage Times

Materials are stored on site for as short a period as possible before dispatch to market or disposal.

In any situation, it is ensured that combustible materials are always stored for less than the maximum 6 months.

Materials will only in the future be stored for > 6 months if there has been a specific agreement made with Natural Resources Wales to exceed this period: it being the responsibility of the operator to demonstrate a case before combustible waste is stored.

7 Detecting and suppressing fires

If a fire starts, the quicker it is detected and tackled the better.

Staff are made aware of the location and use of portable extinguishers and fire hoses.

The Facility benefits from CCTV coverage, which can be used to remotely monitor the site and area of active fire. This system may also assist the Emergency Services in investigating the cause of the fire.

A designated person will carry out regular inspections, including at the start and end of every working day. This is to be recorded in the site diary.

The designated person is the Operations Director, Technically Competent Manage for the site or a delegated Area Manager.

The plan reviews should also consider fitting additional automatic detection systems such as:

- smoke and heat detectors including temperature probes
- CCTV visual flame detection systems
- spark, infrared and ultraviolet detection

and

fire suppression systems such as:

- sprinklers
- water spray (deluge) systems
- water curtains

Combustible materials stored in a building require a fire suppression system. Materials must be kept a minimum of 3m below the level of the spray or sprinklers. These systems will usually keep a fire under control and may extinguish the fire quickly and safely.

The suitability of the suppression system should be considered in annual review. For example, if it is required to store processed materials to the maximum capacity outlined in this guidance, it is more likely that a deep seated fire could occur. An improved system that quickly detects fire and restricts its spread, such as a water curtain, may then be required.

Wastes stored in the main yard are of a small volume and continually visible to site staff. It is considered that a manual detection system is proportionate to the nature and scale of waste management activities carried out on site and the associated risks.

If the site were to expand and especially if it were to change its activity to reprocessing, incineration or power generation, further automated detection and providing a private fire hydrant system with the necessary supply of water should be considered.

8 Containing and mitigating fires

Fire management must consider all appropriate measures that limit the size, duration and impact of a fire.

Planning measures include on-going consideration of implementation maintenance and review of;

- the designated quarantine area available at all times with a 6m clear area around the perimeter to aid separation and management of wastes during an incident
- appropriately located piles, clearly indicated on the site plan
- appropriate sizing and separation of piles
- materials stored appropriately within buildings with maintained separation distances from flammable or combustible materials (e.g. gas cylinders, aerosols and fuel tanks)
- appropriate separation distances or barriers from wastes to the site boundary.
- quantities and pile sizes are kept to a minimum, and throughput maximised to keep pile sizes below the recommended size limits
- a fire fighting strategy within the fire prevention measures
- installation of secondary and tertiary containment facilities for firewater run-off such as:
 - impermeable bunds
 - storage lagoons
 - shut-off valves
 - isolation tanks
 - modified areas of site e.g. a car park
 - pollution control equipment such as sand bags (or fire water booms) and drain mats to block drain and/or divert firewater

The main site drain is capable of being locked closed. Should this not be possible, the drain should have a mat placed over it.

Currently, separation distances are used to prevent the spread of fire. Walls between piles are of sufficient height, thickness and construction to slow fire spreading and minimise radiant heat, and include a 1m freeboard where there is no roof.

Should fire walls be located between piles as a separation medium, they must be of sufficient height, thickness and construction to stop fire spreading and minimise radiant heat, including a 1m freeboard where there is no roof. They should have a 2 hour fire resistance.

Containers

Some waste is stored in Ro-Ro type skip containers. These containers, and all others that can hold more than 1,100 litres, are accessible so any fire inside it can be extinguished.

Skip containers are to be separated from one another with an air space of at least a metre.

Where possible, skips are arranged so that there is a container of inert materials separating skips of combustible materials.

A Ro-Ro hook lift vehicle is available so that should there be a fire in a container, there is the facility to move adjacent containers as soon as is reasonably practicable, in a safe manner, to prevent fire spreading.

The site manager is on call to arrange for a vehicle driver out of hours.

There is good access to all skip containers which would allow fire services to move them using chains if an emergency situation was considered.

Shipping Containers

If placing combustible materials in shipping containers, these will be stacked no more than 2 containers high and secured with a lock.

9 Storage Pile/Stack Management

This management plan must be reviewed to ensure and maintain viable pile management.

The review should include a technical assessment of the market suitability of materials, supply chain resilience and availability processor/user outlets.

All waste piles and stacks are managed such that;

- they are within the maximum sizes allowed
- they comply with minimum separation distances calculated using Tables 1 and 2
- piles of materials that can self-combust are stored for <3 months
- there is easy access for emergency vehicles

9.1 Piles and Stack separation distances

Piles

When measuring the height of a pile, it is taken as the longest measurement between the base of the pile and the top on even ground.

If all round access is possible there is no maximum pile size, subject to separation distances being achieved.

Bale Stacks

Stacks of bales should be limited to the following Maximum sizes;

- height of **4** metres (or four bales, whichever is lower)
- width of **20** metres (with access from both sides)
- width of **10** metres (with fire access is from one side only as in a bay)

Stack widths must be calculated based on separation distance using the Figures 1 and 2 in the Appendix.

Figure 1 must be used for stack lengths and separation distances for general wastes, RDF, wood, paper etc.

*Figure 2 - Must be used for stack lengths and separation distances for *plastics* and *rubber* wastes.

For groups of 16 piles or more a spacing of 20m *must* be applied between the groups.

Piles with a mixture of combustible materials must take account of the relative proportions, the form the materials are stored in and likely characteristics of any fire involving it.

9.2 Management of waste storage using bays and walls

- Storage using bays or walls is managed so as to demonstrate full and frequent stock rotation.
 - Loose wastes are transferred regularly, at least monthly. This is recorded by the outgoing weighbridge tickets.
- The metals building entrance is orientated to provide protection from prevailing wind
- wall construction provides a thermal barrier and enables cooling
- stock capacity is managed and controlled by contracted transfer and sale agreements.
- materials segregation is ensured by designating storage locations and managing a restricted range of wastes, currently;
 - Mixed municipal
 - Wood
 - Cardboard
 - Textiles
 - Plastics
 - Cans
 - Glass
 - Inert
 - Food
 - WEEE
 - Scrap metal
- Storage of modest piles with adequate separation distances leads to reduced risk from flame height and radiation and has been taken into account in preventing the spread of fire between piles
- a minimum 1m freeboard at the wall edge prevent bridging across or around walls.
 - Freeboard space at the top and sides of the walls will be retained at all times in accordance with latest available guidance

If appropriate due to changes in the materials stored on site, it will be considered how temperatures and moisture content are to be checked for all the material within the bay so that the entire volume of the pile receives representative checks. Management will also indicate the frequency and method of turning piles

The Section on Waste Storage areas indicated how the quarantine areas are used and how materials would be moved during an incident

9.3 Turning and monitoring of piles

Currently, piles on site are regularly monitored and not stored long enough to self-combust.

Should this change, piles will be turned regularly to ensure that material remains cold and any localised warming is dissipated quickly. Staff are trained to detect and manage hotspots.

Current guidance is to be followed so that piles are monitored regularly and temperature increases and changes in moisture content are minimised. The equipment you use to detect temperature and moisture content must be capable of operating at any depth throughout the pile. Therefore, if forming a pile 5m deep, a probe must be capable of operating to 5m.

If it were to become relevant within the operation due to a significant increase in storage times, it will be required to define what trigger points will be used in relation to temperature and moisture content and the escalation of actions in relation to these.

9.4 Layout of piles

Any changes to the storage arrangements for all piles will be designed having identified the separation distances required between piles, the location of heat and ignition sources, buildings, and other vulnerable, sensitive or risk areas

Storage location considers the prevailing wind, flow of fire water and the firefighting strategy.

Please refer to the Site Plan.

9.5 Seasonality and pile management

If materials on site are subject to seasonal variation in supply and/or demand, management systems will be updated to demonstrate consideration of these variations.

All these issues and the contingencies employed to minimise them are to be reviewed, the management system updated as appropriate, and measures implemented before operations commence.

9.6 Internal storage management

It is recognised that in general fires in internally stored wastes are far more likely to spread to buildings and plant than for externally stored wastes

When storing waste within a building; the following general principles for fire prevention and mitigation will be adopted at all times;

- Separation between internally stored wastes and building walls, plant & other equipment within buildings need to be considered within changes to type, volume or nature of wastes stored and reviewed accordingly.
- Large quantities wastes are not stored internally,
- Storage is currently limited to a single stack within each building. This ensures waste stack sizes and separation distances are appropriate to the risk using guidance Tables 1 and 2
- Currently, it is not considered a requirement for the use of additional fire walls/bunkers.

- Working space of buildings is not heated. Should this ever occur, it must be considered that this could affect the potential for self-heating of the waste and be taken into account when assessing future risks.
- All escape routes, fire exits, alarm call points and fire extinguishers are kept clear and free from waste at all times
- Electrical equipment is kept free from waste and dust
- Waste storage buildings have means of clearing smoke such as being open on one side or having vehicle access doors to aid fire-fighting.

9.7 Market outlets

A list of market outlets for all store materials is within the Appendix. Markets are continually assessed to ensure availability and contingency options are present.

10 Water supplies

There is sufficient water supply available on site or to site, to manage a worst case scenario incident where all piles are on fire. Two fire hoses are connected to mains water.

These hoses are sufficient only to fight a small fire.

Following calculation guidance from NRW guidance notes (p34) Calculations are to use the following estimate to the volume of water needed.

- A 450m³ pile of combustible material will normally require a water supply of at least 2,997 litres (2.997m³) (at an average rate of 480l per minute) a minute for a minimum of 3 hours.
- This is equivalent to 539.46m³ of water use for a 3-hour period.

There is a fire hydrant located near to the site rear entrance on Severn Road. Due to low water pressure from fire hydrant, an alternative from the Fire Brigade is the River Severn. Please refer to Appendix.

11 Managing fire water

The containment facilities and pollution equipment needed depend on the site configuration, amount of material stored and the firefighting strategy. The CIRIA document 'Containment systems for the prevention of pollution (C736)' provides guidance to help identify the facilities and equipment needed.

The largest stockpile at site will be up to 450m³ so will require an average of approximately 539.46m³ per 3 hours of this volume based on the calculation in section 10 above.

Uncontrolled discharge to the water environment may be committing an offence unless:

- there is a permit to do so
- the discharge meets the conditions of that permit

Discharge to foul sewer is allowed if consented by the regional operator Severn Trent Water. An emergency discharge consent would be sought from Severn Trent Water.

Alternatively, fire water would be bunded and removed by tanker. Potters operates its own HGV tanker trailer, or a specialist contractor will be used.

Permission to discharge water is granted at the time of a fire. It is impossible to gain permission prior to the need arising.

11.1 Best Practice

Best practice will comply with guidance from WISH, WASTE 28 Reducing fire risk at waste management sites issue 3 – March 2020.

12 After an incident

Following an incident, arrangements will be made to provide suitable company vehicles and plant to allow removal of waste material to the adjacent landfill site.

A company incident investigation procedure will be carried out.

Any firewater will be removed by pumping to a foul water sewer or transporting using a Potters Tanker vehicle to a licensed facility.

The affected areas of site will be cleared, cleaned and decontaminated as required.

The Health and Safety Manager will conduct a site visit to assess any measures required to ensure operation can restart.

An assessment will be made of the integrity of the site by senior management and repairs and replacement of infrastructure and plant carried out.
Notify the insurance company and HSE

In the event that a fire may have affected a building, have the building inspected by a surveyor and passed as safe for use.

The site will not operate until measures defined by the Incident Procedure are carried out and signed off by the relevant manager.

13 Insurance

Notwithstanding the above, insurers approval is subject to the following;

- As required, a concrete fire wall is to be built adjacent to the palisade fencing circa 8 metres from the building elevation with material stored to a height 0.5 metres below the height of the fire wall
- all other external storage to comply with the following;
 - Keep all external storage at least 10 metres from any on-site building except any storage kept in lidded metal containers with lockable lids
 - Keep all external combustible storage at least 2.5 metres from external boundary fences unless separated by a barrier
 - Carry out and maintain a record of weekly inspections to ensure compliance with above
 - Restrict all external storage to a maximum of 10 metres in height
 - Maintain a distance of 4 metres separation between stacks of externally stored material

Appendix

Use of Graphs

The tables and graphs aim to give waste practical and standard guidance that can be used without the need to use a specialist fire engineer to calculate bespoke separation distances.

Within each graph there are four lines shown that can be used:

- loose stack to loose stack distances,
- loose stack to buildings distances,
- baled stack to baled stack distances, and
- baled stack to buildings distances

In order to determine your separation distance, mark your stack length on the horizontal axis of the graph and draw a line up to the relevant graph line depending on the storage method used (stack to stack, to buildings etc.). Next draw a horizontal line across to the vertical axis and read-off separation distance.

If due to size constraints separation distances are restricted, the graphs can be used in reverse. Therefore this distance can be marked on the vertical axis and maximum stack length read-off on the horizontal axis.

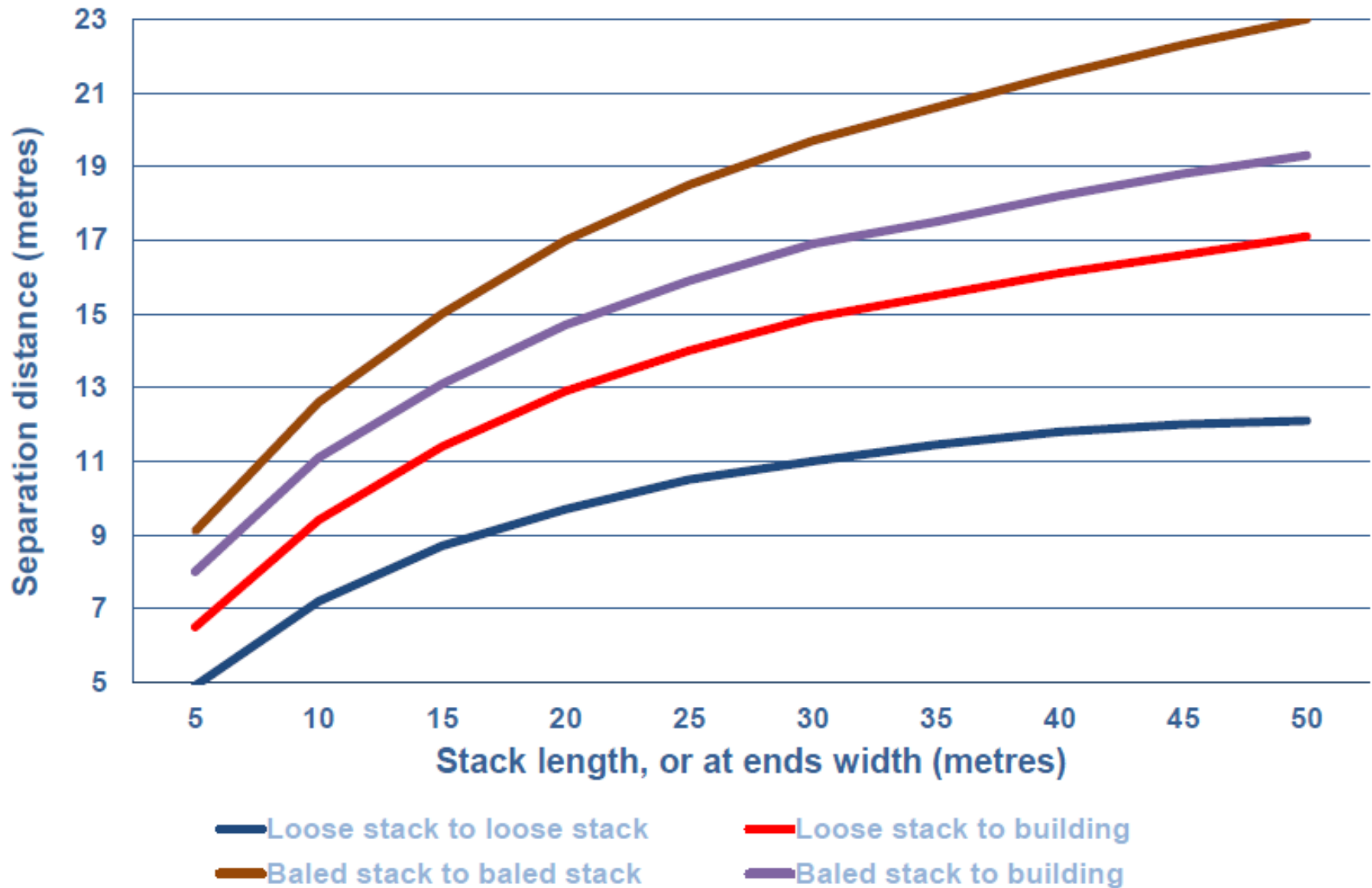
The terms stack length and width are used in the tables and graphs. However, when considering separation distances based on thermal heat transfer a burn-face could be on the long-side (stack length) or the short-side (stack width). Both need to be taken into account.

Separation distances obtained from the graphs should be rounded-up to the nearest whole number.

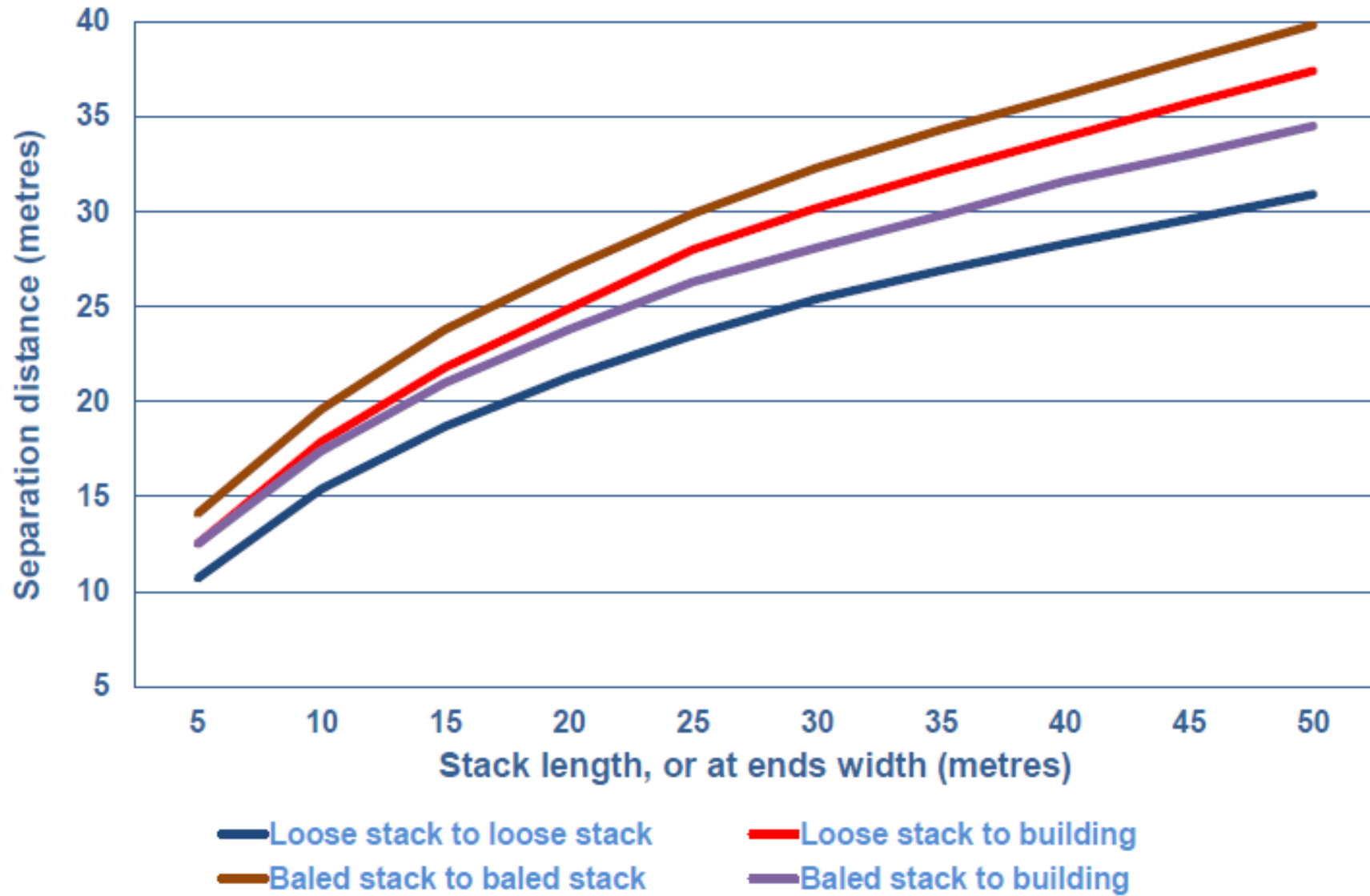
Appendices

- 1 Graph 1
- 2 Graph 2
- 3 Site Plan
- 4 Fire Water Supply Location
- 5 Drainage Plan
- 6 Sensitive Receptors
- 7 Schedule of Materials Processors
- 8 Average monthly and weekly amounts received
- 9 Fire action Crib Sheet

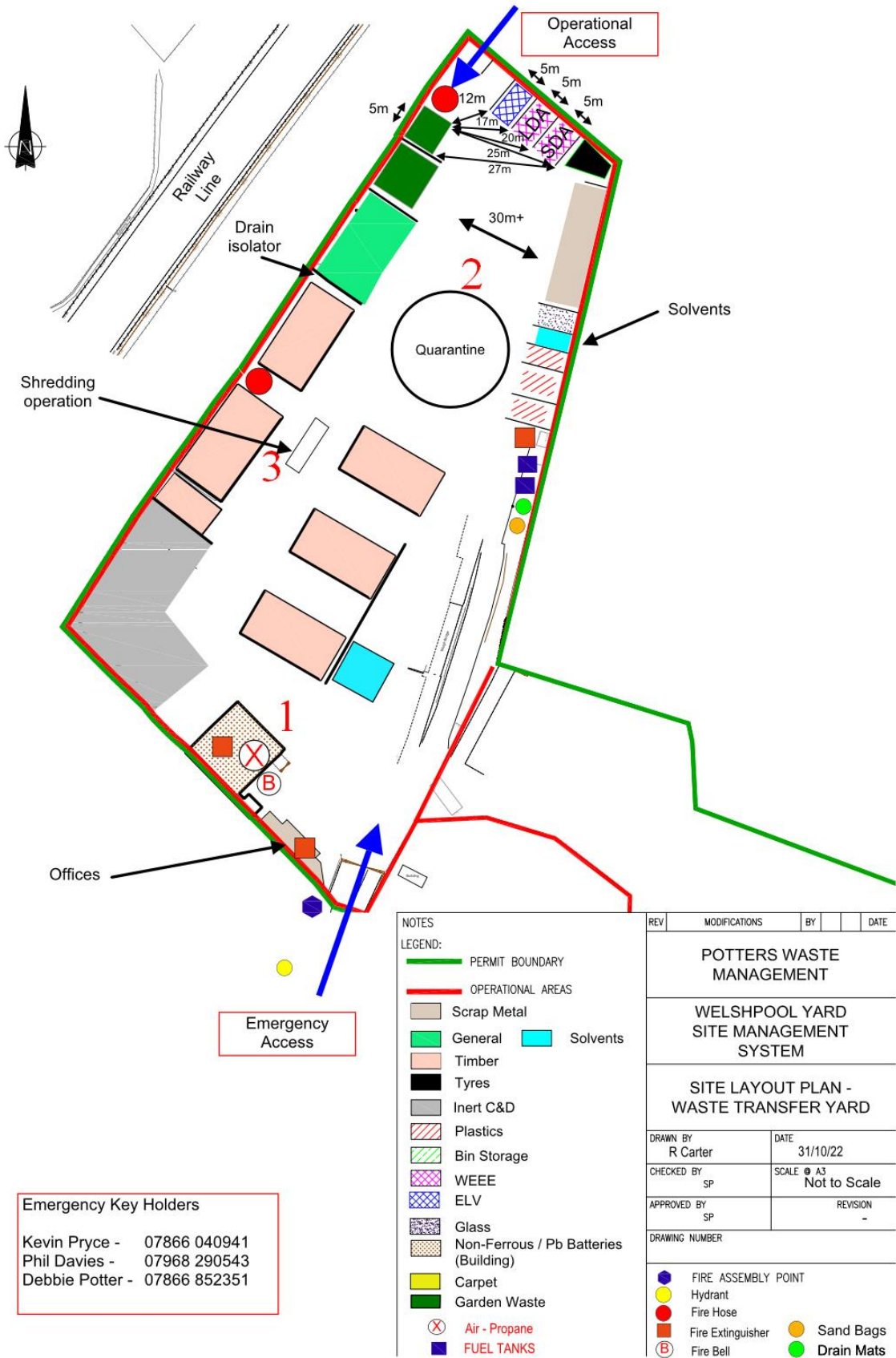
1 - Graph 1: stack lengths and separation distances general wastes



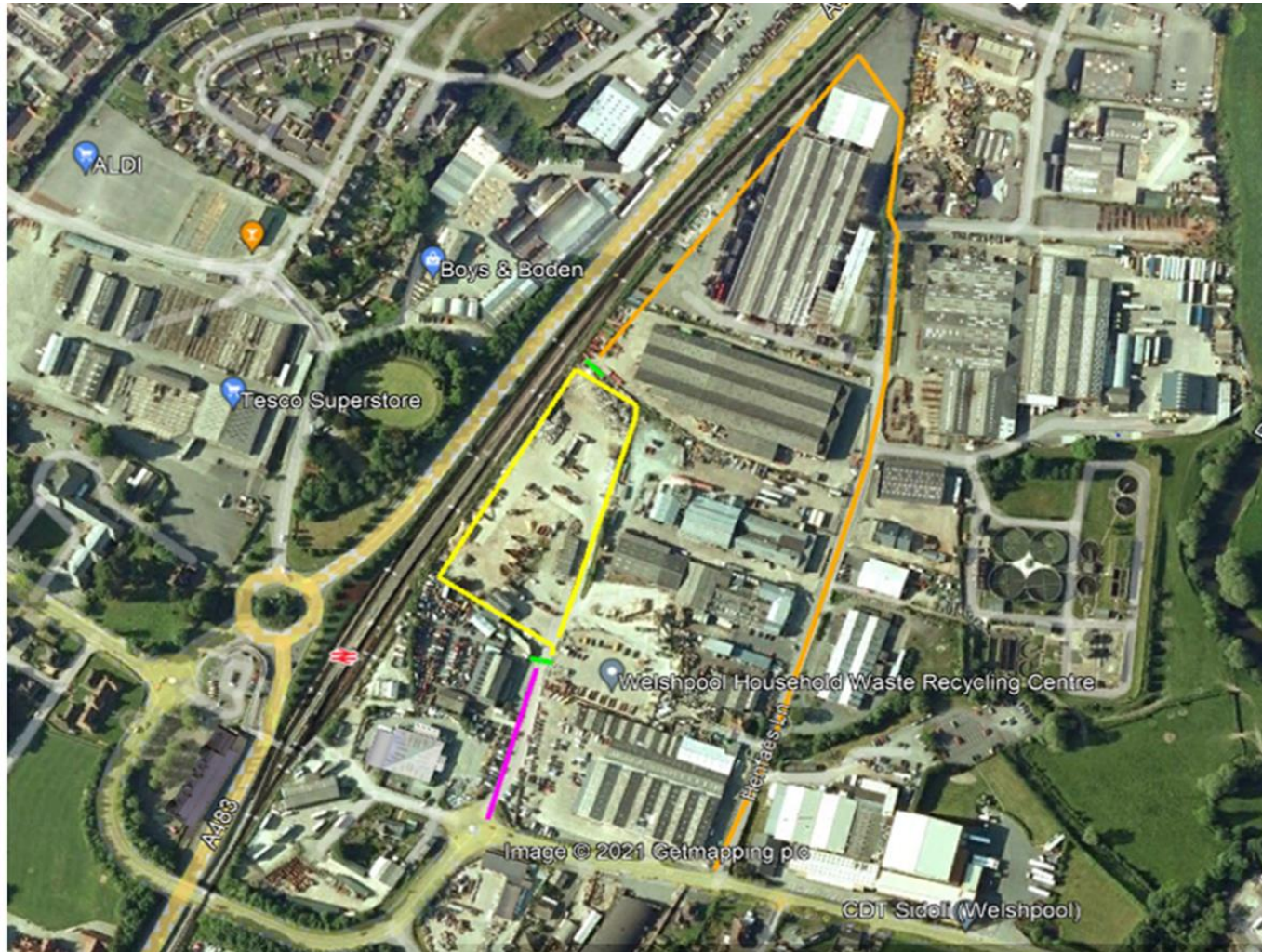
2 - Graph 2: stack lengths and separation distances plastic/rubber wastes



3 - Site Plan

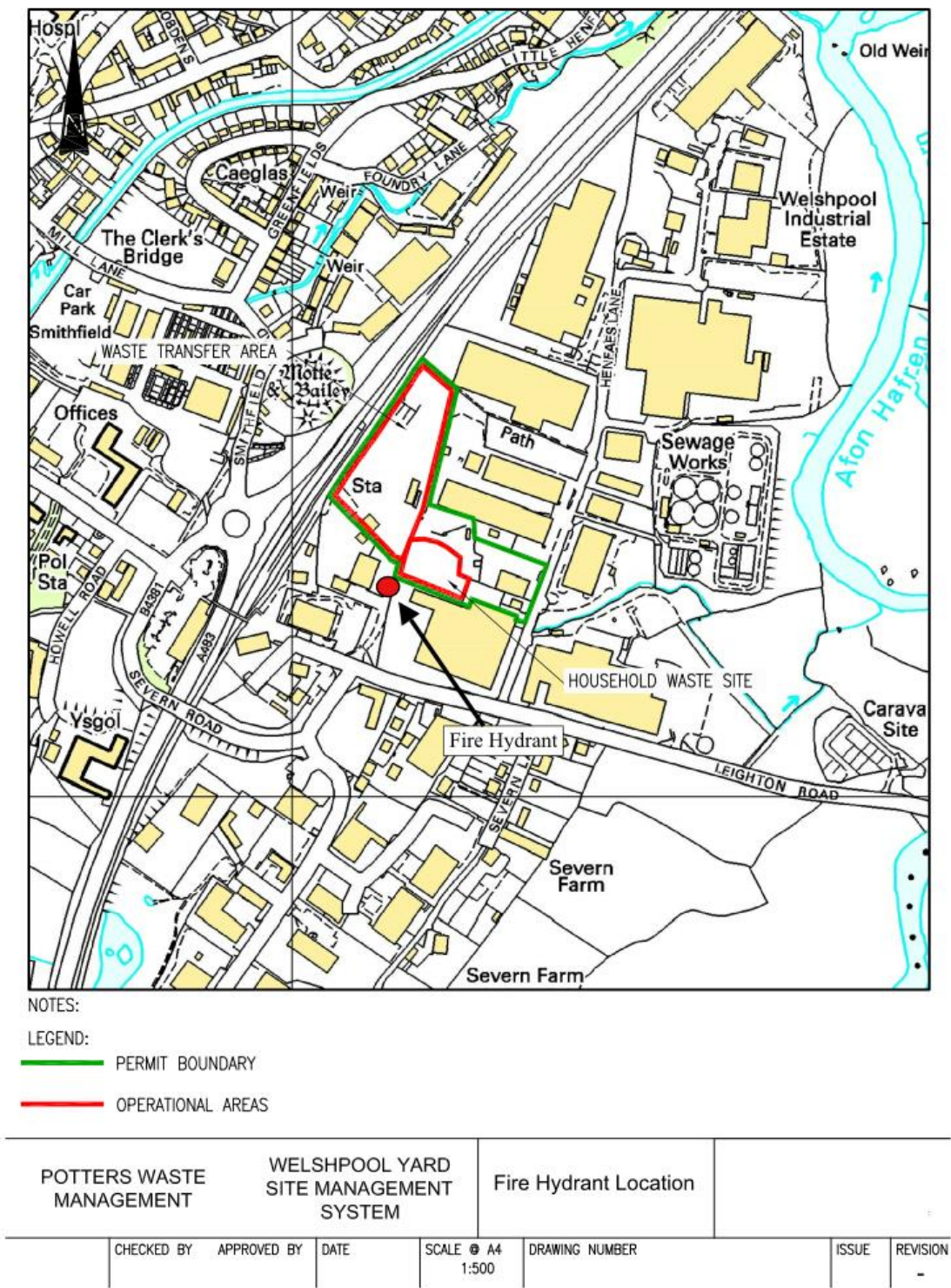


3a - Site Location / Access



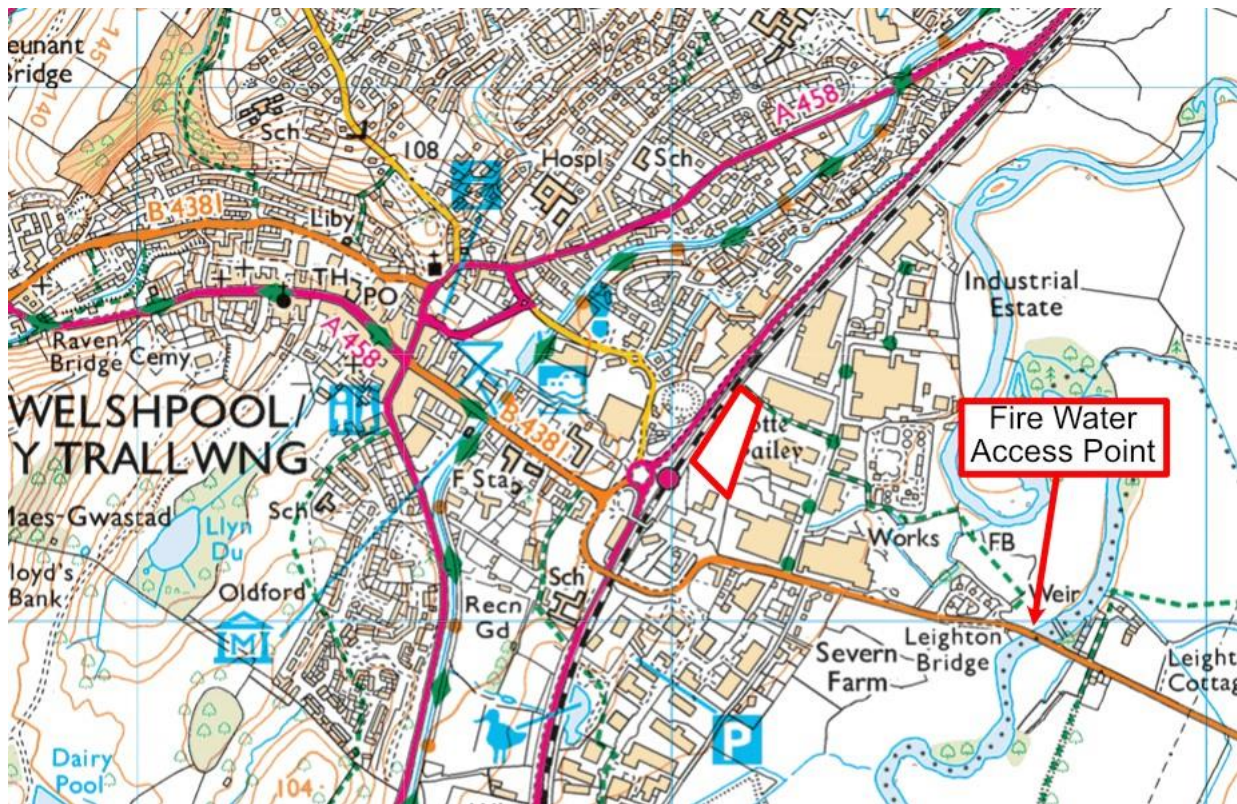
Yellow – Boundary of Site
Pink – Main Access Road
Orange – Alternative access route via Henfaes Lane

4 - Fire Water Supply Location - Fire Hydrant Location



4 - Fire Water Supply Location – River

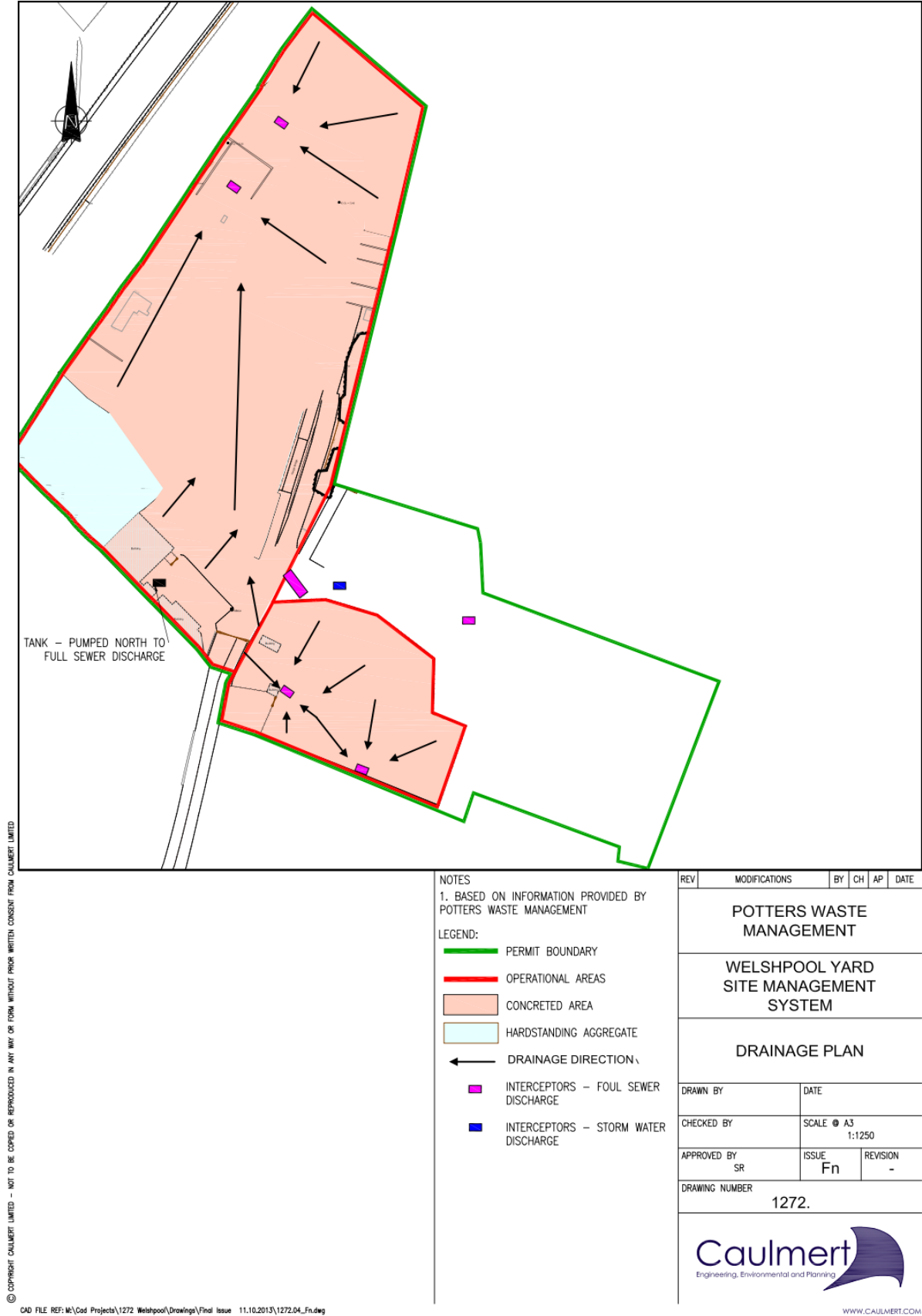
Main firefighting water will be from the River Severn, 1st Left turn after Leighton Arches. Gate access into field - approximately 800m from Potters Yard.



Access Point to River Severn – First Turning Left after Leighton Arches, before bridge, towards Leighton



5 - Drainage Plan



Sensitive Receptors >500m

Business Name	Telephone No.
Davlec Ltd	01938 555792
WPG Ltd	01938 552260
Phils Tool Hire	01938 552288
NRG Direct Mail	01938 555537
AC Roof Trusses	01938 554881
Parry & Evans	01938 552185
PT Williams	01938 555331
Greeve Ltd	01938 559558
Pro-Mark Screen Process	01938 556640
Picaw Ltd	0845 287 3622
Montgomeryshire Homes	07709 305099
Signcity UK Ltd	01938 552199
Powys Trophies	01938 553928
SCA Timber	01938 554999
Welshmeatonline	01938 556890
CEF City Electrical Factors	01938 554244
TG Builders Merchants	01938 551655
Reisswolf	01938 281019
Complete Commercial Components	01938 559501
Annex Group	01938 228008
Storbord Ltd	01938 553655
Mid-Wales Home Care	01938 554433
Old Git Graphics	01938 556622
HSS Hire Shops	01938 552288
C21 Construction	01938 558800
Sidoli & Sons	01938 555234
Healthy Friendships	01938 552104
Metrorod	01938 554050
Williams Plant Hire	01938 552337
Dixon Turner Wallcoverings	01938 552671
Oakvale Hones	01938 559049
Ecostruct	01938 559049
Eurochem Automotive	01938 553373
Promotional Handling	01938 551919
John Morris Wallcoverings	01938 551999
Derwas	01938 552246
Dawson Shanahan	01938 551700
Ecoframes	01938 559159
Zeroc Ltd	01938 871958
Kenton Jones	01938 558808
Glyn Emberton	01938 553247
Newmors	01938 552671

SM Davies Transport	01938 553446
Mid Wales Machinery Ring	01938 555600
Technocover	01938 555511
Carpenter & Paterson	01938 552061
Welshpool Metalcraft	01938 556691
Welshpool Engineering	01938 554205
Phil Turner Garage Services	01938 555966
Orbital Polisher Co	01938 553373
STA Ltd	01938 554727
Severn Vale Contracts	01938 556481
Mechanicare Car Parts	01938 555523
T Alun Jones	01938 553098
R & M Services	01938 555094
Walker Shppard	01938 552858
Dave Gore Tyres	01938 555689
Leema Electro Acoustics	01938 559021
Gloversure Ltd	01938 559500
Veterinary Endoscopy Services	01938 555528
Travis Perkins	01938 552533
Tanners Wines	01938 552542
British Homing World	01938 552360
BW Manufacturing	01938 554297
Tynllwyn Farm	01938 553175
Quality Carpets	01938 554422
The Edinburgh Woolen Mill	01938 556622
Wynnstay Stores	01938 552591
Rea Valley Tractors	01938 553900
The Clever Baggers	01938 530050
Bodycraft	01938 552553
Welsh Border Motor Spares	01938 554791
Welshpool Autofit	01938 555564
Morgans	01938 553361
Jacks Tyres	01938 553554
MTM Interiors	01938 556823
The Organic Energy Co	01938 530070
Llys Hafren	01938 552917
Dyfed Powys Police	01267 222020
Power-Flow	01938 554582
Links Electrical Supplies	01938 555555
The Valet Man	01938 553425
Huges Caterers	01938 553366
PRB Commercials	01938 555534
SWG	01938 554476

Sensitive Receptors >500m < 1km

Name	Contact Number
Welshpool County Court	01938 552004
Welshpool Council Offices	01597 826000
Welshpool Town Council Offices	01938 553142
Welshpool Town Hall	01938 553142
Tourist Information Centre	01938 552043
Welshpool Library	01938 553001
Jobcentre	0800 169 0190
Powysland Museum	01938 554656
Welshpool Doctors Surgery	01938 553118
Armoury Sports Centre	01938 554143
The Flash Leisure Centre	01938 555952
Powys Archaeological Trust	01938 553670
Welshpool High School	01938 552014
Gungrog Infant & Nursery School	01938 553223
Oldford Nursery & Infant School	01938 552781
Leighton Primary School	01938 553261
Footsteps Nursery	01938 552743
Welshpool Youth Centre	01938 554719
Ysgol Maesydre	01938 552971
Mydentist	01938 552222
Welshpool Livestock Market	01938 553438
Powys Castle	01938 551944
Welshpool Hospital	01938 558900
The Rhallt Care Home	01938 555504
The Hermitage Care Home	01938 554324
Llys Hafren Care Home	01938 552917
Phoenix House Care Home	01938 552756

7 - Schedule of Materials Processors

No	ITEM	Material processor	Contingency
1	Paper	Parry and Evans Ltd, Severn Farm Industrial Estate, Welshpool, Powys. SY21 7DF	Palm Recycling LTD, Pioneer House, North Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, CH65 1AD
2	Cardboard	Parry and Evans Ltd,	UPM Shotton, Weighbridge Road, Shotton, Deeside, Flintshire CH5 2LL
3	Glass containers	Recresco Ltd, Manisty Wharf, North Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, England CH65 1AB	Glass Tech Recycling Ltd. Unit 10, Tank Farm Road, Llandarcy, Neath, NPT. SA10 6EN
4	Sheet Glass	Glass Tech Recycling Ltd. Unit 10, Tank Farm Road, Llandarcy, Neath, Neath Port Talbot. SA10 6EN	Amber Services Ltd , Caerphilly, CF82 7TR
5	Plastics – soft	Jayplas, High View Road, Berristow Lane, South Normanton, Alfreton. DE55 2DT	Dragon Recycling Solutions, Unit 4 Sigeric Business Park, Hereford HR2 6BQ
6a	Plastics - film	Birch Farm Plastics Ltd, Fforch Egel Farm, Gwrhyd Rd, Rhiwfawr, Swansea. SA9 2SE	DS Smith Recycling, Ty Gwyrdd, 11 Beddau Way, Caerphilly. CF83 2AX
6b	Plastics - EPS	Amgen Cymru Bryn Pica, Llwydcoed, Aberdare CF44 0BX	
6c	Plastics – hard uPVC	Ecoplas, Whitemoor Business Park, Selby YO8 6EG	National Window Recycling Co Ltd, Neath Abbey Wharf, Skewen, Neath Abbey, Neath, SA10 6BL
6d	Plastics – hard other	EMR, Alexandra Building, Alexandra Dock 1, Bootle, Merseyside.L20 1BX	AJ Recycling
7	Cans	Potters Waste Management, Potters Yard, Severn Road, Welshpool, Powys. SY21 7YE	Novelis Recycling, Latchford Locks Works, Thelwall Lane, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 1NN
8	Garden waste	Potters Waste Management, Bryn Posteg Landfill and MRF, Tylwch Road Llanidloes, Powys. SY18 6JJ.	Bryn Compost Ltd, Gelliargwellt Farm, Gelligaer, Caerphilly. CF82 8FY.
9	Scrap metal	Potters Waste Management	Sims, Neath Abbey Wharf, Neath, SA10 6BL
10	Wood	Potters Waste Management	Bryn Compost Ltd,
11	Soil	Tudor Griffiths Ltd, Wood Lane, Ellesmere, Shropshire, SY12 0HY	Bryn Compost Ltd, Gelliargwellt Farm, Gelligaer, Caerphilly. CF82 8FY.
12	Building rubble	Tudor Griffiths Ltd	Amber Services Ltd , Caerphilly, CF82 7TR
13	Cartons (tetra pak)	ACE UK, S33, The Innovation Centre, Sci-Tech Daresbury, Warrington WA4 4FS	Recresco Ltd, Springvale Industrial Estate, Cwmbran, Torfaen. NP44 5BE
14	Plasterboard	TMR Ltd. Image Business Park Acornfield Road, Knowsley Industrial Estate, Liverpool. L33 7UF	Grundon Waste Management Ltd. Wingmoor Farm, Stoke Orchard Road, Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire, GL52 7DG
15	Carpets	Potters Waste Management	Econpro, 13a Deeside Industrial Estate, Zone 1 Central, Deeside, Clwyd CH5 2LR
16	Mattresses	Amgen Cymru, Bryn Pica, Llwydcoed, Aberdare, Rhondda Cynon Taff, CF44 0BX	AAT Recycling Ltd, Unit 8, Prees Industrial Estate, Whitchurch, Shropshire. SY13 2DJ
17a	LDA WEEE cat 1	ERP	
17b	DSE WEEE cat 3	ERP	
17c	SDA WEEE cat 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	ERP	
17d	Cooling Equipment WEEE cat 1	ERP	
17e	Fluorescent Tubes	ERP	
17	WEEE (Re-use)	Ystradgynlais Volunteer Centre (YVC)	Ystradgynlais Volunteer Centre (YVC)
18	Textiles & Shoes	Salvation Army Trading Company Ltd, 66-78 Denington Rd, Denington Ind Est, Wellingborough, Northants. NN8 2QH	Wilcox Industrial Supply Co, Beldray Works, Beldray Road Bilston, West Midlands, WV14 7NH
19	Bric-a-Brac	Circular Economy Mid Wales (CEMW)	YVC
20	Gas Bottles	Synergy, SSI, Bloomfield Road,Tipton,DY4 9EE	Willows Garden Centre, Merthyr Tydfil CF48 1YF
21	Batteries (h/h)	ERP	
22	Batteries (Pb/acid)	Potters Waste Management	
23	Used veg oil	Neal Soil Supplies Ltd, Ty-To-Maen Farm, Newton Road, Rumney, Cardiff. CF3 2EJ	GP Biotec Ltd, Great Portamel, Talgarth, Powys. LD3 0DL.
24	Car engine oil	Eco Oil Ltd, 7 Newquay Road, Newport, NP19 0PL	OSS Group, Stockpit Road, Knowsley, Merseyside, L33 7TQ
24a	Oil Filters	Eco Oil Ltd	OSS Group
25	Ink and Toner cartridges	CEMW	Salvation Army Trading Company Ltd
26	Paint (re-use)	CEMW	YVC
27	Asbestos	Ineos Chlor Vinyls Ltd South Rd, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 4EY	GD Environmental 19, East Bank Street, Felnax Industrial Estate, Newport NP19 4PP
26, 29	Paint / Chemicals	Ineos Chlor Vinyls Ltd,South Rd, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 4EY	Grundon Waste Management Ltd
28	Tyres	Potters Waste Management	AJ Recycling
	Residual Waste	Potters Waste Management	Tudor Griffiths Ltd
	Other soft furnishings	JBS Fibres Ltd. Unit C5 I, North Street, Bridgend Industrial Estate, Bridgend. CF31 3TP	

8 - Average monthly and weekly amounts received

Description	monthly	weekly
Textiles	41.59t	10.4t
Mixed construction	428.06t	107.02t
Metals	91.3t	22.83t
Mixed municipal waste	1825.71t	456.43t
end of life tyres	3.86t	965kg
end of life vehicles	45.37t	11.34t
lead batteries	1.27t	318kg
tiles and ceramics	87.35t	21.84t
glass	15.32t	3.83t
soil and stones	155.2t	38.8t
construction materials containing asbestos	2.63t	658kg
gypsum based construction materials	5.78t	1.45t
paper and cardboard	25.19t	6.3t
electrical/electronic equipment containing hazardous components	24.01t	6t
Wood	86.42t	21.61t
plastics	28.66t	7.17t
biodegradable waste	263.31t	65.83t
bulky waste	25.94t	6.49t
discarded equipment containing CFCs	273kg	68.2kg
electrical/electronic equipment containing non-hazardous components	13.71t	3.43t
non-ferrous metal	93kg	23.3kg

9 - Fire Crib Sheet for notifying NRW

NRW telephone number (24 hours a day)	0300 065 3000
Permit Number	BP3090ST
Grid reference	SJ 23097 07348
Address	Potters Yard, Severn Road, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7BE
Operator Name	
Details of Incident	
Amount of waste on fire or potential to be on fire	
Proximity to risk factors	
Any other important information	