



GLJ Recycling Ltd

Permit application supporting documents

11 – Fire Management Plan

22 August 2019

Issue and Revision Record

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Key Site Information

Site Location: Chapel Farm Industrial Estate, Cwmcarn, Newport, NP11 7NL

Permit Holder: GLJ Recycling Limited

Environmental Health and Safety Manager: Colin Manning

Emergency Contact Numbers

Police, Fire, Ambulance: 999

National Resources Wales: 0300 065 3000 (24-hour
Incident Line)

Local Environment Health Authority: 0300 065 3394

Operator Contacts

Site Contact: Mr. Colin Manning: 07792 885 774

Out of Hours: Mr. Gareth Jones: 07968 069 007

GLJ Recycling Ltd: Main Office: 01495 272 988

Water Company

Waste Water company: GD Environmental:01633 277 755

Maintenance Department: 01495 272 988 (Ask for Gareth)

Out of Hours: Gareth Jones: 07968 069 007

CCTV

Secure IT: 01656 721 319 (24 hours)

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1 Fire Prevention Plans

1.1 Introduction

This Fire Prevention Plan has been prepared in accordance with the National Resources Wales' Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan Guidance – Waste Management, Guidance Note 16, August 2017

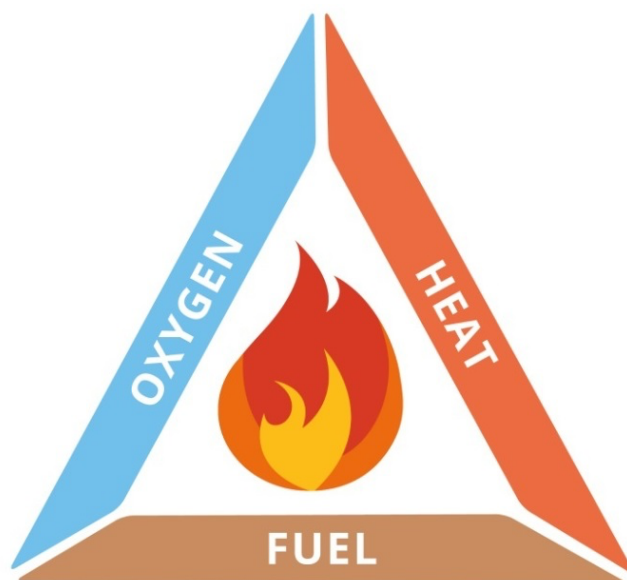
Fire can have a devastating effect on businesses, health and safety and the environment. It can lead to significant losses in production, fines and compensation claims with regards to health and safety and also significant pollution of the surrounding environment (pollution from contaminated fire water, smoke and debris etc).

This fire prevention plan (FPP) sets out all the measures the operator will put in place to reduce the risk of a fire breaking out. It will identify the principle causes of a fire at the site and sets out the measures in place to address those fire risks. These measures will depend on the activities being carried out.

1.1.1 The Fire Triangle

For a fire to start there are 3 elements that **MUST** be present at the same time. This is known as the Fire Triangle and is depicted in Figure 1

Figure 1: Fire Triangle



If any element of the Fire Triangle is not present at the same time, then a fire cannot start. Likewise, if a fire has started and fuel or air supply runs out then the fire cannot establish itself.

This FPP aims to reduce the risk of fires occurring on site and sets out what procedures **MUST** be taken in the event of a fire to reduce its impact on the business, health and safety

and the environment. By following this FPP GLJ Recycling Limited will meet all the minimum standards and provide adequate protection from the risk of pollution caused by fire at the site.

The plan will be reviewed in its entirety at least every 4 years, or more frequently following significant plant modification or an incident. The risk assessments and procedures will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure they remain applicable to the activities on site.

Should significant changes be required these would be communicated to all site staff.

1.1.2 Fire Prevention Objectives – Outline Methodology

The purpose of this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is to ensure that all reasonable measures are undertaken to prevent a fire.

The FPP provides a plan to minimise likelihood of fire breaking out, a means of extinguishing fire if it broke out, and a statement of methods designed to minimise the spread of fire.

1.1.3 FPP – Overarching Management Responsibility – Review and monitoring

The Site Manager will have responsibility for ensuring that the potential for fire outbreak arising from operations on the Site is minimised. Adequate staffing levels will be maintained at all times to ensure the effective operation of the facilities.

In line with current industry best practice, the fire prevention controls set out in the sections below will be used as the ‘appropriate measures’ to minimise the risk of and, wherever possible, prevent outbreak of fire associated with operations at the Site.

Site meetings will be held regularly, i.e., during monthly Health and Safety meetings, for Site management to discuss and review current and planned Site operations with respect to their potential for generating fire and accordingly the FPP will be updated as necessary.

Circumstances that would warrant a review include:

- Experiencing a fire incident. Following any fire to discuss any issues/concerns
- Additional combustible waste streams accepted on site.
- Increase waste volumes accepted.
- Development of site infrastructure – new buildings.
- Installation of new equipment or plant – shredder/baler/loading shovel/scrap handler/shear/picking station/trommel/ etc.

Areas that could be updated:

- Staff training in:
 - Ensure staff receive training (Appendix G) to enable them to competently carry out the procedures and measures contained within your FPP.
 - New starters receive company Induction (Appendix J & K) including Environmental and Health and Safety policies in place.
 - Using Training review (Appendix I) at regular intervals - refresher courses, toolbox talks, on-site exercises/drills (Appendix H)
 - Maintenance of training matrix (Appendix G) ensuring Ensure training need is monitored and training records kept.

Identified actions arising from the meetings and responsibilities for their completion will be recorded within the meeting minutes prior to circulation within GLJ Ltd to the relevant personnel.

The FPP will be made readily available and clearly identified on Site and all staff will be aware of the location of the plan. It is referenced in the Environmental Management System and there will be a requirement that all contractors working on Site will be briefed on the contents of the FPP.

Regular Fire Prevention Plan Exercises will be carried out initially quarterly. The frequency of exercises will be reviewed and changed depending on the results of exercises, reviews of incidents and near misses and the turnover of staff.

2 About the site

2.1 Site Description

GLJ Recycling Limited operates a waste management facility at Chapel Farm Industrial Estate, Cwmearn, Newport, NP11 7NL. The site consists of approximately 22 hectares of land located on a former sugar factory site on the bank of the River Ebbw.

The site holds environmental permits, number DB3097TJ & LB3093HH, issued by the Natural Resources Wales, which authorises the following activities:

Table 1: Activities currently authorised by permit

Permit Number	Standard Rules No	Activity type
DB3097TJ	SR2008 No21	Metal Recycling
DB3097TJ	SR2008 No20	ELV processing
LB3093HH	SR2008 No23	WEEE storage & treatment
LB3093HH	SR2008 No03	Waste transfer & treatment

The facility comprises a single site providing a range of distinct, authorised waste management activities. Table 1 summarises the activities currently authorised by the permit.

It is proposed to vary the current permit to allow for:

- The addition of an installation activity to comply with the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED);
- An amendment to the Limits of Activities associated with activity A1;
- Amendments to operating techniques.

The site consists of a ferrous/non-ferrous metal recycling site. The metal recycling activity is carried out on an impermeable surface, which encompasses an appropriate drainage system.

2.1.1 Types and Quantities of Material stored on Site

Currently the site is limited to accepting no more than 75,000 tonnes per annum of waste for each permitted activity.

There is no intention to increase the tonnage of non-metallic waste accepted at the site.

It is proposed that the tonnage limit for waste accepted at the site for Metal Recycling (Permit DB3097TJ) be increased to 170,000 tonnes per annum, of which no more than 110,000 tonnes will be metal that is processed by the shredder.

As the amounts of material received and sold are subject heavily to market conditions, it is not possible to put an exact figure on the quantities of material on site at any one time. In addition, it is important to understand the permitted storage time for each material type. This will help to determine the risk of fire spreading (the longer combustible materials are stored; the risk of a fire spreading is significantly increased).

Table 2 below details the maximum permitted quantities and storage times of each permitted material, as defined in the site environmental permits listed above:

DB3097TJ SR2008 No21 Metal Recycling

Table 2.1 activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
<p>R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p> <p>R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds</p>	<p>Treatment consisting only of sorting, separation, grading, shearing, shredding, baling, compacting, crushing, granulating and cutting of ferrous metals or alloys and non-ferrous metals into different components for recovery.</p> <p>The maximum quantity of non-hazardous waste subject to a shredding operation shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day.</p> <p>There shall be no treatment of lead acid batteries.</p> <p>The maximum quantity of hazardous waste stored at the site shall not exceed 50 tonnes at any one time.</p> <p>Wastes shall be stored for no longer than 3 years prior to recovery.</p>

DB3097TJ SR2008 No20 ELV processing

Table 2.1 activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
<p>R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p> <p>R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds</p> <p>R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials</p> <p>D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p>	<p>Treatment consisting only of depollution of waste motor vehicles and sorting, separation, grading, baling, shearing, compacting, crushing or cutting of waste into different components for recovery.</p> <p>There shall be no treatment of lead acid batteries, other than sorting and separating from other wastes.</p> <p>The maximum quantity of hazardous waste treated for disposal or recovery shall not exceed 10 tonnes per day. This does not include the manual depollution and dismantling of waste motor vehicles.</p> <p>Wastes shall be stored for no longer than 1 year prior to disposal and 3 years prior to recovery.</p> <p>The maximum quantity of hazardous waste stored at the site not exceed 50 tonnes at any one time of which no more than 10 tonnes shall be stored for disposal. This does not include waste motor vehicles awaiting manual depollution.</p> <p>No more than 50 tonnes of intact waste vehicle tyres (waste code 16 01 03) shall be stored at the site.</p>

LB3093HH SR2008 No23 WEEE storage & treatment

Table 2.1 activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
<p>R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p> <p>R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents</p> <p>R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds</p> <p>R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials</p> <p>D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p>	<p>Treatment consisting only of sorting, dismantling, separation, shredding, screening, grading, baling, shearing, compacting, crushing, granulation, repair or refurbishment, or cutting of waste into different components for recovery.</p> <p>There shall be no treatment of WEEE containing ozone depleting substances.</p> <p>The maximum quantity of non-hazardous waste subject to a shredding operation shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day.</p> <p>The maximum quantity of hazardous waste treated for disposal or recovery activity shall not exceed 10 tonnes per day. This does not include the manual sorting, manual dismantling, repair or refurbishment of WEEE.</p> <p>Wastes shall be stored for no longer than 1 year prior to disposal or 3 years prior to recovery.</p> <p>The maximum quantity of hazardous waste stored at the site shall not exceed 50 tonnes at any one time of which no more than 10 tonnes shall be stored for disposal. This does not include WEEE awaiting manual sorting, manual dismantling, repair or refurbishment.</p>

LB3093HH SR2008 No03 Waste transfer & treatment

Table 2.1 activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
<p>D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p> <p>R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)</p> <p>D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13</p> <p>D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12</p> <p>R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents</p> <p>R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds</p> <p>R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials</p>	<p>Treatment consisting only of manual sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing or compaction of waste into different components for disposal, (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery.</p> <p>No more than a total of 50 tonnes of intact and shredded waste vehicle tyres (waste codes 16 01 03 and 19 12 04) shall be stored at the site.</p>

For the purposes of this Fire Management Plan, and as a worst case, it has been assumed that all materials are present to the maximum volume at the same time.

2.2 Site Plan

The following site plans can be found showing:

- Site drainage arrangements – Figure 2.
- Site layout plans (storage locations, roadways, pile locations) – Figure 3
- Fire extinguisher locations – Figure 4
- Fire service access routes and location of fire hydrants and water supplies – Figure 5
- Fire hydrant locations (Figure 6)
- Nearby watercourses (Figure 7), human receptors (Figure 8) and wind rose (9).

Figure 2 – Site Drainage Arrangements

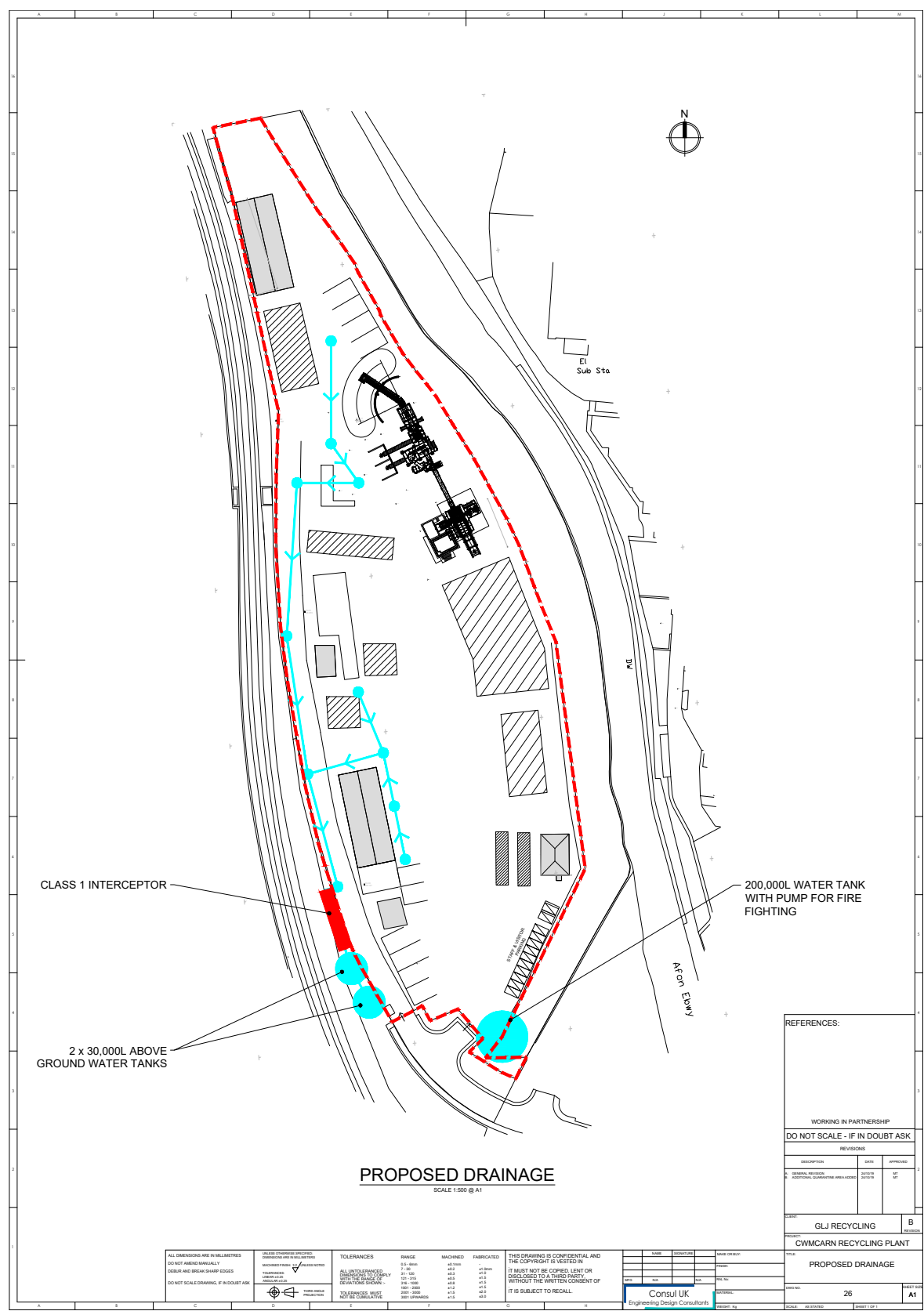


Figure 3 – Site Layout and Material Storage Location

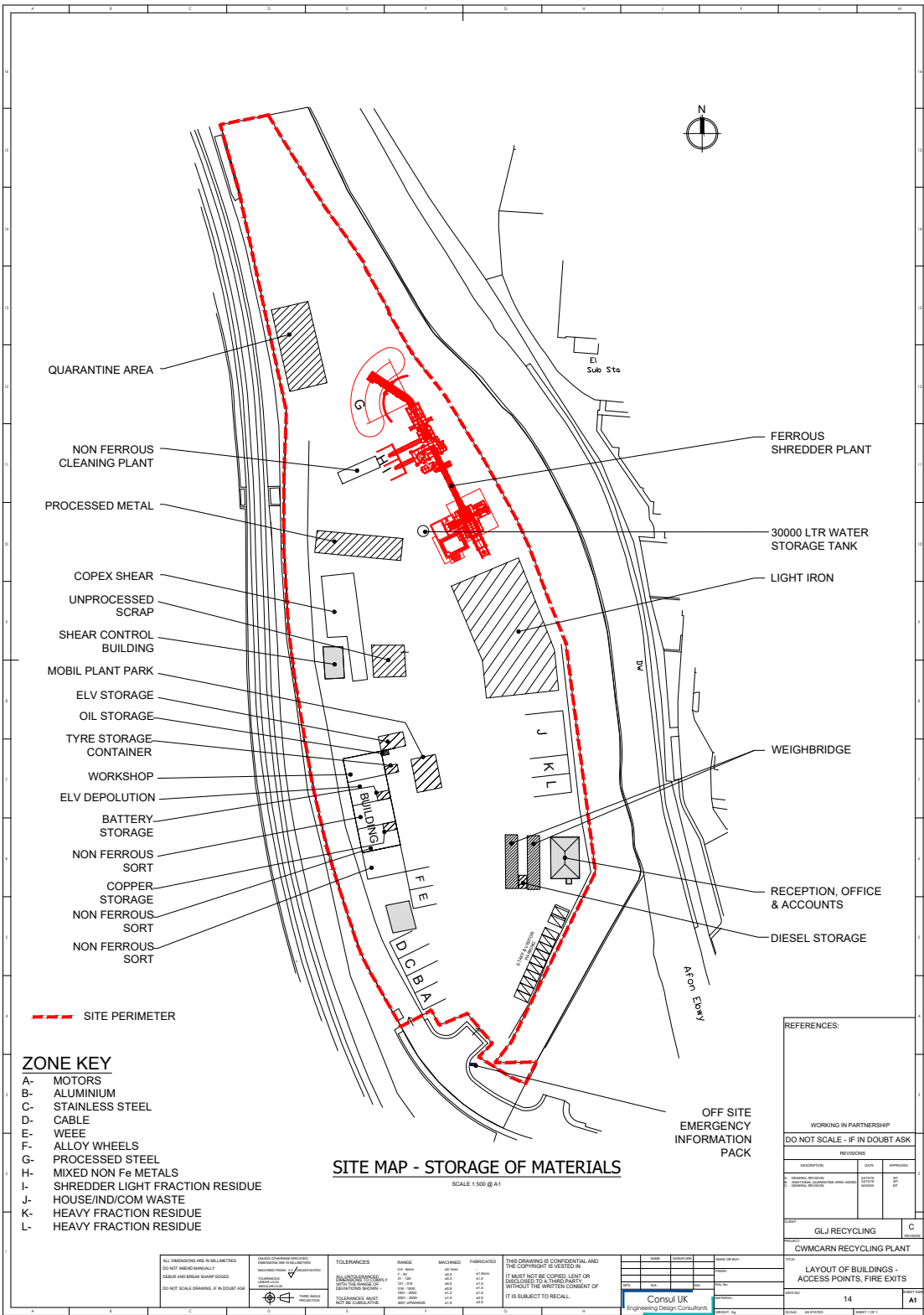


Figure 4 – Fire Extinguisher Locations

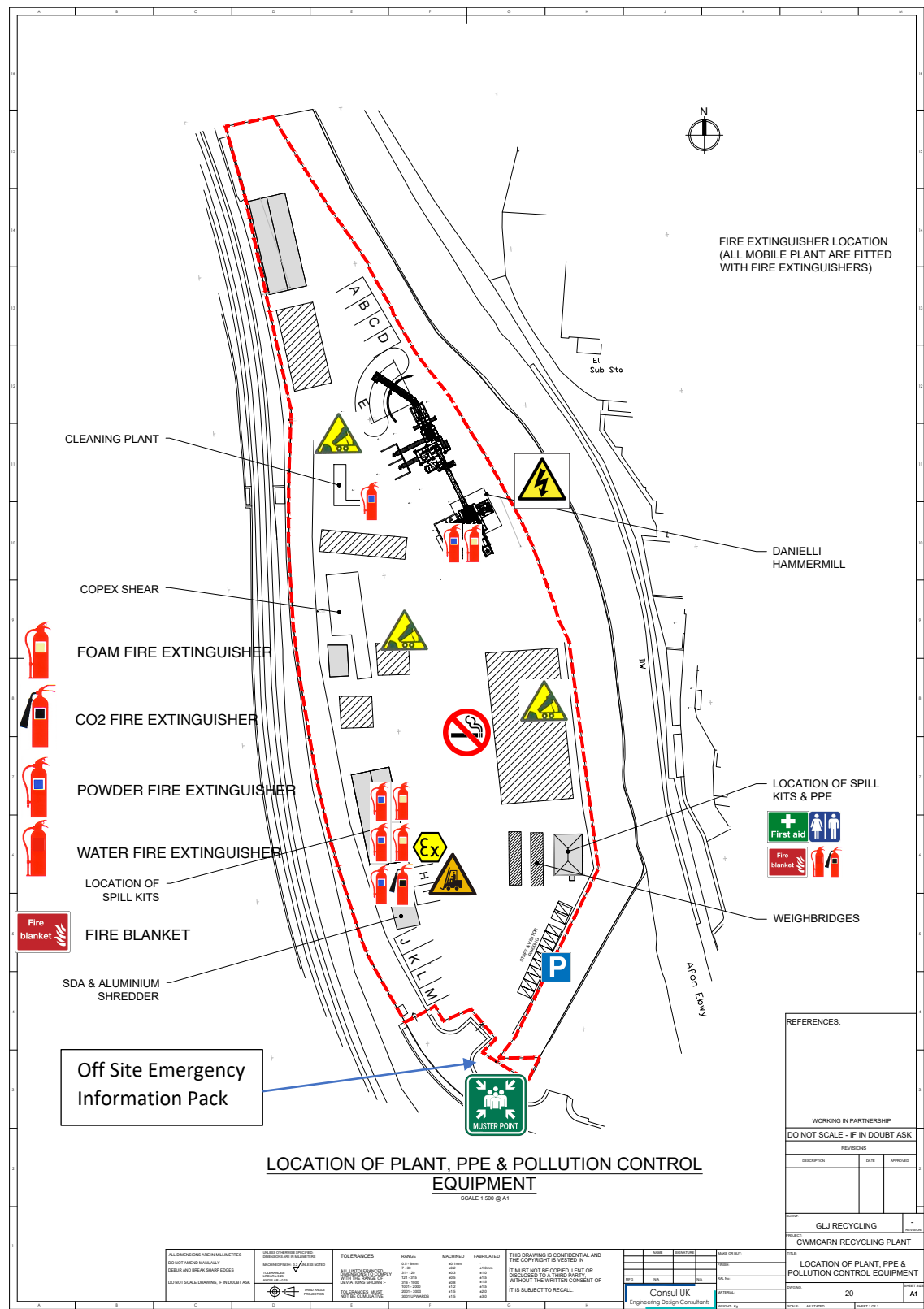


Figure 5 – Fire Service Routes

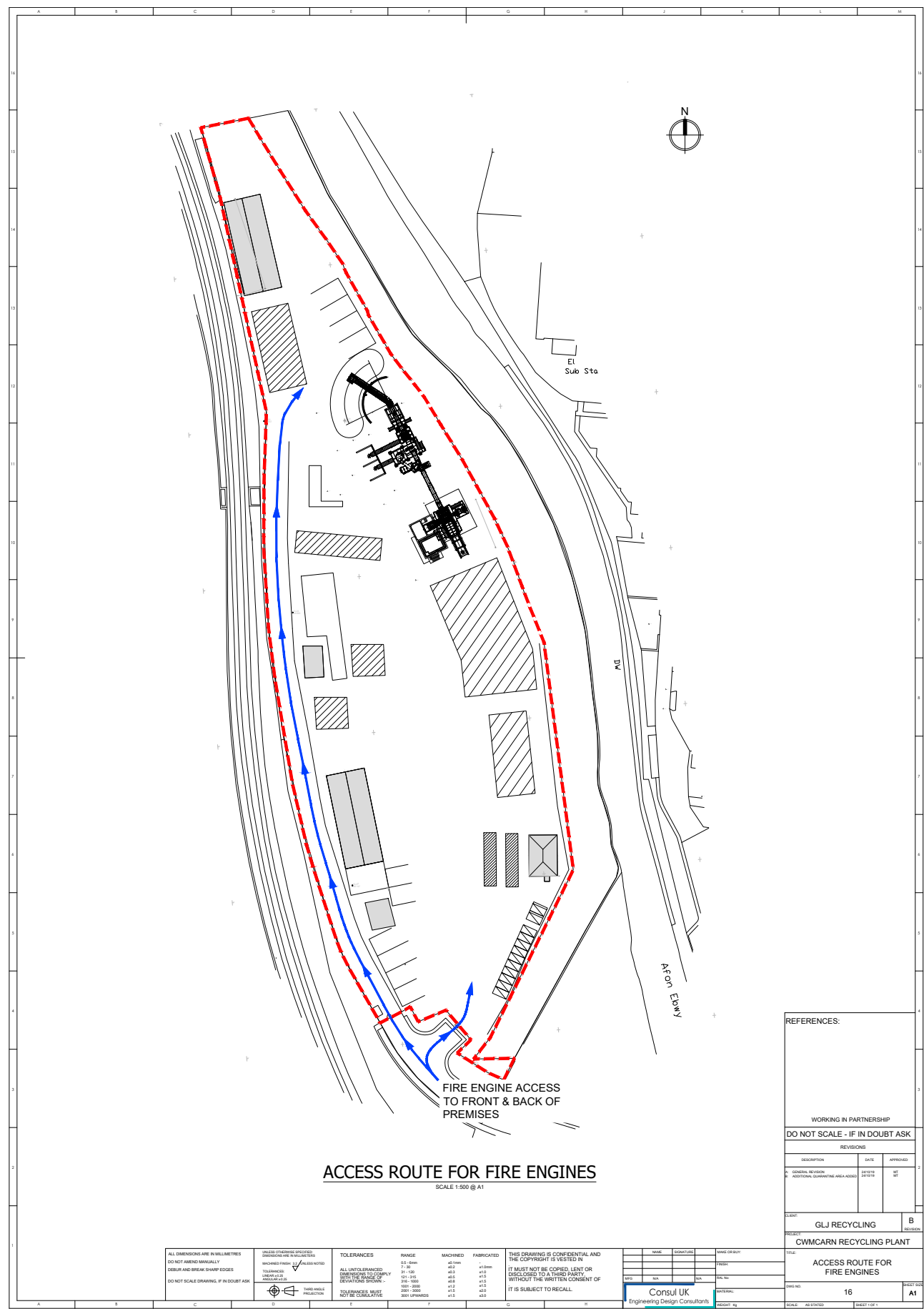


Figure 6 – Fire Hydrant Location



2.3 Environmental setting

The site is located adjacent to the River Ebbw in Cwmcarn in the East and a railway line to the West, north west of Newport. The site is irregularly shaped and is generally flat being at the bottom of the valley. The whole area of the site is surfaced an impermeable layer of concrete.

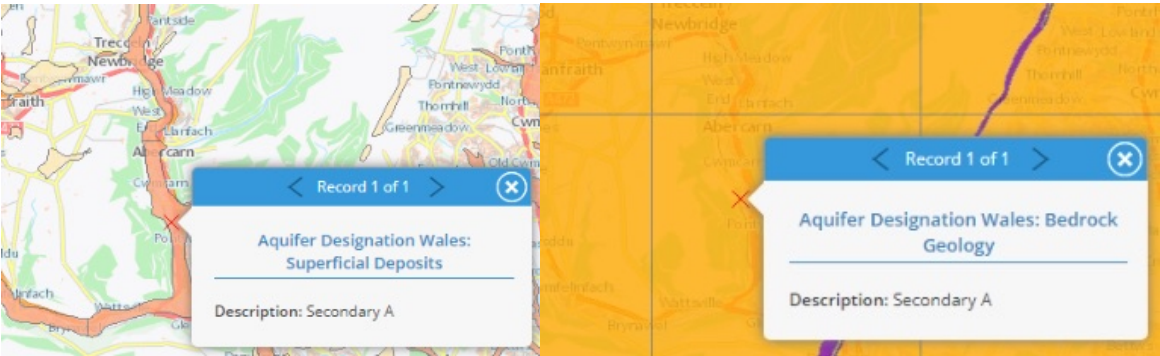
2.3.1 Watercourses

The whole site sits on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system. There is no run off to the adjacent River Ebbw or and discharge to a sewer.

2.3.2 Groundwater

According to the BGS Geoindex the site is underlain by a Secondary an Aquifer,

Secondary an Aquifers are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.



Waterbody ID	GB109056026910
Waterbody	Ebbw R - conf Ebbw Fach R to Maes-glas
Water Category	River
Catchment ID	11031
River Catchment	South East Valleys
River Basin District	Severn
Summary Document	More info
Waterbody Typology	Mid, Medium, Siliceous
Heavily Modified Waterbody	Yes
Overall Status	Moderate
Chemical Status	Fail
Ecological Status	Moderate
Expert Judgment	
Expert Judgment Source	
Biological Status	Moderate
Hydromorphology Status	Supports Good
Morphology	
Hydrology	Does not Support Goo
Hydrological Regime	
Group Waterbody IDs	
Overall Status Objective	Good Potential by 2027
Alternative Objective Reason	Disproportionately expensive, Technically infeasible

2.3.3 Sensitive receptors

- 2.3.4 A review of potentially sensitive receptors within a 1km radius of the Site has been undertaken using the hierarchy of hospitals, schools, childcare facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities i.e., areas where inhabitants are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of exposure to smoke. Major infrastructure and protected sites such as SSSIs, SPAs and SCAs are also considered (refer to Table 3 and Figure 8 for details of such receptors). Residential properties are considered separately and their locations are detailed in Table 4 and Figure 8.
- 2.3.5 In terms of predicted exposure risk, levels have been determined via a qualitative assessment which evaluates the likelihood of exposure to smoke emissions based on the receptors' proximity to the Site and the location of the sensitive receptors in regard to the prevailing wind direction as shown in Figures 9 below.
- 2.3.6 A 1km radius has been applied as it reflects the maximum potential distance that smoke could reasonably be expected to cause affects in extreme meteorological conditions without any mitigation measures in place. Identified sensitive receptors within this range are shown in Table 3 and Table 4 below.
- 2.3.7 A summary of the identified potentially sensitive receptors along with the overall exposure levels and principal receptor features has been tabulated in Tables 3 and 4. For each receptor within the categories the determination of the overall risk classification has been based on the dominant risk level.
- 2.3.8 Due to the density of developed areas in the local environment and the associated identified sensitive receptors, residential properties have been tabulated separately from those categorised in Table 3. Table 4 summarises the residential properties orientation and distances from the Site.

Table 3 – Representative Sensitive Receptors (reference point refers to locations on Figure 8)

Receptor Hierarchy	Facility and Reference Point	Distance and Direction from Site (m)	Overall exposure level	Comments
Medical Facilities	St Luke's Surgery	1600 N	Low	Over 1 Km
	Risca Health Centre	2700 SE	Low	Over 1 Km
	Risca Day hospital	2900 SE	Low	Over 1 Km
Childcare	Little Stars	950 N	Low	Although up wind from prevailing

	Nursery (02)			wind, seeing only 10%. Pathways are also restricted by intervening infrastructures, trees and hedgerows.
Schools	Cwmcarn Primary School	290 E	Low-Medium	Not in direction of prevailing winds. Pathways are also restricted by intervening infrastructures, trees and hedgerows.
	Ysgol Gymraeg Cwm Gwyddon	1525 N	Low	Over 1 Km
	Waunfawr Primary School	1620 S	Low	Over 1 Km
Elderly Housing	Ty Isgoed Residential Home	3600 N	Low	Over 1 Km
	Ynysddu Nursing Home	3750 W	Low	Over 1 Km
Recreational Areas	Feeder Row Park	410 E	Low	The receptor is not located downwind of the dominant wind direction and it is relatively distal from the source
	Cwmcarn Forest	1200 E	Low	Over 1 Km
	War Memorial Garden	384 E	Low	The receptor is not located downwind of the dominant wind direction and it is relatively distal from the source
	Forest Drive Play Park	1630 E	Low	Despite being located downwind of the prevailing conditions, the receptor is reasonably remote from the source.
	Pandy Park	1300 S	Low	As above
	Waunfawr Park	1900 SE	Low	Aa above
	Sirhowy Valley Country Park	1980 SW	Low	As above
	Riverside Park	3100 N	Low	As above

Other	Chapel Farm Industrial Estate	50 -300 E	Low - Medium	Adjacent to the Site however the receptors are not located downwind of the prevailing wind
	Prince of Wales Industrial Park	700 -1600 N	Low	Despite being located downwind of the northerly 10% prevailing conditions, the receptor is reasonably remote from the source.

Figure 8 – Sensitive receptors within 1 Km radius of the site (Red line denotes the boundary of the site)

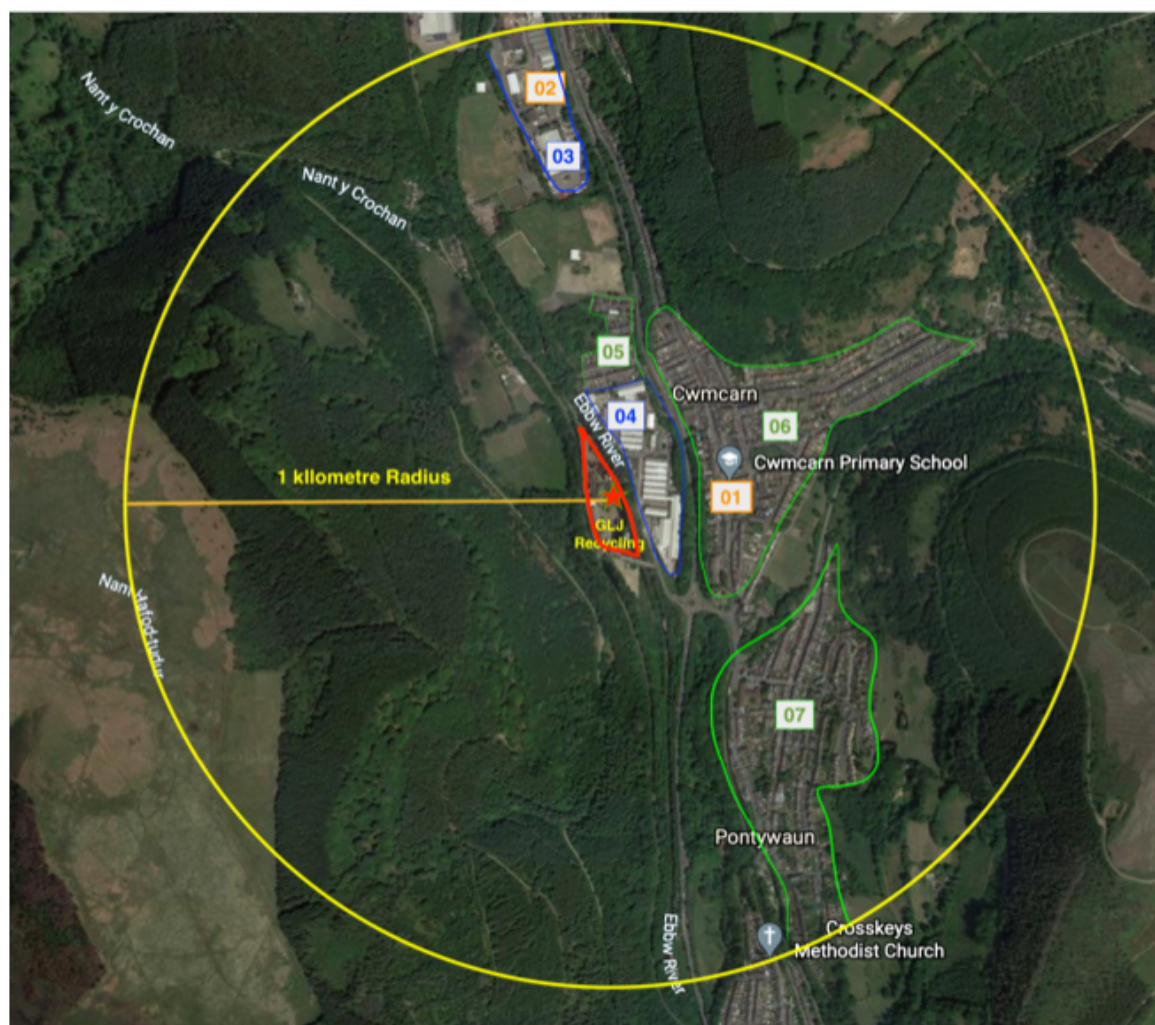


Table 4 – Distances to selected, Representative Residential Properties (reference point refers to location numbered on Figure 8)

Location in relation to the Site	Reference Point	Min/Max Distance(m) from Site Boundary	Overall Exposure Levels
N	Residential Estates off Chapel Farm Terrace (05)	150-350	High
E	Residential Estates beyond Newport Road (06)	380-1000	Low
SW	Residential Estates in Pontywaun (07)	464-1075	Low

Figure 9: Wind rose for Cwmbran 2015-2017 (Nearest Weather Station)
Source – windfinder.com

Wind direction distribution in %

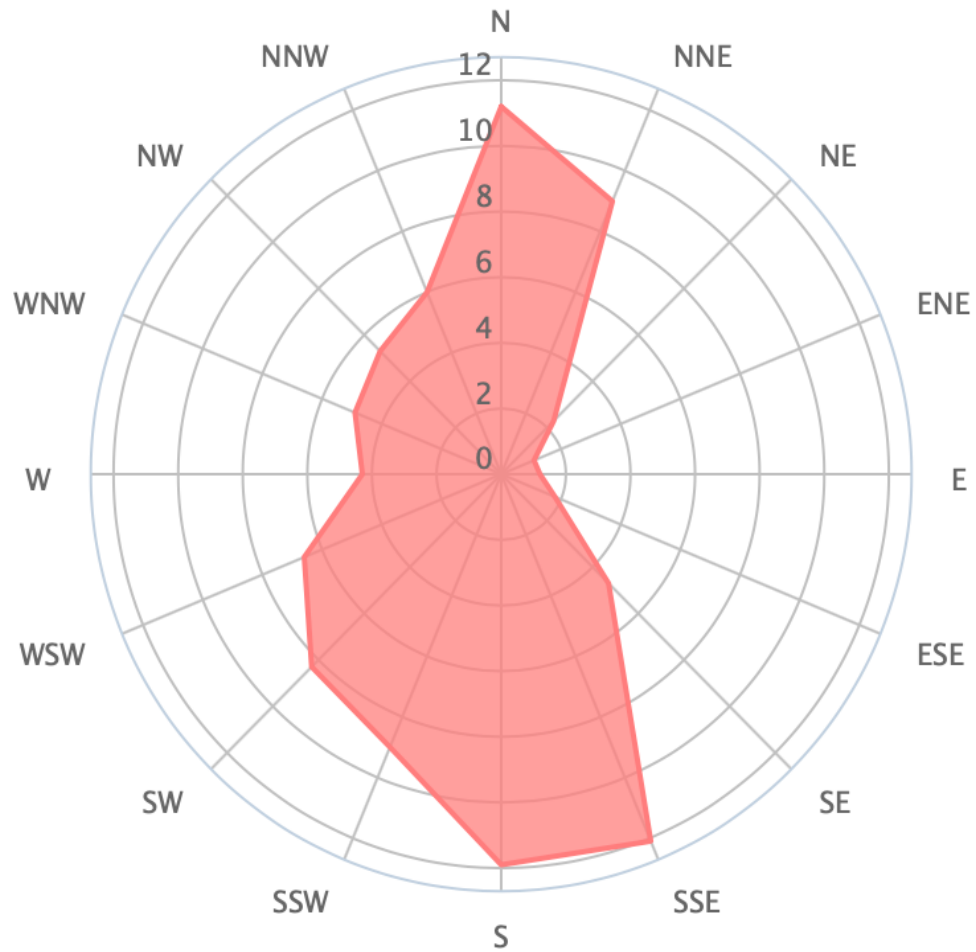


Figure presents wind rose data for the CwmCarn area. This demonstrates that the wind is likely to be blowing from directions that could impact upon the residents of Chapel Farm 10% of the time.

In terms of specific receptors of significance, Table 3 presents sites that have been identified as being of particular significance.

Table 5: Significant Human Receptors contact details

Contact	Location	Postcode	Telephone
Carlton Building Solutions	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	01495 271505
Eco Carbon Traders	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	01495 366575
Evans Pharmaceutical	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	01495 616020
K&R Print	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	01495 270229
Mechtek	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	01495 247626
Stanco Display	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	01495 273600
Transporter Transformer	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	07734 463354
Winwood Products	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	0845 3732733
Nu Coat	Chapel Farm Ind est	NP11 7BH	01495 271341
Gerry Jones Transport	Prince Wales Ind est	NP11 5AR	01495 240402
Cwmcarn Primary school	Newport Road	NP11 7LZ	01495 270494

2.3.4 Waste volumes

Operations at the site are variable. The maximum waste material quantities allowed under the current Environmental permit are displayed in Table 6.

Table 6: Maximum permitted waste material quantities

Material	Maximum allowable quantity	Proposed increase
Permit DB3097TJ – Metal Recycling	75,000 Tonnes per Annum	170,000
Hazardous Waste	50 Tonnes at any one time	No Change
Permit DB097TJ – ELV Processing	75,000 Tonnes per Annum	No Change
Hazardous Waste	50 Tonnes at any one time	No Change
Hazardous Waste	10 Tonnes per day	No Change
Vehicle tyre waste (intact and shredded)	50 tonnes at any one time	No Change
Permit LB3093HH – WEEE storage and treatment	75,000 Tonnes per Annum	No Change
Hazardous Waste	50 Tonnes at any one time	No Change
Hazardous Waste	10 Tonnes per day	No Change
Permit LB3093HH – Waste transfer and Treatment	75,000 Tonnes per Annum	No Change
Treatment	50 Tonnes per day	No Change

source: Environmental Permits

Table 7 presents an overview of potentially combustible materials that may be stored on the site. Combustible materials will be stored on site for as short a period as practicable, normally less than 3 months, before being removed from site for off-site recycling, recovery or disposal. The maximum time materials will be stored will likely occur during the bank holidays when shredding or depollution will not normally take place, but waste can still be received.

2.3.5 Amendments to this Fire Prevention Plan

It is understood that the contents of a FPP must be approved by National Resources Wales. Any proposed changes to the approved Plan must be reviewed, and approved of in writing, by the site's NRW officer prior to the changes being adopted.

Table 7: Overview of potentially combustible materials that may be stored on the site

Waste description	EWC Code	From	Daily tonnage received	Total tonnage stored at one time	Max Pile Size	Min Separation (M)	Max Storage Time	Storage method
End-of-life vehicles (undepolluted)	16 01 04	Whole cars	5 - 10	10	3 high x 2 rows deep	6	30 days	Impermeable surface Stacked no greater than 3 high
End-of-life vehicles (depolluted)	16 01 06	Whole cars with required pollutants removed	150	20	3 high x 2 rows deep	6	30 days	Impermeable surface or hardstanding Stacked no greater than 3 high or placed on scrap metal heap awaiting processing
Metallic packaging	15 01 04	Solid	0.5	2	100m3 5 W x 5 L x 4 H	6	30 days	Impermeable surface or hardstanding
Clean ferrous scrap metal	17 04 05 and various other codes	Solid	150	1000	750m3 20 W x 20 L x 4 H	10	30 days	Impermeable surface or hardstanding
Mixed non-ferrous metals	17 04 07 and various other codes	Solid	20	100	100m3 5 W x 5 L x 4 H	6	30 days	Impermeable surface or hardstanding
Shredded ferrous metals	19 10 01	Solid, granular waste	250 Produced on site	2500	750m3 20 W x 20 L x 4 H	10	30 days	Impermeable surface or hardstanding
Shredded, mixed non-ferrous metals	19 10 02	Solid, granular waste	4 Produced on site	50	100m3 5 W x 5 L x 4 H	6	30 days	Impermeable surface or hardstanding
Fragmentiser fluff	19 10 04* (Mirror entry)	Solid, granular waste	75 Produced on site	150	450m3, 20 W x 20 L x 4 H	10	30 days	Impermeable surface
Tyres	16 01 03	Solid	10 Produced on site	50	N/A		30 days	Impermeable surface, in outside 30cuyd open container
Batteries	16 06 01	Mixed solid and liquid	1 -2 Produced on site	25	N/A		30 days	impermeable surface in building, appropriate battery boxes 1.2 W x 1.2 L x 0.8 H, 610 Litres capacity
Engine, gear and lubricating oils	Multiple*	From depollution and plant servicing	>1 Produced or used on site	2000litres	N/A		30 days	Barrels or tanks on impermeable surface with secondary containment
Diesel and fuel oil	13 07 01*	Liquid	1500 litres used on site	5000 litres	N/A		30 days	Barrels or tanks on impermeable surface with secondary containment

Petrol	13 07 02*	Liquid	>0.5 (negligible)	1000litres	N/A		30 days	Barrels or tanks on impermeable surface with secondary containment
WEEE	20 01 Multiple*	Solid	2	50	450m3, 20 W x 20 L x 4 H	10	30 days	Impermeable surface
Household, Industrial & Commercial wastes	20 01 Multiple*	Mixed	50	50	450m3, 400m2 20 W x 20 L x 4 H	10	30 days	In covered bays

3 Preventing fires

3.1 Sources of ignition

In order for a fire to start all three corners of the fire triangle, as identified in Figure 1, must be present: oxygen, heat and fuel. Preventing the addition of heat (i.e., an ignition source) to flammable material is therefore a basic control essential to prevent fire. The materials itemised in 6 have been identified as those that could potentially be ignited by an external source. Table 7 identifies potential sources of ignition on site. It also identifies in which section of this report that each potential ignition source is discussed.

Table 8: Identified flammable materials

Flammable materials	Notes
Waste fuels (petrol and diesel)	From the depollution activity
Waste oils (from vehicles)	From the depollution activity or plant maintenance
Flammable chemicals	From general site activities
End-of-life vehicles (undepolluted)	Prior to depollution
End-of-life vehicles (depolluted)	After depollution
Fragmentiser fluff	From the shredder operation
Tyres	Stored 30cuyd container outside
Batteries	Stored in appropriate containers in building (610 litres capacity)
Oils	Delivered oils for site use
Diesel	Delivered diesel for site use

Table 9: Potential ignition sources

Ignition source	Section of report	Cause
Smoking/ naked lights	section 3.2.1	Discarded smoking materials, not extinguished adequately
Electrical installations and faults	section 3.2.2	Plant and equipment failure, damaged or exposed electrical cables, friction during shredding Sparks from faulty/exposed wires or overheating/overloading of plug sockets
Hot works & metal cutting	section 3.2.3	Heat/flames from welding or hot cutting
Electrical discharges from batteries	section 3.2.4	Flammable materials coming into contact with battery terminals
Batteries within waste deposits	section 3.2.5	Arc, thermal runaway, explosion
Arson/vandalism	section 3.2.6	A deliberate act of starting a fire
Hot waste	section 3.2.7	Incoming loads or storage of wastes
Hot Loads	section 3.2.8	Ignite if mixed with other materials
Sparking	section 3.2.9	From metallic tools such as during sweeping or dragging of metal buckets. Causes a spark within a flammable atmosphere, such as that may arise in the depollution shed.
Explosions	section 3.2.10	Caused by incompatible materials being stored, acceptance of gas bottles, shredder explosions
Hot exhausts	section 3.2.11	From site plant and machinery
Chemical reactions	section 3.2.12	Mixtures of lead acid batteries and non-lead acid batteries and different acid mixtures together
Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	section 3.2.13	Risk ignition of flammable liquids

Ignition source	Section of report	Cause
Plant and equipment	section 3.2.14	Poor maintenance
Infrastructure and site inspections	section 3.2.15	Combustible waste, dust or fluff build up
Cylinders stored at site	section 3.2.16	Explosive
Temp control waste stockpiles	section 3.2.17	Self-combustion
First in first out principles	section 3.2.18	Self-combustion
Industrial heaters/incinerators	section 3.2.15	Ignite waste/dust
Self-combustion of shredder residue	section 3.4	3.2.17 & 3.2.18

Ignition sources have been isolated/removed so far as reasonably practicable from all areas at risk of fire becoming established. Removing/isolating these ignition sources eliminates the risk of a fire starting.

3.2 Fire prevention methods

Health and Safety Risk Assessments (HSRAs) have been undertaken for procedures undertaken at site, which identify fire hazards and control measures. The HSRAs can be found in Appendix C and cover:

- Welding operations;
- Hot works;
- Storage and disposal of gas cylinders;
- Removal of LPG tanks;
- Management of contractors; and
- Fire-fighting.

It has been identified that there is a relative higher likelihood of fires igniting in the following areas:

- Depollution area;
- Battery storage area; and
- Fragmentiser fluff storage bay.

Below are details of how interactions between the potential ignition sources and flammable materials are being actively controlled.

3.2.1 Smoking

No smoking is permitted at the site. However, there is a designated smoking area, which is outside the site and identified in **Error! Reference source not found.** at the muster point.

3.2.2 Electrical installations and faults

All site electrics are installed and maintained by qualified third-party electricians, who are retained on a contract basis, with 5-yearly checks carried out on electrical installations to ensure that they are working correctly and that there are no damaged or exposed wires that could cause a spark. Such installations are secured to prevent unauthorised access by unqualified personnel. In addition, these circuits are visually checked on a weekly basis by senior management.

Daily checks are undertaken, by trained site operatives, of plant and equipment to identify any potential issues using check-sheets prior to starting equipment. Any issues identified are recorded in the site diary or log and raised to senior management as soon as possible and actions taken to rectify them.

In addition, all plant undergoes standard manufacturers' recommended servicing. This servicing is conducted either in-house or by the relevant competent contractor.

Portable electrical equipment shall be maintained in a safe condition in accordance with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989, with any equipment that appears to be unsafe removed from service for repair or replacement. The company employs PAT testing on an annual basis to all portable appliances on site. In addition, staff using the portable equipment have been instructed to carry out pre-use checks on the equipment to check for signs of fault such as exposed wires.

Generators are maintained and are serviced in-house every 500 operating hours to ensure they remain safe and fit-for-purpose. Servicing is recorded in the generator log-books.

3.2.3 Hot works and metal cutting

During the shredding of metal considerable heat, sparks and smoke can be generated. In order to prevent overheating, the shredder should only be operated in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. The shredder is fitted with a water spray system for dust suppression. A sprinkler is fitted at the outfeed of the shredder. In the event that a fire arises in the shredder the sprinkler is designed to suppress the fire. The site's shredder is also sited some distance from flammable stockpiles and enclosed in a noise reducing barrier.

Oversized metal is cut using standard acetylene cutting equipment. During cutting, sparks are generated that could cause flammable materials to combust.

Cutting is only carried out in designated areas in and around the metal reception area, which are more than 6 metres from any flammable stockpiles. When deciding on a location the operative considers the wind direction. In the event of a strong wind blowing toward stockpiles then another, safer location shall be chosen for this work.

To mitigate fire risk during metal cutting and other hot works:

- only trained authorised people are permitted to perform hot work operations;
- all tools are to be inspected prior to use, including PATs for electrical hand tools.
- only 110V supply electrical hand tools shall be permitted on site.
- hot work areas are cordoned or screened off accordingly to prevent access by unauthorised persons.
- all flammable or combustible materials shall be removed from the hot works area before hot works commence;
- the correct type of serviceable fire extinguisher or fire-fighting appliances shall be made available at the immediate location of the hot works.
- A competent person shall stand by with the extinguisher or fire-fighting appliance while the hot works are in progress and shall watch the works to control potential outbreaks of fire during and immediately after the hot works are complete;

A Permit-to-Work (PTW) system is established at site and shall be used for all hot-works. This is controlled by appropriate supervision, training at induction and application of the relevant safe working procedures

3.2.4 Electrical discharges from batteries

When depolluting ELVs, it is important to remove batteries in a manner that mitigates the risk of sparking. Within depollution buildings there may be stored petrol and other flammable fluids that could be ignited by a spark.

ELV depollution staff will be fully trained in the safe dismantling and removal of components and fluids. This includes ensuring that the negative terminal of any battery is disconnected from the vehicle thereby removing the risk of any short circuit. Staff are required to remove metal objects from hands, wrists & neck e.g., rings, bracelets, watches & necklaces prior to disconnection and shall not place tools or metal objects near to or on top of the battery.

Following acceptance on site **All ELV** is immediately directed to the depollution building as per waste acceptance procedure, where a trained ELV depollution staff member will remove the battery as per above.

Batteries are stored in specifically designed containers which are labelled, resistant and leak proof. Different types of batteries stored separately (e.g., lead acid batteries are separated from nickel-cadmium batteries). The containers are stored in a building 6m away from other metals.

3.2.5 Batteries within waste deposits

On initial inspection on arrival at weighbridge and subsequent inspection on tipping by site operative, any batteries discovered in waste deposits will be removed and stored as per the ELV battery removal method. Batteries are stored in specifically designed containers which are labelled, resistant and leak proof.

3.2.6 Arson

Preventing unauthorised access to the site is key to minimising the risk of arson. The site operates a full security system including CCTV cameras, alarms and is fenced off from public areas. Gates are also locked out-of-hours. The CCTV system is monitored 24 hours. Further details on site security can be found in section 3.3.3.

3.2.7 Hot waste

On occasions, inappropriate waste may be accepted within large waste containers or vehicles. By ensuring that all vehicles tip out into the reception area before metal is pushed up into the metal stockpile, site operatives have the opportunity to identify any unusual waste that may not be authorised by the permit or could show evidence of smouldering.

Staff are trained to notify the yard manager in the event such material is identified and not to put this through the shredder.

Non-conforming or otherwise dangerous waste will be isolated within a separate sealed container and stored away from stockpiles, or, if safe to do so, reloaded back onto the discharging vehicle and removed from site. If appropriate, sufficient water will be added to remove the heat from such waste.

3.2.8 Hot loads

Any wastes discovered to be a hot load or have the potential to be a hot load will be identified and removed from the Site as a matter of urgency, or temporarily stored in the designated quarantine area.

Any hot loads inadvertently deposited on Site would be diverted to the quarantine area. There will be adequate hose reel length available to reach the quarantine bay from the mains water supply if necessary

3.2.9 Sparking

The depollution area has been designated as a Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres (DSEAR) zone 2 under the DSEAR Regulations. This means that only non-sparking tools are permitted to be used in the area. The tools in the depollution area all run on air (pneumatic) to reduce ignition risk.

3.2.10 Explosion

There is a potential for explosion, if foreign objects (e.g., fuel tanks or gas bottles) are inside ELVs when they are shredded. The risk of explosion shall be mitigated by inspecting incoming waste streams. Site operatives shall inspect whole incoming ELVs for evidence of incomplete depollution or foreign objects. Potentially explosive containers are removed from

vehicles prior to shredding. If the containers are identified as pre-treated to remove all hazardous contents, they shall be considered safe to shred.

No explosive materials are stored within buildings. Each building on site has fire extinguishers located inside. Fire suppression systems are not required due to this. Smoke alarms are present on the site in the Office.

3.2.11 Hot exhausts

The mobile plant operation shall exhaust hot gases to air. The areas in which mobile plant idle and the static shredder is located shall be inspected by a competent member of staff on a daily basis by site management using a check sheet to identify any flammable materials in the vicinity and to remove these materials.

3.2.12 Chemical reactions

Fluids from ELV depollution are stored in explosion-proof tanks which are double-skinned and stored in a bunded area.

3.2.13 Leaks and Spillages of oils and fuels

All Site vehicles and mobile plant will be inspected on a daily basis before operation to identify any leaks which will be dealt with accordingly (see below).

Any inadvertent leaks and spillages on Site will be treated accordingly. Absorbent material, such as sand, or spill kits will be kept on Site and used to treat any spillages of potentially polluting liquids. Used absorbent and spill kits will be stored in a sealed bag or container and removed off Site to an authorised facility for disposal.

3.2.14 Plant and Equipment

An Operating and Maintenance Manual will be held by Site management in line with GLJ Limited procedures for plant and equipment. As a part of these procedures all plant and equipment on Site which requires maintenance will be assessed for fire risk. Checks will be programmed and records will be retained with a log of maintenance carried out.

Site vehicles will be fitted with dust filters and fire extinguishers. Vehicles and equipment will be regularly inspected for electrical faults. When not in use vehicles will be stored away from any combustible waste materials see Figure 3. A log of inspection and maintenance of all plant and equipment will be maintained.

3.2.15 Infrastructure and Site Inspections

A weekly programme of Site inspections will be scheduled for all operational areas as a part of Site operating procedures. Records of these inspections will be a standard requirement. Records will be kept of inspections with requirements for maintenance and actions taken. Particular attention will be made for evidence of any combustible waste, dust and fluff within buildings and around the site.

3.2.16 Cylinders stored at site

There are no cylinders stored on site, when required they are brought in from our separate off-site workshop. The type used are banks supplied by BOC that have their own steel support structure. Once used are returned to workshop area off site.

3.2.17 Temperature control of Waste stockpiles

Each waste stockpile shall be managed on a first-in first-out basis, with the oldest waste removed first. This stock rotation shall ensure that no waste is stored in a stockpile for longer than is necessary and certainly no longer than three months. Light fraction wastes (i.e., residual wastes) shall be removed daily and separated ferrous and non-ferrous metals waste stockpiles shall be cleared every 48 hours due to the high turnover of wastes at the Site.

The risk of self-ignition will be monitored by the Technically Competent Person or yard manager, who carries out a daily visual check of the stockpiles, in order to identify any high-risk areas that may cause a fire. Any identified issues are dealt with immediately and logged in accordance with the EMS and FPP. Due to the high frequency of waste removals at the Site, a thermal probe is not considered necessary.

3.2.18 First in First out principles

In coming scrap metal wastes are processed on a first in first out basis. This is to ensure the Site operates a rapid turnover of waste materials and the bays are emptied each day in the case of the light fraction residual waste and after 48 hours in the case of other wastes so that all materials are removed and the bays are totally emptied (including the corners of the bay). This prevents the potential for any build-up of heat and ensures that all materials are rapidly removed.

End-of-life vehicles are depolluted and dismantled within 48 hours of receipt, although parts can be held on Site for up to 3 months pending sale to customers.

3.2.19 Industrial Heaters

Waste will not be burnt at the Site.

There will be no waste incinerator plant or industrial heaters on Site.

3.3 Other related procedures

3.3.1 Signage

Signage is present where appropriate throughout the site (near extinguishers, emergency exits, etc). Examples of such signs are shown in Figure 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Figure 10: Fire action sign, and fire marshal list



Figure 11: Typical fire extinguishers mount and signage

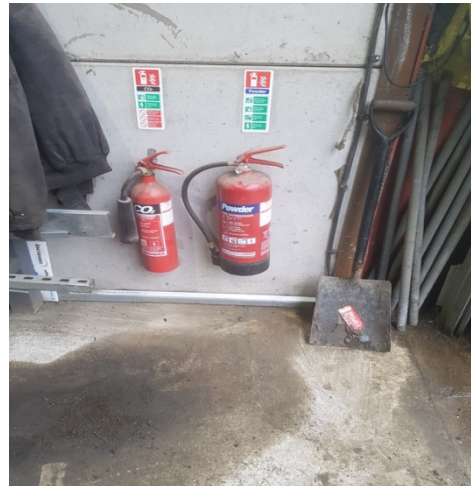


Figure 12: Marshall Certificates



Figure 13: Site entrance signage and Muster point



3.3.2 Visitors

Upon arriving at the site, all visitors must report to the weighbridge office to be booked in. Customers delivering scrap metal are directed to the relevant waste reception area where site staff supervise all movements of vehicles and people. The site's no smoking policy is strictly enforced by site staff, with visitors who fail, or refuse, to comply being asked to leave the site.

Other visitors are escorted around the site at all times, unless they have received formal induction into all relevant site procedures prior to them commencing work. This includes any contractors who may be undertaking hot work.

3.3.3 Security

Access to the site is controlled by locked out of hours gates. A remote CCTV system is in place to monitor the premises at all times. An out of hours monitoring company called Secure IT is contracted, if there is a break in or a problem, they contact the emergency services first and then the site manager.

There are cameras in the office as well as 16 cameras positioned on the site.

As monitored out of hours, if a fire breakout is detected, the fire services will be called immediately.

On arrival at site the Fire services will clearly see the sign below with a contact number for the out of hours security company, they will provide the fire service with a code for the entrance key located in the combination lock box. (The Fire Service also have the code on file)



3.3.4 Management and Storage of wastes

3.3.4.1 All materials

All materials, except for the ferrous metal scrap pile, are stored in walled bays and the material is stored 1 metre below the height of these bays. This ensures that were a fire to start, it would be prevented from spreading from bay to bay and thus prevent establishment of a fire on site. If a bay becomes full then another bay is used to stockpile the material until capacity becomes available again.

The materials used in the construction of the bays follow:

- The product specification is from approved stockist (Appendix C, product brochure)

- The walls provide 120 minutes of fire resistance (Appendix D, fire resistance performance of wall materials)
- The installation is carried out to manufacturer installation requirements.

3.3.4.2 Combustible materials

Combustible materials, such as undepolluted ELV and batteries are stored a minimum of 6 metres away from other materials. The use of these fire breaks (separation distances) will help to prevent an established fire from spreading.

In order to ensure that no combustibles etc. are placed within the ferrous and non-ferrous stockpiles, the site has a waste acceptance procedure. This involves the material coming into the site being visually checked by site staff and any combustibles etc. being removed before the material is stockpiled. Combustible materials are then stored in the quarantine area or loaded back onto the customer for them to dispose of. This is how the site ensures no combustibles are present in the ferrous and non-ferrous stockpiles.

3.3.4.3 Storage areas - general

Capacity of the bays is monitored visually on a daily basis and via regular inventories, by the site manager.

Each bay is designated for a specific material to ease the sale of material and also prevent contamination of the metal grades. After material is tipped, it is inspected by site staff and anything that is not of the grade is removed. The material is then deposited into the designated bay.

All material is stored with a freeboard of 1 metre will be maintained below the heights of the bay walls top and sides and no material is stored on top of the walls so fire spread via bridging is minimised.

The site accepts limited quantities and types of WEEE. This stockpile is maintained significantly below the maximum limits specified in the National Resources Wales' Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan Guidance – Waste Management, Guidance Note 16, August 2017. This material is also stored in a walled bay so the risk of a fire spreading is extremely low.

There is no mention specifically to any other scrap metals, so there is nothing to limit our stockpile sizes for fire prevention purposes. Nevertheless, all material stored on site that is not stored in a bay has a separation of at least 6 metres.

The ferrous stockpile can, on occasions, exceed the guidance height and volume stated for 'other materials'. This metal is clean i.e., there is no plastic or hydrocarbons or combustibles present within it. Metal on its own by its very nature does not catch fire so the risk of a fire starting within the stockpile is non-existent.

3.3.5 Maintenance and inspection

A programme of Site inspections will be scheduled for all operational areas as a part of Site operating procedures. Records of these inspections will be a standard requirement. Records will be kept of inspections with requirements for maintenance and actions taken.

This inspection includes confirmation that all extinguishers are present, and in date, all signage is present and legible, all electrical equipment are clean and kept free from waste, dust etc, the fire assembly point is clear and accessible, and all areas of the facility are clean, well lit, secure, and pest free. Each area of the site has a separate set of required checks, based on its individual fire risks, the waste materials stored there, the equipment present, and the activities carried out. Inspections are carried out by the yard manager, and/or the site compliance assistant.

3.3.6 Electrical Faults

All electrical work on Site will be carried out by fully certified qualified electricians and will comply with the relevant British Standards for design and installation of electrical equipment. Detailed operational manuals for any equipment will require equipment to be checked and maintained as part of a planned maintenance regime. In particular vehicles and equipment will be regularly inspected for electrical faults.

3.3.7 Fire extinguishers

An extensive array of fire extinguishers is available across the site and designated fire wardens (their names and locations are displayed on the site notice board) to aid in the safe evacuation of staff, customers, visitors, and contractors. These extinguishers are checked daily to ensure that they are present in the designated areas and in working order (see site plans). If the extinguishers are damaged, then they are taken out of service and replaced immediately. They are serviced annually and every 5 years are discharged.

Site and staff will be trained in their use. Records of training testing and maintenance of fire extinguishers will be kept. Fire extinguishers will meet the requirements of BS 5036.

3.3.8 Fire watches

An appropriate site manager carries out at least one inspection of the site each day. During this inspection, any non-conformances or potential fire risks are identified (e.g., poor housekeeping, unacceptable separation distances) and action is taken to ensure that these are remedied immediately by passing instructions to the yard manager. A record of such inspections is made in the site log. A 30-minute inspection is also made after the plant is shut down each day.

After the machines have been shut off, there is a 30-minute cool down period which involves an inspection of the site. During the cool down procedure of the mill, water is continuously run through the plant.

3.3.9 Smoke/heat/flame detection

A fire watch radio system is in place to detect any active fires on the premises. The radios are how communication is made with all site personnel, whether it is office, operators, Crane drivers etc.:

List of radio's as follows:

Qty 1 - Main office at weighbridge

Qty 1 - Mobile radio Site Manager

Qty 6 - Microphones fixed in cabins of crane drivers, microphones have been fitted to speak direct for H&S reason as hand held radios cannot be used.

Qty 1 - Loading Shovel

Qty 1 - Mobile Radio Banksman

Qty 1 - Mobile Radio Metal Bay

Qty 1 - Mobile Radio Depollution Bay

Qty 2 - Mobile spare Radios

This allows facilitation of emergency procedures/evacuation of the site. The telephone number of a site responder is featured on the site gates, to allow easy access of emergency personnel and vehicles.

3.3.10 Separation distances

Separation protocols, and storage distances are included in site induction training, and associated material. These policies are also included in site health and safety training.

3.3.11 Quarantine area

A quarantine area with concrete base will be kept clear of waste, mobile plant and other equipment at all times so that it can be used exclusively for quarantine storage in the event of a fire incident. A minimum distance of 6m will be maintained at all times around the quarantine area (i.e., there will be no waste deposits, mobile plant or equipment stored within this separation distance). The location of the quarantine bay is shown on Figure 3 – Site Layout and Material Storage Location.

The quarantine area will be clearly identified on Site and marked to allow the segregation of identified unsuitable material and separation from incoming waste. In the event of a fire, quarantined waste will be removed as soon as practicable in appropriate vehicles and properly disposed of at a suitable alternative permitted site.

The quarantine area will have capacity to hold at least 50% of the largest pile (i.e., 375m³). There will be adequate hose reel capacity to reach the quarantine area from the mains water supply or from 530000 litre storage tank as well as horizontal dry riser for use by the fire service.

3.3.12 End of Life Vehicles

End of life vehicles will be stored in stacks no more than 3 high and are accessible from at least one side to allow fire to be fought and so unburnt vehicles can be accessed and moved to prevent the fire spreading.

The location of end-of-life vehicle storage is shown on, Figure 3. End-of-life vehicles will be stacked no more than 3 high and 2 rows deep. Separation distances of 6m will be maintained between all stacks etc.

Batteries will be disconnected and removed from end-of life-vehicles straight away during dismantling. Batteries will be stored upright in an impermeable container, with cover and acid resistant base.

3.4 Self-combustion

3.4.1 Inventory of self-combustible materials

Some materials can self-combust under certain conditions. According to National Resources Wales's FP&M guidance, the risk increases when materials are stored in the maximum pile sizes for more than 3 months. Materials which are at risk of self-combustion, that are applicable to the site include:

Table10: Inventory of self-combustible materials

Material description	EWG code (if relevant)	Notes
Tyres (whole)	16 01 03	Stored outside in 30 cu yd
Frag fluff	19 10 04	
Undepolluted vehicles	16 01 04*	
Materials with exposed rust etc	16 01 17/16 01 18	

3.4.2 Control measures in place for identified self-combustible materials

All material is stored in its largest form prior to processing

3.4.2.1 Tyres (whole)

Tyres are not stored on the site for longer than is necessary to allow a viable collection. Depolluted cars have already had tyres removed prior to arriving at the site. However, upon commissioning of the site's ELV Depollution area, tyres will occur on site. Tyres generated as a result of specific site activities e.g., depollution, will be stored in the site's metal storage 30cu yd storage container. The site will have a collection from a registered tyre recycler no less than monthly intervals.

Discarded tyres may also be received from on-site vehicles, though the vehicle service contractor generally removes these.

Failure of third-party tyre collectors

If it becomes clear that the company's approved tyre collector is, for whatever reason, unable to provide the necessary service, and 30 cu yd container is getting excessively full, then tyre removal from vehicles (i.e., full depollution) will cease pending the appointment of a new contractor.

Self-ignition sources

Tyres will be kept shaded from sunlight that can lead to breakdown and self-combustion. No shredded tyres will be stored on the site.

3.4.2.2 Fragmentiser fluff

Fluff is residual waste from the metal shredding process. It consists of granular fines and contains a mixture of fibres, plastics, residual metals and other non-metallic waste that has not been removed by the process. There is potential for fluff to be contaminated with hydrocarbons where waste acceptance and treatment controls have not been applied properly. As the light fraction is produced, it is pulled to the front of the bay to allow the other material to collect. This way the oldest material goes out first.

The material is stored in a walled bay and the material is stored below the height of this bay. At any one time, there is no more than 82m³ (50 T) stored per day (equating to 2 loads). The site has a dedicated contractor that can be called upon at short notice if the material is approaching the maximum height or if more than 2 loads are present. Up to 3 loads can be produced every day and these are removed from the site on a daily or twice-daily basis. As the material is not stored for longer than 3 months on site at any one time then, according to the FPP guidance, the risk of self-combustion is reduced.

As a granular material with organic content, fluff has the potential to self-heat if left for prolonged periods, as a result of microbial action upon the waste.

Material of this nature is turned daily, moving material from the back of the bay to the front, by the site cranes to prevent heat build-up. By turning the material on a daily basis, clearing it on a daily or twice-daily basis and storing within contained limits the heat build-up within the material pile to the extent that the risk of self-combustion occurring is negligible.

Maximum pile size

There is a requirement to stockpile fluff in order to produce an adequately sized load for economical haulage from site. Fluff can also be reprocessed to extract additional metals (i.e., value) from the material.

The maximum height of fluff piles stored at the site shall be no greater than four metres. The maximum length of any one pile shall be 20 metres, with no more than 235m² of floor space taken up by each pile.

For fragmentiser fluff, the stockpile is maintained significantly below the maximum limits specified in the FPP guidance in all respects. This material is also stored in a walled bay so the risk of a fire spreading is extremely low.

Figure 14: Fluff stockpile



Separation distance

A separation distance shall be retained between each individual pile of fluff. This distance shall be no less than six metres.

Control of Self-ignition sources

Whole bales or un-depolluted cars are not shredded, so the likelihood of an explosion occurring is extremely rare. However, in the event of a fire, the operator or any operatives should immediately contact the yard manager and stop scrap from being fed into the machine. Material should be removed from the shredder and closely inspected; if fire or smouldering is detected then it should be promptly extinguished.

Each pile shall be managed on a first-in first-out basis, with the oldest fluff either treated or disposed of first. This stock rotation shall ensure that no fluff is stored on the stockpile for

longer than is necessary and certainly no longer than three months. In routine operation fluff will be led from site no less than once per week.

The risk of self-ignition will be monitored by the yard manager, who carries out a daily visual check of the stockpiles, in order to identify any high-risk areas that may cause a fire. Any identified issues are dealt with immediately and reported to the site manager and logged in the site diary.

Due to the high frequency of waste removals at the site, a thermal probe is not considered necessary.

In frag fluff, hotspots may occur as microbes consume organic material within the waste pile. Generally, upon reaching 70-80°C, such microbes will die and further temperature escalation relies on chemical oxidation occurring within the waste pile. The presence of small metal fragments and other potential reagents within the stockpile increases the risk of these chemical reactions occurring over, for example, a pile of purely organic waste.

Dry matter in the centre of piles, where rainwater has not percolated through, can also provide opportunities for smouldering areas to occur at lower temperatures that may ignite when the pile is dug into, exposing the material (i.e., the fuel) to atmospheric oxygen.

Control levels

GLJ Recycling Limited has identified control levels at which action is necessary to reduce the risk of self-combustion (or combustion when piles are dug out). These are specified in 9.

Table 11: Control levels for fluff pile properties

Property	Control level
Temperature (max)	65°C
Moisture (min)	40%

Any evidence of a hot spot will trigger assessment of the most appropriate action which may be the pulling apart of the stockpile to dissipate heat or transfer of material to the quarantine area if necessary or application of cooling water.

Moisture levels checking:

- Independently checked by a specialist geotechnical and environmental practice (Geotechnology Limited) on a monthly basis.
- Daily checks carried out on automatic water injection into system process.
- Daily Visual checks by yard manager.

Where temperature exceeds the control level, one of the following actions will be taken, depending on the specific situation:

- Digging out the hotspot and placing the material into a smaller pile no less than six metres from existing stockpiles for separate monitoring
- Turning the stockpile to bring warmer material to the surface
- Immediate removal and treatment/disposal of the risky material
- Damping down of affected areas (if appropriate)

Where moisture content in the pile is below the control level, but temperature remains low throughout the pile, the pile shall be turned to bring drier material to the surface.

Where moisture and temperature are both outside their control levels, the dry area shall be exposed and wetted, with the at-risk material removed and separated from the remainder of

the stockpiled waste by using either bucket loader (Duson D300) or multiple 360 scrap handlers constantly in operation around the site and removed to the quarantine area.

Wetting will be carried out by utilising the 30,000-litre shredder water storage tank, there are hoses to reach waste bay and quarantine area.

Located to hand at the shredder control building to apply water throughout the process, so as to minimise the risk of ignition during the time when the pile is opened.

The 30,000-litre water storage tank location is shown on Figure 3.

This is the same location as the dry riser in the vent of the need for the fire services.

Training:

Yard manager has up to date Wamitab accreditation (Appendix A), staff are given instruction on the detection and how to identify a potential hotspot by means of on-site tool box talks.

3.4.3 Undepolluted vehicles and materials with exposed rust

The oxidation of metals produces heat and therefore is considered to be a potential ignition source. FPP guidance state that measures must be taken to “reduce the exposed metal content or proportion of ‘fines’ within the waste”.

In order to minimise the exposed metal content or proportion of ‘fines’ within the waste, trommels will be used to remove up to 49% of the waste in a 0-20mm fraction. The waste will then be conveyed to a magnetic drum which removes the ferrous metals from the waste stream, before it is transferred to an eddy current separator to extract the non-ferrous metals. The waste that remains is stored separately to the 0-20mm fraction before being sent to landfill.

The control measures identified in sections 3.3 and 3.4 ensure that the likelihood of a fire occurring is reduced significantly and it would be extremely rare for a fire to occur on site.

3.4.4 Temperature Control of Waste Stockpiles

Each waste stockpile shall be managed on a first-in first-out basis, with the oldest waste removed first. This stock rotation shall ensure that no waste is stored in a stockpile for longer than is necessary and certainly no longer than three months. Light fraction wastes (i.e., residual wastes) shall be removed daily and separated ferrous and non-ferrous metals waste stockpiles shall be cleared every 48 hours due to the high turnover of wastes at the Site.

The risk of self-ignition will be monitored by the Technically Competent Person or yard manager, who carries out a daily visual check of the stockpiles, in order to identify any high-risk areas that may cause a fire. Any identified issues are dealt with immediately and logged in accordance with the EMS and FPP. Due to the high frequency of waste removals at the Site, a thermal probe is not considered necessary.

3.5 Detecting and suppressing fires

3.5.1 Fire detection systems

The site is fully equipped with fire extinguishers in identified 'at-risk' areas around the site's offices and processing areas. The location of these extinguishers is displayed in Figure 4. These extinguishers are serviced and replaced in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations by a third-party fire safety contractor.

Site supervisors carry out daily walkovers of the site to check a range of operational and compliance issues. End-of-day checks ensure that the site is being left in a safe and secure condition including:

- All equipment is properly shut down
- Absence of leaks and spillages from the day
- Security systems are in working order
- Visual check of all material stockpiles during the Fire Warden walkover
- Full site shutdown procedure, with 30-minute fire watch period.

The start-up and shutdown procedure for the shredder is shown in Appendix C.

3.5.2 Fire suppression systems

The shredder already has a water injection system to control dust, this will be set to maximum in an event of a fire. A sprinkler system is fitted on the outfeed of the shredder and up the length of the first outfeed conveyor.

The ELV storage area is an outdoor covered area. It does not feature any dedicated fire prevention systems, but is equipped with fire extinguishers.

Access to the site is controlled by locked out of hours gates. A remote CCTV system is in place to monitor the premises at all times. An out of hours monitoring company called Secure IT is contracted, if there is a break in or a problem, they contact the emergency services first and then the site manager.

3.5.3 Out of hours detection

Access to the site is controlled by locked out of hours gates. A remote CCTV system is in place to monitor the premises at all times. An out of hours monitoring company called Secure IT is contracted, if there is a break in or a problem, they contact the emergency services first and then the site manager.

There are cameras in the office as well as 16 cameras positioned on the site.

As monitored out of hours, if a fire breakout is detected, the fire services will be called immediately.



3.6 Appropriate containment and mitigating measures

All potentially combustible waste piles are stored on impermeable surfacing that drain to sub-surface interceptor (25,000 litres) and two above ground storage tanks (2 x 30,000 litres). In total 85,000 litres of sequential storage tanks are available to store surface water, though not all of this capacity will be available due to the tanks storing residual amounts of routine surface water.

If subsurface/above ground storage capacity is exceeded (including tankering), the remainder of the firewater runoff would be retained on the concrete surface of the site by the engineered gradient of the surface.

With additional Firewater containment system is illustrated in Appendix F. Drawing 21163-AP-001-A, illustrated the proposed storage kerbs/walls and gate/barrier. This allows a further volume of water in the containment area of 585,000 litres.

There is no drainage off site, is a sealed system. This allows the fire water to be pumped out. A waste water company is contracted with a 24-hour callout. In the event of a fire breakout, these will be contacted immediately after the fire services for emptying of waste water tanks/containment area if necessary.

3.7 Piles and separation distances

Throughput will be managed to keep pile sizes below the recommended sizes. Separation distances will be applied; these are summarised in 10.

Table12: Maximum pile sizes and minimum separation distances

Figure 1: stack lengths and separation distances general wastes (typical max burn 950°C)

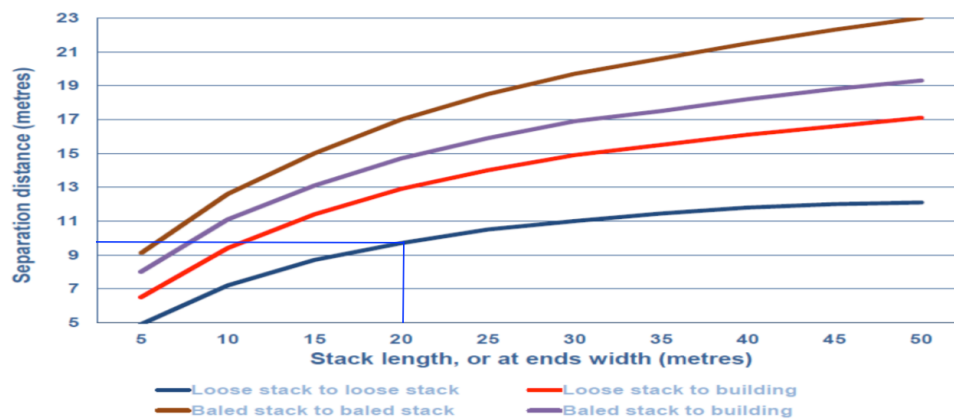
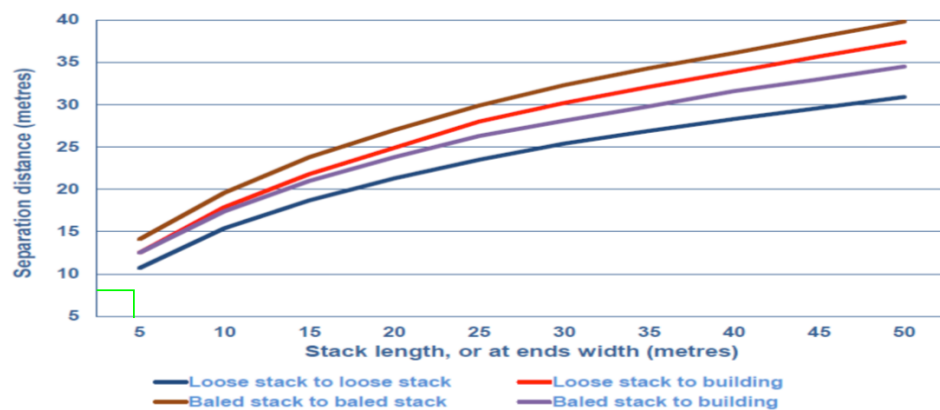


Figure 2: stack lengths and separation distances plastic/rubber wastes (typical max burn 1,200°C)



Waste description	Max pile size	Min Separation	Notes
ELV Undepolluted	3H X 2D X 1W	6 m	Average Car width 4.4m (table 2)
Metallic Packaging	5W X 5L X 4H	6 m	Table 1, Off graph ∴ 6m
Clean Fe scrap metal	20W X 20L X 4H	10 m	Table 1, Off graph ∴ 6m
Mixed NF metal	5W X 5L X 4H	6 m	Table 1, Off graph ∴ 6m
Shredded Fe metal	20W X 20L X 4H	10 m	Table 1
Shredded mixed NF metals	5W X 5L X 4H	6 m	Table 1, Off graph ∴ 6m
Fragmentiser Fluff	20W X 20L X 4H	10 m	Table 1 ∴
WEEE	20W X 20L X 4H	10 m	Table 1
Household, Ind, comm wastes	20W X 20L X 4H	10 m	Table 1

3.8 Pile layout

All piles should be appropriately located and clearly indicated on the site plan.

3.9 Seasonality and pile management

Stockpiles of waste at this site are not unduly affected by seasonality. The main risk that may lead to stockpiling would be plant failure, rather than seasonality.

Seasonality occurs when there are commercial advantages to occasionally stockpiling ferrous and non-ferrous metals during times of low commodity values. However, the disposal costs for frag fluff and the other, less significant combustibles stored on site remain reasonably constant.

The aim of the process is to keep material flowing through the site to minimise the space used by unprofitable material.

3.9.1 First in First out principles

In coming scrap metal wastes are processed on a first in first out basis. This is to ensure the Site operates a rapid turnover of waste materials and the bays are emptied each day in the case of the light fraction residual waste and after 48 hours in the case of other wastes so that all materials are removed and the bays are totally emptied (including the corners of the bay). This prevents the potential for any build-up of heat and ensures that all materials are rapidly removed.

End-of-life vehicles are depolluted and dismantled within 48 hours of receipt, although parts can be held on Site for up to 3 months pending sale to customers.

3.10 Managing fire water

The focus at this site is fire prevention. The control measures mentioned above should be taken into account when calculating estimated firewater volumes.

Should a fire break out, it is unlikely that this would impact more than a single stockpile or stored combustibles. The justification for this is that such a blaze during working hours would be quickly spotted by site staff and the emergency services called, with site staff isolating affected areas immediately. Fluff stockpiles are also kept remote from other combustibles such as fuel storage and the small tyre store, so these would remain unaffected by such an incident.

Out-of-hours, it is unlikely that, without arson causing multiple stockpiles to ignite simultaneously, a self-combusting heap of fluff would ignite to the degree that the flames would jump the separation distances employed.

The Firewater containment system is illustrated in Appendix F. Drawing 21163-AP-001-A, illustrates the proposed storage kerbs/walls and gate/barrier.

3.11 Water supplies

Adequate water supplies must be available at all times in case a fire breaks out:

Environment Agency guidance on Fire Prevention Plans states a water supply of 2m³ per minute for a 300m³ pile of waste. This equates to a total of 180m³ water for 300m³ of waste. As the maximum volume of potentially combustible waste stored in a scrap metal stockpile is

750m³, this equates to 450m³ of water. There are several potential water supplies as follows:

- There are no hydrants within the boundaries of the site, but there are two nearby. One is located on the A467 roundabout at the entrance of Chapel Farm Industrial Estate, as shown in Figure 6. This is a 350mm supply main with a pressure of 7.5bar. This is a maintained dynamic pressure. Due to its size, no frictional losses there would be a higher dynamic pressure comfortably achieving a flow rate of 5000 litres/min.
- To assist firefighting efficiency, it has been discussed with the South Wales Fire Service regarding the installation of Horizontal Dry Riser. This will consist of a breeching inlet installed in a RED painted inlet box mounted on the fence next to the gate at the Northern end of the site. This will enable to utilise the supply of a second hydrant located in Chapel Farm Terrace more efficiently and quickly. A 150metre fusion welded alcatene pipe will then run underground to a multiple outlet valve in an outlet box located adjacent to our plant which is central to the site. This will allow the Fire Service to connect fire hoses on the boundary of site, providing a hydrant supply into the centre of the site, as shown in Figure 6. This hydrant is 90mm supply with a pressure of 5.5 bar delivering a minimum of 750 litres/min (BS9990)
- The River Ebbw runs alongside the site as shown in Figure 7.
- 30,000 litre storage tank located adjacent to quarantine area.
- In addition, there will be an opportunity to re-use the water stored in the water containment system as described in 3.10 and illustrated in Appendix F, Drawing 21163-AP-001-A,

With the above systems, this will give ample firefighting water supply.

3.12 Waste acceptance procedures

Upon arrival of any waste at the site the amount of waste is weighed. For individual items of non-ferrous metal being delivered directly to the non-ferrous building (e.g., copper tanks) the waste producer comes to the site office and the item(s) is weighed using scales at the front of that building. Otherwise, the vehicle drives onto the weighbridge upon arrival and a gross weight is recorded.

All waste coming from commercial premises must be accompanied by a waste transfer note and this is inspected to ensure it matches the load of waste being delivered. Visual inspection will be carried out by the weighbridge operative where the waste can be seen from the adjacent office. The vehicle then proceeds to the correct area of the site for that waste stream to be tipped and inspected again by site operative.

If the waste arrives in a sealed or high-sided vehicle, inspection will be carried out by the operative supervising the waste as it is tipped in the yard.

When the vehicle leaves site, it is weighed again and the net weight of waste calculated, and a receipt issued.

For scrap metal deliveries, the following information is recorded in the company's database:

- the description of the metal, including its type (or types if mixed), form, condition, weight and any marks identifying previous owners or other distinguishing features;
- the date and time of its receipt;

- if the metal is delivered in or on a vehicle, the registration mark of the vehicle
- if the metal is received from a person, the full name and address of that person;
- the full name of the staff member making the payment to the customer.

If the metal is received from a person, the staff member responsible for accepting the waste must keep a copy of any document used to verify the name or address of that person.

Where metal is paid for by cheque, the staff member responsible must keep a copy of the cheque.

Where metal is paid for by electronic transfer, the staff member making the payment must retain the receipt identifying the transfer, or otherwise record details that would identify the transfer.

If it appears that the waste does not comply with the description on the waste transfer note, or that it may be hazardous or otherwise not acceptable under the site's permit, then the waste will either be re-loaded and rejected.

On initial inspection on arrival at weighbridge and subsequent inspection on tipping by site operative, any batteries discovered in waste deposits will be removed and stored as per the ELV battery removal method. Batteries are stored in specifically designed containers which are labelled, resistant and leak proof.

3.13 Fire Incident Procedure – Emergency Plan

Emergency procedures for the Site have been developed for the site. An Emergency Fire Plan is constructed and will be the subject of training and exercising for all staff engaged at the Site. The Plan will be referenced in the EMS and will set out the following key points:

Key Actions on discovering a fire

Action on discovering a fire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fire Service to be informed immediately of the location of the fire and the waste types involved, either by switchboard operator or person discovering fire, dependent on conditions; • All personnel must follow Emergency Fire Plan; • If required, the emergency controller will inform an ELV operator to close (not lock) the incoming/entrance gate and wait at the exit gate to direct traffic & the emergency services if they are needed. The in-feed shovel driver / banksman will safely instruct the removal of lorries from the in-feed area as soon as practicable. (Traffic to be diverted to our Barry site) • The in-feed scrap handlers will drive to a safe position if possible (if not possible leave on foot via a safe route) and assemble in the canteen. • All maintenance personnel are to assemble at the assembly point. • The fire marshals will carry out a roll call / head count. • The fire marshals will form teams of 2's and 3's and instruct them on their areas to check. Note: Correct PPE must be worn: - safety helmet, safety 'rigger' style boots with steel mid-sole, 'Rigger' gloves, high visibility clothing (flame retardant), overalls, hearing protection, goggles / eye protection, face mask (P3 filter). • Good communication to be kept between fire marshals via radio, the fire coordinators will contact the ferrous yard for them to remove non-essential personnel from the area (Operatives working in the areas adjacent to the shredder e.g., burning area). • Fire extinguishers and water hoses must only be used by trained fire marshals and when it is safe and appropriate to do so; • Fire marshals will issue an end of dampening operations instruction or order evacuation of the site via radio communication. • Employees must not return to the site until the Fire Service have instructed that it is safe to do so. • Neighbouring businesses and residents will be informed via telephone (note that there is a contact list held in the Site office and FPP that is updated regularly); • Separate burning material to Quarantine area if safe to do so-Only trained staff to do this with appropriate heavy plant • Consider moving/separating unburnt material to Quarantine area if safe to do so—only trained staff to do this and appropriate heavy plant. • Once the Site is cleared of burnt material and firewater, the yard area will be washed down before replacing or repairing damaged equipment and/or infrastructure as necessary. • Electrical checks and the re-evaluation of contingency plans will also be carried out prior to the Site becoming operational again. • The NRW will also be informed of a fire at the site, as soon as it is practicable to do so.

3.14 Post incident procedure

All equipment will be washed down. The yard surface will be jet washed and drained towards the interceptor, and an appropriate Registered Company will be hired to transport the waste away. All fire extinguishers and water stations will be refilled and buckets returned to positions at water stations in the main yard area.

If a fire incident was to occur, then an internal investigation into what happened will be conducted and steps will be taken to prevent another similar incident from occurring by either modifying or supplementing procedures and the way staff operate. Operatives will be provided with the necessary information and training in order to learn from an incident and prevent it from happening in the future.

All HSRA's will be reviewed and updated as necessary, following any fire incident or near miss.

All materials whilst pending operations will be diverted to our Barry site located at 31, Wimborne road, Barry Dock, Barry, CF63 3DH

Appendices

A	Gareth Jones – Certificates
B	Health and Safety Risk Assessments
C	Prestressed Bay Panel Specification
D	Bay Wall Fire Resistance Testing Certificate
E	Waste Feedstock Inventory and Source Materials
F	Water Containment
G	Training Matrix
H	Fire Drill
I	Training Review and Record
J	Employee Induction Form
K	Induction Presentation

A. Gareth Jones - Certificates



Continuing Competence Certificate

This certificate confirms that

Gareth Jones

Has met the relevant requirements of the Continuing Competence scheme for the following award(s) which will remain current for two years from 19/05/2021

WEEE Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Expiry Date:
19/05/2023

Verification date: 18/05/2021
Authorised:

Learner ID: 23077
Certificate No.: 5179029
Date of Issue: 19/05/2021


Director of Qualifications and Standards


CIWM Chief Executive Officer


The Chartered Institution
of Wastes Management


00161213



Continuing Competence Certificate

This certificate confirms that

Gareth Jones

Has met the relevant requirements of the Continuing Competence scheme for the following award(s) which will remain current for two years from 18/05/2021

TSNH	Transfer - Non Hazardous Waste
MRS	Metal Recycling Sites
ELV	End-of-Life Vehicles

Expiry Date:
18/05/2023

Verification date: 17/05/2021

Authorised:

Learner ID: 23077

Certificate No.: 5178998

Date of Issue: 18/05/2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Hickman".

Director of Qualifications and Standards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Jones".

CIWM Chief Executive Officer



The Chartered Institution
of Wastes Management



00161204

B. Health and Safety Risk Assessments

Risk Rating Matrix (RR)		Likelihood (L)		
Severity (S)		Certain or near certain to occur (High)	Reasonably likely to occur (Medium)	Unlikely to occur (Low)
Fatality; major injury or illness causing long term disability (High)		HIGH (H)	HIGH (H)	MEDIUM (M)
Injury or illness causing short term disability (Medium)		HIGH (H)	MEDIUM (M)	LOW (L)
Other injury or illness (Low)		MEDIUM (M)	LOW (L)	LOW (L)

Figure: 16



GENERAL WELDING
Risk Assessment Number: RA008

Assessor: Coleen Andrews
Revision Assessment Due:

Approver: Garteth Jones
AUGUST 2019 (unless significant change)

Action Status: LIVE
Revision Number: 1

Created: AUGUST 2019

Identified Risk				Residual Risk			
Item No.	Hazard Identification	Hazard Potential & Consequences	People at Risk		Risk	Control Measures	Risk
1	Being burned by spark / ray whilst welding	Minor Injury	Operator Anyone in the vicinity		12 MEDIUM	Only trained operators should use this equipment, on the job training supervised. All PPE is to be worn at all times including face mask and overalls when welding.	6 LOW
2	Electric Shock	Minor Injury	Operator		12 MEDIUM	All equipment is checked prior to use any faults reported immediately, hot work permit used, advised to keep hands dry.	6 LOW
3	Fumes from Welding	Minor Injury	Operator		12 MEDIUM	Activity takes place in well ventilated areas or out in the open, COSHH assessments and file available.	6 LOW
4	Manual Handling	Minor Injury	Operator		12 MEDIUM	Training on manual handling is now part of induction process. Mechanical aids are available for use.	6 LOW
5	Explosion & Fire	Major Injury	Operator Anyone in vicinity		12 MEDIUM	Site fire plan put into effect and fire extinguishers available, trained fire crew, explosion procedure in use and investigation process is carried out monthly fire check in accordance with company policy, hot work permit used. Equipment check done before use.	6 LOW
6	Vibration from use of grinder / cutter	Minor Injury	Operator		6 LOW	Short duration of trigger use. Supplied with anti vibration gloves. SWP on use of grinder / cutter	2 VERY LOW

Figure: 17



GAS CYLINDER DISPOSAL
Risk Assessment Number: RA014

Assessor: Coleen Andrews

Approver: Gareth Jones

Action Status: Live

Created On: AUGUST 2019

Revision Assessment Due: AUGUST 2019 (unless significant change)

Revision Number: 1

Identified Risk				Residual Risk			
Item No.	Hazard Identification	Hazard Potential & Consequences	People at Risk		Risk	Control Measures	Risk
1	DISPOSAL OF GAS CYLINDERS EXPLOSION	FATALITY BACK PROBLEMS	YARD OPERATOR		20 HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No smoking or naked lights in area.Area is free of drains, underground pits etc.Gas is vented in the open air.Cylinders are rolled into position and not lifted.Cylinders are moved by fork lift truck or crane to shear.Cylinders are stood upside with tap open to release gas residues.Rubber mallet used to remove valve.	4 VERY LOW

Figure: 18



REMOVAL OF LPG TANKS FROM VEHICLES

Risk Assessment Number: RA015

Assessor: Coleen Andrews

Approver: Gareth Jones

Action Status: Live

Created: August 2019

Revision Assessment Date:

August 2019 (unless significant change)

Revision Number: 1

Identified Risk				Residual Risk			
Item No.	Hazard Identification	Hazard Potential & Consequences	People at Risk		Risk	Control Measures	Risk
1	EXPLOSIONS OF LPG	MAJOR INJURY FATALITY	YARD OPERATOR VISITOR CONTRACTOR PUBLIC		25 V HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operators are trained in the removal of LPG tanks No smoking or naked flames permitted in work area Vehicle battery to be removed before removing tank Isolation of gas supply to completed before disconnection of pipes Tanks are to be removed in an open area not within buildings Safe working procedure provided to operators 	5 VERY LOW
2	Asphyxiation from inhalation of LPG	MAJOR INJURY FATALITY	YARD OPERATOR		20 HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanks are to be removed in an open area not within buildings Operators are trained in the removal of LPG tanks Safe working procedure provided to operators 	4 VERY LOW
3	MANUAL HANDLING OF TANKS FROM VEHICLES	MINOR INJURIES, SPRAINS & STRAINS	YARD OPERATOR		8 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe working procedure provided Operators are training in manual handling If required removal of tank to be two man lift 	4 VERY LOW
4	CONTACT WITH LPG	MINOR INJURIES, DAMAGE TO HANDS/FINGERS	YARD OPERATOR		12 MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe working procedure provided PPE provided to operator 	4 VERY LOW

Figure: 19



FIRE FIGHTING

Risk Assessment Number: RA020

Assessor: Coleen Andrews
Revision Assessment Due:

Approver: Gareth Jones
AUGUST 2019 (unless significant change)

Action Status: Live
Created On: AUGUST 2019
Revision Number: 1

Identified Risk				Residual Risk			
Item No.	Hazard Identification	Hazard Potential & Consequences	People at Risk		Risk	Control Measures	Risk
1	EXPOSURE TO SMOKE & FUMES (From fires & smouldering material)	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY Lung Damage, Respiratory Irritation.	YARD OPERATORS CONTRACTORS		12 MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Employees are given particular filtered disposable masks (P3).Employees & Contactors have under taken fit face testing.The Area is a well ventilated area.FFP3 masks and goggles are all stored at the Fire Fighting Assembly Point.SWP for fire fighting is in place, involving teams, so no individual is left unaccompanied, system of work includes means of contact between adjacent Yards and Fire Controllers.	6 LOW
2	EXPOSURE TO FIRE (During Fire Fighting)	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY BURNS	YARD OPERATORS CONTRACTORS		12 MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Employees has received Fire Extinguisher / Fighting training by Fire Training co, who comment (after the training) on how good the team are.Fire Fighting equipment is in place in the form of hoses and suppression systems.Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is worn by all (High Visibility Clothing, Steel Toe Cap Boots, Hard Hats, Gloves and Masks).SWP for fire fighting is in place, involving teams, so no individual is left unaccompanied, system of work	6 LOW

						includes means of contact between adjacent Yards and Fire Controllers.	
3	COLLISIONS WITH MOBILE PLANT (During Fire Fighting & times when the smoke is heavy/thick)	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY (Impact or Crushing)	YARD OPERATORS CONTRACTORS		16 HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Mobile Plant are fitted with flashing beacons, and reversing sirens. Pre-use inspections are made, which would include the above items. Statutory Inspections are carried out of the All mobile plant. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is worn by all (High Visibility Clothing, Steel Toe Cap Boots, Hard Hats, Gloves and Masks). 	4 VERY LOW
4	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	EYE INJURY DAMAGE TO PLANT	YARD OPERATORS CONTRACTORS		16 HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppression system in place at the Dirt Bay.(Shredder) Dust suppression system in place in the Mill.(Shredder) Hoses and Fire extinguishers in place around Site. 	4 VERY LOW
5	WORKING AT HEIGHT Falls from height (During Fire Fighting), Slips and Lapses resulting in deviations from the set procedure (Emergency circumstances).	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY impact injuries from falls, fractures bruising.	YARD OPERATORS CONTRACTORS		16 HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkways and steps are in place, fitted to the relevant British Standards. Mobile Elevated Work Platform (MEWP) in place on Site for working at height. All personnel who use the MEWP are trained to an Industry Standard IPAF. All Operatives wear fall restraints when working at height. All equipment is subject to 6 monthly Statutory Inspections. Pre-use inspections of equipment are carried out prior to use. All Operators trained in the use of Harness and Fall restraint. Toolbox talk carried out instructing, that under no circumstances that Employees, Contractors take unnecessary risks (e.g. Standing on handrails). 	6 LOW

Figure: 20



HOT WORKS

Risk Assessment Number: RA021

Assessor: COLEEN ANDREWS
Revision Assessment Due:

Approver: GARETH JONES
AUGUST 2019 (unless significant change)

Action Status: Live Created On: AUGUST 2019
Revision Number: 1

Identified Risk				Residual Risk		
Item No.	Hazard Identification	Hazard Potential & Consequences	People at Risk	Risk	Control Measures	Risk
1	EQUIPMENT AND STORAGE (Fire, Explosions, Manual Handling)	SERIOUS INJURY BURNS MANUAL HANDLING INJURIES	YARD OPERATOR SHEAR CONTRACTOR VISITORS	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate cages are used for storing bottles, with adequate distance kept between them (Ferrous Yard). Cages are fully ventilated and are secured. Oxygen bottles are enclosed in a protected cage (Bank). LPG Bottle is secured to the Bank via a chain. Forklift Trucks are used to transport bottles around the site, using a cage. Pre-use inspections are made of all equipment prior to use. All users have been on a safety flame cutting course. 	4 VERY LOW
2	FLAME CUTTING (Fire, Hot and Heavy Material, Fumes & Dust, Flying Particles "Sparks")	BURNS MANUAL HANDLING INJURIES DAMAGE TO PLANT	YARD OPERATOR SHEAR CONTRACTOR VISITORS	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning Area is made free of combustible materials or damped down. Whilst Working at Height, the area underneath area is made free of combustible materials or damped/hosed down. Burning is done at a safe distance from flammable substances. Hot Work area is inspected at the end of the shift for smouldering material. A Hot Work Permit is in place for contractors. 	4 VERY LOW

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable burning lamps are used to keep the Operator at a safe distance. • Pre-use inspections are made of all equipment prior to use. • All users have been on a safety flame cutting course. • Occupational Health Checks are made annually (Lung Function Tests, etc.) • PPE is worn – Flame retardant overalls, helmet/goggles/face shield, Rigger boots (no laces), Welding Gauntlet gloves. • Respiratory Masks are available on request. • Fire Fighting Equipment is made easily accessible. • Hoses and large Powder extinguishers are positioned around the site. • Fire Fighting risk assessment carried out. • Fire Fighting SWP in place. • Fire Marshals in place. 	
3	WELDING (Fire, Hot Material, Fumes & Dust, Flying Particles “Sparks”)	BURNS MANUAL HANDLING INJURIES RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS DAMAGE TO PLANT	YARD OPERATOR SHEAR CONTRACTOR VISITORS	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welding Area is made free of combustible materials. • Whilst Working at Height, the area underneath area is made free of combustible materials. • Welding is done at a safe distance from flammable substances. • Hot Work area is inspected at the end of the shift for smouldering material. • Pre-use inspections are made of all equipment prior to use. • A Hot Work Permit is in place for contractors. • All users have been on a safety electrical welding course. • Welding Sets comply to BSEN60974-1990. • All leads are in good condition. • Occupational Health Checks are made annually (Lung Function Tests, etc.) • PPE is worn – Flame retardant overalls, helmet/face shield, Rigger boots (no laces), Welding Gauntlet gloves, suede sleeving is available on request. • Respiratory Masks are available on request. • Fire Fighting risk assessment carried out. • Fire Fighting SWP in place. • Fire Marshals in place. 	4 VERY LOW

4	HAND GRINDING (Abrasive Wheel (rotating disc at speed), Flying Particles "Sparks", Hot Material, Dust/Fume, Noise, Vibration, etc)	BURNS EYE INJURIES MANUAL HANDLING INJURIES RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS VIBRATION WHITE FINGER DAMAGE TO PLANT CAUSED BY FIRE	YARD OPERATOR SHEAR CONTRACTOR VISITORS	12 MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9" & 4" Hand Grinders are of a 110V supply. • 110V Transformer is of a fixed supply. • Grinders Cables are in good condition (PAT Tested). • Grinders are CE marked. • Grinders Handles and Guards are in good condition. • Correct Spanner is used to change Grinders Disc. • The Area, in which the Disc Cutter is used, is made free of combustible materials. • Whilst Working at Height, the area underneath area is made free of combustible materials. • Disc Cutting is done at a safe distance from flammable substances. • Occupational Health Checks are made annually (Lung Function Tests, etc.) • Minimum exposure to vibration due to the time spent grinding. • All Operatives have completed Abrasive Wheel Training. • PPE Worn, - Wrap around goggles, Gauntlet gloves, etc. Respiratory Masks are available on request. 	5 VERY LOW

Figure: 21



SAFE USE of CONTRACTORS
Risk Assessment Number: RA022

Assessor: COLEEN ANDREWS
Revision Assessment Due:

Approver: GARETH JONES
AUGUST 2019 (unless significant change)

Action Status: Live
Revision Number: 1

Created On: AUGUST 2019

Identified Risk				Residual Risk		
Item No.	Hazard Identification	Hazard Potential & Consequences	People at Risk	Risk	Control Measures	Risk
	Do to the number of contractors used, and various activities performed, from civils, fabrication, construction, maintenance, repair, cleaning etc hazards will be far ranging, however key hazards typical of contractors are recorded below.	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES VISITORS	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company wide policy on the Safe use of contractors. Risk Assessments and Method Statements are required for Hazardous activities. Contractors are supervised on Hazardous activities. Selection of contractors is via approved contractors list held on the Health and safety Master File. Authorisation to Work is in place. Site Rules are applied through a site induction, where a copy of the rules and Health and Safety Policy is Provided. 	4 VERY LOW
1	FALLS FROM HEIGHT	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES VISITORS	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above. Monitor through Supervision 	4 VERY LOW
2	MOVING MACHINERY Mechanical hazards such as entrapment, shearing, drawing in, entanglement, crushing, impact, etc. Failure of lifting equipment.	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above Monitor through Supervision Relevant SWP to be issued to contractors. 	4 VERY LOW

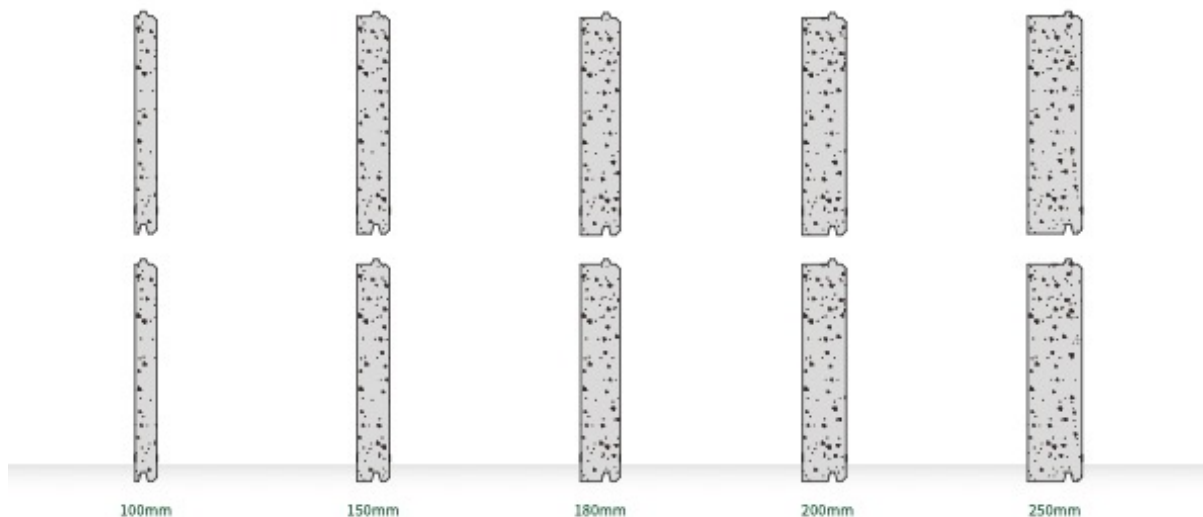
3	TRANSPORT working in vicinity of moving vehicles, resulting in impact, crush etc.	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES VISITORS	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above Monitor through Supervision Transport Risk Assessment in Place Traffic Plan to be issued and signed off. 	4 VERY LOW
4	FIRE uncontrolled works resulting in fire, or explosion	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES VISITORS	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above Monitor through Supervision Transport Risk Assessment in Place Traffic Plan to be issued and signed off. 	4 VERY LOW
5	ELECTRICITY High voltage, contact resulting in electric shock, flash, burn explosion	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above Monitor through Supervision 	4 VERY LOW
6	HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS, sudden release of fluid under pressure, or whip action of hose	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above Monitor through Supervision 	4 VERY LOW
7	SUBCONTRACTORS Unauthorised usage of sub-contractors poorly trained to sites requirements	SERIOUS INJURY FATALITY	CONTRACTORS EMPLOYEES	6 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above Monitor through Supervision 	4 VERY LOW

Appendix C

PRESTRESSED PANELS



Used to create a continuous,
uniform concrete retaining wall.



Summary

We are able to make prestressed concrete panels in made-to-measure lengths from 1m up to 6.5m long, and in a range of thicknesses from 100mm – 250mm depending on the loadings required.

Designed in accordance with BS 8110, the concrete panels have an interlocking tongue and groove design on the horizontal edges. This allows for fast installation and provides a secure joint. When fitted to steel columns the concrete panels offer a durable and functional walling system and when using sealant the end result is a clean, tidy and weatherproof finish.

Prestressed concrete panels can be used in conjunction with our other dividing wall products, such as the Alfabloc®, L-Bloc® and Taperbloc™, to create excellent grain and bulk storage areas.

- Made-to-measure
- Interlocking tongue and groove
- Cast in fixing points
- Can be used with existing steel frames
- No foundation required
- Easy to install



EN 15258:2008 – Precast concrete products.
Retaining wall elements.

The Grove | Creting St Peter | Ipswich | Suffolk | IP6 8QG
01449 723150 | enquiries@poundfield.com | www.poundfield.com

Appendix D

Exova Warringtonfire
Holmesfield Road
Warrington
WA1 2DS
United Kingdom

T : +44 (0) 1925 655 116
F : +44 (0) 1925 655 419
E : warrington@exova.com
W: www.exova.com

Testing. Advising. Assuring.



Title:

The fire resistance performance of a specimen of a non-loadbearing, wall assembly tested in accordance with BS 476: Part 22: 1987, Clause 5

WF Report No:

397322



Prepared for:

Poundfield Products Limited

The grove, Creeting ST.
Peter,
Ipswich,
Suffolk.
IP6 8QG.

Date:

23rd August 2018



Registered Office: Exova (UK) Ltd, Lochend Industrial Estate, Newbridge, Midlothian EH28 8PL United Kingdom. Reg No.SC 70429

Summary

Objective	To determine the fire resistance performance of a non-loadbearing wall assembly when tested in accordance with Clause 5 of BS 476: Part 22: 1987.
Sponsor	Poundfield Products Limited , The grove, Creeting ST. Peter, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP6 8QG.
Summary of Tested Specimen	<p>The test assembly had overall nominal dimensions of 3035 mm high by 3000 mm wide by 100 mm thickness and comprised three horizontally joined concrete panels. The edges of the panels were profiled such that they interlocked.</p> <p>The specimen was fixed to the furnace restraint frame along the top and bottom and one vertical edge.</p>


Test Results:

Integrity	132 minutes
Insulation	132 minutes
	The test was discontinued after a period of 132 minutes.
Date of Test	13 th May 2018.

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Signatories


Responsible Officer N. Howard* Technical Officer


Approved W. Drazkiewicz* Senior Technical Officer

* For and on behalf of **Exova Warringtonfire**.

Report Issued
Date: 23 rd August 2018

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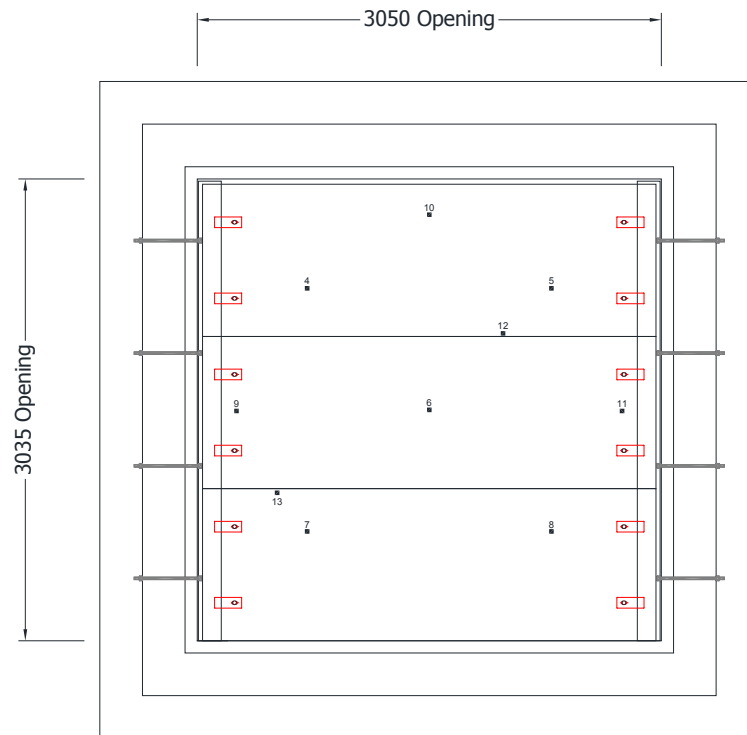


Test Procedure

Introduction	<p>The specimen was of a non-loadbearing wall construction and the test was conducted in accordance with Clause 5 of BS 476: Part 22: 1987 'Methods for determination of the fire resistance of non-loadbearing elements of construction'. This test report should be read in conjunction with that Standard and with BS 476: Part 20: 1987, 'Methods for determination of the fire resistance of elements of construction (general principles)'.</p> <p>The specimen was judged on its ability to comply with the performance criteria for integrity and insulation, as required by BS 476: Part 22: 1987, Clause 5.</p>
Fire Test Study Group/EGOLF	<p>Certain aspects of some fire test specifications are open to different interpretations. The Fire Test Study Group and EGOLF have identified a number of such areas and have agreed Resolutions which define common agreement of interpretations between fire test laboratories which are members of the Groups. Where such Resolutions are applicable to this test they have been followed.</p>
Instruction To Test	<p>The test was conducted on the 13th May 2018 at the request of Poundfield Products Limited, the test sponsor.</p>
Test Specimen Construction	<p>A comprehensive description of the test construction is given in the Schedule of Components. The description is based on a detailed survey of the specimen and information supplied by the sponsor of the test.</p>
Installation	<p>The assembly was installed into a refractory concrete lined, steel restraint frame. Representatives of the test sponsor conducted the installation between the 10th and 12th May 2018.</p>
Sampling	<p>Exova Warringtonfire was not involved in any selection or sampling procedures of the tested specimen.</p>
Conditioning	<p>The specimen's storage, construction, and test preparation took place in the test laboratory over a total, combined time of 4 days. Throughout this period of time both the temperature and the humidity of the laboratory were measured and recorded as being within a range of from 16°C to 23°C and 47% to 69% respectively.</p>

Test Specimen

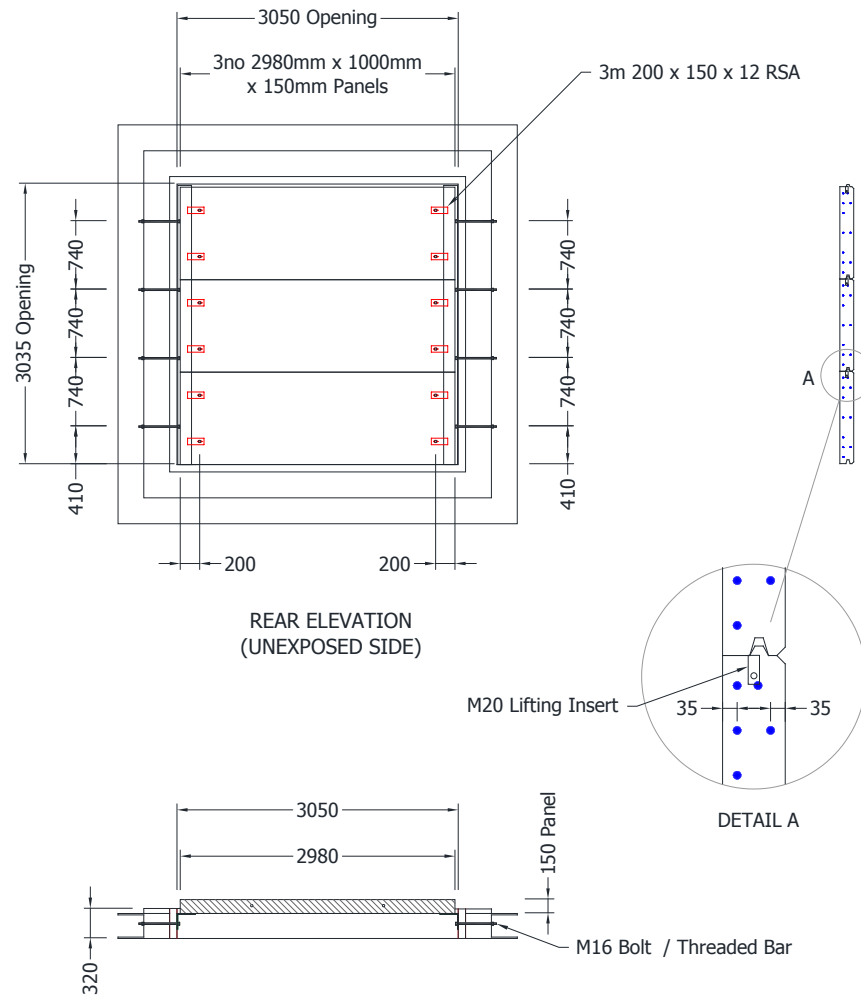
Figure 1- General Elevation of the Unexposed Face of the Test Construction



GENERAL ELEVATION SHOWING
THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS
AT UNEXPOSED FACE

Do not scale. All dimensions are in mm

Figure 2 – General Elevation and Sections Showing Specimen Detail



Do not scale. All dimensions are in mm

Instrumentation

General	The instrumentation was provided in accordance with the requirements of the Standard.
Furnace	The furnace was controlled so that its mean temperature complied with the requirements of BS 476: Part 20: 1987, Clause 3.1. Using nine mineral insulated thermocouples distributed over a plane 100 mm from the surface of the test construction.
Thermocouple Allocation	Thermocouples were provided to monitor the unexposed surface of the specimen and the output of all instrumentation was recorded at no less than one minute intervals as follows:
Thermocouples 4 to 8	At five positions, one approximately at the centre and one at approximately the centre of each quarter section of the assembly.
Thermocouple 9	At one position at approximately mid-width, near to the head of the assembly.
Thermocouples 10 and 11	<p>At two positions adjacent to the horizontal joints, at approximately three-quarters the height of the specimen.</p> <p>The locations and reference numbers of the various unexposed surface thermocouples are shown in Figure 1.</p>
Roving Thermocouple	A roving thermocouple was available to measure temperatures on the unexposed surface of the specimen at any position, which might appear to be hotter than the temperatures indicated by the fixed thermocouples.
Integrity criteria	Cotton pads and gap gauges were available to evaluate the impermeability of the specimen to hot gases.
Furnace Pressure	After the first five minutes of testing and for the remainder of the test, the furnace atmospheric pressure was controlled so that it complied with the requirements of BS 476: Part 20: 1987, Clause 3.2.2. The calculated pressure differential relative to the laboratory atmosphere at the top of the specimen was 17 (± 2) Pa.

Test Observations

Time		All observations are from the unexposed face unless noted otherwise.
mins	secs	The ambient air temperature in the vicinity of the test construction was 14C at the start of the test with a maximum variation of +3°C during the test.
00	00	The test commences.
07	00	Loud popping sounds are heard as the exposed face of the concrete slabs begin to spall.
15	30	Steam release from the left side of the upper horizontal joint. The exposed surface of the slabs continue to spall.
17	00	The Steam/Smoke release travels along the upper horizontal joint. Moisture descends from its left side.
21	00	Steam release is evident from the lower horizontal joint with a build up of moisture descending.
30	00	The specimen continues to spall but continues to satisfy the integrity and insulation criteria of the test.
40	00	The spalling on the exposed face of the concrete has stopped.
45	00	The specimen distorts at its mid-axis towards the heating conditions.
60	00	The specimen continues to satisfy the integrity and insulation criteria.
90	00	The specimen continues to satisfy the integrity and insulation criteria.
92	00	A large horizontal fissure is evident at the right side of the lower panel. A smaller crack appears at each side of each panel.
120	00	The specimen continues to satisfy the integrity and insulation criteria.
132	00	Test discontinued.

Test Photographs

The exposed face of the test specimen prior to testing



The unexposed face of the test specimen prior to testing



**The unexposed
face of the test
specimen after 20
minutes of
testing**



**The unexposed
face of the test
specimen after 30
minutes of
testing**



**The unexposed
face of the test
specimen after 60
minutes of
testing**



**The unexposed
face of the test
specimen after 90
minutes of
testing**



**The unexposed
face of the test
specimen after
130 minutes of
testing**



**The exposed face
of the test
specimen
immediately after
the test**



Temperature and Deflection Data

Mean furnace temperature, together with the temperature/time relationship
Specified in the Standard

Time Mins	Specified Furnace Temperature Deg. C	Actual Furnace Temperature Deg. C
0	20	82
5	576	563
10	678	674
15	739	741
20	781	774
25	815	823
30	842	838
35	865	864
40	885	879
45	902	916
50	918	925
55	932	941
60	945	953
65	957	956
70	968	975
75	979	986
80	988	989
85	998	991
90	1006	1009
95	1014	1020
100	1022	1025
105	1029	1026
110	1036	1032
115	1043	1038
120	1049	1049
125	1055	1055
130	1061	1061
132	1063	1066

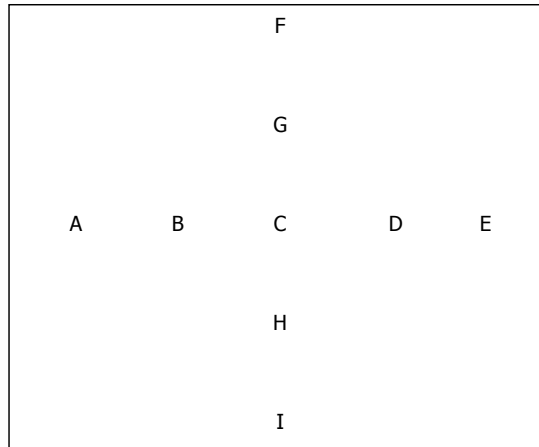
Individual and mean temperatures recorded on the unexposed surface

Time Mins	T/C Number 4 Deg. C	T/C Number 5 Deg. C	T/C Number 6 Deg. C	T/C Number 7 Deg. C	T/C Number 8 Deg. C	Mean Temp Deg. C
0	16	16	16	16	15	16
5	16	16	16	16	15	16
10	16	16	16	16	15	16
15	16	16	16	16	16	16
20	17	17	17	17	16	17
25	19	20	18	18	18	19
30	23	24	21	20	21	22
35	30	29	26	24	26	27
40	38	35	33	29	35	34
45	46	42	42	36	49	43
50	54	49	51	44	61	52
55	61	53	58	52	71	59
60	68	56	65	61	79	66
65	74	59	73	71	86	73
70	80	61	79	77	92	78
75	85	64	85	80	97	82
80	89	71	90	87	98	87
85	93	80	95	95	102	93
90	96	88	99	100	111	99
95	98	93	102	104	120	103
100	100	97	106	109	128	108
105	103	100	110	114	134	112
110	107	104	114	119	141	117
115	111	107	119	124	147	122
120	114	111	123	129	154	126
125	118	115	128	134	161	131
130	122	119	132	138	168	136
132	123	121	134	140	172	138

Individual temperatures recorded on the unexposed surface

Time Mins	T/C Number 9 Deg. C	T/C Number 10 Deg. C	T/C Number 11 Deg. C	T/C Number 12 Deg. C	T/C Number 13 Deg. C
0	16	13	16	17	16
5	16	14	16	17	16
10	16	13	16	17	16
15	16	14	16	17	16
20	16	13	17	21	17
25	18	*	18	35	20
30	22	15	20	48	30
35	28	15	24	58	35
40	37	15	31	66	41
45	46	15	38	68	49
50	54	15	46	78	52
55	60	15	53	77	54
60	66	15	59	79	55
65	71	15	64	83	57
70	75	15	68	85	60
75	79	15	71	88	65
80	82	15	75	90	73
85	85	15	79	95	79
90	87	15	84	98	86
95	90	16	86	103	92
100	92	15	89	107	98
105	94	16	92	111	103
110	96	16	95	116	107
115	98	16	98	121	112
120	99	16	100	124	117
125	100	16	102	128	122
130	103	16	104	132	126
132	104	16	106	134	128

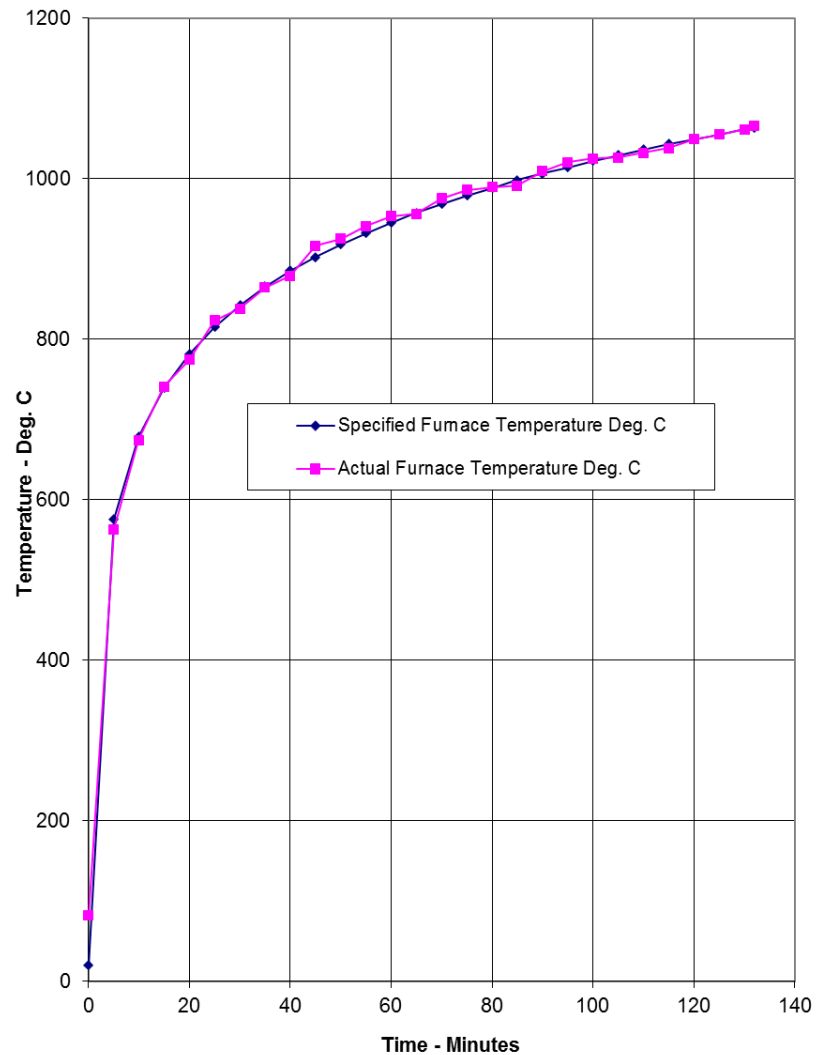
Deflection Of The Specimen During The Test



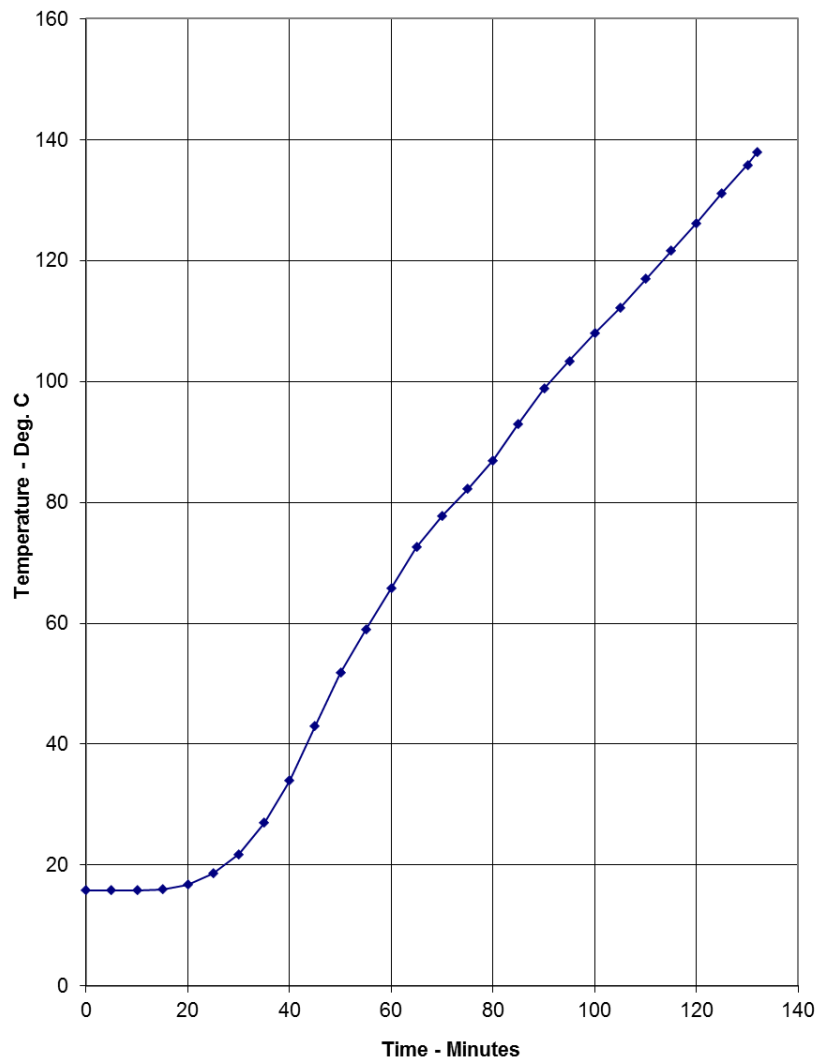
Deflections - mm									
TIME mins	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	7	16	17	16	5	16	17	11	9
20	11	24	26	25	8	26	29	24	15
30	21	40	44	41	20	35	39	31	20
40	28	50	57	53	24	38	48	37	25
50	34	59	67	59	29	41	57	49	31
60	34	65	69	62	34	42	63	53	31
70	90	72	82	71	35	50	70	56	34
80	42	75	85	74	39	53	75	*	35
90	43	75	87	78	39	53	80		38
100	41	80	91	82	42	53	88		39
110	39	79	114	82	40	58	88		36
120	48	89	113	89	42	56	89		37
130	62	90	105	92	43	60	94		40

All deflections are in mm
Positive readings indicate movement towards the furnace
*Reading malfunction

Graph showing mean furnace temperature, together with the temperature/time relationship specified in the Standard



Graph showing mean temperatures recorded on the unexposed surface



Performance Criteria and Test Results

Integrity	It is required that there is no collapse of the specimen, no sustained flaming on the unexposed surface and no loss of impermeability. These requirements were satisfied for 132 minutes the test duration.
Insulation	It is required that the mean temperature rise of the unexposed surface shall not be greater than 140°C and that the maximum temperature rise shall not be greater than 180°C. Insulation failure also occurs simultaneously with integrity failure. These requirements were satisfied for a period of 132 minutes.

Ongoing Implications

Limitations	<p>The results relate only to the behaviour of the specimen of the element of construction under the particular conditions of test. They are not intended to be the sole criteria for assessing the potential fire performance of the element in use, nor do they reflect the actual behaviour in fires.</p> <p>The test results relate only to the specimen tested. Appendix A of BS 476: Part 20: 1987 provides guidance information on the application of fire resistance tests and the interpretation of test data. Application of the results to assemblies of different dimensions or incorporating different components should be the subject of a design appraisal.</p>
Review	<p>The specification and interpretation of fire test methods are the subject of ongoing development and refinement. Changes in associated legislation may also occur. For these reasons it is recommended that the relevance of test reports over five years old should be considered by the user. The laboratory that issued the report will be able to offer, on behalf of the legal owner, a review of the procedures adopted for a particular test to ensure that they are consistent with current practices, and if required may endorse the test report.</p>

Conclusions

Evaluation against objective A specimen of a non-loadbearing, wall assembly has been subjected to a fire resistance test in accordance with BS 476: Part 22: 1987, Clause 5.

 The specimen satisfied the performance requirements specified in the Standard for the periods stated below:

Test Results:

Integrity 132 minutes*

Insulation 132 minutes*

*The test duration. The test was discontinued after a period of 132 minutes.



APPENDIX E WASTE FEEDSTOCK INVENTORY AND SOURCE MATERIALS

Vehicle storage, depollution & dismantling

Permit DB3097TJ

Waste Code	Description of Permitted Waste Type	Does the Operator receive the waste type	Fire Risk
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST		
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13,14, 16 06 and 16 08)		
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres	Yes	Medium
16 01 04*	end-of-life vehicles	Yes	Medium
16 01 06	end-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components	Yes	Medium
16 01 07*	oil filters	Yes	Medium
16 01 11*	brake pads containing asbestos	Yes	Low
16 01 12	brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11	Yes	Low
16 06	batteries and accumulators		
16 06 01*	lead batteries	Yes	Low
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators	Yes	Medium

Metal recycling

Permit DB3097TJ

Waste Code	Description of Permitted Waste Type	Does the Operator receive the waste type	Fire Risk
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING		
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing		
02 01 10	waste metal	Yes	Low
12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS		
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics		
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings	Yes	Low
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings	Yes	Low
15	WASTE PACKAGING, ABSORBENTS, FILTER MATERIALS, WIPING CLOTHS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		
15 01	Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)		
15 01 04	metallic packaging	Yes	Low
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST		
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)		
16 01 06	end-of-life vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components	Yes	Medium
16 01 17	ferrous metal	Yes	Low
16 01 18	non-ferrous metal	Yes	Low
16 01 22	discarded components not otherwise specified	Yes	Low
16 06	batteries and accumulators		
16 06 01*	lead batteries	Yes	Low
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)		
17 04	metals (including their alloys)		
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass	Yes	Low
17 04 02	aluminium	Yes	Low
17 04 03	lead	Yes	Low
17 04 04	zinc	Yes	Low
17 04 05	iron and steel	Yes	Low
17 04 06	tin	Yes	Low
17 04 07	mixed metals	Yes	Low
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	Yes	Medium
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE		
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste		
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash	Yes	Low
19 10	wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes		
19 10 01	iron and steel waste	Yes	Low
19 10 02	non-ferrous waste	Yes	Low
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified		
19 12 02	ferrous metal	Yes	Low
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal	Yes	Low

20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS		
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)		
20 01 33*	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries (consisting of lead batteries only)	Yes	Low
20 01 40	metals	Yes	Low

Waste electrical and electronic equipment

Permit LB3093HH

Waste Code	Description of Permitted Waste Type	Does the Operator receive the waste type	Fire Risk
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY		
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry		
09 01 11*	single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03	No	N / A
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11	No	N / A
15	WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)		
15 01 06	mixed packaging	No	N / A
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST		
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment		
16 02 09*	transformers and capacitors containing PCBs	No	N / A
16 02 10*	discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09	No	N / A
16 02 12*	discarded equipment containing free asbestos	No	N / A
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12	No	N / A
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13	No	N / A
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from removed from discarded equipment	No	N / A
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15	No	N / A
16 06	batteries and accumulators		
16 06 01*	lead batteries	Yes	Low
16 06 02*	Ni-Cad batteries	No	N / A
16 06 03*	mercury-containing batteries	No	N / A
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)	No	N / A
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators	No	N / A
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS		
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)		
20 01 21*	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste		
20 01 33*	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries.	Yes	Low
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33	Yes	Low
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 33 containing hazardous components	Yes	Low
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 33 and 20 01 35	Yes	Low

Household, commercial and industrial waste

Permit LB3093HH

Waste Code	Description of Permitted Waste Type	Does the Operator receive the waste type	Fire Risk
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS		
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation		
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation	No	Low
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	No	Low
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals		
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05	No	Low
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07	No	Low
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals		
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	No	Low
01 04 09	waste sand and clays	No	Low
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	No	Low
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11	No	Low
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	No	Low
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING		
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing		
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste	No	N / A
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)	No	N / A
02 01 07	wastes from forestry	No	N / A
02 01 10	waste metal	No	N / A
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin		
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	No	N / A
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation		
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	No	N / A
02 04	wastes from sugar processing		
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet	No	N / A
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate	No	N / A
02 05	wastes from the dairy products industry		
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	No	N / A
02 06	wastes from the baking and confectionery industry		
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	No	N / A
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents	No	N / A
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)		
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials	No	N / A
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation	No	N / A
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	No	N / A
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD		
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture		
03 01 01	waste bark and cork	No	N / A
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04	No	N / A

03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing		
03 03 01	waste bark and wood	No	N / A
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard	No	N / A
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling	No	N / A
03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation	No	N / A
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES		
04 01	wastes from the leather and fur industry		
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium	No	N / A
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing	No	N / A
04 02	wastes from the textile industry		
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres	No	N / A
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres	No	N / A
06	WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES		
06 09	wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes		
06 09 02	phosphorous slag	No	N / A
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03	No	N / A
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers		
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production	No	N / A
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES		
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres		
07 02 13	waste plastic	No	N / A
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY		
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry		
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds	No	N / A
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds	No	N / A
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries	No	N / A
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11	No	N / A
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES		
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)		
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)	No	N / A
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form	No	N / A
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form	No	N / A
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14	No	N / A
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18	No	N / A
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds	No	N / A
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry		
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag	No	N / A
10 02 02	unprocessed slag	No	N / A
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07	No	N / A
10 02 10	mill scales	No	N / A
10 02 14	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13	No	N / A
10 02 15	other filter cakes	No	N / A
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy		
10 03 02	anode scraps	No	N / A
10 03 05	waste alumina	No	N / A
10 03 16	skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15	No	N / A
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17	No	N / A
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23	No	N / A
10 03 26	filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25	No	N / A
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27	No	N / A
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29	No	N / A

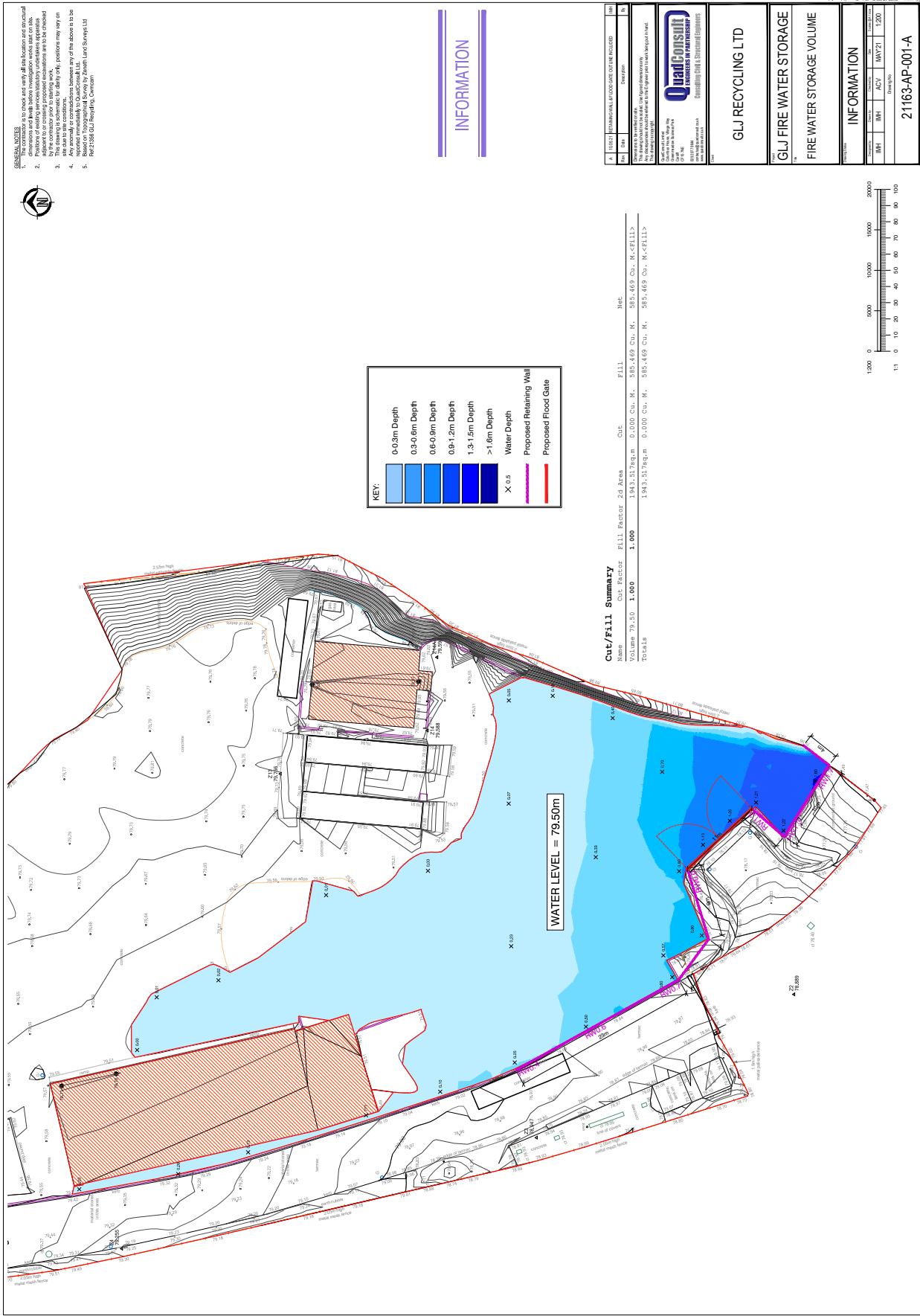
10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy		
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09	No	N / A
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy		
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production	No	N / A
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08	No	N / A
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10	No	N / A
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy		
10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production	No	N / A
10 06 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production	No	N / A
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09	No	N / A
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy		
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production	No	N / A
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production	No	N / A
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment	No	N / A
10 07 05	filter cakes from gas treatment	No	N / A
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07	No	N / A
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy		
10 08 09	other slags	No	N / A
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10	No	N / A
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12	No	N / A
10 08 14	anode scrap	No	N / A
10 08 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17	No	N / A
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19	No	N / A
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces		
10 09 03	furnace slag	No	N / A
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 1009 05	No	N / A
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 0907	No	N / A
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13	No	N / A
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15	No	N / A
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces		
10 10 03	furnace slag	No	N / A
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 1010 05	No	N / A
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 1007	No	N / A
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13	No	N / A
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15	No	N / A
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products		
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials	No	N / A
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09	No	N / A
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11	No	N / A
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15	No	N / A
10 11 18	filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17	No	N / A
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products		
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing	No	N / A
10 12 05	filter cakes from gas treatment	No	N / A
10 12 06	discarded moulds	No	N / A
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	No	N / A
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10.12 09	No	N / A
10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10.12.11	No	N / A
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them		
10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing	No	N / A

10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime	No	N / A
10 13 07	filter cakes from gas treatment	No	N / A
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09	No	N / A
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10	No	N / A
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12	No	N / A
10 13 14	waste concrete	No	N / A
11	WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO METALLURGY		
11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)		
11 01 10	filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09	No	N / A
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13	No	N / A
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes		
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes	No	N / A
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05	No	N / A
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes		
11 05 01	hard zinc	No	N / A
11 05 02	zinc ash	No	N / A
12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS		
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics		
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings	Yes	Low
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings	Yes	Low
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings	No	N / A
12 01 13	welding wastes	No	N / A
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16	No	N / A
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20	No	N / A
15	WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)		
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging	No	N / A
15 01 02	plastic packaging	No	N / A
15 01 03	wooden packaging	No	N / A
15 01 04	metallic packaging	No	N / A
15 01 05	composite packaging	No	N / A
15 01 06	mixed packaging	No	N / A
15 01 07	glass packaging	No	N / A
15 01 09	textile packaging	No	N / A
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing		
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	No	N / A
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST		
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)		
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres	No	N / A
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment		
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13	No	N / A
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15	No	N / A
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products		
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03	No	N / A
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05	No	N / A
16 06	batteries and accumulators		
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)	No	N / A
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators	No	N / A

16 11	waste linings and refractories		
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01	No	N / A
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03	No	N / A
16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05	No	N / A
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)		
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics		
17 01 01	concrete	No	N / A
17 01 02	bricks	No	N / A
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics	No	N / A
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	No	N / A
17 02	wood, glass and plastic		
17 02 01	wood	No	N / A
17 02 02	glass	No	N / A
17 02 03	plastic	No	N / A
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products		
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	No	N / A
17 04	metals (including their alloys)		
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass	Yes	Low
17 04 02	aluminium	Yes	Low
17 04 03	lead	Yes	Low
17 04 04	zinc	Yes	Low
17 04 05	iron and steel	Yes	Low
17 04 06	tin	Yes	Low
17 04 07	mixed metals	Yes	Low
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	Yes	Medium
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil		
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	No	N / A
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	No	N / A
17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials		
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03	No	N / A
17 08	gypsum-based construction material		
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	No	N / A
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes		
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	No	N / A
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE		
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste		
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash	Yes	Low
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11	No	N / A
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17	No	N / A
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds	No	N / A
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)		
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes	No	N / A
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09	No	N / A
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification		
19 04 01	vitrified waste	No	N / A
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes		
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes	No	N / A
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste	No	N / A
19 05 03	off-specification compost	No	N / A
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified		

19 12 01	paper and cardboard	No	N / A
19 12 02	ferrous metal	Yes	Low
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal	Yes	Low
19 12 04	plastic and rubber	No	N / A
19 12 05	glass	No	N / A
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06	No	N / A
19 12 08	textiles	No	N / A
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)	No	N / A
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)	No	N / A
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation	No	N / A
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01	No	N / A
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS		
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)		
20 01 01	paper and cardboard	Yes	Medium
20 01 02	glass	Yes	Low
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	Yes	Low
20 01 10	clothes	Yes	Medium
20 01 11	textiles	Yes	Medium
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33	Yes	Low
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35	Yes	Low
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37	Yes	Medium
20 01 39	plastics	Yes	Medium
20 01 40	metals	Yes	Low
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping	No	N / A
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)		
20 02 01	biodegradable waste	No	N / A
20 02 02	soil and stones	No	N / A
20 03	other municipal wastes		
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste	Yes	Medium
20 03 02	waste from markets	No	N / A
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues	No	N / A
20 03 07	bulky waste	No	N / A

Appendix F



Appendix G

RECYCLING	Permanent																									
	STRESSY INDUCTION	COUNTER BALANCE FORKLIFT	360 MATERIALS RE-HANDLER	LOADING SHOVEL	BANKSMAN	MANUAL HANDLING	SHIL SAW	COMPRESSURE CUTTING EQUIPMENT	STEELBARS	ABRASIVE WHEELS CUTTING &	AIRCON HANDLING	ARBAG HANDLING	APPOINTED PERSON	DEPOLLUTION EQUIPMENT	FIRST AID WORK	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	FIRE MARSHALL	TOWER SCAFFOLDING	TELESCOPIC MATERIAL HANDLER	DRIVER EFFECT REPORTING	BAND CONTRA	FABCON CONTAINER TILTER	COPES SHEAR	GRANULATOR	DANIELLI SHREDDER	
	Gareth Jones				12/07/2023																					DANIEL SHEDDER
	Mandy Kendall																									
	Colin Manning	11/07/2023		31/10/2021	31/10/2021										19/02/2022		20/02/2022									
	Barbara Watson																									
	Luke Davies																									
	Jessica Powell																									
	Malcolm Kendall		12/07/2023																							
	Kieran Phillips	31/10/2021			12/07/2023														11/07/2023							
	Josh Gibson	29/11/2021																	16/09/2022							
	Kristian Morris	13/09/2022	12/07/2023																11/07/2023							
	Marcus Saunders	31/10/2021																	11/07/2023							
	Kian Oates				12/07/2023														11/07/2023							
	Kyle Paine	14/04/2021	30/10/2021	31/10/2021	12/07/2023	04/04/2023									19/02/2022		20/02/2022		11/07/2023							
	Andrew Webb	11/07/2023	05/08/2019		12/07/2023	07/02/2021																				
	Paul Edwards		12/07/2023																							
	Mark Nichols																									
	Raymond McDonnell																									
	Craig Wilhies																									
	Richard Powell																									
	Paul Driver		12/07/2023																							
	Morgan Holtham		12/07/2023																	15/07/2023						
	Russel Harding																									
	Michael Barnes																									
	Ian Hodges																									
	Justin Kendall	03/11/2021	21/06/2015			07/02/2021					13/05/2014	08/05/2014														
	Ryan Roden	11/07/2023																								
	Wayne Kisman	11/07/2023																		15/07/2023						
	Martin Smith	29/11/2021	12/09/2022																	16/09/2022						
	Mick O'Connell																		04/11/2020	16/09/2022						

00/00/0000	Trained upto date	Drivers	Marcus Saunders No File
		Pickers	Andrew Webb 5 Years, recommended 3 to 5
		Machine operators	Mark Nichols No File
		Production NF	Raymond McDonnell No File
00/00/0000	Training out of date	Production ELV	Russell Harding No File

[illegible]

Appendix I

TRAINING AND COMPETENCY RECORD



Name:	Jessica Powell	Department:	Weighbridge	Job Role:	Weighbridge Operative
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Minimum Training, Competency and Experience Requirements for the Job Role:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform basic maths functions to issue payments • Operate FRED system incorporating scales and credit card/debit card terminals • Maintain records • Handle payments and queries in a quick, efficient manner • Obtain daily up to date material prices from manager. • Maintain reporting system during a shift and produce transaction reports • Check incoming materials and safely direct drivers to correct unloading area of yard • Maintain Safe working and Quality procedures • Communicate with yard manager regarding traffic • Keep the weighbridge area clean and orderly
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Training and Competency Record:					
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Date of receipt of training	Details of training / course / competency or experience achieved	Signature of employee to confirm receipt and understanding of training provided	Manager / supervisor to confirm that the training was effective or competency confirmed through assessment	Training renewal / refresher date (if applicable)
20/09/2018	Jess had experience of weighbridge and recycling industry from being a previous customer, computer literate, had people handling experience as had own business. Also, as gas fitter trained has good H&S awareness.		Mandy Kendall	n/a
Oct /2018	Training carried out by Operations Director on FRED system		Colin Manning - Operations Director(witnessed on the Job activities to	n/a

Appendix J



EMPLOYEE'S INDUCTION

Full Name:

Home Address:

Emergency Contact No:

No Access/Restricted

Date:

JOB TITLE:

Health and Safety Policy	
Environment Policy	
Quality Policy	

SITE PLAN	
SITE RULES	
FIRST AID	
ACCIDENT REPORTING	
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	
HAZARDOUS AREAS	
NO ACCESS/RESTRICTED AREAS	
ALCOHOL/DRUG POLICY	
WELFARE ARRANGEMENTS	

SMOKING ARRANGEMENTS	
PPE REQUIRED	
ANY PERSONAL HEALTH DECLARATION & MEDICATION	
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD PREVENT YOU FROM FULFILLING YOUR ROLE	
DO YOU HOLD A VALID UK DRIVING LICENCE	
INDIVIDUAL SAFE WORKING PROCEDURES SUPPLIED	
HEALTH AND SAFETY HANDBOOK SUPPLIED	

I confirm I am fit to work on the job I have been employed to do and I understand that if I do not Co-operate with the Site Rules/Health & Safety Procedure, I may be removed from site.

I have been given the opportunity to ask questions and fully understand all aspects of the employee induction.

Inductee

GLJ Ltd.....

Position.....

Dated

GLJR-IMS-011 – V1 Nov 19

Appendix K



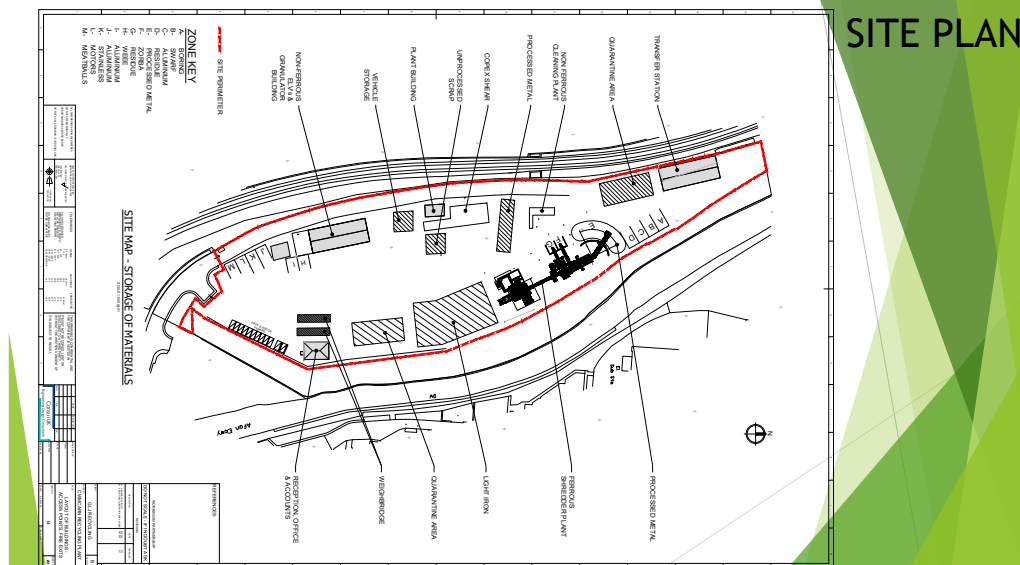
Employee Induction

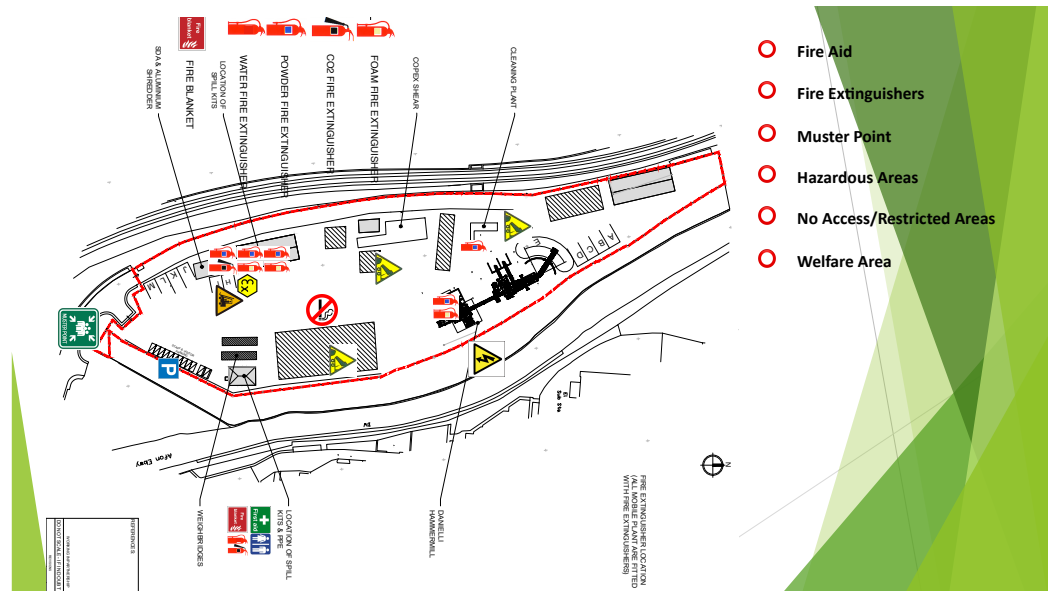


GLJR-IMS-040 - V1 Jul 20

Welcome to GLJ Recycling, Cwmcarn

- Site plans – key information on location of hazards, facilities etc.
- PPE requirements
- Site hazards – F.O.R.C.E
- Fire and Site Evacuation
- Incident Reporting
- Alcohol and Drugs
- Site rules





Personal Protective Equipment

To be worn on site at ALL times

- ▶ Safety Boots
- ▶ High Visibility Clothing
- ▶ Hard Hats
- ▶ Eye Protection
- ▶ Ear Protection (where identified)
- ▶ Respiratory Protection (where identified)

Site hazards : F.O.R.C.E.

At GLJ we recognise the importance of insuring that high standards of Health and Safety are implemented and maintained. In doing so, we use the acronym F.O.R.C.E to assist us.

Force – Falling Objects

Overturning – Keep clear of vehicles on site, do not approach under any circumstances

Reversing – Be aware of vehicles and plant machinery, ensure that they see you before you move around site

Collisions – Ensure that you are always a safe distance away from mobile plant when on site

Exit/Entry – As a pedestrian be aware of potential hazards at exits and entrances on site

Fire & Site Evacuation

- ▶ Anyone discovering the fire should raise the alarm immediately, regardless as to how small the outbreak is.
- ▶ If you hear a fire alarm, switch off any tools/machinery or equipment and evacuate in an orderly manner and assemble outside Main Gates at the Muster point for roll call. Do not leave or return to site until you have been told to do so by the emergency controller.
- ▶ Various types of fire fighting equipment is in place around the Site. All have clear instructions for use and all are clearly displayed.
- ▶ If you discover a fire, raise the alarm and tackle it if it is safe to do so. If not evacuate as above.
- ▶ In the event of an evacuation your Permit to Work is immediately cancelled, you will need to obtain a new permit before returning to work.

Incident Reporting

Injuries

All injuries must be reported to a trained First-Aider who will assess the injury and either treat the wound or send the patient to hospital, First Aiders all wear Green Hard Hats.

Near Misses & Hazards

All Near Misses & Hazards should be reported to your GLJ Site Contact and a report sheet completed.

Safety Conversations

Whilst on site you will be monitored to ensure that you are working safely and adhering to site rules. All instances of unsafe acts will be logged on our Contractor Management System and strikes given to the contractor's company. Persistent offences may lead to a Group wide ban.

Whilst you are on site

- ▶ Remain within designated pedestrian walkways
- ▶ Obey site rules at ALL times
- ▶ Inform GLJ staff if you have people with you who have not been inducted
- ▶ Obtain a permit from the relevant manager and adhere to it. Please keep it with you at ALL times
- ▶ Remain within your designated work area, do not wander around
- ▶ Maintain a safe working distance from all mobile plant and machinery
- ▶ Please provide the permit issuer with your method statement and risk assessment BEFORE you sign for your permit

Alcohol & Drugs

- ▶ All alcohol and drugs impair individual reaction speeds and it is not wise to be in the workplace after consuming any alcohol or drugs.
- ▶ Under no circumstances will any employees:-
 - ▶ Report or endeavour to report for work on any of the premises having consumed alcohol or under the influence of drugs.
 - ▶ Be in the possession of any drugs whilst on the premises.
- ▶ Drugs properly prescribed by a General Practitioner for medical treatment are permitted, provided such use does not adversely affect the person's ability to carry out the work for which he/she is employed, in a healthy and safe manner.
- ▶ Employees should advise their departmental head if they have any medical condition or are taking medication that could affect their work and the health and safety of either themselves or others.
- ▶ Failure to comply with this requirement will result in immediate removal of the subject person from the premises and the person suspended on full pay pending formal disciplinary action.

Site Rules

- ▶ The site is a **HARD HAT** and **HI-VIS CLOTHING** zone.
- ▶ **ANYONE** entering the site must wear this equipment.
- ▶ This site is designed with only one Main entrance/exit
- ▶ The Security on at the weigh bridge will control who enters the site and instruct them where to park etc.
- ▶ **EVERYBODY** on site **MUST** stay clear of vehicles when drivers are tipping loads.
- ▶ **DO NOT** climb over the stockpiles.
- ▶ **DO NOT** search through stockpiles.
- ▶ **OBEY ALL** warning/safety signs displayed.
- ▶ **OBEY ALL** instructions/directions given to you by a member of staff or security.
- ▶ **BE AWARE** of moving vehicles/plant at **ALL** times.
- ▶ **STAY** out of the reach of grabs/cranes or any mobile plant.
- ▶ **DO NOT** under any circumstances approach working static machinery.
- ▶ **DO NOT** approach or attempt to pass a working crane/fork-lift unless the operator has stopped working and signalled for you to proceed.
- ▶ **ANYONE** on site must comply with Company health and safety regulations at all times.
- ▶ **NEVER** assume a vehicle is going in the direction it is facing especially if parked on a weighbridge.
- ▶ **DO NOT** wander around the site, **USE** the pedestrian walkways provided.