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Appendix 1 - Site plan from the environmental permit

Appendix 2 - Site plan which shows the layout of the buildings.

Appendix 3 - Site plan shows areas where hazardous materials are stored (location of gas cylinders, chemicals, piles of combustible materials, oil and fuel tanks)

Appendix 4 - Site plan shows the drainage system on site.

Appendix 5 - Site plan detailing main access routes for fire engines on site, the fire hydrant, and abstracted water locations.

Appendix 6 - PTW

Appendix 7 – Fire Zones map

Appendix 8 - Map showing location of local fire station

Appendix 9 - Map showing location of local hospital

Appendix 10 - Map showing prevailing wind

Appendix 11 -MS170 Fire and Emergency Evacuation Plan

Appendix 12 – Sensitive receptors

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1. Forward

The following plan has been produced using the NRW guidance 'Fire prevention and Mitigation Plan Guidance – Waste Management' Version 2 August 2017 which details the minimum appropriate measures to be put in place to ensure that sites do all that is reasonable to ensure fires are prevented when processing and storing waste on site.

Consideration will also be given to the storage of flammable materials, combustible liquids or gases, hazardous materials, and any other dangerous substance. We will also consider anything which has the potential to cause or increase the impact of fire on site.

We cannot eliminate all risks, but we will do all that is reasonable to prevent a fire. Any known risks will be highlighted together with measures in place to prevent, detect, suppress, mitigate and contain fires.

2. Environmental Permit

The site operates under environmental permits: EPR/BP3098FC and EPR/YP3937SH

3. Fire Risk Assessment

There is a Fire Risk Assessment prepared for this site which has been approved by the Fire Authority during a recent familiarisation visit to site. The Fire Risk Assessment, Transfer Station inventory log, Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan, and Fire & Emergency Evacuation Plan, together with the locations of any asbestos containing materials, are kept in the fire information box at the front of site.

Taking into account the site layout, the general building construction, the fire safety systems, any fire hazards (i.e. sources of ignition, sources of fuel, sources of oxygen, work processes and structural features that could promote the spread of fire), the Risk level from the Fire Risk Assessment was deemed: Acceptable.

4. Waste streams on site

4.1. Amount and type of waste received daily and how it is managed

Type of waste	Typical Amount received daily Tonnes	Typical Amount received weekly Tonnes	Time stored before processing (days max)	How processed
Aqueous waste for effluent treatment	Up to 750	3750	n/a	Biological treatment
Oily waste	0 - 50	250	n/a	Oil treatment
Paint	0 - 7.5	20	5	separation
Paper or cardboard	0-5	5	5	Shredded/baled or both
Plastics	0 - 7.5	5	5	Washing/shredding/baling
Wood & wood composites	0 - 5	5	5	Bulking/crushing
Rags & textiles	0 - 5	2.5	10	Baled/bulked
Scrap metals	0-15	10	5	Bulked
WEEE	0- 0.5	1	5	Sorted/bulked/stored
Flammables	0 - 2.5	5	5	Sorted/bulked/stored
Corrosives	0 - 2	2.5	5	Sorted/bulked/stored

LEV Residues	0-20	20	30	Washing/Separating/stored
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Table 1

4.2. Total amounts of wastes, types and forms and how and where stored and storage times

Type of waste	Total amount stored on site at any one time Tonnes	Form (unprocessed, shredded, chipped, fines, baled etc.)	Maximum time waste stored on site Months	How/where stored
Aqueous waste for effluent treatment	3750	liquid	n/a	Bulk storage tanks
Oily waste	750	liquid	6	Bulk/ tanks/ IBCs on oil bund
Paint - water based	30	processed/sorted	6	IBCs/Transfer station
Paint - solvents	24	Processed/sorted	6	IBCs/Drums Transfer station Bay 1
Paper or cardboard	30	Baled	3	Baler room / Onward processing storage Area
Plastics	60	processed/baled	6	Baler room
Wood & wood composites	5	crushed	1	Skip under crusher
Waste to energy,	30	Baled/loose	6	Baler room/skip in yard
Scrap metals	50	Unprocessed/bulked	1	Skips in yard/block bays
WEEE	20	Unprocessed / bulked up	6	Onward processing storage Area
LEV Residue	60	Bagged	1	Dust room

Table 2

4.3. Locations and Maximum dimensions of any waste pile, separation distances and max time stored in pile

Location of any waste pile	Type of waste	Max volume of waste pile m ³	Max size of pile (max L/W/H)	Min separation distance between piles	Typical Time in pile
Effluent Plant	Filter cake (non-combustible)	15	6 x 2.5 x 1	Single pile within concrete blocks	One week
Baler room	Plastic/Waste to Energy/Cardboard (Potentially combustible)	240	10 x 6 x 4	Single pile within own Building	4 weeks
Onward processing storage Area	WEEE/Fluorescent Tubes/Cardboard (Potentially combustible)	200	5 x 10 x 4	Single pile within own building	4 weeks
Dust Room	LEV Residue (non-combustible)	45	3 x10 x 1.5	Two bunkers within own building	1 Month

See site plan in appendix 2 for location of individual buildings

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Table 3

5. Hazardous Waste Transfer Station

5.1. Maximum quantities of hazardous waste held in TFS bays.

At full capacity, we can hold the following quantity of hazardous waste in the transfer station due to current bay dimensions:

Bay	
Bay 1 – Paint	24000
Bay 2 – Harmful/Irritant	28000
Bay 3- C o r r o s i v e	14000
Bay 4 - Toxic / Haz to health /Haz to environment	12000
Bay 5 - F l a m m a b l e	20000
Bay 6 - Oily Absorbents	40000
Quarantine Bay	2000
Flam Shed - Aerosol	2000
Filter cake (kept in former TFS)	5000

5.2. Hazardous waste held in Transfer station bays with associated fire risk.

The waste held in the bays in the Transfer Station, is listed on the bay inventory log (updated on our NAV internal system), a copy of which can be found in the fire information box at the front of site.

The waste held changes on a regular basis, but is likely to include flammables, toxic, and corrosives. Each waste type is kept segregated from, isolated from, or kept apart from other types according to HSG71 chemical warehousing Table 2, as far as is reasonably practicable.

6. Other fire risks on site

- Fuel oil storage
- Household including Lithium Batteries, stored within the Transfer Station.
- Gas Cylinders

Our permit does not allow us to accept any explosives on site.

7. Fire prevention techniques used

7.1. Waste storage

Waste is kept separated in set locations away from each other and the perimeter of the site. It is either kept in waste containers/skips/stillages or on a bunded area, or within a building.

Hazardous waste is stored in the Transfer station in named bays, in respective containers. Each bay is 10 x 4 x 3.5 in size and separated by 3.5 x 0.2 concrete walls. The flammable bay is separated by an 11.5 feet high x 8 inches wide concrete wall. Each bay is banded with a drain off sump below. These sumps are emptied regularly by operational staff and transported to the relevant processing area.

Waste is processed in a timely manner and is not allowed to accumulate. Stockpiles are kept to a minimum and processed within 2 weeks as a minimum and therefore stock rotation is not required.

All waste in the transfer station is logged on to a Bay Log on the NAV network so that at any one time all waste within the TFS is known and information can be passed to the fire authority if required. The daily log is maintained daily on NAV and a monthly review is put into the Fire Information Box at the front of site at the end of month.

Other Waste stored in piles are detailed in Table 3 section 4.3. The potentially combustible piles are visually inspected daily for any signs of combustion and the inspection is record on a monitoring sheet. The piles are also inspected as part of the weekly yard audits. Stock rotation is completed if required, but waste is removed from sit on a regular basis to reduce/remove the need for this.

7.2. Waste processing

Waste is not permitted to remain in shredders or hoppers overnight. All processing in shredders, granulators and balers stops at least one hour before end of working day, and fire checks are made during the 30 minutes after close down. A monitoring sheet is kept on the wall.

7.3. Ignition sources

The potential ignition sources in processing and storage areas on site include hot work, faulty electrical supply, batteries, or diesel FLT's. Machinery used to crush, bale or shred may pose an ignition risk if material such as waste batteries was present in the waste being processed.

Batteries are stored in appropriate transit receptacles according to the regulations. Lithium and lithium Ion batteries are to have their terminals wrapped with insulating tape if exposed before being stored in plastic drums. All battery bulk up drums must be clean, dry and in good condition. Additional packaging material may be added to full drums to prevent the batteries moving during transport. Full drums are lidded and sealed.

There is no mains gas on site. There is a capped off gas pipe by the perimeter fence between the site and Nolans next door.

Smoking is only permitted in a designated area by the office.

In the office and welfare areas, the potential ignition sources include electrical appliances in the kitchen used for making or storing food and drink i.e. microwaves, toasters, kettles and fridges. All kettles are plugged into a single socket. There is a qualified electrician on site who is able to check all electrical equipment periodically. There is no cooker. The water is heated by small electric boiler situated under the sink.

7.4. Machinery/Equipment

Machinery/equipment not in use is powered down. Planned preventative maintenance is carried out on plant and machinery to identify damage, defects and faults at an early stage. An asset register is maintained on site and records of all daily, weekly, monthly and annual maintenance checks are kept. This is monitored by the site manager. All staff are trained to report any faults and all reports are acted upon.

Electrical distribution boards on walls in areas where FLT's work are protected by impact barriers to prevent the risk of impact.

FLT's are predominantly used for loading trailers and transporting loads. A telehandler/teletruk is used to scoop waste from the floor. The floor is concrete and contact with the floor is short term and minimal. The risk of sparks is low. Provision of rubber to the buckets is not feasible due to the type of floor and material being scooped. FLT's/telehandlers

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do not operate continuously throughout the day as workers who drive also carry out processing tasks. FLT/telehandlers are switched off when not in use. FLTs are serviced and cleaned down regularly.

7.5. Maintenance works

Any hot work carried out on site is done under a PTW (Appendix

6). The PTW details the potential risks and control measures to take. Staff must sign the PTW before work begins. Any work in confined spaces, electrical isolation, and hot work requires PTW. All visiting contractors who may need to carry out hot work must also operate under the PTW system and are trained in the site fire and emergency evacuation procedure.

All electrical work requiring isolation of the power source is done under a PTW system. There is an engineering services group employed by the company based at the Rhymney site which includes competent electrical engineers, holding 17th Edition Qualification.

7.6. Security

To prevent the risk of arson or vandalism on site, the site is securely fenced to all sides to prevent access to intruders. The front of site is enclosed by palisade fencing and wood panel fencing to the Nolans side. There is palisade fencing separating the site from the railway line. The rear of the site backs onto the marshes towards the river and around towards the back of the school and the nursing home, and is mainly trees/bushes and wire fencing. There is a vacant property to the rear of site accessed by a separate road. Access to site is prevented by means of locked gates.

Main access to site is by means of an automatic gate to the front of site which is open during normal working hours (7.30 am to 5 pm) and kept closed outside of these hours. The gate is opened using a man present system. A key is inserted into the gate control and pressure has to be maintained on the key for the gate to move. Keys are signed out to named members of staff who receive training in the gate operation. For emergencies, access can be made by entering the man gate using the passcode, and there is a key box on the inside of the gate which is accessed by a different pass code. Inside the box is an additional key to operate the gate and the manual operation key in the event of gate failure. The fire service have relevant managers' telephone numbers to ring for access. Alternately, the middle gates are closed using chain and padlock. The fire service are able to cut the chain to gain access via these double gates as well.

Reception is opposite the front gate and offices overlook the access road and all unknown vehicles and pedestrians are challenged. There are two other gates to the front of site which are kept padlocked at all times except for occasional vehicle access for unloading which is carried out under supervision. Gates are not left open unattended.

Network Rail and Western Power have right of way onto the site. They have been provided with the access codes. Alternatively, a telephone number to call is available outside the site. The gate to the railway line is kept locked at all times and can only be opened by Network Rail.

7.7. CCTV

CCTV operates on site and is covered by separate cameras. There are also cameras set up in pertinent areas of site which can alert management to the presence of intruders. CCTV will also assist management in the event of the fire alarm sounding to identify size and types of fire and false alarms.

7.8. Smoking

A no smoking policy is enforced on site and smoking is only permitted on site in a designated area which is away from waste storage and processing areas. A suitable receptacle for cigarette butts is provided. Persons using the smoking area are advised that all cigarettes ends must be properly extinguished and put in the bin provided.

7.9. Open burning

No open burning is carried out on site or on any neighboring sites to our knowledge.

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7.10. Visitors

All visitors to site are given a copy of the site rules and are accompanied at all times. All contractors carrying out work on site are inducted to site and given training in the fire and emergency evacuation procedure. They are advised that smoking is not permitted anywhere on site except in the designated area. They are also advised that all works that are covered under a PTW.

8. Techniques used to minimise the risk of fire spreading

The majority of buildings are self-contained and the risk of fire spread is low. Operators are required to carry out housekeeping on the work areas at the end of the day to ensure that rubbish or other waste is not permitted to pile up and provide fuel in the event of fire.

There is a fire system installed which identifies different buildings on site into zones and the control panel identifies the zone that is the source of any alarm. (Zones map attached in Appendix 7)

CCTV is also installed across the site in pertinent areas. The feedback is received onto a computer screen in the front office of site.

There are no buildings or waste piles located at perimeter of site.

The Transfer station has battery storage which in the event of fire could cause fire and/or explosion. The batteries are stored away from combustible materials and within non-combustible containers wherever possible. The distance from the Transfer station to the nearest neighbors (Nolans) is 70m.

9. The steps and procedures to be followed if a fire occurs

The procedure to follow in the event of fire is detailed in the Fire and Emergency Evacuation Procedure MS170 (Appendix11) Staff and contractors are trained in this at induction. Fire drills are carried out periodically.

Managers are trained in the action to take if a fire is identified SWP 358 (Appendix13)

Copy of the FPMP is available in the fire information box, at reception and on site in the welfare building where operators can have access to it at all times.

10. All combustion products and emissions (to air, land and water) from the fire and the emergency response (including the impact on people, critical infrastructure and the environment) and how they will be minimised

The prevailing wind is from the south west (towards the railway line). A log of hazardous waste kept on site is updated daily and a weekly log is kept in the fire information box at the front of site.

The fire service visit annually to check the contents of buildings and the risks therein, to review their fire response plan. They are aware of the location of aerosols, flammables, hazardous waste, asbestos etc and will wear appropriate RPE and other PPE.

Nolans windows and Xcel Bowl are next door. The railway line is to the opposite side, and so there is a possibility that members of the public and persons not connected with our undertaking could be exposed to combustion products and emissions in the event of fire on site.

The quantity of waste held on site is kept to a minimum either by treating it through the Effluent Plant or sending it off-site for disposal as soon as possible. There is hazardous waste within the TFS that may form vapour clouds or fume. In the event of fire which may impact on neighboring sites, MBG will contact neighboring sites to advise of potential risks and advise if evacuation is recommended. Contact details are kept in the sensitive receptor, appendix 12. This information will be passed to the Fire and Rescue Service as appropriate.

Most buildings have an asbestos cement sheet roof and asbestos cement wall sheets coated with bitumen. The bitumen secures the asbestos fibers in place. The asbestos cement sheets are low risk in nature and pose no risk in their current

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condition, however, unless there is a building collapse where asbestos cement sheets are broken up, and/or the bitumen was heated sufficiently, it is unlikely that significant amounts of asbestos would be released.

11. Sensitive Receptors

Human Receptors are detailed on in appendix 12, this includes both contact details and map location.

The closest Environmental Receptors to site is the Aquifer that runs underneath the site, Marsh land that is adjacent to site and the River Towy which is 300m from the eastern boarder of the site. The Natural Resources Wales flood risk map indicates that the eastern boundary of the site lies within an area where there is a high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. This is land assessed as having a chance of flooding 1 in 30 (3.3%) each year. The main site area does not fall into any category of flood risk on the Map. The OPRA profile does not identify any protected habitats.

Other Environmental Receptors and their location are detailed on Appendix 12.

12. Safe access to the site for fire and rescue services and other emergency responders

The site is securely fenced to prevent unauthorised access. During the hours of 7.30am and 17.00pm the automatic gate to the front of site is kept open. The gate is monitored by CCTV and signs are in place to advise all persons they must report to reception before accessing site. Persons who drive onto site are challenged immediately.

When the site is closed, the local Fire and Rescue Service in Carmarthen (located 1.5 miles from site) have been given telephone numbers for local managers who can provide man gate access code and key box code to open the gate. In the event that they cannot enter via this gate, there are two other gates to the front of site which are chained and padlocked. The fire service are aware they can cut these padlocks in an emergency with specialist equipment

There is also an access road to the unoccupied house at the rear of site. Access to this road is from Llanstephan Road opposite Rhydygors school. Access to site may be made from the house yard in the event that assistance is required, however it is not suitable for HGVs.

The local Fire and Rescue Service visit site annually to assess the layout and contents of buildings to ensure they have a plan of action in the event of fire. They are aware of the location of the external fire hydrants and abstractable water on site. The fire and rescue service are satisfied that there is sufficient space to allow safe and easy access to all areas.

A premises information box is positioned at the entrance to site containing all the relevant information that the fire & rescue service would need.

13. Site Plan

The site is located close to the A40 dual carriageway and Old Llanstefan Road off Llansteffan Road B4312. See appendix 1&2

14. Detecting and suppressing fires

There is an automatic fire detection system on site which will detect fire, smoke and heat. Appendix 7 details buildings covered. Each building has a fire warning system which links to the control panel located in the main office. In the event an alarm sounds in one of the buildings the alarm will sound in all other buildings. The control panel will identify the relevant zone, so that all alarms can be investigated as soon as possible, to identify if there is a fault, or if the fire can be suppressed using a fire extinguisher or whether the fire & rescue service needs to be called. The system does not link directly to the fire & rescue service.

Portable fire-fighting equipment is provided in all buildings on site, and is serviced annually by Fire and Security Alarms LTD. These are internally inspected monthly.

There are no sprinklers or other automatic fire suppression systems on site.

CCTV can be used to identify the size and nature of any fire and whether firefighting medium on site can be used.

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15. Managing Waste piles

Waste stored in piles are detailed in Table 3 section 4.3. These piles are visually inspected daily for any signs of combustion and the inspection is recorded on a monitoring sheet. The piles are also inspected as part of the weekly yard audits. Stock rotation is completed if required, but waste is removed from site on a regular basis to reduce/remove the need for this. In the event of fire, waste is separated into buildings, and non-burning material can be removed to prevent the spread of fire and fire can be contained within building. Fire watch is carried out on waste piles after processing to ensure that signs of fire are detected at the earliest opportunity.

16. Containing and mitigating fires

In the event of fire occurring, access to all areas on site is accessible to allow active firefighting by both the fire and rescue service and MBG trained staff. We have mobile plant available to use to move waste around the site for the purpose of both separating unburned material from the fire and/or burning material from the fire to quench it with hoses. There is an available water supply on the access road to the front of site and from the onsite well.

We have the option of suffocation using soil or sand on site which can be moved by available mobile plant, under the supervision of the fire and rescue service.

In the event of a fire and the need to provide a quarantine area for the separation and management of waste during an incident, the bottom yard, used as an access route to the lower end of the site will be closed to all other traffic and used as a quarantine area. The Lorry Park on site has been identified as a second quarantine area should it be required, in the event of a fire no traffic will be permitted into this location.

17. Fire-fighting strategy

In the event of fire breaking out on site during working hours, our strategy is to evacuate the site as per our emergency procedure, detailed in appendix 11, and go to the assembly point. The senior manager on site will take responsibility for identifying the location of the fire using the automatic fire detection system and any information from workers available. This will help them to assess the type and size of fire, and then to allocate responsibilities to members of staff to carry out as long as it is safe to do so, as follows:

- Call the fire and rescue service
- Prevent access to site to all except emergency services
- Identify the ignition source and fuel
- Use fire-fighting equipment
- Clear the quarantine area
- move vehicles
- move non burnt materials
- meet the fire service
- fetch water supplies
- notify stakeholders

In the event of fire on site out of hours, key management personnel will be notified by site security or emergency services (who hold details of all key personnel). They will attend site and follow the appropriate steps as above.

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18. Managing fire water

18.1. Effluent Plant (EP)

The risk of a fire on the Effluent Plant is considered extremely low.

There are two pump houses, electrical sub-station and the screw press building, together with an assortment of tanks, silos and filter beds used in the treatment process. The treatment plant is subject to weekly planned preventative maintenance, and all electrical services are attended to by qualified electricians.

In the unlikely event that fire did break out in the Effluent plant, it is more probable that this would be due to electrical fire. There is a water supply that can be used to fight the fire. There are fire extinguishers located in each pump house and the electrical sub-station. It is expected that a fire would be contained in the building where it started and would not spread to other areas on site. CO2 fire extinguishers are located in the electric substation.

In the event that the pump house or electrical substation was compromised due to fire, there is no risk of untreated effluent being discharged. The only risk is that the pump house keeps running which may cause the final clarifier to overflow with treated effluent. By the time that became an issue there would be time to shut down the forward flow. In the event this happened out of hours, it is possible that the site would be flooded with treated effluent.

18.2. Baler Room

The risk of fire in the baler room cannot be eliminated, due to the presence of combustible material, and machinery, but there are procedures in place to prevent fire.

There is a sump below the baler room. This does not drain to the EP but in the event of fire water entering the sump, if it overflows it is designed to run out of the baler room, down the ramp and into the drain at the bottom of the ramp. This would then enter the main drainage system to the EP. This fire water can then be isolated in one of 4 tanks on the EP where it can be sampled and analysed to identify if it can be treated on site, how it will be treated or whether it has to be shipped off site.

18.3. Transfer Station (TFS)

The risk of fire in the TFS cannot be eliminated, due to the presence of combustible material, and machinery, but there are procedures in place to prevent fire. The TFS sumps would overflow and would end up in the EP through the main drainage system where it could be isolated in one of the tanks as described in 18.2.

18.4. Onward processing storage area

The risk of fire in the TFS cannot be eliminated, due to the presence of combustible material, but there are procedures in place to prevent fire. Fire water would overflow from the building to the drains at the bottom of the ramp and would flow into the EP as described in 18.2

18.5. Dust room

The risk of fire in this location is minimal, no combustible material is stores in this location. Machinery within it is subject to preventative maintenance including daily, weekly & monthly checks. Firewater would be collected in the drainage system that runs along the Northern side of the building and would end up in the main drainage system leading to the EP as described I 18.2.

18.6. Drainage system -Fire Water elsewhere

The drain covers are a mix of access manholes, gully pots and 'Aco' style drains. The drainage from all processing and storage areas run directly to the effluent plant, and so don't need to be lifted. The drainage system is internal running to the EP, please see above 18.2

There is no perceived risk of fire water entering the natural environment.

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19. Water supplies

We have sufficient water supplies on site to manage a worst-case scenario incident. We have abstracted water on site together with a fire hydrant to the front of site and mains water in most buildings. The river Towy is located to the northeast of site. See Appendix 5

20. Other points not covered.

There are no work areas that are located on a first floor, and the only buildings that have a first floor are the workshop where an open storage area of parts is kept on the first floor accessed via stairs from the workshop, and above the offices, where the loft area is used for document storage, accessed via internal stairs, which are kept locked and the key kept in secure lock box. There are occasions when maintenance work takes place in the basement level of the pump houses of the Effluent Plant.

There are no buildings where persons do not have at least two emergency exit routes. All persons are trained in the fire and emergency evacuation procedures at induction.

Document Title	Version	Review Date	Reviewer	Next Review Date	Approved by
QP84	1	05.2017	J Slate	05.2019	D Lewis
QP84	2	05.2019	J Slate	05.2021	D Lewis
QP84	3	10.2021	M. Sarre	10.2022	