

EMS

Appendix 4

Accident Management Plan



South Wales Wood Recycling Ltd
Locks Yard
Heol Llan
Coity
Bridgend
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Environmental Permit Numbers:
EAWML 101836 and EAWML 100047

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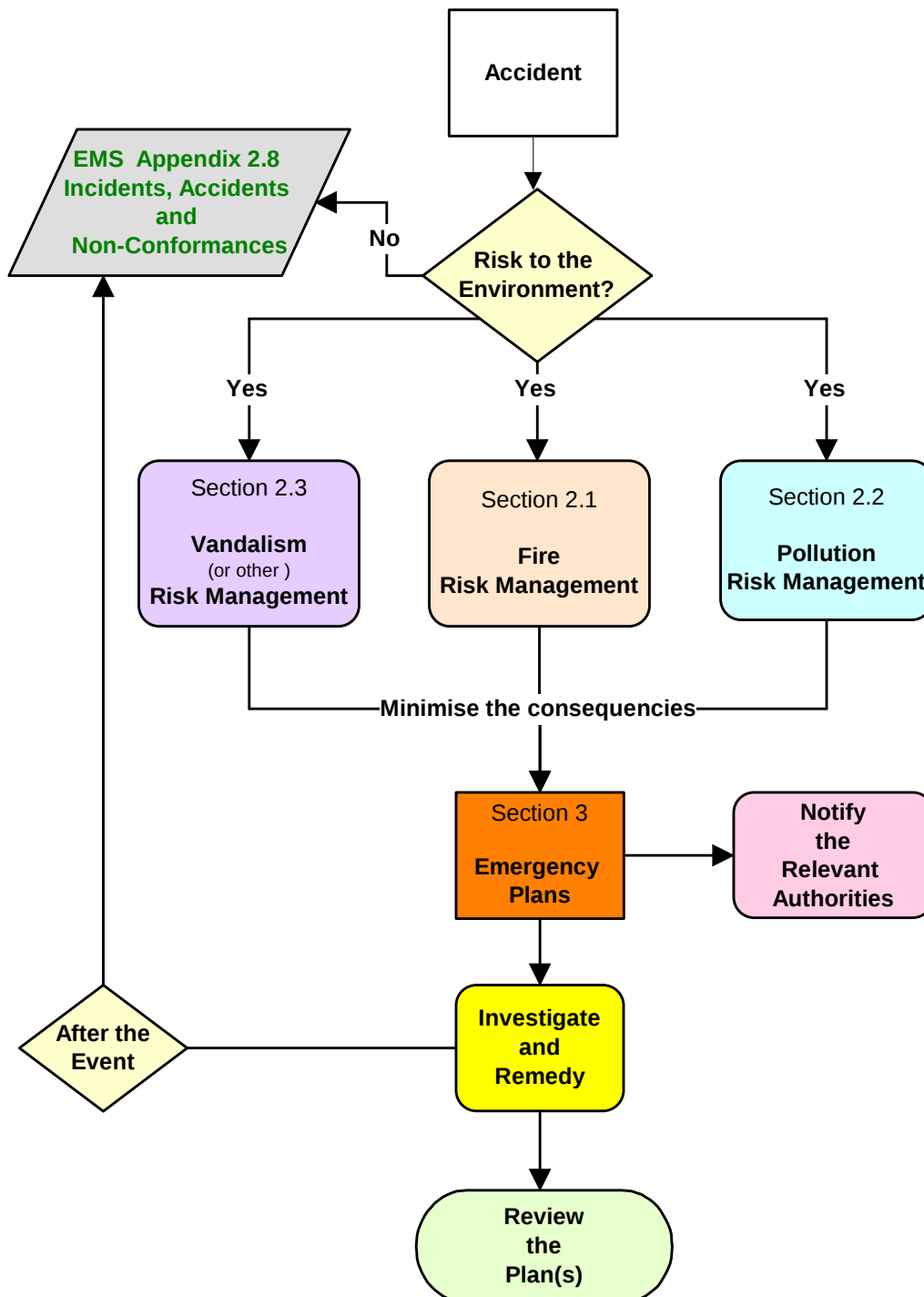
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Document Prepared by	June 2011 Revision: 0
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	Name: Kevin Burke
	Position: Site Manager
	Signed:
	Date:

Section 1

What to do if an Accident Happens

If an accident happens and causes damage to the environment, or has the likely possibility to do so, the procedures and actions provided in this management plan should be carried out. There are other operating procedures and reporting forms within the sites' Environmental Management System (EMS) which should also be followed.



Section 2 - Types of Accidents

2.1 Fire

Table 2.1 Fire Risk Management				
Hazard	Event/Failure	Probability and Consequences	Severity and Pathway	Actions to Prevent or Minimise
Fire 	Spark or ignition from machinery, site staff or persons on-site. Auto ignition of processed wood (chipped and fines).	Low probability. Air pollution (smoke and fumes). Damage to adjacent and nearby properties. Injury or death. The public using nearby footpath. Pollution to water.	Severity is potentially high. Spreading by contact and air. Contact with and combustion of stockpiled wood and other flammable substances. - Fuel tank, flammable gas bottles, drums and containers. - Buildings, plant and equipment. Explosive (fine dust) atmospheres. Decomposition of organic material in situ generating heat in stockpiled wood. <i>Continued</i>	Signage at site as a designated no smoking area. Signage at site instructing no naked flames or fires. Dust suppression systems employed. Fire extinguishers stationed ready for immediate for use in locations: - Recycling Building - Open Yard Area - Maintenance and Plant Building Size of stockpiled wood kept to a minimum. Use of on-site extractable water and pump to control the risk of fire or potential spreading of fire, only if safe to do so. Processed wood chip and fines are kept to a storage height of less than 3 metres (10 feet) in operational storage A and B5 & B6. Ensure segregation of stockpiles are wide enough to act as firebreaks (at least four metres) for emergency vehicles to get through. <i>Continued</i>

Table 2.1 Fire Risk Management

Hazard	Event/Failure	Probability and Consequences	Severity and Pathway	Actions to Prevent or Minimise
Fire 			Contaminated fire water escaping from the site and entering site perimeter ditches.	Storage times of wood kept to a minimum, (less than 14 days, or otherwise stockpiles are monitored for temperature and/or rotated). Stockpiles are kept segregated and within designated areas and at distances from other flammable tanks, bottles and containers. Flammable gas bottles stored in cage at rear of maintenance build. Rapid removal of contaminated firewater on-site, where practicable. Arrange for local contractor (Tradebe 01656 862136) to remove contaminated fire waters.

2.1.1 Maintain Safe Stockpile Sizes

An extract of Safe **Storage - Combustible materials, prevent and control fire: PPG29** for the maximum recommended limits are provided below

5.1. Maximum stack sizes

The table below set out the maximum recommended sizes for stacks of different combustible materials. The minimum separation distance shown is for stacks of this size.

Material	Max height (m)	Length/width (m)	Max vol (m ³)	Max area (m ²)	Min separation (m)
Paper, cardboard and rags	5	20	750	235	6
Wood	10	20	1370	235	6
Plastic and other materials	5	20	450	235	6
Rubber	5	20	300	235	15
Fridges, computers and electrical equipment	5	20	300	235	15

For materials that can spontaneously combust, such as rubber crumb and wood chip, the maximum height of the stack must be no more than 3 metres

2.2 Polluting substances

Table 2.2 Pollution Risk Management

Hazard	Event/Failure	Probability and Consequences	Severity and Pathway	Actions to Prevent or Minimise
Fuel Tank and Drums and Containers of Highly Polluting Substances 	Minor spillages and leakages from daily use and mishandling handling. Spills and Leakages from refuelling plant. Deterioration and failure of container or containment. Damage to fuel tank, containers and pipes. Collision from moving plant and vehicles using the site. Overfilling fuel tank.	Low to moderate probability. Pollution to land. Pollution to groundwater. Pollution to site drains. Pollution to site perimeter ditch.	Severity is low. Site surfaces ↓ Site drains ↓ Site perimeter ditch	6 x 205ltr oil drums, kept within maintenance building, in bunded and impermeable surface. Fuel tank 3,500 lt capacity not to be exceeded and sight level gauge to be checked before and during refilling. Absorbents kept readily available to clean up spillages. Contaminated absorbents to be kept within sealed containers prior to off-site disposal. Designated vehicle/traffic routes to be maintained on-site. Placing signs and barriers/obstacles at tank and container areas to prevent collision from moving plant and vehicles.

2.3 Vandalism

Table 2.3 Vandalism Risk Management				
Hazard	Event/Failure	Probability and Consequences	Severity and Pathway	Actions to Prevent or Minimise
Vandalism 	Unauthorised entry to the site leading to: • Wilful damage to fuel tank, drums and containers • Arson	Low probability. Consequences could be any of those already specified for Fire and Fuel tank and Drums and containers of polluting substances.	Severity is potentially high. Pathway could be any of those already specified for Fire and Fuel tank and Drums and containers of polluting substances.	Site supervision and signage in place to prevent unauthorised persons. Buildings and site access gates are kept locked outside working hours. CCTV and remote sensing in operation at all times. Off-site security employed to monitor CCTV and instruct intruders to leave the site. Off-site security to alert police if intruders refuse to leave the site immediately.

Emergency Plan			
Emergency/Accident/Incident Type:			
FIRE			
Principle Environmental Impact:			
- Air pollution caused by smoke - Damage to properties and site infrastructure - Pollution of water from contaminated firewater			
Principle Health & Safety Hazard/Risk:			
- Injury or death from heat or contact with flames - Inhalation of harmful smoke or fumes - Injury or death from collapsing property of infrastructure - Explosion from flammable atmospheres or sealed or flammable containers			
Appropriate Personnel	Name	Contact	
		On-site/Home	Off-site/Mobile
Site Manager & TCM	Kevin Burke	01656 865303 / 766746	07930 521839
Company Manager	Dennis Burke	01656 865303	07767 394574
Site Supervisor	Mark Baker	01656 865303	07825 333420
Health and Safety Advisor	Philip Rees	N/A	07703 470326
Environmental Adviser	Joe Gatley	01792 3866 99	07900 698331
Environment Agency	Local Office	01792 325526	
Environment Agency	Emergency Hotline	0800 80 70 60	
Emergency Services	Fire, Police, Ambulance etc.	999	999
HSE	Incident Contact Centre	0845 300 99 23	

Emergency Plan

Emergency/Accident/Incident Type:

Major Spillages & Leakages

Principle Environmental Impact:

- Pollution to drains and waters outside the site
- Pollution to land
- Pollution to groundwater
- Damage to vegetation and ecosystems

Principle Health & Safety Hazard/Risk:

- Harmful or toxic in contact with the skin
- Harmful or toxic by inhalation
- Harmful or toxic by ingestion
- Prolonged exposures may cause long term adverse effects

Action in case of a spillage or leakage

- 1 Contain and absorb the substance if safe to do so
- 2 Prevent substances from entering drains or waters, cover, seal off or shut of pipes
- 3 Identify the substance and its hazardous properties
- 4 For large spills and leaks use specialist contractors (Natural Solutions 01656 741799) to assist and remediate
- 5 Follow safety advice provided on or with the contents or obtain material safety data sheets
- 6 Wear suitable PPE
- 7 Remove and or clean the affected areas
- 8 Place contaminated absorbents, affected soils, wastes, items etc. into a sealed container
- 9 Arrange for suitable disposal of contaminated debris (waste may need to be consigned as hazardous waste)