FIRE PREVENTION & MITIGATION PLAN

Plot 6 Mona Industrial Estate, Mona, Anglesey LL65 4RJ

Grays Waste Management Ltd

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THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN **January 2020** OR AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REVIEW, WHICHEVER IS THE SOONER

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Site Information & Key Contacts List

Site Address:	Plot 6 Mona Industrial Estate, Mona, Anglesey LL65 4RJ		
Site Operator:	Grays Waste Management Ltd	**National Grid Ref:**	**Error! Unknown document property name.** 41709 75441
CONTACT	**DESCRIPTION**	**OFFICE HOURS**	**OUT OF HOURS**
Trefor Jones	Site Manager and Technically Competent Manager	0845 680 1407 07790 541 598	0845 680 1407 07795 108735
Matthew Davis Ysbyty Gwynedd - Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2PW	Director and Technically Competent Manager	07730 920 206	07730 920 206
	Local NHS Hospital (Main)	01248 384384	999
	Accident & Emergency (A&E)	999	999
The Surgery - Gwalchmai, Anglesey, LL65 4RS	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	01407 720202	999
Holyhead Police Station - Holyhead, Anglesey, LL65 1HL	Local Police Non-Emergency	101	
	Police Emergency	999	999
North Wales Fire and Rescue Service - Fire Safety Department/Isgraig, Llangefni LL77 7PT	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	999 / 01248 725140	999
Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	General Enquiries	0300 065 3000	
Isle of Angelsey County Council – Llangefni, Anglesey, LL77 7TW	Environmental Health Dept.	01248 750057	
Welsh Water DCWW	Fresh Water Provider	0800 052 0130	
Oaktree Environmental Ltd – Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ	Specialist Advisor (Waste and Planning Issues)	01606 558833	

LIST OF NAMES AND CONTACT DETAILS WITHIN 1KM OF PLOT 6 MONA INDUSTRIAL PARK.

Name	**Address**			**Tel no.**
Holyhead Truck Services	10 to 15 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 721197
Bodrwnsiwn	6 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 720800
4D AD Services	Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 721357
Hefin Thomas Agri	7 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 720930
Efions Coaches Ltd	Unit 6 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 721111
Alan Buses Cars & Commercials	2 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 721108
The Sign Factory	3 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 720222
A M P Construction	Unit 13 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 720524
Anglesey Mechanical Solutions	4 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01248 440497
Gwynedd Council A55 Maintenance Depot	7A Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 721296
Scottish Power	7 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01416 149217
Gilks	1 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 720661
Canolfan Byron	Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 721920
Nova chrome	14 Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 720011
Caernarfon Commercials	Mona Industrial Park	Mona	LL65 4RJ	07776 147622
RAF MONA TRAFFIC CONTROL	Mona Flying Club	Mona	LL65 4RJ	01407 762241 EXT 7291 **OUT OF HOURS 762241 EXT 7380**
RAF VALLEY TRAFFIC CONTROL	Covering both Mona & Valley		LL65 4RJ & LL65 3NY	01407 762241 EXT 7204 **OUT OF HOURS 762241 EXT 7380**

The above receptors will be contacted by a co-ordinated approach.

- Initially neighbouring receptors will be notified by the staff associated with Grays Waste Management Ltd (GWM).
- Once the Emergency Services arrive on site ie Fire Service, Police, Local Authority, Natural Resources Wales, the lead authority (usually the Police) will co-ordinate a systematic approach to ensure all the relevant sensitive receptors are notified. This will involve via telephone call, personal visit (knocking on doors) and or using a load speaker while driving around the associated catchment.

NB Contact details of residential properties may be deemed confidential.
Details are therefore not included in the above list.
The police with the assistance of GWM and any other attending authority will ensure all relevant properties are informed of the fire event and given clear instructions of the actions they need to take.
A copy of the Site Location Plan showing the relevant receptors will be placed with all the other relevant documentation inside the 'Emergency Services' Box location at the entrance of Plot 6 Mona Industrial Park.

1 Introduction

1.1 Fire prevention objectives

1.1.1 This Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan (FPMP) has been designed to meet the following 3 objectives:

- To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening;
- To aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours; and,
- To minimise the spread of a fire within the site and to surrounding neighbouring sites thus minimising impact from emissions during or after a fire on the local community, critical infrastructure and the environment.

1.1.2 When producing this FPMP and deciding which options are appropriate the following information has been taken in to consideration:

a) Scale and nature of the environmental hazards on site and the activities undertaken
b) Risks posed to people, the environment and property
c) Types of materials stored on site, the form they are stored in and the length of time that would be needed to extinguish a fire involving them

1.1.3 All site staff and contractors must be aware and understand the contents of the Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan (FPMP) and what they must do during a fire.

1.1.4 This FPMP document will be kept in the site office, which is shown on the 'Site Layout & Fire Plan' (Drawing No.3725/819A/03) in Appendix I of this document.

1.2 General site information

1.2.1 This document considers the risks associated with fire on site at Plot 6 Mona Industrial Estate, Mona, Anglesey LL65 4RJ. The site will be operated broadly according to the following site type:

a) Household, commercial & industrial waste transfer station with treatment

1.2.2 In addition to this document the site will be operated by Grays Waste Management Ltd in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS) which details the acceptance, storage, treatment and removal of all wastes handled on site; in summary the main operations which take place at the site are as follows:

- Compacting (by loading shovel/360° excavator)
- Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand)
- Shredding (by using appropriate plant and equipment)
- Separation of ferrous metals
- Crushing (by mobile crusher brought onto site if required)

1.2.3 The layout of the site is shown on the 'Layout & Fire Plan' which appears in Appendix I of this document.

1.3 Staffing and management

1.3.1 The table below details the staff structure of the site when operating at full capacity. Positions in bold italic print below are the minimum staff requirements when the site is open for the reception of waste and, therefore, shows the minimum number of staff available to tackle a fire on site during operational hours. Only the site manager, machine/plant operators and general operatives will be permitted to tackle fires on-site.

Position	Employees	Responsibilities
Site manager	1 ***(1)***	Overseeing and co-ordinating all activities which take place at the site
Technically Competent Manager (TCM)	1	Ensuring that the site is being operated in accordance with the Environmental Permit and in-line with attendant regulations
Administrative Staff	3	Office/administrative duties
Machine / Plant Operator s Operatives	3***(1)***	Waste handling/processing, reception and plant operation
General Operatives	*4 (1)*	Waste sorting, maintenance & tidying

1.3.2 The site is manned by up to 12 employees during normal operating hours including waste/plant operatives, administrative and managerial staff, plus any visiting drivers. The

out-of-hours emergency contacts will be trained in their roles as an out of hours fire marshal when the site is closed for the acceptance of waste.

1.4 Plant and equipment

1.4.1 The table below details the plant/equipment on site. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive/operate the plant/equipment listed below.

Item	Number	Function
Weighbridge	*1*	Determine load weights in/out
JCB telehandlers	***2(1)***	*Loading/unloading/movement/sorting*
Bobcat wheeled 360° excavator	*1*	*Loading/unloading/movement/sorting*
Gehl Skid Steer	*1*	*Loading/unloading/movement/sorting*
Dumper truck	*1*	*Loading/unloading/movement/sorting*
Skid steer with yard brush	*1*	*Movement of waste-housekeeping of yard surface*
Shredder	*2*	*Shredding material into smaller fractions*
13 tonne 360 excavator	*1*	
Crusher	*(Hired-in if required)*	*Crushing / size reduction of hardcore / inert wastes*

Note: The plant/equipment on site may vary and additional equipment may be hired-in to cope with busy periods, larger jobs or jobs with specific requirements.

1.4.2 The table below details the plant/equipment on site which may be used if a fire breaks out on site to separate unburned material from the fire. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive/operate the plant/equipment listed below.

ITEM	***NUMBER***	***FUNCTION***
JCB telehandlers	*2*	Movement of material for fire breaks
360° excavator	*1*	Movement of material for fire breaks
Skid Steer	*1*	Movement of material for fire breaks
Dumper truck	*1*	Movement of material for fire breaks

1.4.3 Maintenance of all site plant is described in Section 2.5 of this FPMP.

1.5 Correspondence with Fire and Rescue Service

1.5.1 North Wales Rescue Service (FRS) were contacted in the preparation of this FPMP with a view to obtaining details regarding the nearest hydrants in the proximity of the site and to arrange a site visit. The FPMP document will be sent to the FRS as part of the NRW consultation.

1.5.2 Grays Waste Management Ltd will seek a two yearly response from NRW and FRS (or sooner should a fire incident occur) with regards to their FPMP and associated operations on site. This regular correspondence will ensure all measures to prevent, mitigate and contain fires on site are up to date and deemed sufficient by the FRS.

1.6 Sensitive receptors

1.6.1 A Sensitive Receptors Plan has been provided in Appendix I to highlight all main receptors within 1,000m of the site.

1.6.2 To minimise the impact on the local area and associated receptors from a fire on site, this document details mitigation measures which will decrease the likelihood of a fire occurring on site and limit the size and duration of a fire if it does occur (as per Section 1.1 above). These measures will ensure the potential impact on any of the surrounding land is as minimal as practicably possible.

1.6.3 The primary sensitive receptors for any fire event would be the site itself and any site users. The site (Plot 6) is located on the edge of Mona Industrial Estate which includes an Anaerobic Digestion facility, an agricultural contractor, a coach depot, and a salt storage depot. There is a broiler unit to the north east and Mona flying club and RAF training base lies to the west of the industrial estate. Access to the site is gained from the A5 onto Holyhead Road which then leads on to the industrial estate. The site is located some distance away from residential properties as shown on the attached Receptor Plan Drawing 3725/819A/04.

2 Managing common causes of fire

2.1 Details

2.1.1 The following list outlines common causes of fire and outlines specific examples of these sources, the associated risks and any mitigation measures necessary to manage them:

Source	Risk	Specific mitigation
Arson or vandalism	Deliberate ignition of wastes by intruder(s) and/or vandalism of site infrastructure, plant and/or machinery which may give rise to malfunction or compromise the integrity of waste storage/containment measures	Site security measures are detailed in Section 2.7.
Visitors & Contractors	Unaware of the fire prevention message	Ensure all visitors follow the correct safety and fire prevention procedures. Fire prevention message reinforced around the site using suitable signage.
Ignition sources	See below for potential sources of ignition and the associated risks	Sources of ignition to be kept at least 6 metres away from combustible and flammable waste.
Plant or equipment	e.g. spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	All items of plant are subject to the preventative maintenance checklist and stored 6m away from combustible materials when the site is closed; see Sections 2.5 & 2.6
Electrical appliances and cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as a result of a power surge	All electrical equipment is serviced by a suitably qualified electrician on an annual basis also ensure the equipment is clear all debris and material.
Discarded smoking materials	Risk of ignition of stored wastes from smoking materials which have not been fully distinguished	The site has a strict no smoking policy and designated smoking areas are provided as detailed on the Layout & Fire Plan in Appendix I.
Discarded lithium batteries within waste deposits	Can be a source of ignition	Written Management procedures in place to identify incompatible wastes which would include lithium batteries

Source	Risk	Specific mitigation
Tramp metal	Can find its way into moving machinery and cause localised hot spots.	Prevent metal getting into moving machinery by hand sorting or using magnet device
Open burning on site or on adjacent sites	Risk of ignition from radiative heat or flaming from open burning on site or an adjacent sites	There is no open burning on site, all staff are suitably trained and 2/3 times a day checks take place. There are no receptors within 6m of the site.
Overheating of stored waste	sources of heat may include heating pipes, hot exhausts, light bulbs, space heaters or direct	Stored wastes will be visual inspected throughout the day and turned as necessary to prevent the formation of 'hot spots'.
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant.
Fireworks/Chinese lanterns	Ignition of stored wastes from either of these two sources	All piles / stacks of combustible wastes are within the limits listed in the FPMP guidance and remotely accessible CCTV and on site fire-fighting equipment can be used to reduce the spread of fire. All containers containing combustible wastes are individually accessible should an incident of this nature occur
Hot works	e.g. welding, soldering, cutting, etc. which involve the use of high temperature equipment which may be a source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	All hot works (including welding/cutting, etc.) are to be carried out will solely in the 'Hot works area' as defined on the Site Layout and Fire Plan which is located at a minimum of 6 metres from any stored wastes. The site's hot works procedure is provided in Section 2.3 Below.
Industrial heating	Industrial heaters and/or pipework used to heat internal and external areas on site which may, in turn, supply heat to stored wastes increasing the risk of combustion	There are no industrial heaters (or associated pipework) used at the site.
Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	Daily fire watch and the preventative maintenance ensure the risk is minimised.

Source	Risk	Specific mitigation
Loose material build up around plant/machinery and exhausts	Light waste and ambient particulates with high combustibility settling and building up in key areas in and around plant/machinery and around exhausts	Plant / equipment is monitored daily as per the checklist and dedicated site staff using cleaning agents to keep the areas around plant and equipment clear of debris. Shift teams at end of each shift clean the area around the equipment they have been working on and ensure the equipment is clear all debris and material.
Self-combustion	Break down of organic materials by bacteria creating heat which may result in fire breaking out. Presence of water and dissolved solids in leachate can accelerate chemical self-heating of solid waste	Storage times well within the recommendations of the Fire guidance. The FPMP however includes procedures that will be implemented on site if there is a risk of the waste overheating which includes turning any hotspots and the provision of monitoring and recording the temperatures of the waste stockpiles.
Hot loads	Imported wastes which may contain materials which are above ambient temperature	All loads are inspected in accordance with our waste acceptance procedures. If such loads arrive at site they are intercepted by site operatives who will refuse the acceptance of the waste. They will then if need be directed to the quarantine area to ensure the material does not pose a concern/fire risk to the site. The material will if required be treated to ensure the risk of fire is completely negated.
Overhead power lines	Any overhead power lines on or around the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	There are no overhead power lines which traverse the site.
Leaks and spills of oils and fuel form plant and machinery	Can be tracked around the site	Any spillage is cleaned up immediately using absorbants and the contaminated material correctly disposed of to reduce the risk of a potential fire situation

2.2 Liquid (Non Waste) storage

2.2.1 Oils and chemicals are stored in the COSHH store and workshop. Fuel will either be stored in a mobile, bunded fuel bowser or in the COSHH store. Procedures for storage on site are as follows:

- Tanks/containers are surrounded by a bund capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume of liquid stored in the tank.

- All pipework and associated infrastructure will be enclosed within the bund.
- A lock will be fitted to any tank valve to prevent unauthorised operation.
- All valves and gauges on the bund will be constructed to prevent damage caused by frost.
- No combustible waste will be stored within 6 metres of the tank.

2.2.2 The tank/container will be clearly marked showing the product within and also its capacity.

2.2.3 Fuel is NOT kept on site.

2.3 Gas Cylinders

2.3.1 Gas cylinders are not accepted on site but if detected within a load will be immediately removed and placed and secured inside the gas cage which is located within the garage building AS SHOWN ON THE Site Layout & Fire Plan.

2.4 Hot works procedure

2.4.1 Hot works carried out on site (i.e. welding/cutting/etc.) will be carried out within the workshops or if external to the workshop must be carried out under a 'hot works' permit and the following procedures apply:

a) Check that hot work is required or could you use an alternative (drill and bolt etc).
b) All hot works must be carried out in the 'Hot works area' as shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan due to its significant stand-off from other stored materials/wastes on site (i.e. 6 metres).
c) Ensure the area is cleared of all flammables.
d) Ensure you have TWO fire extinguishers to hand. The type would depend on your working environment but generally a CO_2 and a Powder extinguisher would be suitable.
e) Ensure you have used screens to shield bystanders from sparks and welding flash.
f) Ensure you have an observer to watch over you and check for sparks while you work

g) When you are ready to set up you will need to get a key to unlock the equipment from the Site Engineer.

h) When you are set up you must get the site supervisor or manager to check your preparation.

i) If they are happy, they will sign your permit which should be displayed and you can proceed.

j) During cutting/welding your observer should remain with you at all times and be constantly checking the area for sparks or signs of fire.

k) When the work is complete again check for fire and if all looks OK, note the time the hot work finished on the permit.

l) Check again for fire for at least 30 minutes and, if all is clear, the permit must be signed off. This would usually be by the person who authorised it.

m) Hot work requires one permit per person for each day.

2.5 Smoking policy

2.5.1 Smoking is prohibited in all waste management and storage areas.

2.5.2 Employees who wish to smoke may do so in their own time during lunch breaks. Employees will not be permitted to smoke whilst carrying out their duties and responsibilities **SMOKING IS ONLY PERMITTED IN THE DESIGNATED SMOKING AREA** as shown on the Layout & Fire Plan (which are located at safe distances from any potential fire risks or other flammable materials/wastes).

2.5.3 Managers will be responsible for the promotion and maintenance of the policy by their staff. Managers will receive training and guidance regarding their responsibilities in relation to the policy and enforcement of it.

2.5.4 Employees should inform the appropriate manager immediately if anyone fails to comply with the policy.

2.5.5 Employees not complying with the policy will be referred to their manager for support subject to the usual disciplinary procedure.

2.5.6 Visitors not adhering to the policy will be asked to comply or leave the site.

2.5.7 All job applicants will be made aware of the policy via application packs, where a requirement to abide by it will be part of the person specification. Applicants will be reminded of the policy at interview stage.

2.5.8 A copy of the policy will form part of new employees' induction packs. Training and guidance on enforcing the policy will form part of new managers' induction process.

2.5.9 The policy will be reviewed every 12 months.

2.6 Plant and equipment

2.6.1 External separation distances of 6m will be observed between plant and stored material when the site is not staffed. In the building, all plant will be powered-down and completely shut off prior to cessation of operations on any given day. Plant which is not in use for any extended period and in any event at the end of the working day will be stored at least 6 metres from any other stored combustible wastes.

2.6.2 Bucket loaders will contain fire-fighting equipment in the cab rather than rubber strips as it is widely recognised that loading shovels equipped with buckets used on most sites do so on ground that is not completely flat and for loading non-homogeneous waste which has the potential to remove a rubber strip on the day it is fitted.

2.6.3 Mufflers will be fitted onto hot exhausts to ensure the source of ignition from plant/equipment is reduced to a minimum.

2.6.4 Dust from processing/treatment operations on site can settle at the end of the shift / working day onto hot exhausts and engine parts so a fire-watch will be implemented after cessation of works. Any build of dust/fluff will be removed from the equipment and comments noted in the inspection sheet shown in Appendix II.

2.6.5 Site management will undertake or delegate additional preventative maintenance checks on a more frequent basis to ensure, where possible, the machinery is mechanically sound, as described in the section below.

2.7 Preventative Maintenance

2.7.1 All items of plant and equipment listed in Section 1.4 (and any additional items of plant which may be hired in to cover busier periods) are subject to preventative maintenance checks to ensure their safe operation and to prevent any potential situations which may give rise to faults or malfunction. A preventative maintenance and fire checklist are shown in Appendix II of this FPMP.

2.7.2 Much of the plant and equipment on site and all vehicles in the fleet are subject to annual manufacturer maintenance to ensure proper working order in the form of service contracts. Site management will undertake or delegate additional preventative maintenance checks on a more frequent basis to ensure i.e. daily, before, during and at the end of each working day to ensure (where possible) the machinery is mechanically sound. These checks will be carried out using the preventative maintenance checklist shown in Appendix II of this FPMP and any results which are flagged as needing attention will also be recorded in the site diary.

2.8 Site security

2.8.1 The site is secured with a 2.4 metres high section steel palisade security fencing and building extremities, which serve to prevent unauthorised access to the site being gained.

2.8.2 The site access gates are steel palisade construction to a height of 2.4 metres and are lockable to prevent unauthorised vehicular and/or pedestrian access.

2.8.3 The site benefits from CCTV with 24 hour looped playback system which is located in the reception office and allows access to coverage with emergency response in place should the need arise.

2.8.4 The site security measures (fencing/gates) will be inspected on a daily basis and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within 7 working days. All repairs will be noted on the site diary within 24 hours of the event. The checklist in Appendix II provides further information.

2.8.5 If unauthorised access becomes apparent as a problem at the site the security measures will be reviewed and improvements implemented.

2.9 Electrical faults or damaged/exposed electrical cables

2.9.1 All electrical cabling on site will be inspected weekly and annually serviced by fully qualified and certified electrical contractors to undertake both Planned Preventative Maintenance and Reactive Maintenance (under contract) of the following:

a) Fire detection & alarm system;
b) Emergency lighting;
c) Portable appliances; and,
d) Machinery checks / services (as per manufacturers' instructions).

2.9.2 Daily inspections of cabling, etc. will be undertaken as part of the daily checklist shown in Appendix II. Any potential ignition sources from suspected electrical faults will be isolated and the appointed electrical contractors will be contacted immediately to rectify the situation. Where possible, staff will immediately remove any stored wastes from the vicinity of the fault area or cable traverse if safe to do so.

3 Preventing self-combustion

3.1 Manage storage time

3.1.1 The aim for the site operator is to follow a 'first in, first out' principle where incoming waste is sorted processed and arrange for its export off site as soon as practicably possible, to minimise over-stocking which in-turn minimises the risk of overheating and spontaneous combustion (albeit that this only applies to a limited number wastes handled at the site). Therefore, the maximum storage capacities of all wastes as defined in the Waste Storage Table on the Site & Fire Plan are considered excessive and 'worst-case scenario' to account for plant downtime, holding stock and market fluctuations.

3.1.2 Strict waste acceptance procedures are in place at the site including electronic waste input and output recording system and will be used to detail how long waste has been on site and how long other separated wastes are stored prior to removal from the site. This will ensure compliance with the maximum storage duration for specific wastes as shown on the Stockpile Detail Table.

3.1.3 All combustible wastes will be managed to ensure that they are stored as per the Layout & Fire Plan (or much sooner) apart from unprocessed ferrous metal which may need to be stored (in metal containers) for longer during periods (up to 12 months) where the market price for the material fluctuates (i.e. stockpiling) and therefore under the NRW guidance is considered at low risk of self-combustion. However, the mixed combustible waste deposited in the reception area of the transfer building will be processed (shredded) and removed off site within three working days, it is continually topped up and emptied. At least every month the building is emptied and cleaned thus no mixed waste is stored for excessive duration. Separated recyclables may be stored for up to two months depending on marketing forces. The site operator has several outlets for the different waste streams should the need arise to divert waste but due to confidentiality the names are not listed in the FPMP but available from GWM Director.

3.2 Waste types and quantities

3.2.1 The waste types handled on site will consist of inert and non-hazardous household, commercial and industrial waste arising from activities within the surrounding area. The throughput of the site will be a maximum of 500 tonnes per day and <45,000 tonnes per annum. The maximum daily limits are outlined in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Maximum Daily Limits (NB Total maximum daily load will not exceed 500 tonnes)

WASTE TYPE	***MAX DAILY LIMIT***	***STORAGE DETAILS***
Mixed waste (degradable)	500 tonnes	Deposited within the transfer building (stockpiles)
Inert waste	*500 tonnes*	*Deposited externally within designated bay*
Metal waste (ferrous)	*100 tonnes*	*Deposited externally into designated, labelled storage container*
Metal waste (non-ferrous)	*100 tonnes*	*Deposited externally into designated, labelled container*
Single stream recyclable wastes (e.g. plastic, wood, paper, card, etc.)	100 tonnes	Deposited externally directly into designated storage container
Green waste	50 tonnes	Deposited externally directly into designated storage container

3.2.2 The proposed storage locations are clearly shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan which also includes the waste storage volume details. The maximum amount of waste to be stored on site at any one time is also set out in Table 2 below along with maximum residence times for each waste type.

3.2.3 Table 2: Waste Storage Times / Storage Format / Quantities

WASTE TYPE AND FORMAT	***MAX DURATION OF STORAGE***	***MAXIMUM QUANTITY STORED (M^3)***
Mixed waste (degradable) **(unprocessed)**	<4 weeks	Stockpile (1Ai) <300m^3 Stockpile (1B) <300m^3
Mixed waste (degradable) **(processed**) ie shredded ready for export off site)	***<1 week***	Stockpile (1C) <120m^3
Inert waste **(unprocessed)**	*<12 months*	100m^3
Metal waste (ferrous) **(unprocessed)**	*<3 months*	<25m^3
Metal waste (non-ferrous) **(unprocessed)**	*<3 months*	<15m^3
Separated and baled recyclable wastes (e.g. plastic, wood, paper, card, etc.) **(unprocessed)** (may be baled format for transport purposes) Green waste(**unprocessed**)	<3 months	Refer to Storage Table on Site Layout & Fire Plan
Rejected waste	31 working days	<5m^3

3.2.4 The operator will store waste materials in their largest form and minimise pile sizes wherever possible.

3.2.5 If the maximum storage capacity of the site is reached then no further waste will be accepted until waste can be removed from the site and taken to a suitably permitted or exempt site.

3.3 Waste acceptance

3.3.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are in place at the site when waste is accepted at the site and will be used to detail how long waste has been on site and how long other separated wastes are stored prior to removal from the site. This will ensure compliance

with the maximum storage duration for specific wastes (as shown on the Waste Storage Table on the Site Layout & Fire Plan).

3.3.2 Guidance will be given by the site management to all employees, sub-contractors, other waste carriers and customers regarding the waste types and operations which are acceptable at the site i.e. a copy of Appendix III of this document. The site will be used for the waste collections by Grays Waste Management Ltd's own skip hire operations and for waste from third-party users, whose details will be checked prior to delivery of waste to the site.

3.3.3 All incoming vehicles are required to report to the site office. The details of the load will be recorded and the Duty of Care transfer note and company documentation will be further checked by the operator to ensure that the load is acceptable at the site. Any deviation from these procedures or problems with any loads will be reported to the site manager.

3.3.4 Once a load has been accepted by the operator, the driver will be asked to unsheet the vehicle (if it is sheeted) and a visual inspection of the contents will be carried out to ensure that the waste types comply with the Environmental Permit. The nature of mixed construction/demolition and general waste makes full inspection difficult until the load is deposited. If rejected waste is discovered before deposit, the load will remain on the delivery vehicle and will be returned to the producer if possible or disposed of at an approved facility. In cases where the presence of unauthorised waste is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions, the Natural Resources Wales will be contacted immediately to agree a course of action.

3.3.5 If the load is acceptable the driver will be instructed to deposit it within the waste reception area which is located inside the waste transfer building as shown on Drawing No. 3725/819A/03. If the load is unacceptable after deposit it will be loaded back onto the delivery vehicle, or stored until it can be taken to an approved facility to be disposed of. Otherwise, the Natural Resources Wales will be contacted and the load will be taken to a suitably permitted or exempt site.

3.3.6 Any wastes which are delivered to the site as wholly inert (hardcore/excavation materials) will be discharged directly into the bulky inert waste bay.

3.3.7 Mixed waste will be deposited in the "waste reception area" in the building, (see Drawing No. 3725/819A/03 for location details).

3.3.8 Rejected wastes discovered at any stage in the process will be deposited in the quarantine area provided for non-conforming wastes. Where necessary, particularly where the rejected waste discovered would be classed as a difficult, hazardous or clinical waste, Natural Resources Wales will then be contacted to agree a course of action. The contents of the rejected waste containers will be recorded in the site diary.

3.3.9 For outward consignments of wastes produced on site, the driver of the collection vehicle will be instructed to report to the site office (see Section 2.4.1) or the machine/plant operator. All relevant documentation will be completed and the vehicle will be passed to pick up the load and take it to the designated recycler/disposal site. The product or waste will be loaded using the loading shovel.

3.4 Record keeping

3.4.1 The details in this section will be recorded on a combination of the record keeping forms listed in Appendix II, invoices and the site diary.

3.4.2 Records will be kept in paper/electronic format.

3.4.3 The following details will be recorded for every load deposited at the site:

a) The date and time of delivery.
b) The name and address of the waste producer.
c) The detailed and accurate description of the waste including type, quantity (in tonnes and/or cubic metres) and EWC codes.
d) How the waste is contained e.g. loose, container type.
e) The carrier's name and address.

f) Driver's name, signature and vehicle registration No.

g) Signature or initials of person(s) producing/ accepting/ inspecting/ carrying the waste.

h) Additional handling details/notes made by the driver after inspection of the load.

i) SIC code of the premises which produced the waste (where relevant).

j) Waste hierarchy declaration.

k) Information on previous treatment of the waste e.g. manual or mechanical.

3.4.4 Any wastes identified during the incoming waste inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted and/or removed and quarantined immediately to await safe removal from site and NRW will be contacted (where necessary) if the non-conforming waste discovered is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions.

3.5 Monitoring and control of temperature

3.5.1 A requirement exists within the Fire Prevention & Mitigation Guidance to ensure that temperatures of waste piles, both processed and unprocessed, are monitored and recorded if stored for longer than 3 months.

3.5.2 Those wastes which are stored for no longer than 3 months do not require routine monitoring for temperature. However the company will invest in a thermal temperature probe which would be capable of operating at any depth throughout the pile/stack or thermal imaging camera to conduct temperature monitoring if site operations change and for some reason the waste is to be held on site for 3 months or more. NRW will be informed about any relevant change. If the piles are to be stored for 3 months or longer, the piles will be monitored no less frequently than daily by a trained employee / fire marshal with the time recorded, the upper and lower temperatures recorded. Any relevant comments regarding the stored (e.g. physical condition, steam etc., and/or actions taken) will also be noted on the form which appears in Appendix II of this FPMP. The completed weekly temperature monitoring forms will be available for inspection in the site office.

3.5.3 **General** - All loads will be visually inspected before and after deposit to identify the potential for hot loads. As any self-combusting waste (ie mixed waste processed and unprocessed) will be stored for only days rather than months, it is considered that utilising thermal imaging and/or temperature probes are not necessary. The turning of the waste may be carried out to prevent internal heating of the waste stockpile however due to the proposed storage times being within the 3 month fire prevention guidance, turning is not deemed necessary unless the staff who are trained to detect and manage any hotspots, suspect there may be a problem. Waste is stored in its largest form prior to processing.

3.5.4 Unprocessed and processed mixed wastes are stored within the transfer building which minimises external heating of the waste during hot weather by shading from direct sunlight. It also protects the waste from rain thus controlling moisture levels in the waste by keeping the waste dry.

3.5.5 Whilst there are other forms of combustible waste stored at the site eg plastics, these will have been sorted and stored as described in subsequent sections of this document to await removal and have very little chance of combusting other than arson or staff negligence; both of which have been addressed in this FPMP.

3.6 Stockpile rotation

3.6.1 Waste piles 1A - 1C will be monitored in accordance with the Stockpile Rotation Sheet in Appendix II to ensure the storage durations shown on the Layout & Fire Plan are not exceeded and ensuring good frequency of pile turning as per Section 3.1.3.

4 Managing waste piles

4.1 Stored combustible waste

4.1.1 The Waste Storage Table on the Site Layout & Fire Plan details how all combustible wastes will be stored in line with NRW's FPMP guidance.

4.1.2 Mixed waste is tipped into the reception area inside the transfer building. Recyclable wastes will be crudely sorted by hand from the mixed waste stockpile to remove any bulky items or non-conforming waste prior to passing the waste through the mobile shredder.

4.1.3 Mixed waste which has the potential to be combustible is only unloaded and loaded within the transfer building. The waste is stored in stockpiles locations as shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan, maximum area and volumes as detailed in the Storage Table included on the Layout Plan.

4.1.4 There is no mechanical processing of waste carried out within the transfer building. Loads are transferred into the hopper of the shredder which is located on the yard directly in front of the transfer building as shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan. Once the waste has been shredded it will be removed off site usually within 3 days or at worst case within two weeks.

4.1.5 Any conveyor which carries residual waste through the recycling process may be fitted with an overband magnet in the future for the removal of tramp ferrous metals.

4.1.6 The residual wastes will be transferred to the appropriate storage location on site to await removal from site to an onward reprocessing facility and/or for disposal to landfill.

4.2 Waste stored in containers

4.2.1 There are a number of piles which comprise the storage of waste in skips (i.e. 40yd^3 roll-on-off skips). Theses skips will be used for the storage of separated wastes (such as paper/card, plastics, wood, metals, green waste, waste for landfill, etc.). The cardboard skip is stored within the transfer building as indicated on the Site Layout Plan. The

containers will be removed off site once they are full and will then be replaced by an empty container. The maximum total volume stored within the containers is <225m^3 and therefore can be regarded as a single stockpile according to the latest fire guidance. The containers may therefore be stored closer than the usual 6m standoff but still ensuring each container is accessible from the front and over the top of the container so any fire inside can be extinguished. If there is a fire on site, the containers can be moved as soon as is reasonably practicable in a safe manner to prevent the fire spreading. Refer to Site Layout Plan & Fire Plan for details of the container locations.

4.2.2 A clear area will be maintained and kept clear of obstruction in front of the stored skips in order remove them in an emergency fire situation to the designated quarantine area if the container were to be the subject of a fire or any materials within a container were ignited.

4.2.3 Due to health and safety risk and potential risk of the fire spreading, the operator would not attempt to move a skip full of waste which has fully ignited.

4.2.4 **Out of hours** - All waste stored in containers has been subject to rigorous manual and or mechanical sorting and the waste types stored have a very low chance of self-combustion; the only risk of waste in containers igniting would be during operational hours i.e. staff negligence or arson when the site is open. Appropriate measures have been demonstrated throughout this FPMP to ensure this risk of a container fire is minimised and extinguished efficiently.

4.3 Baled Waste

4.3.1 No baling of waste is carried out on site as recyclables are taken to a sister facility for baling.

5 Prevent fire spreading

5.1 Mixed waste storage general / fire breaks

5.1.1 Combustible waste will be stored as per the Layout & Fire Plan and reference made to the Waste Storage Table to ensure the waste is stored within the guidelines of the FPMP guidance. The operator will store waste materials in their largest form and minimise pile sizes wherever possible.

5.1.2 Fire breaks and fire walls are shown on the 'Layout & Fire Plan'. Combustible Waste is not stored in bays. Recyclables are stored in designated containers on the yard and cardboard stored in a designated container inside the transfer building (as shown on Site Layout & Fire Plan). Mixed waste pre and post shredding is stored in loose piles inside the transfer building. No waste is stored within internal or external dedicated bays which are used as a firewall.

5.1.3 The waste piles on the most recent layout & fire plan (Rev E) were calculated in accordance with NRWs FPMP guidance i.e. 9m separation distances between piles where there is no firewall. There is no plant or equipment stored inside the building, the shredder is located outside the building with only the chute located inside. During times when the site is not operational, the shredder will be moved into the yard area and >6m of any combustible material.

5.1.4 It is considered the volumes and storage durations of piles and the fact they are stored in an open fronted building with frequent monitoring and automated detection enables early detection and accessibility in undertaking the appropriate fire suppression techniques. The general standards applied to warehousing of goods is not considered appropriate to the internal storage of wastes.

5.1.5 The maximum height of 4m is based on practical ability to fight fires using manual means such as standard hoses, and stability of stack to reduce the risk of fire spread from falling wastes. Due to the remote location of the site and the fact that there are no buildings or infrastructure immediately behind the transfer building, the FRS may decide to remove some of the metal

cladding panels at the rear of the building to gain access for their hoses or sprinklers. Thus providing access from both front and rear of the building

5.1.6 The building is not heated as it is open fronted.

5.1.7 The building is open fronted which would allow access for fire-fighting thus providing a means of clearing smoke from the building. Also the rear metal panels may also be removed if deemed necessary by the FRS.

5.1.8 All escape routes, fire exits, alarm call points and fire extinguishers are kept clear and free from waste at all times.

5.1.9 The aim of the site is to process the incoming material and arrange for its export off site as soon as practicably possible, to minimise over-stocking which in-turn minimises the risk of overheating and spontaneous combustion.

5.1.10 Storage on flat ground: Site surfaces where wastes stored are and reduce the risk of falling materials accelerating the spread of fire.

5.2 Fire walls inside the waste transfer station

5.2.1 The concrete walls positioned at the rear and sides of the transfer building are designed and constructed to the BS8110 Pt2 'Structural use of concrete Part 2 Code of practice for special circumstances' and BSEN1992-1-2 'Design of concrete structures. General rules - Structural fire design'.

5.2.2 In accordance with BSEN1992, the fire resistance of concrete structures over 100mm will have a fire resistance of 1200^{o}C for 4 hours.

5.2.3 The walls are 200mm thick concrete push-walls to a minimum height of 3m and offer a fire resistance period of at least 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated to stop fire spreading and minimise radiant heat.

5.2.4 No processing of waste takes place within the Transfer building.

6 Quarantine area

6.1 In accordance with the FPMP guidance an area is designated as a quarantine area as shown on the Layout & Fire Plan which is accessible at all times. This area also allows for a minimum of 6m buffer from buildings, other stored waste or materials on site. The site offers a quarantine area which meets the criteria, the location of the quarantine areas is shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan Drawing No. 3725/819A/03.

6.2 The allocated quarantine area measures 115m^2 and will hold at least 50% of the volume of the largest waste stockpile (ie can hold 150m^3 of material).

6.3 There is a quarantine area (Q) on site with a 6m buffer which may be used during a fire event to store any incompatible loads, skips/containers containing un-burnt waste or burnt waste. It is located within the impermeable area of the yard and this area can be used to douse down any waste material which is on fire.

6.4 Waste would be moved to the quarantine area using the site's loading shovel.

6.5 Surrounding wastes would be moved using the site's loading shovel and will only be moved to the quarantine area if safe to do so.

7 Detecting fires

7.1 Site inspection programme

7.1.1 Daily inspections of all site areas will be undertaken and recorded on the fire checklist shown in Appendix II. These inspections will be conducted by person(s) who is/are familiar with the requirements of the EMS, EP and this document. This will keep the levels of dust, fibre, paper and other loose combustible materials, which could aid in the acceleration of a fire, on site surfaces to a minimum and ensure all containment of wastes on site are functioning effectively in accordance with the storage limitations as detailed in the Waste Storage Table included on the Site Layout & Fire Plan.

7.2 Staff training

7.2.1 Each staff member will undergo training from the TCM/site manager using the form shown in Appendix II of this FPP. All new members will be required to complete this training sheet and existing staff if the FPP and/or site rules change. As a minimum, each member of staff will be assessed from the date of approval of this FPP and then every 6 months afterwards. A third party fire risk assessor will be contacted to train operational staff who need to be aware of the content of this FPP.

7.2.2 Staff will be suitably trained in how to raise a fire alarm and how to use the extinguishing equipment, including hose reel should the fire be small enough to tackle. Staff will also seek formal fire extinguisher training for anyone specifically designated to use such equipment.

7.2.3 A full understanding the procedures outlined in this FPMP document will be required to be demonstrated as part of the site induction for all new staff and any existing staff that are not familiar with the documents. In particular all staff will be trained to ensure that they know what to do if a fire breaks out and more importantly how to undertake their work in a way that minimises the risk of a fire occurring.

7.2.4 Ongoing training, including tool box talks, will also be provided to ensure site staff are informed of any changes to any of the site management documentation that is subject to regular review.

7.2.5 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document i.e. to test that the plan works, will be carried out every 6 months. The first test will take place within one month of the agreement of this document with NRW. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the EMS. The Site Inspection Form in Appendix II will also be used during the drill.

7.3 Fire detection procedure (operational hours)

7.3.1 The operator has recently commissioned Dragon (Fire Protection Engineers) to supply and install within the waste transfer building a fire detection system to BS5839 part1: 2013 category L2 consisting of a Sigma 4 zone control panel, x18 heat sensors, x5 electronic sound beacons and x3 manual call points. Monitoring of system is via a telephone line and internet access. Refer to Drawing No.3725/819A/03 for the relevant locations of the new equipment.

7.3.2 Further to the above measures, the following procedure would apply:

a) Call the Fire Response Service (FRS) immediately using 999.
b) Call the NRW's Emergency Contact Number.
c) Competent person to ensure suitably trained employees initiates the bunging of both the surface water and foul drainage systems at locations as shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan
d) Competent persons to ensure suitably trained employees initiates the deployment of the polybooms to ensure fire water containment.
e) Prior to the FRS arriving, inform all neighbouring premises likely to be affected.
f) If not previously informed, senior management of the company will be informed at this point of the details, nature and extent of the fire and whether assistance from staff from other depots is required.
g) Ensure access routes are clear.

h) If safe to do so, the Site Manager, TCM or a senior member of staff will inspect the location of the fire, to identify immediate risks to surrounding premises and the FRS.

i) Ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive.

j) Ensure relevant site staff are standing by in a safe location to deploy additional surface water protection equipment under the direction of the FRS when they arrive (booms, etc.).

k) The site manager / TCM will identify themselves to the fire service as soon as they arrive on site and will provide them with a copy of this document and update them with relevant information that will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.

l) Implement pollution control measures only when safe to do so.

7.3.3 In the event of the site manager or TCM being absent from the site, the operator will ensure a suitable person is employed and familiar with the site. The operator's fire management consultants Mon Fire Management should be contacted and have the appropriate staff who are specialised trained and familiar with the site and operations (Contact details in the Site Information & Key Contacts List on page v of this FPMP).

7.4 Fire detection procedure (out-of-hours)

7.4.1 The site has 24 hour CCTV which is remotely accessible and a recent addition to the site is the installation of a fire detection system as recommended by the operator's Specialist Fire Management Consultant. The waste transfer building is equipped with a fire detection system which will automatically raise the fire alarm in the building and will immediately notify the operator by telephone and by telemetry and alert the fire department.

7.4.2 If a fire were to occur, once notified the site manager/out-of-hours contact will then conduct the following procedure:

a) Irrespective of whether a company presence is required at the site by the FRS, the out of hours appointed contact (or delegated responsible person) will attend the site to

assist in any way possible and to ensure that surface water protection and control measures are deployed, if safe to do so, under the instruction of the FRS.

b) The site appointed out-of-hours contact will subsequently contact as many additional members of staff as required to ensure that surface water protection, smothering and/or separation measures may be effectively deployed. Ideally this will be a minimum of three other staff members (enabling safe working in pairs) with at least one machine operator.

7.5 Evacuation of staff (and drill procedure)

7.5.1 An evacuation plan has been formulated for the site and all persons have been made aware of it (through site induction and refresher training). The fast and effective evacuation of staff to the Fire Assembly Point (Muster point) shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan will increase safety on site and limit the impact of a fire on any persons on site.

7.5.2 Regular fire drills are carried on site as per article 15 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 to ensure evacuation times are acceptable and that site staff remain informed of evacuation procedures. The operator may also appoint and train fire marshals on site, to aid in the above. The fire drills are carried out using the following methods:

a) Inform all employees of that a fire drill is going to happen, providing them with specific details and also firmly letting them know their participation is required.
b) Nominate observers (if necessary) to assess the fire drill, paying attention to the appropriateness of actions, the behaviour of employees and any problems which may arise during the drill.
c) Additionally, if there are likely to be any visitors present at the time of the fire drill you should also pre-warn them.

7.5.3 Throughout the drill, the 'responsible person' and any nominated observers or fire safety wardens should:

a) Keep an eye out for any inappropriate behaviour, such as stopping to collect coats, bags and other personal belongings.

b) Closely observe any difficulties experienced by people with disabilities, such as an inability to get out of an exit or get down stairs easily.
c) Make sure employees are using the nearest fire escape route, rather than just the exit they are most familiar with.
d) Pay attention to any difficulties experienced as a result of the chosen escape routes, such as doors being difficult to open or exits being blocked.
e) Listen closely to the roll call taken once the evacuation has been completed, making sure everyone is present and accounted for and checking for any issues which may arise.

7.5.4 After the drill, it is vital the person in charge:

a) Thoroughly and comprehensively logs all details of the fire drill, including how the evacuation procedure went and any inappropriate actions or problems which were noted as a result.
b) Any significant findings of the drill should be recorded within this FPMP and reviewed regularly as part of your workplace fire safety.
c) Remedial action deemed necessary, such as the installation of additional fire safety signs or fire alarms, should be undertaken by a professional, reputable fire safety company.

7.5.5 The full drill involving a dry run of the procedures involved in this document will be carried out every 6 months. The drill will be a simulation of an emergency with the location of a mock fire notified to staff in order to test the response speed in deploying pollution control equipment i.e. including drain mats/plugs and ensure all firefighting equipment is sound. The fire check form will be completed and a detailed report of the outcome of the exercise will be prepared to assist with staff training as stated in 7.2.

7.5.6 It is not scientifically possible to calculate the flame height as each waste pile is different and could contain a number of different wastes leading to a lesser or greater flame height.

8 Suppressing fires

8.1 General

8.1.1 Section 20 of NRW's FPMP guidance mentions the site should have enough water available for firefighting to take place and to manage a worst case scenario. A worst case scenario would be the largest waste pile catching fire.

8.1.2 Based on the above scenario, the largest waste pile of combustible waste on site measuring 300m^3 (worst case) – this would require 360,000 litres (360m3) of water to extinguish the fire within 3 hours.

8.2 Fire hydrants

8.2.1 In consultation with the FRS, it has been identified that x3 hydrants within 300 metres of the site. The FRS have also confirmed there is a 160mm diameter water main. Therefore there should be sufficient water available for the FRS to utilise in the event of a fire to reach the requisite 2,000 litres per minute flow as required by the FPMP Guidance. The FRS may decide to use sprays and fogs instead of jets to extinguish the fire which would reduce the amount of firewater required and therefore run-off generated.

8.2.2 The locations of the nearest hydrants are shown on the Permit Boundary Plan Drawing No 3725/819A/02 in Appendix I. The nearest being approximately 50m from the site, there is one located 85m from the site and a further hydrant 300m from the site.

- GRID Ref 241819 375643 (approx 50 m from site)
- GRID Ref 241876 375732 (approx 85 m from site)
- GRID Ref 241739 375436 outside Unit 7 ie (approx 300 m from site)

8.2.3 As well as contacting the local FRS, DCWW Fire Service Liaison Manager has also been contacted to confirm water access and that they are DCWW assets. DCWW do not check flow rates of the fire hydrants but mains pressure tests can be carried out if deemed necessary by NRW as part of the FPMP. If there is a fire the FRS contact DCWW to notify them they are using the fire hydrants.

8.3 Additional suppression measures

8.3.1 There are a number of fire extinguishers located around the site which can be deployed in the event of a smaller fire incident for fire suppression.

8.3.2 The site has water mains water point as shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan. There are also x2 hose pipes (19mm diameter) one on the wall of weighbridge office and one attached to the transfer station building which can extend the full length of the site inside the building and onto the external storage areas.

8.3.3 If necessary, the above fire extinguishers and water supplies will be utilised to cool unburnt material and other hazards i.e. plant to prevent overheating.

8.3.4 As well as using on site firefighting equipment i.e. hose reel, extinguishers, there will be up to 200 tonnes of non-combustible inert soil / hardcore material which could be using to smother a fire using the site's loading shovel within 5/10 minutes of a fire breaking out at the site. Utilising 'dry' firefighting techniques will reduce the need for water use in tackling a fire on site which would therefore reduce the volume of potentially polluting firefighting residues requiring disposal following an incident.

8.3.5 Plant/equipment on site may be used if a fire breaks out on site to separate unburned material from the fire to provide fire breaks.

8.3.6 The waste transfer building has wide open access at the front of the building for the FRS.

8.4 Alternative water supplies

8.4.1 There is only water available from fire hydrants, the fire engine and on site measures i.e. hoses connecting to the main water and bowsers. There are no other surfaces waters in close proximity to the site i.e. ponds, lagoons, rivers to aid as fire suppression techniques.

8.5 Advice from Specialist Fire Management Consultant

8.5.1 Regular inspections and training sessions are carried out on site by specialist Fire Management Company to discuss fire prevention and mitigation measures recommended for the site to ensure fire risk is minimised and in the event there is a fire on site whether the detection and suppression techniques are adequate. Contact details are included in this FPMP.

9 Managing fire water

9.1 Drainage

9.1.1 The existing drainage arrangements for the site are as follows:

a) Permeable surface area (used for the storage of plant and vehicles) drains directly to ground through infiltration;
b) The impermeable yard area drains into gulley, passing through interceptor and then drains into the main public sewer;
c) The run-off from the main building's roof drains to soakaway
d) The inside of the main building is surfaced entirely with impermeable concrete surfacing and falls to the centre of the building.

9.1.2 The FRS may decide to use sprays and fogs instead of jets to extinguish the fire which would reduce the amount of firewater run-off generated.

9.2 Containment of fire water (building)

9.2.1 The main building for the storage of combustible wastes measures approximately 810m^2. The largest waste pile of combustible waste in the building would not exceed 300m^3 which under the guidance would require 360,000 litres (360 m^3) of water to extinguish. The building is entirely concrete surfaced and bunding provided by the concrete push walls and the provision of a polyboom (16cm depth) across the front of the building which could contain up to 120m^3 of fire water.

9.3 Containment of fire water (external concrete area)

9.3.1 The area of the concrete yard area measures approximately 1,400 m^2 and the building footprint is approximately 810m$^{2.}$ It is proposed that there will be sufficient lengths of polybooms held on site to provide fire water containment around the impermeable pavement. The containment area to be provided on site has been calculated accordingly and the proposed location where the polybooms will be laid is shown on the Site Layout

and Fire Plan Drawing No. 3725/819A (810m^2 + 1,400m2 x 0.16m) ie the area of containment that is provided on site will be approximately 360m^3.

9.3.2 The poly booms would be deployed in the locations shown on the Site Layout and Fire Plan (3 on the yard and an additional one for placing in front of the transfer building. This would provide a containment capacity of 360,000 litres (360 m^3) of water. The largest waste stockpile of combustible waste which may be stored externally would consist of recyclables eg plastics, green waste each contained within designated 40 cubic yard containers which is well under the guidance threshold of 450m^3. Therefore, the capacity for runoff storage within the external concreted area is entirely sufficient to contain all firewater required extinguish a worst-case scenario fire in this area. Details of the external storage containers are shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan.

9.3.3 **Poly land booms** – These will be laid at the earliest safe opportunity at the locations shown on the Layout & Fire Plan to provide an industry-approved impermeable containment barrier for runoff of firewater. The booms will be laid to allow access to the site by emergency vehicles without the need to drive over the booms (thus preventing compromising the barrier).

9.4 Poly Boom deployment procedure

9.4.1 A 100 metre poly boom roll (product code 0419/500/100) will be located in the workshop which is located next to the site office as shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan.

9.4.2 A key number of senior staff will be responsible for arranging the deployment of the poly booms and will be trained in this procedure.

9.4.3 Upon confirmation that a significant volume of water is likely to be required for extinguishing a fire on site, the following deployment procedure for the poly booms will be observed:

a) Take the 100 metre boom roll from the store next to the office;
b) Emplace the boom as shown on the Fire Plan in the Annexe by rolling the necessary length;
c) Use supplied cable ties (also available in the store) to seal the front end of the boom;
d) Using a sharp knife, cut the laid out section from the remaining roll;
e) Using the Fire Hose Reel, begin filling the first of the two chambers of the boom being sure to elevate the 'fill' end to prevent the water leaving the tube;
f) Once the first chamber is filled, repeat in second chamber ensuring the 'fill' end is kept elevated to prevent escape of water;
g) When both chambers are full the 'fill' end should be sealed using a cable tie thus completing deployment.
h) Typically one side of the 100m roll would be filled which has a 160mm diameter so each 100m roll would require 2 cubic metres of water to fill.

9.4.4 The above process should be completed as above for all lengths of boom shown on the Fire Plan.

9.4.5 Once deployed, all booms should be regularly checked during a fire event to ensure that they are providing effective containment and that there are no breaches. Secondary/additional lengths of boom can be deployed in addition to the compulsory locations using the same procedure (as above) if deemed necessary.

9.5 Drainage mats/bungs

9.5.1 There drainage system shall be bunged in the locations shown on the Site Layout & Fire Plan immediately by a trained employee upon raising of the fire alarm to ensure no accumulated surface water (which may have the potential to contain potentially polluting runoff from fire water) will be able to discharge to surface. Drainage bungs and drainage mats will be held in the site's workshop together with protective clothing and any other pollution control equipment and there location clearly labelled up. Details where the equipment is stored will be on the Site Layout & Fire Plan. A copy of which will be kept inside the 'Emergency Services Box'.

9.6 Recirculation of fire water

9.6.1 If possible fire water (if not deemed as hazardous) may be re-circulated during the fire event to dampen down any smouldering material (only if safe to do so) or cooling unburned material or other hazards providing this does not cause or add to water pollution and /or increasing air pollution. Firewater if uncontaminated may be stored on site and recycled once the site has re-commenced operations, as dust suppression.

9.7 Removal of fire water

9.7.1 Upon successfully extinguishing a fire all standing fire water would be pumped using a hired-in vacuum tanker and deposited to a suitably permitted site for treatment or reused for dust suppression.

10 Fire response procedures

10.1 Access for emergency services

10.1.1 The site has direct access from the A5 Holyhead Road onto Mona Industrial Estate which provides easy access for the emergency services.

10.1.2 The width of the surrounding roads and the gateway provide sufficient access onto the site for the FRS.

10.1.3 Access routes for emergency services around the site are clearly shown on the 'Layout & Fire Plan'.

10.1.4 There will be an 'Emergency Services Box' located at the site entrance for attending appliances with adequate signage and its contents will include:

- **Scaled plan of the site (Drawing No 3725/819A/03) showing:**

  a. Layout of the buildings – including utility isolation points

  b. Location of passive and active fire safety measures e.g. Fire doors, Fire alarms, Portable extinguishers, Dry or wet risers, sprinklers, fire shutters, foam or deluge systems, inert systems as well as their isolation points.

  c. Location of stored hazardous materials including their properties and quantities. MSDS sheets may also be useful.

  d. Access routes for fire appliances and any alternative routes to ensure access to fire appliances is always maintained.

  e. Assembly point location for staff and visitors

  f. Location of water hydrants and water supplies (on Drawing No 3725/819A/02).

  g. Any watercourse running near the site

  h. Location of plant, protective clothing and pollution control and materials e.g. bunding or neutralising equipment as applicable

  i. Information on drainage systems – foul and surface water & their direction of flow and outfall points

j. Location of sensitive receptors within 1km of the site : **Human** e.g. hospitals, nursing homes, residential areas, places of work etc. and **Environmental** e.g. surface waters, potable abstractions, groundwater, protected habitats etc. (Receptor Plan Drawing No. 3725/819A/04)

k. Location of quarantine area

l. Location of site service isolation points

- **Copies of the Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan – Waste Management**

- **Out of hours staff emergency contacts**

- **Contacts for any specialist advice**

- **Location of any dangerous machinery and process areas**

- **Location of falls from height or underground openings or structures e.g. Work platforms, storage racking or inspection pits**

10.2 Staff/visitor response procedure

10.2.1 The following actions will be undertaken by site operatives when a fire is detected or suspected on site:

a) Don't panic
b) Inform the site manager or technically competent manager immediately
c) Raise the alarm (if not done so already)
d) Do not try to tackle the fire yourself unless you are trained in doing so and you are sure of the nature of the fire
e) Leave the site using the nearest exit as quickly and as orderly as possible
f) Assemble at the specified fire assembly point

g) The site manager or delegated operative will be in charge of calling the emergency services on “999" and ensuring that all persons who were working in the building are assembled safely

h) Do not return to the site until you have been given the ‘all clear’ by the emergency services and/or the site manager, TCM or responsible person.

11 During and after an incident

11.1 Notifying nearby properties

11.1.1 The nearest receptors within 100m of the site i.e. houses, business will be informed of the fire by employees of the operator and the F&RS either by phone or visiting the premises. The Police, Local Council and NRW will be contacted using the site contacts list in the FPMP to ensure further properties are informed should the fire become problematic. Under data protection some properties however may not be willing to disclose their information so would rely on neighbouring premises to ensure they are aware of any fire incident which may have an impact on them.

11.1.2 As soon the operator is aware of a fire on it's site which has the potential to become problematic to human health, the environment or to infrastructure, the operator would contact the IMMEDIATE neighbouring premises either by phone or in person, depending on when the fire event is occurring as these sites are unlikely to be manned out of hours. The relevant contact details have now been included in the FPMP.

11.1.3 The Emergency Services (usually the police) in consultation with the other relevant Emergency Services would co-ordinate notifying the OTHER sensitive receptors within 1000m of the site either by phone or visiting the premises.

11.1.4 Contact details of sensitive receptors with 1 km of the site will be held on file by the operator so they can be contacted if likely to be affected by the fire. Copy of the list will be included in the Site 'Emergency Services ' box for FRS, Police and NRW access.

11.1.5 The FRS contact DCWW to notify them there is a fire and they will be using The fire hydrants. The flows may then be increased if requested by the FRS.

11.2 Contingency Planning

11.2.1 In the event of a fire the site will cease accepting waste. All customers who wish to deliver wastes during a fire will be notified by site admin staff and any who arrive without prior notification will be turned away. If urgent, deliveries will be directed to an alternative authorised waste facility in the vicinity; details of which can be found on NRW's public register. The site operator has several outlets for the different waste streams should the need arise to divert waste but due to confidentiality the names are not listed in the FPMP but available from GWM Director.

11.2.2 No waste will be accepted on site until the post-fire site recovery procedures outlined in below have been fully implemented and the site is authorised to re-open for trade and waste acceptance.

11.3 Post fire site recovery

11.3.1 If a recovery procedure is required, Grays Waste Management Ltd would instigate the following;

a) Remove damaged material to a permitted facility that is able to deal with it legally.
b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
c) Assist the FRS with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.
d) Review the FPMP and EMS procedures and improve upon where found deficient.
e) Review training requirements for staff.
f) Assess whether further preventative measure could implemented.
g) Ensure all fire equipment, where used, is replenished with particular reference to poly booms, i.e. there should always be at least x4 complete 100 metre roll available for use at any one time and remove fire water to a permitted facility for disposal.

11.4 Investigation procedures and remediation

11.4.1 Following a fire event, the affected area will be subject to the following:

a) Ground sampling of any permeable areas and around the vicinity of the affected area – the frequency, location and depth of the samples required would be agreed between the operator, ground investigation contractor and Natural Resources Wales.
b) The samples would be sent for analysis at an MCERTS accredited laboratory to ascertain the nature and extent of contamination (if any).
c) Following receipt of the analysis results a remediation strategy would be submitted to Natural Resources Wales for consideration (if required).
d) Following agreement of the remediation strategy, it will be implemented as agreed and any contaminated material removed from the site will be sent to a facility suitably permitted to accept the material.
e) Following remediation, a completion report will be submitted to Natural Resources Wales.

11.4.2 If any significant contamination is found to be present, the operator will work with NRW to implement further measures which may be necessary should a subsequent event occur.

11.5 General recovery procedure

11.5.1 When the fire has been successfully dealt with the following actions will take place:

a) Any fires will be reported to NRW on the working day that they occur and will be confirmed in writing within 3 working days, including all steps taken by site staff, management and/or emergency services to deal with the fire.
b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
c) Assist the FRS with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.
d) Removal of burnt material using appropriate and lawful disposal.
e) Investigation into the cause of the fire, to ensure it does not reoccur.
f) A review of the FPMP, associated amendments will be implemented.

g) Review of any additional training requirements for site personnel as a result of the incident.

h) Ensure all fire equipment, where used, is replenished with particular reference to poly booms. All fire extinguishers used to tackle the fire will be serviced and replaced after use.

11.5.2 In addition to the abovementioned procedures, the sections below outline specific procedures following a fire.

11.5.3 Fire debris should continue to be turned using the on-site plant and dowsed as necessary with the loading shovel and hosepipe or bowser if necessary until site management confirm that the embers are cooled and there is no chance of a flare up.

11.5.4 Debris can then be cleared and isolated to a series of storage piles for onward temperature monitoring until they have cooled to an acceptable level for landfill disposal (<40 degrees C). Once cooled to an acceptable temperature, as described above, bulk haulage will be arranged for the removal of the ash from the site.

11.6 Surface water containment

11.6.1 Surface water protection measures will remain in place and regular checks on them will be maintained until the clean-up and removal of all fire water has occurred and the final brushing up of the affected area has been undertaken. It is the site management who are responsible for deciding when an appropriate level of clean-up has been achieved to remove the surface water protection measures.

11.6.2 Surface water on site will be cleared using the following methods.

11.6.3 All standing fire water will be sucked up and taken off site or stored in a tank/tanker prior to removal off site.

11.6.4 Using all available resources, manually clean out areas removing the debris to the pile of fire damaged waste for removal to landfill or other appropriately permitted site.

11.6.5 Using a road sweeper, sweep all areas (damp as required) until all ash and clinker has been removed.

11.6.6 All debris has now been isolated and all contaminated water holding areas have been cleaned and emptied.

11.6.7 It is at this stage that site management will decide whether it is appropriate to remove the surface water protection measures, or repeat areas of the clean-up.

11.6.8 If the clean-up operation has been deemed complete, the surface water protection measures can now be removed. This will be achieved using the following

a) Remove any temporary bunds.
b) Remove all sand bags.
c) Surface water discharge from the site is now possible the next time it rains. Ensure that surface water checks are made during the next rainfall event to validate that clean-up has been undertaken satisfactorily. Record all findings and actions in the site diary.
d) Account for all consumables that have been used in the fire and re-order / replace immediately.
e) Restack, and re-locate all items used for the surface water protection during the fire to their storage locations ready for future deployment.
f) Check monthly that items are still present and correct and still serviceable for use in an emergency.

11.7 Reviewing & Monitoring the Fire Prevention & Mitigation Plan

11.7.1 It is important that the FPMP is kept up to date to ensure that it is still applicable and compliant. It is a working document and will be reviewed regularly to reflect any changes to site operations. Circumstances which would warrant a review of the FPMP include (but not limited to:-

a) Experiencing a fire incident

b) Acceptance of additional combustible waste streams onto site

c) Any increase in waste volumes accepted into the site

d) Any new infrastructure eg new buildings

e) Installation of new equipment or plant

11.7.2 The latest version of the FPMP will be available on site and all staff will be aware of its location. Regular training will be undertaken which will include refresher courses, toolbox talks, on-site exercises and drills and induction training for new starters. Training needs will be regularly monitored and records kept ensuring all staff are fully aware of all the management systems including the FPMP and have a sound knowledge of their contents and therefore can carry out the documented procedures and measures.

11.8 Firefighting Strategy

11.8.1 In conclusion the site has an active Fire fighting strategy which should help allow a fire to be extinguished within the shortest possible time by having the resources available on site at all times to fight a fire. The site can offer the following resources:

a) Having heavy mobile plant available which is suitable for the task of tackling a fire

b) Use of potable water carriers/bowsers, hosepipes

c) Available water supply (both mains within the site and the provision of fire hydrants identified by the FRS and confirmed as DCWW assets.

d) Supply of inert material (soils, rubble)

e) Adequately trained staff available (refer to relevant sections above for details of the training carried out)

f) Finances available for additional resources if required.

11.8.2 Fire fighting techniques therefore available (providing it is safe to undertake such techniques and under the supervision of the FRS and carried out by suitably trained staff:

a) Applying water to cool unburned material and other hazards

b) Separating unburned material from the fire using appropriate heavy plant

c) Separating burning material from the fire to quench it with hoses or tanks of water

d) Can suffocate the fire using soils, rubble

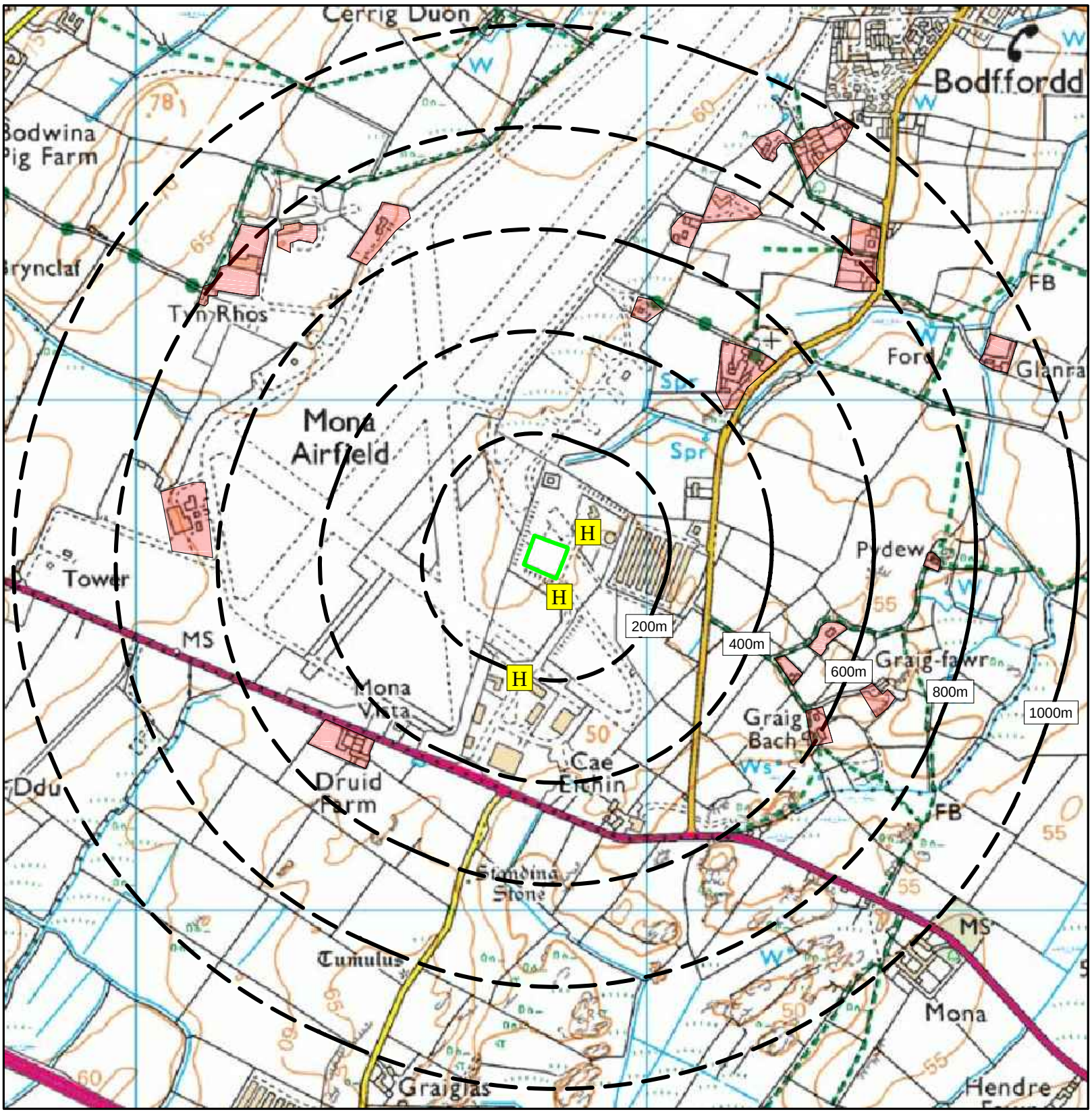
11.8.3 It should be noted however that protecting the health and safety of people on site must be the priority.

Appendix I

Drawings

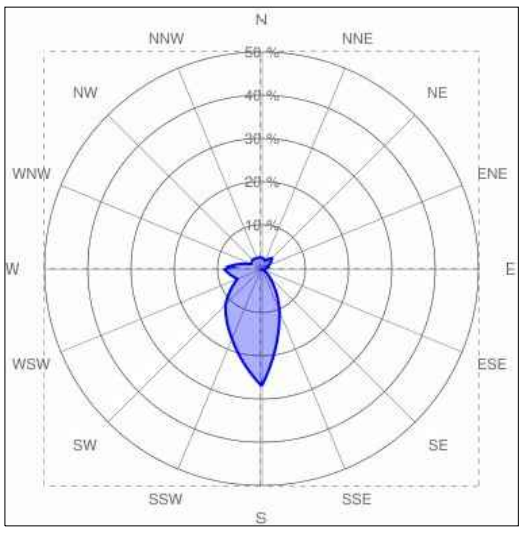
Scale Bar (1:10,000)

0 m 500 m 1000 m



KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes industry, commerce and retail)
- Residential blocks
- Class A roads
- Class B roads
- H — Fire hydrant in vicinity of site
- WO — Wash out valve
- Railway line
- SCH — School



Compass Wind Rose for Valley (EGOC)
Period 2000-2010

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste Management and Environmental Consultants
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Winsford Industrial Estate
Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3RY
Tel: 01606 558833 Fax: 01606 861182
E-mail: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

Client: Grays Waste Management Ltd			
Site: Plot 6, Mona Industrial Estate, Anglesey			
NGR: SH 41806 75692			
Date: 5 December 2017			Printed At: A3
Title: RECEPTOR PLAN	Scale: 1:10,000	Revision: -	Drawn By: CP
Drawing No: 3725/819A/04	Client No: 819A	Job No: 3725	Checked:

Notes:

(1) Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be S.
(2) There are no schools, hospitals or care homes within 1,000m of the site.
(3) There are no sensitive sites within 1,000m of the site.

Revision Details:

Rev:	Description:	Date:
-	Initial drawing	26/10/17
A	Amended as NRW comments	05/12/17

NOTES:

(1) Drawing is for indication only.
(2) Do not submit (DRAFT ONLY)
(3) All measurements must be verified on site.

Scale Bar (1:250)
0 m 10 m 20 m

4m high, 0.20m thick fire wall
3m high, 0.20m inert bay
Soakaway
0.5m gaps between containers
2.4m palisade fencing
1B
3A
2B i
2B ii
2B iii
2B iv
2B v
2B vi
9m
French drain to collect roof water
Drain mats initiated over gully's in the event of a fire
Shredder to be removed from the building out-of-hours and stored externally >6m from anything combustible
Storage area for plant / vehicles
1C
Shredder chute
Shredder
Manhole to be plugged in the event of a fire
2.4m palisade fencing
1A ii
1A i
Drain mat initiated over gully's in the event of a fire
115m² quarantine area capable of holding 150m³ of material
Weighbridge office
Weighbridge
6m
4m high, 0.20m thick fire wall
Smoking area
Toilets
Mess office
2A i
2A ii
Emergency services pack location
Site access / egress gates (lockable)
Soakaway
Pit
Garage/ workshop
LPG cage
Double storey office portacabin
Car parking area
Workshop
2.4m palisade fencing
PPE clothing & pollution control equipment
Location of fire water containment equipment i.e. booms, mats, plugs etc..
0.5m gaps between containers

Storage Area Details

Plan Ref	Description	Max Length/ Width (m)	Max height (m)	Max area (m^2)	Max Volume (m^3)	Maximum duration of storage
1A i	Waste reception area (mixed household, commercial, non-hazardous waste)	12.5	4	155	300	<4 weeks
1A ii	Cardboard	2.5	2.5	<20	20	<4 weeks
1B	Waste reception area (mixed household, commercial, non-hazardous waste)	15	4	200	300	<4 weeks
1C	Shredded waste storage area	12	2.5	75	<120	<1 week
2A i & ii	Plastic & wood skips	6.2	2.5	23	<75	Emptied when container full or <3 months
2B i - vi	6 x 40 cubic yard skips - recyclables i.e. green, ferrous & non-ferrous scrap metal, glass, plastic & plasterboard waste	14.4	2.5	<90	<225	Emptied when container full or <3 months
3A	Inert	N/A	N/A	0	<100	<12 months approx.
Totals				**454.920**	**629.076**	

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Title: SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN
Drawing No: 3725/819A/03
Revision: E
Client: Grays Waste Management Ltd
Site: Plot 6, Mona Industrial Estate, Anglesey
Date: 14 December 2017
Printed At: A2
Scale: 1:250
Job No: 3725
Client No: 819A
Drawn By: CP
Checked: -

Key:
- Permit boundary
- Storage areas
- Sealed recycling building
- Concreted areas
- Stone surface (free-draining)
- Other buildings (offices, etc.)
- Quarantine area (with 6m buffer zone)
- MH Manhole (surface and foul)
- INT Interceptor
- GU Gully
- Mains water / hose reel
- Spill kit
- Fire fighting equipment (extinguishers, etc.)
- Access routes for emergency vehicles
- Fire water boom deployment
- Fire alarm
- Surface water drainage
- Foul water drainage
- Plant shut off
- Fire detection sensor
- Electricity control box
- Fire assembly point

Revision Details:

Rev:	Init:	Description:	Date:
-	CP	Initial drawing	06/07/17
A	CP	Updated drainage	15/08/17
B	CP	Application submission copy	13/11/17
C	CP	Amended as per NRW comments	05/12/17
D	CP	Amended as per NRW comments	07/12/17
E	CP	Amended as per NRW comments	14/12/17

Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

(NB ALTERNATIVE FORMS MAY BE PROVIDED BY THE OPERATOR)

GRAYS WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD
SITE INSPECTION FORM (DAILY INSPECTIONS) – PLOT6/RF/4

WEEK STARTING								
TYPE OF INSPECTION		DAY						
		M	T	W	T	F	S	S
SITE ENTRANCE/NOTICE BOARD								
SECURITY - GATES								
SECURITY - FENCING								
SITE ROADS (CLEAR FROM HAZARDS)								
IMPERMEABLE CONCRETE AREAS (INTEGRITY)								
BUND AROUND CONCRETE PAD (INTEGRITY)								
HOLDING TANK / SUMP								
WASTE CONTAINERS & BAY WALLS								
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	INERT							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	BIODEGRADABLE							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	COMBUSTIBLE							
COMBUSTIBLE WASTES (AWAY FROM POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES)								
REJECTED WASTE TYPES / STORAGE								
NOISE LEVELS								
FIRES (ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED)								
QUARANTINE AREA CLEAR OF WASTE								
NO SMOKING SIGNS IN PLACE								
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT								
FIRE BREAKS IMPLEMENTED								
PLANT/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKS								
HOT EXHAUSTS FIRE WATCH (DUST/FLUFF CLEANED REMOVED)								
OFFICE/WELFARE FIRE RISKS CHECKED								
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND CABLING CHECK								
FUEL TANK/BUND								
LITTER								
DUST								
ODOUR								
VERMIN								
RECORDS								
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED								
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)								
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY								

NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
Sheet		***of***	

GRAYS WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST – PLOT6/RF/5

CHECKED BY	**POSITION**
DATE	**DATE OF LAST CHECKLIST**

	EQUIPMENT ITEM					
OFFICIAL MAINTENANCE CHECK REQUIRED (Y/N)						
IF NO, DATE OF LAST CHECK						
IF YES, DATE OF NEXT CHECK						
IS ITEM IN CORRECT WORKING ORDER						
LEAKAGES OF OIL/DIESEL ON MOBILE PLANT / VEHICLES						
IF NO, WHAT REPAIRS ARE REQUIRED (USE SEPARATE SHEET IF REQUIRED)						
WERE REPAIRS DETAILED ON THE LAST CHECKLIST						
IF YES, HAVE THEY BEEN CARRIED OUT						
ADDITIONAL REPAIRS OR ACTIONS REQUIRED						

Daily Temperature Monitoring Sheet

A requirement exists undertake temperature monitoring of all stockpiles (of maximum pile size) containing combustible wastes which are stored for a period exceeding 3 months.

Two temperatures should be taken from each waste pile using a hand-held thermal imaging device (IR). Both temperatures should be recorded in the table below, identifying the time.

STOCKILE REF. FROM LAYOUT AND FIRE PLAN	DAY	TIME	HIGHEST TEMP (°C)	LOWEST TEMP (°C)
17A	Mon			
	Tue			
	Wed			
	Thur			
	Fri			
	Sat			
	Sun			
18A	Mon			
	Tue			
	Wed			
	Thur			
	Fri			
	Sat			
	Sun			
23A	Mon			
	Tue			
	Wed			
	Thur			
	Fri			
	Sat			
	Sun			

STOCKILE REF. FROM LAYOUT AND FIRE PLAN	DAY	TIME	HIGHEST TEMP (°C)	LOWEST TEMP (°C)
24A	Mon			
	Tue			
	Wed			
	Thur			
	Fri			
	Sat			
	Sun			
25A	Mon			
	Tue			
	Wed			
	Thur			
	Fri			
	Sat			
	Sun			
26A	Mon			
	Tue			
	Wed			
	Thur			
	Fri			
	Sat			
	Sun			

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANY RECORDED TEMPERATURE ABOVE 50^{0}C SHOULD BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO A SENIOR MEMBER OF THE MANAGEMENT TEAM TO AGREE A COURSE OF ACTION

Week Commencing:_____

Name_____ **Signed_____**

GRAYS WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD
EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW - PLOT6/RF/6

EMPLOYEE NAME					**DATE**					
POSITION					**REVIEW DUE**					
TRAINING CARRIED OUT BY										
POSITION										
TRAINING REQUIRED	**GENERAL OPERATIVES**		**HGV DRIVER**		**PLANT OPERATOR**		**YARD MANAGER**		**TECHNICALLY COMPETENT MANAGER**	
CARRIED OUT?	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE
SITE RULES AND INFRASTRUCTURE										
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES										
FIRE SAFETY/ FIRE FIGHTING										
RECOGNITION OF WASTE TYPES										
RECOGNITION OF MAXIMUM PILE SIZE										
RECOGNITION OF MAXIMUM STORAGE DURATION										
FIRE DETECTION - EARLY SIGNS I.E. VISUAL/SMOKE										
STORAGE AREAS/LIMITS										
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT & ALARMS										
FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT MEASURES I.E. BOOMS, DRAIN MATS										
PLANT / VEHICLE CHECKS (Preventative Maintenance)										
PLANT OPERATION - LOADING PLANT										
FIRE PREVENTION & MITIGATION PLAN, MANAGEMENT SYSTEM & PERMIT										
SPILLAGE/CLEARANCE MEASURES										
OTHER 1 (PLEASE SPECIFY)										

STOCK ROTATION SHEET

	MAX STORAGE TIME	WEEK NO ___			WEEK NO ___			WEEK NO ___			WEEK NO ___		
		MATERIAL PRESENT (% FULL)*	WEEK NO. FOR LAST CLEARANCE	WEEK NO. FOR NEXT CLEARANCE	MATERIAL PRESENT (% FULL)*	WEEK NO. FOR LAST CLEARANCE	WEEK NO. FOR NEXT CLEARANCE	MATERIAL PRESENT (% FULL)*	WEEK NO. FOR LAST CLEARANCE	WEEK NO. FOR NEXT CLEARANCE	MATERIAL PRESENT (% FULL)*	WEEK NO. FOR LAST CLEARANCE	WEEK NO. FOR NEXT CLEARANCE
1A i	WEEKS 1-4	%			%			%			%		
1A i	WEEKS 5-8	%			%			%			%		
1A i	WEEKS 9-12	%			%			%			%		
1B	WEEKS 1-4	%			%			%			%		
1B	WEEKS 5-8	%			%			%			%		
1B	WEEKS 9-12	%			%			%			%		
1C	DAYS 1-7	%			%			%			%		
1C	DAYS 7 - 14	%			%			%			%		
1C	DAYS 14 - 21	%			%			%			%		
1C	DAYS 21- 28	%			%			%			%		

*ESTIMATES OF HOW FULL THE STORAGE AREA IS SHOULD BE MADE BY THE SAME PERSON (IF POSSIBLE) TO IMPROVE REPRODUCIBILITY AND RELIABILITY