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Report No 2661/R/005/01

## **PARRY'S QUARRY WASTE TRANSFER STATION**

## **BESPOKE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT APPLICATION**

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Prepared for  
**Parry's Landfill Limited**

# **PARRY'S QUARRY WASTE TRANSFER STATION**

## **BESPOKE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT APPLICATION**

### **Fire Management Plan**

**Prepared for:**

**Parry's Landfill Limited**

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## DRAWINGS

2661/1/002 Proposed Waste Transfer Building

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## **Parry's Quarry Waste Transfer Station**

### **Fire Management Plan**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 This Fire Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with Environment Agency Guidance Document: Fire Prevention Plans; revision 2, March 2015 (EA FPP). The activity will not deviate from the minimum standards listed in the EA FPP and consequently no justification of alternative methods is provided.

#### **2 RISK OF FIRE**

##### **2.1 Type of Waste Intake**

- 2.1.1 The site will accept non-hazardous waste for storage and bulking prior to disposal to landfill. The full lists of potential wastes to be brought to site in relation to the above activities are detailed in Appendix B of the accompanying Technical Standards document referenced 2661/R/002/01 January 2016. Some of the waste types listed on page 3 of the EA FPP as being potentially susceptible to combustion under particular conditions are included in the list of wastes to be accepted on site.
- 2.1.2 No combustible ancillary material or items such as fuel or gas cylinders will be stored inside the building. A shared fuel store will be located elsewhere on the permitted site, and will not be exposed to waste loads accepted at the Waste Transfer Station (WTS).

##### **2.2 Volume of Waste Intake**

- 2.2.1 The site will accept the same total annual waste throughput as the associated landfill activity as it will carry out bulking of waste prior to disposal at the landfill. This throughput will be approximately 325,000 tonnes per annum, with an anticipated maximum of up to 400,000 tonnes per annum. This equates to an average of 1040 tonnes per day (assuming a 6 day working week). However due to the dynamic nature of waste inputs and regular transfers from the site to the landfill, it is unlikely that this amount of waste will be present on site at any one time.

##### **2.3 Building Layout**

- 2.3.1 All waste transfer activities at the WTS will be carried out inside a 60 m x 40 m split level building occupying an overall area of 2400 m<sup>2</sup> (see drawing ref. 2661/1/002). The building will be 12 m tall to the eaves and 17 m to the pitch of the roof. The 30 m x 30 m western portion of the building is for the reception of road-going waste vehicles (of varying sizes). The waste bulking hall to the east is immediately adjacent to the reception area. It also occupies an area of 30 m x 30 m and is also within the fully enclosed building. This waste bulking hall is fully enclosed by push walls on the east and south side and a 0.7 m high bund wall to the north and west. The waste reception and bulking hall are therefore separated by a 0.7 m high wall. The lower level at the northern side of the building is

accessed via a 10 m wide ramp which descends to 6 m below ground level. This ramp levels out as it enters the building and draws level with the northern boundary of the waste bulking hall. This forms a 10 m x 30 m waiting area 6 metres below ground for site tipping vehicles whilst they are loaded with waste from the waste bulking hall. Fully loaded tipping vehicles drive straight out of the loading bay at the eastern elevation of the site and down to the landfill. Access and egress from all points of the building (the waste reception hall and the loading bay ramp) are via a roller shutter door.

## **2.4 Site Operations**

- 2.4.1 The vehicles will reverse up to one of 5 tipping lanes and into parking bays marked up along the eastern edge of the upper vehicle reception level. A 0.7 m high concrete wall will separate the vehicle reception area from the waste bulking hall. This will include a removable section for entry and removal of wheeled loading shovels. The waste reception vehicles will deposit their waste loads over the barrier and into the bulking hall. The deposited waste will be visually inspected for suitability against the conditions of the permit. They will also be inspected for signs of 'hot loads' and if so suspected, the surface temperature will be taken using a handheld infrared thermometer. Any unsuitable loads will be transferred to a 10 m x 10 m quarantine area marked on the ground in the north east corner of the bulking hall (see drawing ref. 2661/1/002). Unsuitable loads will be subsequently removed or if combustion is suspected, appropriate fire containment procedures applied before it is removed. The boundary between the waste bulking hall and the loading bay will be separated with a 0.7 m high water tight concrete barrier to contain any fire water should a fire develop in the main waste bulking pile.
- 2.4.2 Suitable waste deposited into the bulking hall will be consolidated into one pile no larger than 450 m<sup>3</sup> in volume in accordance with the EA FPP. Subject to sufficient accumulation of waste, this will be immediately loaded into a dedicated site vehicle in the loading bay for subsequent deposit into the landfill operated by RJS Civil Engineering Ltd. It is unlikely the consolidated stockpile will reach 450 m<sup>3</sup> in volume and likely that all waste will be removed from the site by the end of the working day. Adverse weather conditions may mean the landfill is not available and waste may be kept in the building overnight. No waste will be retained in the building for more than 72 hours.

## **2.5 Fire Water Management**

- 2.5.1 The maximum combustible stockpile size maintained in the building will be 450 m<sup>3</sup>. Assuming approximately 540 m<sup>3</sup> of water would be required to extinguish it were an entire stockpile to catch fire (3 m<sup>3</sup> per minute for 3 hours) this would equate to a 60 cm depth of water across the floor space of the waste bulking hall, although in reality a significant proportion would be lost as steam. The 0.7 m high bund to be constructed around the perimeter of the waste bulking hall has been assessed as being sufficient to contain this volume of water plus an additional 10% volume.
- 2.5.2 Water used to fight a fire will be fully contained inside the waste bulking area by the 0.7 m high bund, and will not be able to flow beyond the building perimeter. Any liquids used in firefighting will be contained in the waste bulking hall in the eastern side of the building. There is no internal drainage which connects to an external system. There is therefore no

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requirement for emergency cut-off valves to prevent uncontrolled emissions to outside the building.

- 2.5.3 In the unlikely event damage were to occur to the surface, contaminated fire water could potentially pass into the underlying ground. The site geology comprises Carboniferous Coal Measures strata and the site is located within the Etruria Marl (Buckley) Formation which is overlain by a layer of Glacial Till, circa 2 m in thickness, to the north, west and east of the site comprising of brown sandy clay with sandstone fragments. The site lies within an area designated as a 'secondary A' aquifer, however, it is not located within a designated groundwater source protection zone. A failure in lateral containment may result in leakage of potentially contaminated fire water, which may flow overland and into a sensitive surface water course. The nearest such receptor is Alltami Brook which flows southwest to northeast approximately 500 m to the northwest of the permitted site. The WTS is at distance from Alltami Brook and no continuous pathway exists between the WTS and nearby surface water receptors.

## **2.6 Water Supply**

- 2.6.1 The building will be constructed in accordance with building regulations, and will contain an appropriate number of fire hydrants and control equipment for the dimensions of the building. The firefighting equipment will be capable of supplying water at a rate of 3m<sup>3</sup>/min, which is the volume required by the EA FPP. This will allow sufficient water to be used to extinguish a combusting pile of 450 m<sup>3</sup> dimensions (Section 2.5).

## 2.7 Duration of Waste Retention

- 2.7.1 Waste delivered to the waste reception area will be processed and transferred to waste storage stockpiles by the end of each working day. The EA FPP identifies the period after which waste is at an elevated risk of self-combustion as 3 months. All waste materials will be deposited on impermeable surfaces away from any potential sources of ignition and will typically be removed within 24 hours (but retained on site for no longer than 72 hours). This is significantly shorter than the nominal 3 month period specified in the EA FPP.
- 2.7.2 In abnormal circumstances e.g. extreme weather events, there is a possibility that waste will not be removed from the WTS by the end of the working day. Additional waste will not be accepted during these periods. Stockpiles stored on site for extended periods (i.e. > 3 months) may be at higher risk of combustion. However; given the nature of site operations and the connection with the adjoining landfill, which will ultimately receive the wastes for disposal, it is unlikely wastes will be stored for periods in excess of 72 hours and certainly not in excess of 3 months.

## 2.8 Causes of a Fire

- 2.8.1 The potential causes of a fire specific to the proposed activities on this site and the measures employed to prevent them are identified below with reference to EA FPP:
- **Arson or vandalism.** The site is located in a relatively isolated area and is unlikely to be exposed to vandalism or malicious damage. Access to the site is restricted by secure fencing and gates. The diesel fuel store is located outside and as far from the waste treatment and storage area as practicably possible. All offices and welfare units are locked outside of normal operating hours.
  - **Self-combustion of stored waste materials.** There may be a risk of self-combustion from organic-rich wastes if stored for an excessive period of time (>3 months). All waste loads likely to be susceptible to self-combustion will be subject to daily monitoring using a handheld infrared thermometer.
  - **Plant or equipment failure.** Only specialist plant (e.g. a front end loader) will be used to handle the waste in the building and this is unlikely to represent a combustion hazard.
  - **Naked lights or electrical hazards.** There will be no naked lights or exposed light bulbs positioned in the building which might make direct or near contact with the stored waste. All electrical equipment and services will be installed and serviced by an appropriately qualified technician. The overall electrical system will be subject to a routine preventative maintenance regime to ensure failures do not cause a fire hazard.
  - **Discarded smoking materials.** The operator will enforce a strict no-smoking policy in all waste storage or handling areas in the building in accordance with UK law. A smoking area will be designated outside of the building for those who wish to use it.
  - **Hot works.** It is unlikely routine hot works will be carried out inside the building unless upgrades, preventative maintenance or repairs require it. Should it be required any cutting or welding will be required to be carried out under a Permit to Work system and will not be allowed to be carried out near to any waste piles.

- ***Incompatible Wastes.*** The waste types to be accepted at the site are non-hazardous and therefore the likelihood of incompatible wastes which may cause a fire is considered to be low. Oxidising materials which may react and start a fire will not be accepted at the site.
- ***Neighbouring sites activities.*** The waste transfer facility forms part of a proposed permitted installation which includes a landfill and is located in a quarry. The North Wales A55 expressway passes from the north to the east of the WTS approximately 100 m to the northeast of the proposed installation boundary. 20 m to the east of the proposed installation boundary is the Westbound A55 Services layby containing a number of services, including a Cost Coffee, McDonalds and Holiday Inn. 40 m to the south is an industrial yard supplying hired skips and building supplies. A depot operated by Flintshire county Council is located 20 m to the south west. 30 m to the west is another quarry, and 10 m to the north is a small house (The Box). All of these receptors are regarded as being unlikely to generate a fire risk either due to nature of the receptor or the proximity from the WTS. There are no point source emissions, naked flames or means by which hot emissions could travel to the WTS from any of these facilities. There will be no sources of combustion (controlled or otherwise) associated with the other businesses adjacent to the WTS. The distances to each of these receptors is measured from the proposed installation boundary and are regarded as conservative measurements for a Fire Management Plan for the WTS.
- ***Ignited materials received at the site.*** No ignited loads will be deliberately accepted at site. These will be identified at the weighbridge or at point of deposit in the waste reception stockpile pile. Any such loads will be immediately isolated in the quarantine area and appropriate fire control measures implemented.

2.8.2 In the unlikely event that the waste was exposed to any of the above sources of ignition, it is considered that there is limited potential to ignite the waste. The consequences of a fire are discussed below with mitigation measures detailed in a further section.

## 2.9 Effect of a Fire

2.9.1 Due to the presence of other buildings and infrastructure in the area surrounding the site, there is potential for fire damage and smoke hazards or nuisance to the surrounding properties (see drawing ref. 2434/1/002). The closest receptors of each type potentially sensitive to fire or smoke emissions from the site have been identified in Table 1 below. A fire may result in emissions which could cause harm to a sensitive receptor as follows:

- Health impacts to the public, employees in nearby work places or emergency services;
- Physical prevention of access to buildings or businesses downwind of the fire due to fire or smoke hazard. The degree of this impact will decrease with distance from the fire;
- Physical damage to buildings or businesses downwind of the fire due to drifting embers and sparks. The degree of this impact will decrease with distance from the fire;
- Potential pollution of sensitive watercourses or habitats due to airborne ash and particles or contaminated surface water run-off;

- Disruption to normal business operations due to employees / customers being unable to occupy places of work due to smoke nuisance;
- Potentially hazardous travelling conditions (loss of visibility) arising on transport links downwind of the fire;
- Loss of amenity to domestic receptors downwind of the fire.

## 2.10 Receptors

2.10.1 Sensitive receptors within 1 km of the site are identified in Table 1 below. There are a number of areas classified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within 1 km of the site, collectively known as the Buckley Claypits and Commons. The locations of these protected habitats are detailed in the accompanying H1 Environmental Risk Assessment (document ref. 2661/R/003/1).

2.10.2 There are residential properties located to the north and east of the proposed facility, and at greater distances to the west. Where there are several receptors of the same type, the closest representative receptor in each direction has been considered as a conservative representation for all similar receptors in the same locality. The potential hazards associated with a fire at the facility and likely pathways to identified receptors are listed in Table 2 below.

**Table 1: Sensitive Receptors**

ID	Description	Type	Distance from Installation Boundary	Direction from Site	Frequency Wind Blows towards Receptor (%)
1	A55 Services (West Bound)	Commercial/ Residential	20m	E	Crosswind
2	Parry's Cottages	Residential	20m	SE	Downwind
3	Industrial Units and Flintshire Council Highways Depot	Industrial	20m	SW	Crosswind
4	Industrial Estate	Industrial	40m	S	Downwind
5	Deeside Truck Services	Industrial	20m	N	Downwind
6	Gell Farm and Neighbouring Property	Residential	200m	NW	Downwind
7	Oaks Farm	Residential	350m	S	Crosswind
8	Properties on A494	Residential	450m	SW	Crosswind
9	Alltami Village	Residential	850m	SW	Crosswind
10	The Chase	Residential	940m	NW	Downwind
11	A55 Services (East Bound)	Commercial/ Residential	300m	NW	Downwind
12	Northop Hall Country Hotel	Commercial/ Residential	320m	N	Cross/Downwind
13	Northop Hall Village	Residential	525m	N	Cross/Downwind
14	Ewloe Green Village	Residential	590m	E	Cross/Downwind
15	Homestead	Residential	480m	SE	Downwind
16	Properties along B1527	Residential	850m	SE	Downwind
17	Buckley Claypits and Commons SSSI	Ecological	525m	S	Cross/Downwind
18	Connah's Quay Ponds and Woodland SSSI	Ecological	720m	NE	Crosswind
19	Buckley Claypits and Commons SSSI	Ecological	On-site	SE corner	Downwind

ID	Description	Type	Distance from Installation Boundary	Direction from Site	Frequency Wind Blows towards Receptor (%)
20	Alltami Brook	Surface Water	250m	N	Downwind
21	Wepre Brook	Surface Water	700m	NE	Downwind
22	Pinfold Lane leading to the A494	Public Highway	5m	W	Crosswind
23	The Box	Residential	10m	N	Downwind

\* See Drawing No 2434/1/002: for location of receptors

## 2.11 Environmental Impact

2.11.1 A summary of the potential environmental impacts resulting from a fire at the WTS and how they may affect specific receptors is detailed in Table 2. A risk assessment of the likelihood and impact of smoke emissions reaching sensitive receptors is detailed in Table 3. See drawing referenced 2434/1/002 for receptor locations.

**Table 2. Receptor Hazards and Pathways**

No.	Receptor Name	Hazard	Pathway
22	Pinfold Lane leading to the A494	Transport disruption resulting from road / track closures; and nuisance from smoke, odour and particulates	Airborne
3	Industrial Units and Flintshire Council Highways Depot	Potential damage, loss of operational capability or disruption to business resulting from smoke, odour or particulates.	
4	Industrial Estate		
5	Deeside Truck Services		
17	Buckley Claypits and Commons SSSI (part of Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites SAC)	Settling particulates may degrade water course and smoke adversely affect amenity users.	
18	Connah's Quay Ponds and Woodland SSSI (part of Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites SAC)		
19	Buckley Claypits and Commons SSSI (part of Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites SAC)		
20	Alltami Brook		
21	Wepre Brook	Potential health concerns, nuisance or loss of amenity for public in nearby locations or emergency services.	
1	A55 Services (West Bound)		
2	Parry's Cottages		
6	Gell Farm and Neighbouring Property		
7	Oaks Farm		
8	Properties on A494		
9	Alltami Village		
10	The Chase		
11	A55 Services (East Bound)		
12	Northop Hall Country Hotel		
13	Northop Hall Village		
14	Ewloe Green Village		
15	Homestead		
16	Properties along B1527		
23	The Box		

2.11.2 The likelihood of a significant impact from a waste fire at the site is considered low. This is because the activity itself will not retain high volumes of waste on a routine basis and the

WTS building structure comprises mostly non-flammable concrete and steel. Nevertheless, appropriate risk reduction and mitigation measures will be in place to minimise the likelihood and impact of a fire at the facility as detailed in Section 3.

**Table 3: Fire Risk Assessment Matrix**

Hazard / Pathway	Receptor				Probability of exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk	
	No	Dist. (m)	Direc.	Down-wind Freq.						
Smoke & particulates through the air	22	5m	W	Crosswind	High – Close proximity, often crosswind	Transport disruption resulting from road / track closures; nuisance from smoke, odour and particulates.	Low	Potential scale of any fire is limited by expected low quantity of waste stored on site at any one time.	Low	
	3	20m	SW	Crosswind	High – Close proximity, often crosswind	Potential damage, loss of operational capability or disruption to business resulting from smoke, odour or particulates.	High			
	4	40m	S	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind		High			
	5	20m	N	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind		High			
	17	525m	S	Cross/ downwind	Medium – Medium proximity, often downwind, sometimes crosswind	Settling particulates may degrade water course and smoke adversely affect amenity users.	Medium	Hot wastes will not be deliberately brought to site. Short duration waste will be retained on site reduces potential for self-combustion as does waste monitoring.		
	18	720m	NE	Crosswind	Low – Distant proximity, often crosswind		Medium			
	19	On-site	SE corner	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind		High			
	20	250m	N	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind		High			
	21	700m	NE	Downwind	Medium – Distant proximity, often downwind		Medium			
	1	20m	E	Crosswind	High – Close proximity, often crosswind		High			Waste activity is under constant supervision by plant operators who will restrict potential sources of ignition as described in Section 2.9.
	2	20m	SE	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind		High			
	6	200m	NW	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind		Medium			
	7	350m	S	Crosswind	Low – Medium proximity, often crosswind	Medium				
	8	450m	SW	Crosswind	Low – Medium proximity, often crosswind	Medium				
	9	850m	SW	Crosswind	Low – Distant proximity, often crosswind	Medium				
	10	940m	NW	Downwind	Medium – Distant proximity, often downwind	High				
11	300m	NW	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind	High	Fire prevention and mitigation measures will control scale of any fire until emergency services arrive to extinguish it.				

Refer to Table 1 for description and type of receptor.

**Table 3: Fire Risk Assessment Matrix**

Hazard / Pathway	Receptor				Probability of exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk	Risk Management	Residual Risk
	No	Dist. (m)	Dirac.	Down-wind Freq.					
Smoke & particulates through the air	12	320m	N	Cross/Downwind	Medium – Medium proximity, often downwind, sometimes crosswind	Potential health concerns, nuisance or loss of amenity for public in nearby locations or emergency services.	High	Continued	Low
	13	525m	N	Cross/Downwind	Medium – Medium proximity, often downwind, sometimes crosswind		High		
	14	590m	E	Cross/Downwind	Medium – Medium proximity, often downwind, sometimes crosswind		High		
	15	480m	SE	Downwind	High – Medium proximity, often downwind		High		
	16	850m	SE	Downwind	Medium – Distant proximity, often downwind		High		
	23	10m	N	Downwind	High – Close proximity, often downwind		High		

Refer to Table 1 for description and type of receptor.

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### **3 RISK REDUCTION**

#### **3.1 Detecting Fire – Monitoring**

- 3.1.1 The procedures for site operatives to action in the event of a fire are detailed in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 The primary technique for detecting fires in the waste loads brought to site is visual and olfactory inspection of the material in the waste reception area. The waste reception area will be monitored for temperature with a handheld infrared thermometer and for visual signs of combustion (smoke, charring or flames) throughout the operational day. If there is a suspicion of fire i.e. smell of smoke but no visual indication, the waste reception pile will immediately be tested using a handheld infrared thermometer. Any temperatures recorded above 60°C will be reported to the TCM immediately, and the procedures detailed in Sections 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 will be carried out.
- 3.1.3 In the event that a load is found to exceed 60°C the waste will be wetted down and transferred to the quarantine area where further water will be applied. The quarantined waste materials will continue to be monitored for temperature and any signs of combustion. Once cooled to an acceptable temperature (i.e. <60°C) the waste will then either be returned to the stockpile or transferred for disposal in the adjoining landfill.
- 3.1.4 In the event a portion of a waste stockpile is found to be on fire, it will be wetted down and transferred to the quarantine area immediately. The Fire and Rescue Service will be contacted immediately upon discovery of burning waste. The burning waste will be extinguished and removed from site as quickly as practicable. Records of actions taken will be maintained and kept on site.

#### **3.2 Preventing Fire – Procedures**

- 3.2.1 One of the principle objectives of the Site Management System (SMS) is to ensure the efficient and safe operation of the site through the implementation of operational management procedures.
- 3.2.2 The SMS includes procedures that:
- Define roles and responsibilities;
  - ensure staff, contractors and visitors are trained or inducted on correct safety and fire prevention procedures;
  - ensure staff and contractors follow safe working practices when undertaking hot work; and
  - defines a regular maintenance and inspection programme for all site areas including machinery and good housekeeping including maintaining levels of dust, fibre and litter to a minimum.
- 3.2.3 Waste transfer station operations have the potential to generate dust which can accumulate on level surfaces in the confines of the building and also on recently used plant. Dust and

similar dry waste material settling on the hot surfaces of recently active plant may potentially catch fire and aid the spread of fire.

- 3.2.4 Effective housekeeping and regular cleaning of all level surfaces to prevent accumulation of material will reduce the risk of fire pathways.
- 3.2.5 The likelihood of sufficient dust settling on a cooling hot exhaust and creating a fire is considered to be low; however regular maintenance and cleaning of the plant will ensure dust does not accumulate to excessive quantities in or on the vehicle. The vehicle exhaust is positioned on the back of the loader away from the waste.
- 3.2.6 The risk of sparks from the bucket making contact with the ground is considered to be negligible. Fitting protective rubber strips to the bucket is considered impracticable and it is very unlikely such material would have sufficient resilience to the wear and tear inflicted from this sort of equipment.

### **3.3 Fire Procedures – Equipment and Infrastructure**

- 3.3.1 The building will be constructed in accordance with building regulations, and will contain an appropriate number of fire hydrants and control equipment for the dimensions of the building. The firefighting equipment will be capable of supplying water at a rate of 3m<sup>3</sup>/min.

### **3.4 Access for Fire Fighting Vehicles**

- 3.4.1 The site is accessed through the double gates of the proposed installation boundary. The building can be accessed through the roller shutter doors on the west side of the building or via the loading bay which is accessed via the loading ramp on the northern elevation. The site is connected to Pinfold Lane by the site access road. These have sufficient width for two large vehicles to pass side-by-side allowing free access to the front of the building. See drawing referenced 2661/1/002.

### **3.5 Contractual Arrangements for Movement of Waste**

- 3.5.1 The operator will not store waste in excess of the prescribed storage limits of the building (detailed above). The sole outlet for all bulked mixed waste will be the landfill operation at Parry's Quarry operated by RJS Civil Engineering Ltd.
- 3.5.2 The operator of the facility has no operational control or responsibility for the fleet of vehicles which will bring the waste to the site. If a fire-related incident causes it to be unavailable, it will be the responsibility of the supplier to find an alternative outlet for their waste as part of their own management systems.

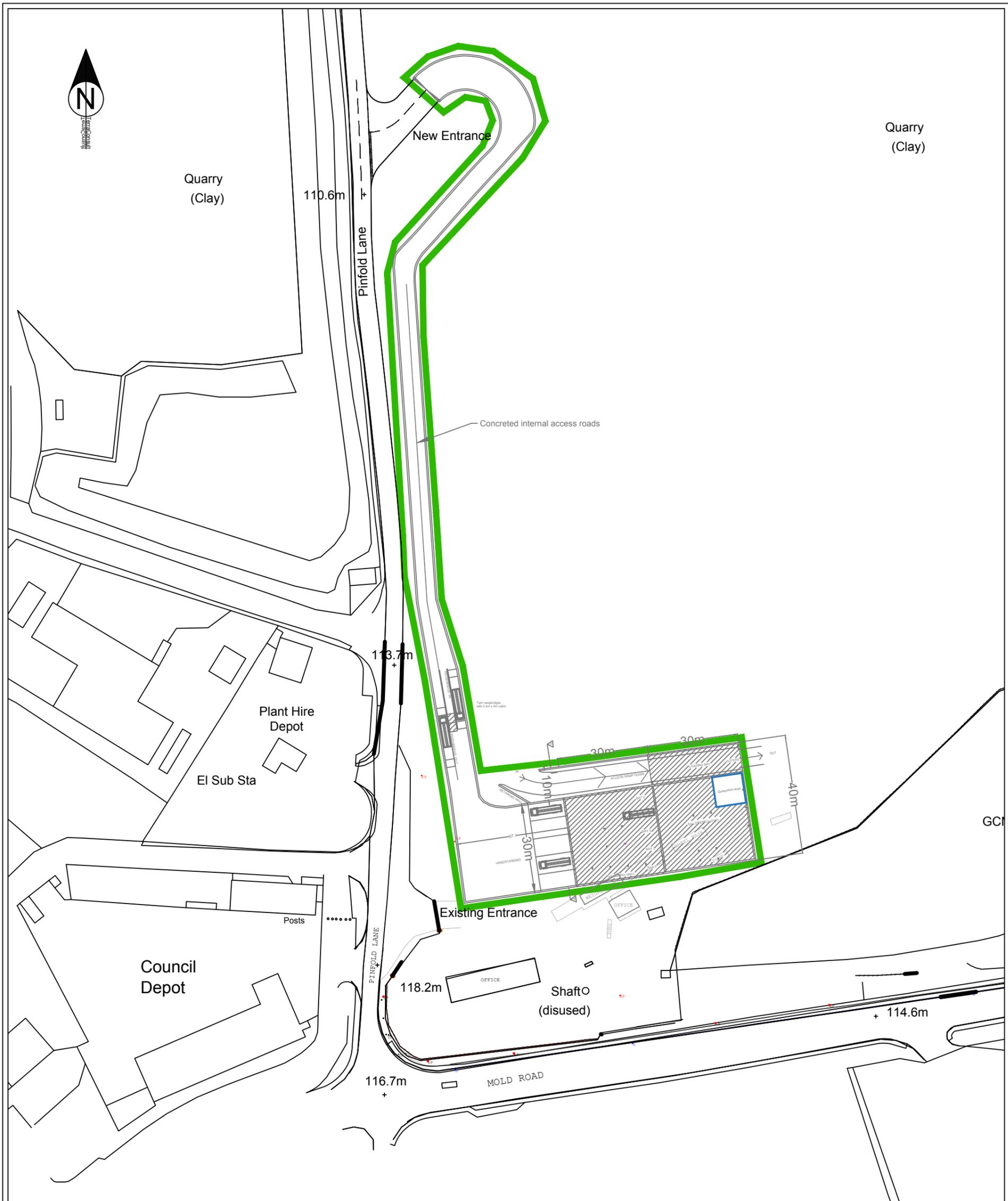
### **3.6 Action Plan**

- 3.6.1 The SMS details Emergency Preparedness & Response procedures for managing fire risk to ensure appropriate response management. The waste will be inspected for signs of combustion at the weighbridge and at the point of offloading. This material will continue to be inspected throughout the working day for signs of combustion. In the event that evidence of fire is detected, the following actions will be undertaken:

- The TCM will be informed immediately, who can assess the situation and arrange for the Emergency Services to be contacted.
- The Fire & Rescue Service is to be contacted by telephone immediately. All fires should be reported;
- Where possible, attempt to contain / extinguish the fire by use of onsite firefighting equipment.
- If safe to do so the waste will be retained or relocated to the quarantine area a minimum of 10 m distance from other waste. Alternatively waste surrounding the affected material will be relocated to create a minimum 10 m distance to the identified hotspot. These actions are not to be carried out at risk of personal injury.
- The area of fire must be evacuated. All site personnel must make their way to the fire assembly points. Site personnel must ensure that no persons or vehicles re-enter the affected area.
- A check shall be conducted to ensure that all persons present on the site are safe and accounted for as required for Fire Emergencies.
- The Site Manager (or his nominated deputy) is to liaise with the Emergency Services on their arrival, inform them about the fire and what action has been taken. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager (or his nominated deputy) to remain with the Senior Fire Officer at all times.
- The Site Manager is to contact the Environment Agency by telephone and in writing, as soon as reasonably practicable but within 24 hours, after the outbreak of a fire to advise them of the incident and of the action taken.
- Upon the outbreak of fire the receipt of waste at the site is to be suspended and not resumed until deemed safe to do so by the Fire and Rescue Service.
- Communication with local businesses and residents identified in the sensitive receptor table above will be undertaken in the event of a fire to reduce any environmental damage and risks to human health associated with smoke and dust.
- Collected fire water is to be retained on site. Any retained firewater will be removed from site by tanker for appropriate disposal.
- Site operations will not be recommenced until deemed safe to do so by the Fire and Rescue Service and NRW. The following table will be updated to provide relevant contact details for individuals and relevant authorities in the event of a fire at the facility.

Organisation	Position	Name	Telephone Number	Email
Parry's Landfill Ltd	TCM	Steve Amos	01244548011	steveamos12@hotmail.com
Environment Agency	Local Area Officer	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	Chief Fire Officer	Simon Smith	01745 535250 999 in Emergency	<a href="http://www.nwales-fireservice.org.uk/contact-us">www.nwales-fireservice.org.uk/contact-us</a>

**Drawings**



Dugard House, Peartree Road  
COLCHESTER, CO3 0UL

Client  
**Parry's Landfill LTD**

Site  
**Parry's Quarry**

Title  
**Proposed Waste Transfer Building**

Scale	1:1250	@ A3
Drawing No.	2661/1/002	
Rev	Date	Description
File	26611002WasteTransferBuildingLocation.dwg	
Date:	01/16	Engineer: TS
Drawn:	JDB	Checked: MN