

# Treatment Process Summary

This document provides a summary of the treatment process to be undertaken under the proposed Environmental Permit (EP) to facilitate the construction of a buttress to stabilise the southern face of Saxon Pit, located at Peterborough Road, Whittlesey, PE7 1PJ (the Site).

The main activity proposed to be undertaken under the EP is deposit of waste for recovery, however where required, waste will be subjected to screening to remove any oversize fraction(s).

## Screeener Model

The screener to be utilised in the treatment activities will comprise a Terrex Finlay 883+ (or similar).

## Process Flow

Imported loads to the Site are checked on arrival at the weighbridge in accordance with the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures contained within the EP application documents.

If the imported waste load contains just soils and clays, they are transferred directly to the buttress without further processing, where they are placed immediately and compacted.

Loads that are identified as containing oversize material are directed to a tipping area in the processing area of the proposed EP and temporarily stockpiled. Once there is sufficient material stockpiled for the screener to operate for 2-3 days, the material is treated through the screener. There are two outputs from this process:

- A soils and clay fraction which is transferred to the buttress for permanent deposit.
- An aggregate fraction, which is subsequently exported from the Site for use in the construction industry.

This process is shown in Figure 1 below.

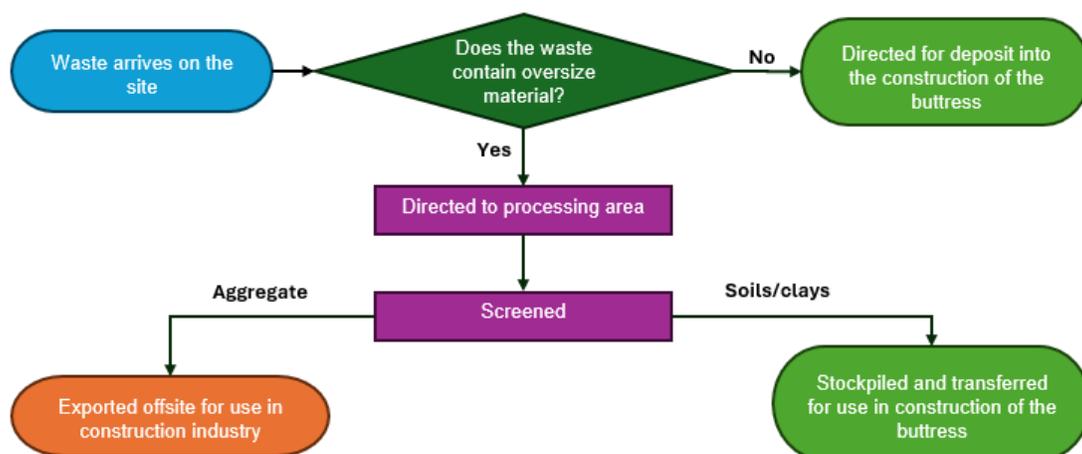


Figure 1 – Treatment Process Flow

## Waste Codes

Waste types to be accepted at the site for the deposit for recovery activity will consist of the following:

EWC Code	Description
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 02	Waste from non metalliferous excavation excluding silt and tailings
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those containing dangerous substances
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles & ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 05	Soils Stones and Dredging Soil
17 05 04	Soil and Stones
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
20	MUNICIPAL WASTE (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 02	Garden and Park Wastes
20 02 02	Soil and Stones

It is proposed that any of the waste types accepted under the EP for the deposit for recovery activity could require screening prior to placement.

Although the waste has been mechanically treated when processed through the screener, the screening process has simply separated the waste into size fractions. i.e. a fine fraction of soil and small stone and a larger fraction of larger stones (and possibly some soil too, depending on

how wet or cohesive the waste is). The treatment process has not materially changed the waste and so the waste code remains the same.

As such, there is no separate list proposed for wastes to be accepted under the treatment activity.