AN APPLICATION TO VARY ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT NUMBER EPR/ZP3831DX IN RESPECT OF THE ASH PROCESSING PLANT AT FIDDLERS FERRY, WARRINGTON, CHESHIRE

APPLICATION REPORT

Report reference: TIC/FF/AW/5778/01/AR
November 2025

Technical advisers on environmental issues

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APPENDICES

1. Introduction and background to the application

1.1 MJCA is commissioned by Titan Cement UK Limited (Titan) to prepare an application to vary Environmental Permit number EPR/ZP3831DX (the permit) for the Ash Processing Plant (APP) at Fiddlers Ferry, Widnes Road, Cuerdley, Warrington, Cheshire, WA5 2UT (the site). The site location is shown on Figure 1 and the Environmental Permit boundary is shown on Figure 2. The site is centred approximately at National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 54716 86035, approximately 5km southwest of the centre of Warrington. The permitted site has an area measuring approximately 2 hectares.

1.2 The permit authorises an activity for the '*Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving treatment of slags and ashes'*, specifically for the receipt and treatment of '*Pulverised Fuel Ash*', which is more correctly referred to for this site as Coal Derived Fly Ash (CDFA), *'…consisting of physical separation, drying and grading*'. A single waste type 10 01 02 'coal fly ash' is specified in Table S2.2 of the permit. Table S2.2 has been reproduced in this report for reference. There are no proposed changes to the waste type or to the annual waste throughput which will remain at 500,000 tonnes per year.

1.3 The permit was first issued to RockTron (Widnes) Ltd in January 2009. The permit was varied and transferred on a number of occasions between 2009 and 2017 including to record a name change from RockTron (Widnes) Ltd to SSE Mineral Solutions Ltd, to vary and update the permit to Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) conditions, to transfer the permit to Keadby Generation Limited (in 2017) and to transfer the permit to Peel NRE Developments Acquisitions No.1 Limited (Peel) in August 2023. The most recent technical variation of the permit was issued in June 2017 to vary the operations to a dry and more simplified ash grading process. An application to transfer the permit from Peel to Titan was submitted to the Environment Agency on 21 July 2025 and was duly made on 22 October 2025. It is understood based on discussions with the officer determining the transfer application that the Transfer Notice will be issued on 14 November 2025 or on 17 November 2025.

1.4 The recent operational status of the site is summarised in a series of Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) forms from 2021, 2022 and 2023 as follows:

CAR ID ZP3831DX/0407070 date issued 1/11/2021

"We have been previously notified, and agreed, that the plant status was mothballed"

CAR ID ZP3831DX/0441355 date issued 14/11/2022

"The site is currently mothballed and unused… It was clear that there were no treatment operations taking place. No permit compliance issues were identified."

CAR ID ZP3831DX/0477569 date issued 13/10/2023

"This report relates to an inspection of the ash treatment plant undertaken as part of other regulatory work at the decommissioning power station. The inspection confirmed the plant status as mothballed with no activities observed on site and the plant appearing to be being maintained in a reasonable condition."

1.5 Peel submitted an email to the local area Environment Agency officer on 18 July 2025 to confirm the reactivation of the APP permit from its mothballed status. It is understood from a discussion with the local Environment Agency officer that following the transfer of the permit from Peel to Titan the activities the subject of the permit will no longer be considered to be mothballed and no formal process is required to reactivate the permit.

1.6 Titan are proposing to install new plant and equipment at the site to facilitate the storage and processing of CDFA at the site consistent generally with the activity which is already permitted to be undertaken at the site under Activity reference S5.4 A(1)(b)(iii) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) (EPR 2016). Enhanced pre-application advice was sought from the Environment Agency to confirm the need for and scope of the variation application. Copies of relevant documentation from the pre-application process, including the formal advice provided in a letter from the Environment Agency dated 27 February 2025 following a pre-application meeting on 4 February 2025 are presented at Appendix A.

1.7 This application to vary the permit presents the details of the proposed operation of the site and presents the supporting information, risk assessments and management plans which are presented at Appendices to this report, and which collectively comprise the application. Details of the proposed changes and assessments included with the application are presented in Section 2 of this report. The application to vary the permit has been prepared with reference to relevant guidance provided by the Environment Agency on the gov.uk website and with reference to the pre-application advice.

1.8 The pre-application advice (Appendix A) included reference to a Commissioning Plan being required prior to the start of the activities at the installation. As specified in the pre-application advice, the Commissioning Plan will be a pre-operational measure within the permit hence no further details in respect of the Commissioning Plan are provided in this application.

1.9 It was intended that the APP would use the mains electricity supply already in place at the site. However, due to the practicalities associated with the redevelopment of the wider area around the former Fiddlers Ferry Power Station (FFPS) as part of the Development Framework authorised by Warrington Borough Council, a mains electricity supply will not be available in the short term and may not be installed for several years. Accordingly, in the short term the ash treatment process will be powered by two gas fuelled generators (1.4MW capacity each). There will also be two smaller diesel fuelled generators (0.4MW capacity each) that are used infrequently for start-ups of the processing equipment, where the gas generator cannot run at such a low power. Based on the size (MW) of the proposed generators, the generators comprise Medium Combustion Plant (MCP) and fall under the requirements of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD). Full details of the aspects of this application in relation to the assessments required pursuant to the MCPD and associated guidance are presented in Section 3 of this report. The use of generators at the site and the aspects of the application prepared pursuant to the MCPD were not discussed with the Environment Agency during the enhanced pre-application advice process as it was not known at the time that they would be needed.

2. Proposed changes to the Ash Processing Plant Installation

2.1 As introduced above, the principles of the activities that will be carried out in the APP will be the same as those currently permitted, comprising the processing of CDFA, however the details of the technology proposed for use by Titan will be different. The details of the process, including the proposed changes to the emission points specified in the permit are described in the Technical Description Document presented at Appendix B. A non-technical summary is presented at Appendix C.

2.2 The application has been prepared consistent with the application documents and relevant technical guidance confirmed during the enhanced pre-application process and includes a Best Available Techniques (BAT) assessment[1] presented at Appendix D and an H1 risk screening assessment for air emissions which has been prepared using the Environment Agency H1 tool[2] and is presented at Appendix E. Based on the results of the H1 screening it was necessary for a specialist air quality consultant (Isopleth Limited) to undertake quantitative dispersion modelling to assess the potential impacts of the emissions. In the Air Quality Assessment (AQA) presented at Appendix F, it is concluded that:

> *"Detailed air quality modelling using the AERMOD 13 dispersion model has been undertaken to predict the impacts associated with the operation of the ash dryers, natural gas fuelled engines and diesel generators.*
>
> *All impacts, human and ecological, are predicted to be below limit values at locations where the Air Quality Directive and Regulations, policies and guidance in England states that they must be applied. When applying the assumptions above it can be seen that there is no realistic potential for a breach of the air quality objectives at residences (or ecological sites)."*

[1] BAT Assessment based on the "COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing BAT conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council

[2] Due to functionality issues with version 9 of the H1 tool (as acknowledged by ADMLC (Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Liaison Committee) who host the H1 tool on behalf of the Environment Agency), version 8 of the H1 tool has been used.

2.3 Parts A, C2, C2.5 (MCPD), C3, C6 and F1 of the Environment Agency Environmental Permit Application Forms have been completed and are presented at Appendix G. Where further information is required to support the details requested in the application forms, this is provided in Section 4 of this report.

2.4 The variation application is supported by a qualitative Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) for accidents, odour and fugitive emissions which is presented at Appendix H. The ERA assesses the potential impacts on the surrounding environment from the proposed changes to the APP. In the ERA it is concluded that the proposed changes to the APP will not have a significant potential for nuisance impacts on the surrounding environment. Based on the assessment presented in the ERA it is unnecessary to provide with this application a pest management plan or an odour management plan. The Environment Agency confirmed in the pre-application advice that a Fire Prevention Plan is not required.

2.5 A dust and emissions management plan (DEMP) has been prepared for the APP and is presented at Appendix I. The DEMP identifies the operations at the site which may have the potential to result in an impact on air quality as a result of emissions of particulate matter, presents the details of the operational controls which are implemented to minimise emissions and describes the monitoring which will be carried out to confirm the effectiveness of the management controls.

2.6 It was confirmed by the Environment Agency in the enhanced pre-application advice (Appendix A) that based on the proposals at that time, the variation application will not require the submission of Noise Management Plan (NMP) or a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA). As explained in paragraph 1.9, the proposals to use generators at the site to generate electricity to supply the APP were not discussed during the enhanced pre-application process. Although it is considered that the operation of the APP and the generators will not have a significant or unacceptable adverse impact on noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site, a NIA has been undertaken with reference to the guidance provided within BS4142[3]. A copy of the NIA prepared by Vibrock, together with the noise modelling files, is presented at Appendix J.

[3] British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound, British Standards Institution 2019

2.7 In the NIA it is stated:

> *"An assessment of potential noise impact associated with the future operation of the ash processing plant has been made following the guidance presented within BS 4142. Following an initial estimate of noise impact, along with consideration of the context and any potential effects of uncertainty, the development is not considered likely to result in 'adverse' or 'significant adverse' impacts…. Based on the outcome of the assessment it is unlikely that the proposed development would result in significant or unacceptable adverse impacts at noise-sensitive premises in the vicinity of the site."*

2.8 Based on the conclusions of the NIA, it is considered unnecessary to provide a NMP with the application to vary the permit.

2.9 The site will be managed in accordance with an environmental management system (EMS) pursuant to Condition 1.1.1(a) of the permit using sufficient competent persons and resources pursuant to Condition 1.1.1(b) of the permit. A summary of the EMS is presented at Appendix K and the Certificate of Continuing Competence and Certificate of Technical Competence for the technically competent site manager are presented at Appendix L.

3. Medium Combustion Plant Directive requirements and application details

3.1 In the Environment Agency guidance on Medium Combustion Plant (MCP) and specified generators[4] it is stated that:

> *"The MCP regulations apply to MCP with a capacity more than or equal to 1 megawatt thermal (MWth) and less than 50MWth burning any fuel."*

3.2 As the proposed gas generators at the site will have a capacity of greater than 1 MWth and less than 50MWth, the MCP regulations apply. The MCP and specified generators guidance also states:

> *"If your MCP:*
>
> - *does not generate electricity then only the MCP regulations apply*
> - *does generate electricity then both the MCP and specified generator regulations may apply"*

3.3 As the MCP will generate electricity, it is necessary to consider whether the specified generator regulations also apply. Based on Environment Agency guidance on MCP and specified generators[5] "*The specified generator regulations do not apply on a chapter 2 IED* [Industrial Emissions Directive] *installation site.*" As the ash processing activity already permitted at the site falls under Section 5.4 of the EPR 2016, the installation site comprises a Chapter 2 IED installation site hence the specified generator regulations do not apply.

3.4 In the Environment Agency guidance on MCP and specified generators it is stated that:

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4 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/medium-combustion-plant-and-specified-generators-environmental-permits Published 15 July 2019. Last updated 22 July 2024. Last accessed 26 September 2025

5 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/medium-combustion-plant-and-specified-generators-environmental-permits#ied-chapter-2-permits-affected-by-the-regulations

> *"The permits are stand-alone unless the MCP or generator is part of:*
>
> - *an Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) installation permit (see the section of this guide on 'IED chapter 2 permits affected by the regulations')*
> - *a part B environmental permit*
>
> *Where you have an existing environmental permit under the IED or a Part B local authority permit you may need to vary your permit to include MCP or specified generator requirements."*

3.5 As the MCP is part of an existing IED installation permit, it is necessary to vary the permit to include the MCP (rather than apply for a standalone permit for the MCP).

3.6 In order to vary the IED installation permit to include the MCP it is necessary to complete Environment Agency application form Part C2.5 and provide the following supporting information and assessments referenced in the application form. A completed copy of the application form is presented at Appendix G.

- Consideration of Best Available Techniques (BAT). The guidance in form Part C2.5 states "*You need to review the Best Available Techniques assessment for your installation including the additional MCP/SG and any associated fuel storage facilities. This should include a review of the impact of other emissions such as noise.*" The BAT assessment presented at Appendix D includes a review of BAT taking into consideration the MCP and emissions of noise.

- Although based on the minimum screening distances to habitat sites specified in Stage 1 of the air emissions risk assessment screening in the Environment Agency guidance[6] an air emissions risk assessment to assess the risk to habitats is not required, (as the MCP is not located within 1km of a site of special scientific interest or marine conservation zone or special area of conservation, special protection area or Ramsar wetland), the emissions from the MCP have been

[6] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/medium-combustion-plant-apply-for-an-environmental-permit Published 15 July 2019. Last updated 9 July 2025. Last accessed 26 September 2025.

assessed together with the emissions from the APP in the AQA prepared by Isopleth Limited. A copy of the AQA is presented at Appendix F.

- A completed combustion plant list spreadsheet for the MCP is presented at Appendix M.
- Details of the monitoring of emissions from the emission points are presented in Table 1a and 1b of the Technical Description Document and are discussed in the BAT assessment.
- In respect of the questions presented in Question 3b of application form Part C2.5, although the combustion plant is not yet installed at the site, it will be installed in collaboration with a specialist contractor to ensure that the sampling meets the requirements of BS EN 15259 clause 6.2 and 6.3.
- A non-technical summary of the proposals is presented at Appendix C.

3.7 The Environment Agency confirmed in the pre-application advice that as the Atritor Dryer Pulverisers use direct heat for drying, the Medium Combustion Plant Directive does not apply to the dryers.

4. Additional information to support the Application Forms

4.1 This section of the report is for the purpose of providing details of the supporting information for the application and is presented with reference to the relevant section specified in the Environment Agency application forms.

Application form Part C3 – Table 1a - Types of activities

4.2 As there is insufficient space in Table 1a of application form part C3, an updated version of Table S1.1 of the permit is included in this report as part of the variation application to provide details of the current and proposed activities.

Application form Part C3 – Table 1b - Types of waste accepted

4.3 A copy of Table S2.2 waste types and quantities for treatment and storage is provided in this report as part of the application. There are no proposed changes to the waste types or quantities.

Application form Part C3 – Table 2 - Emissions

4.4 There is insufficient space to include the point source emissions to air information in application form Part C3. The detail requested in the form is included in a combination of the Technical Description Document presented at Appendix B and in the Air Quality Assessment presented at Appendix F.

Application form Part C3 - Section 6 Resource Efficiency and climate change

4.5 The benefits of the proposed development align with Government policies and strategies including the environmental benefits through savings on emissions of carbon dioxide, the generation of material for direct use in low carbon cement and the direct associated benefits to the Industrial Strategy and Government growth targets.

4.6 Drying units will be fitted with heat recovery units to recover residual heat from the exhaust stream, to minimise gas consumption for drying activities. State of the art electrostatic separation technology will be used to separate valuable mineral from residual carbon in the feed material. The technology requires no chemical additives and is performed in a dry state, unlike competitive flotation technologies, which

require substantial water treatment facilities and water resource, as well as chemical additions to enhance performance. The environmentally friendly electrostatic process is also preferential to alternative technologies which "burn-out" the residual carbon, producing significant carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions.

4.7 The mineral particles recovered in the process are used as a direct replacement for cement in concrete, lowering the overall CO_2 content of the finished concrete product, as well as improving concrete properties such as overall strength and improved permeability performance. The carbon particles recovered in the process have potential value as a fuel and while the recovery of the carbon is not the driver of the process, it provides a significant additional benefit from the process.

4.8 The extraction of the CDFA in order to recover the mineral is an integral part of the delivery of the wider FFPS regeneration plan. FFPS was closed in March 2020 and the site was identified in the Warrington Local Plan 2021/22-2038/39 adopted in December 2023 as a key area for mixed use redevelopment comprising industrial and residential use. A Development Framework (DF) for the regeneration of the former FFPS has been developed by the landowners, Peel, and was approved by Warrington Borough Council (WBC) in September 2024. The DF sets out the aims and objectives for the overall redevelopment of the former FFPS site including maintaining the existing APP in order to process the CDFA. A significant component of the DF comprises the existing planning obligations as part of the FFPS activities for the restoration of the former ash lagoons following the excavation and recovery of the CDFA, and their development for the benefit of nature, public access and amenity associated with the substantial industrial, commercial and residential developments planned in this overall 324ha development area. The extraction and processing of ash at the earliest opportunity is therefore central to achieving this objective.

4.9 The use of processed CDFA will result directly in reduced carbon emissions from the cement industry through the reduction in the use of traditional Portland Cement. The proposals for processing results in enhanced properties of cement and concrete with strong sustainability credentials and produces a material that contributes directly to the goals of a circular economy.

4.10 The production of a tonne of traditional Portland Cement produces around 860kg of CO_2 equivalent (CO2e)[7]. The extraction and processing of CDFA from lagoons (dried ash processed to contain <5% carbon) produces around 93.7kg of CO_2 per tonne[8]. This amounts to over 90% less CO_2 emissions for the production of a tonne of CDFA compared with a tonne of traditional Portland Cement. In addition, the use of CDFA in concrete production reduces the need for use of virgin materials and promotes circular economy solutions by using the CDFA that would otherwise stay in waste lagoons and/or be used for less specialist and beneficial outcomes.

4.11 Processed CDFA has unique physical and chemical properties which allow it to be used in a wide range of construction products. As a result of extensive briefings to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHC&LG), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Department for Business, Energy and Industry Strategy (BEIS) (now Department for Energy Security and Net Zero), the importance of safeguarding reserves of CDFA for future use resulted in its inclusion as a secondary aggregate and mineral resource of local and national importance in the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.12 With all coal powered electricity generation now ceased in the UK there is an increased importance placed on making the best use of the remaining CDFA resource in the UK construction industry. The Titan proposals will avoid the potential sterilisation of this mineral and support the UK construction industry by providing a UK based supply of CDFA which will become BS EN450 compliant.

4.13 The UK is currently a net importer of secondary cementitious materials (SCMs) such as blast furnace slag, CDFA and natural pozzolans (cementitious materials). Such materials will play an increasing and critical role in decarbonising the cement and construction sectors. There are evident and obvious direct carbon reduction benefits in maximising the quality and use of the national reserves of CDFA as is proposed.

4.14 The Environment Agency published on 21 February 2025 a Decarbonisation Technology Accelerator (DTA) programme which has the main objective of

[7] Minerals Planning Association. Fact Sheet 18: Embodied CO_2e of UK cement, additions and cementitious material Revision 3 dated 17 September 2019

[8] UK Quality Ash Association. CO_2 implications of using coal derived fly ash.

supporting lower carbon materials and processes to achieve the objective that they become used as the default standard, replacing the higher carbon options. Amongst other objectives, the programme aims to increase the use of Novel/Ultra Low Carbon Concrete (Concrete 1) and Low Carbon Concrete (Concrete 2) which will be facilitated directly by the processed CDFA produced at the site.

4.15 The Fiddlers Ferry deposits of CDFA can be processed for use in cement, concrete and autoclaved aerated concrete blocks – a key component for housing. Based on an estimate of being able to produce some 10 million tonnes of processed CDFA for use in cement and concrete, this would save some:

- 7.5 million tonnes of CO_2
- 16 million tonnes of virgin raw materials (limestone, shale, clays, sand)
- 10 million tonnes of imports of SCMs with subsequent savings to the UK's balance of trade and reduced exposure to geopolitical factors

4.16 The processed CDFA will contribute directly to the transition to net zero and support the Government's Growth Plan for maximising economic growth. The Growth Plan[9] and Industrial Strategy[10] includes the objective of prioritising applications that support policy priorities such as greener homes which support net zero carbon ambitions based on the Levelling Up Home Building Fund[11].

Re-use of water at the site

4.17 The new plant that will be installed at the APP will include Atritor dryers which dry the CDFA using streams of warm air to evaporate the water. Heat exchangers will be fitted to the warm air stream exiting the filters and the cooling of this warm air stream results in a small proportion of the water in the air stream condensing in the exchanger. This condensed water will be collected and stored in one or more water tanks at the APP. The captured condensed water will be re-used at the site as necessary for wetting product carbon during discharge to tankers from the storage silos at the site and for dust suppression on site. As the water will comprise water that has been evaporated as steam during the drying process which is then condensed back to liquid water as it is cooled in the heat exchangers it is considered

9 Plan for Change. Milestones for mission-led government. December 2024.
10 The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy. June 2025.
11 Levelling Up Home Building Fund - development finance - GOV.UK

that the water will comprise clean water. The captured condensed water collected during the commissioning of the plant (see reference in paragraph 1.8 above to the Commissioning Plan) will be analysed in a laboratory to confirm that the recovered water is clean. In the unlikely event that contamination is present in the condensed water it will be determined as part of the Commissioning Plan whether that contamination affects the proposed methods of management of the water.

4.18 During the commissioning of the plant it will be possible to estimate with more confidence the quantity of condensed water which will be captured during the processing activity. Based on the data recorded during the commissioning stage it will be possible to determine whether sufficient water will be collected for carbon wetting and dust suppression (hence whether top up water will be required from roof surface water runoff and/or mains supply) or whether there will be an excess of collected water.

4.19 Any excess captured condensed water will be discharged to the existing surface water drainage system at the site together with any rainfall runoff. As described above, it is anticipated that the condensed water will comprise clean water. The water collected during the commissioning of the plant will be analysed in a laboratory to confirm that it is suitable for discharge to the surface water drainage system. If it is necessary to remove excess condensed water from the site before the quality of the water has been established, it will be removed from the site via tanker until the suitability for discharge to the surface water system has been confirmed.

4.20 Due to the practicalities associated with the redevelopment of the wider area around the former FFPS as part of the Development Framework authorised by Warrington Borough Council, a foul sewer connection will not be available in the short term and may not be installed for several years. As there will be no foul sewer connection available when the APP becomes operational, there will be no opportunity to discharge any excess captured condensed water to sewer therefore this option cannot be considered in practice at this stage. However, depending on the data (water volume and quality) established during the commissioning of the plant, if the quality of the captured water is not suitably uncontaminated for direct discharge to the surface water drainage system as anticipated, options will be explored for the management of the water or the discharge of the captured condensed water to sewer

if necessary in the longer term (as an alternative to tankering) once a sewer connection has been established.

4.21 Application form Part C6 3. *Point source emission to water from an installation* identifies in Table 1 *About the effluent* a type of effluent comprising "*Effluent and/or contaminated surface water run-off arising from the operation of an installation*". Although, as explained above, the captured condensed water effectively comprises evaporated and cooled clean water, it may be considered to comprise *effluent arising from the operation of an installation*. A partially completed form Part C6 is provided with the application, however, there are various sections of the form that it will not be possible to complete until the commissioning of the plant has been undertaken to determine the quantity and quality of the water that will be captured. Further details will be provided in the Commissioning Plan which will be a pre-operational measure within the permit.

TABLES

Table S1.1 Activities

Table S1.1 Activities				
Activity reference	**Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations**	**Description of specified activity and WFD Annex I and II operations**	**Limits of specified activity and waste types**	**Supporting documents provided with the application to vary the permit**
A1	S5.4 A(1) (b) (iii) Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving treatment of slags and ashes.	R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials	From receipt of permitted waste through to treatment and recovery of by-products (Coal Derived Fly Ash (CDFA)). Treatment consisting of physical separation, drying and grading of CDFA in an enclosed building and on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. Waste types as specified in Table S2.2.	Technical Description Document Dust and Emissions Management Plan Air Quality Assessment Environmental Risk Assessment BAT Assessment Noise Impact Assessment
Directly Associated Activity				
A2	Storage of waste	Storage of CDFA on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system prior to treatment. Storage of processed CDFA on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system R13: Storage of waste pending the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).	From receipt of waste to despatch off-site for recovery. Waste types as specified in Table S2.2.	N/A – No changes proposed
A3	Surface water collection and storage	Collection and storage of uncontaminated roof and site surface water.	From the collection of uncontaminated roof and site surface water from non-operational areas to re-use within the facility or discharge off-site.	N/A – No changes proposed
A4	Raw material storage	Storage of raw materials including lubrication oil, antifreeze, diesel.	From the receipt of raw materials to despatch for use within the facility.	BAT Assessment
A5	Process water collection and storage	Collection and storage of condensed water captured in the heat exchangers associated with the Atritor dryers	From the collection of process water to re-use within the facility or discharge off-site.	Application Report Commissioning Plan (the subject of the varied permit)

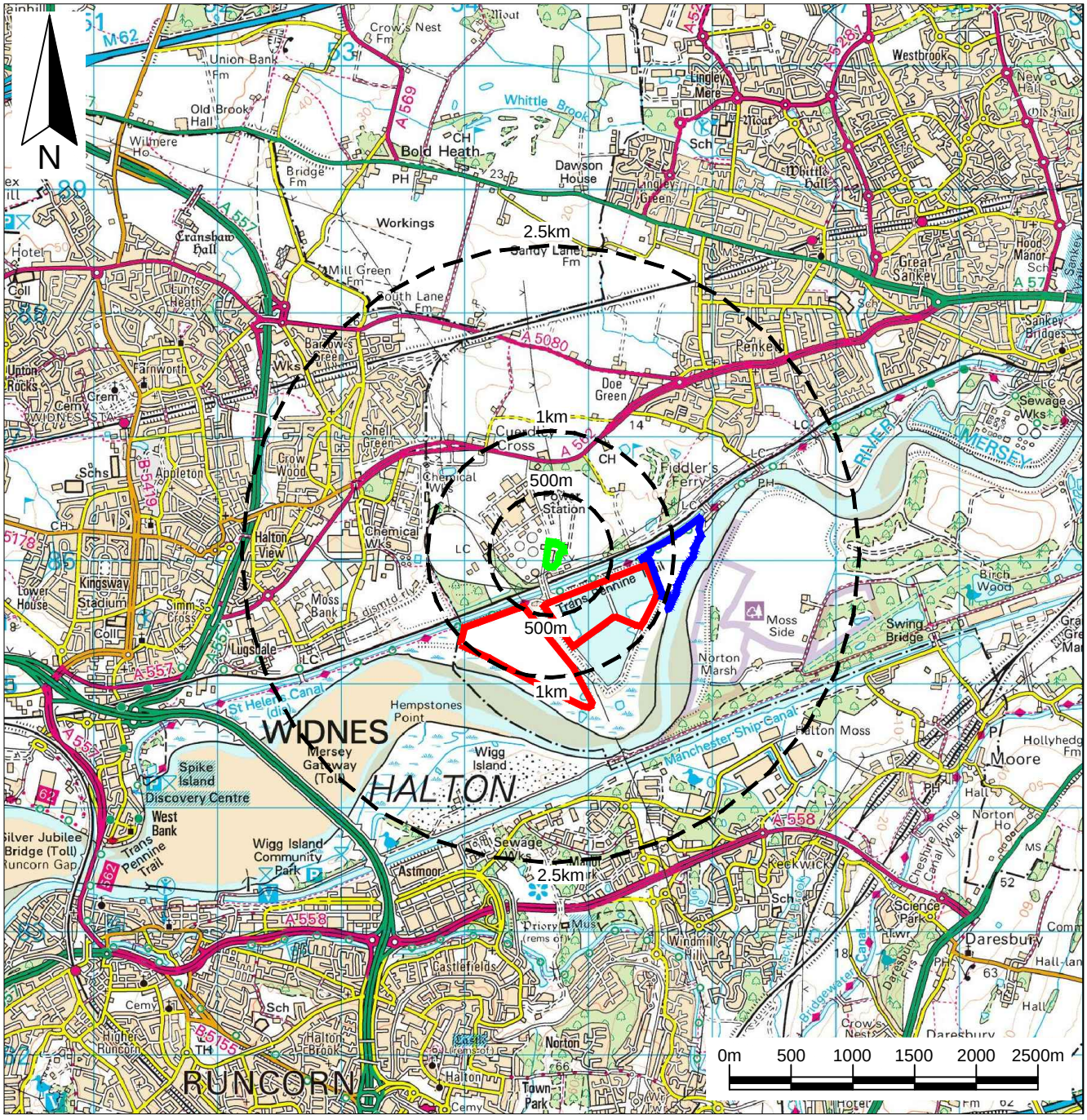
Table S2.2

Permitted waste types and quantities for treatment

Maximum Quantity	Annual throughput shall not exceed 500,000 tonnes
Waste Code	Description
10	Waste from Thermal Processes
10 01	waste from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 02	coal fly ash

There are no changes proposed to the waste type or quantity specified currently in the permit.

FIGURES



Key / Notes

Approximate boundary of Environmental Permit number EPR/ZP3831DX - Fiddlers Ferry Ash Processing Plant

Approximate boundary of Environmental Permit number EP25/7 for Area E issued to Titan on 9 September 2025 by Warrington Borough Council

Approximate boundary of Environmental Permit number EPR/BR6791IJ - Fiddlers Ferry Ash Lagoon (Peel NRE Development Acquisitions No.1 Limited)

Offset from Environmental Permit number EPR/ZP3831DX - Fiddlers Ferry Ash Processing Plant

Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date
	Final	KR	LRM	AW	11/11/25

Site: FIDDLERS FERRY

Client: Titan Cement UK Limited

Title: Site location

Figure 1

Scale: 1:50,000@A4

Drawing Ref: TIC/FF/02-25/24820

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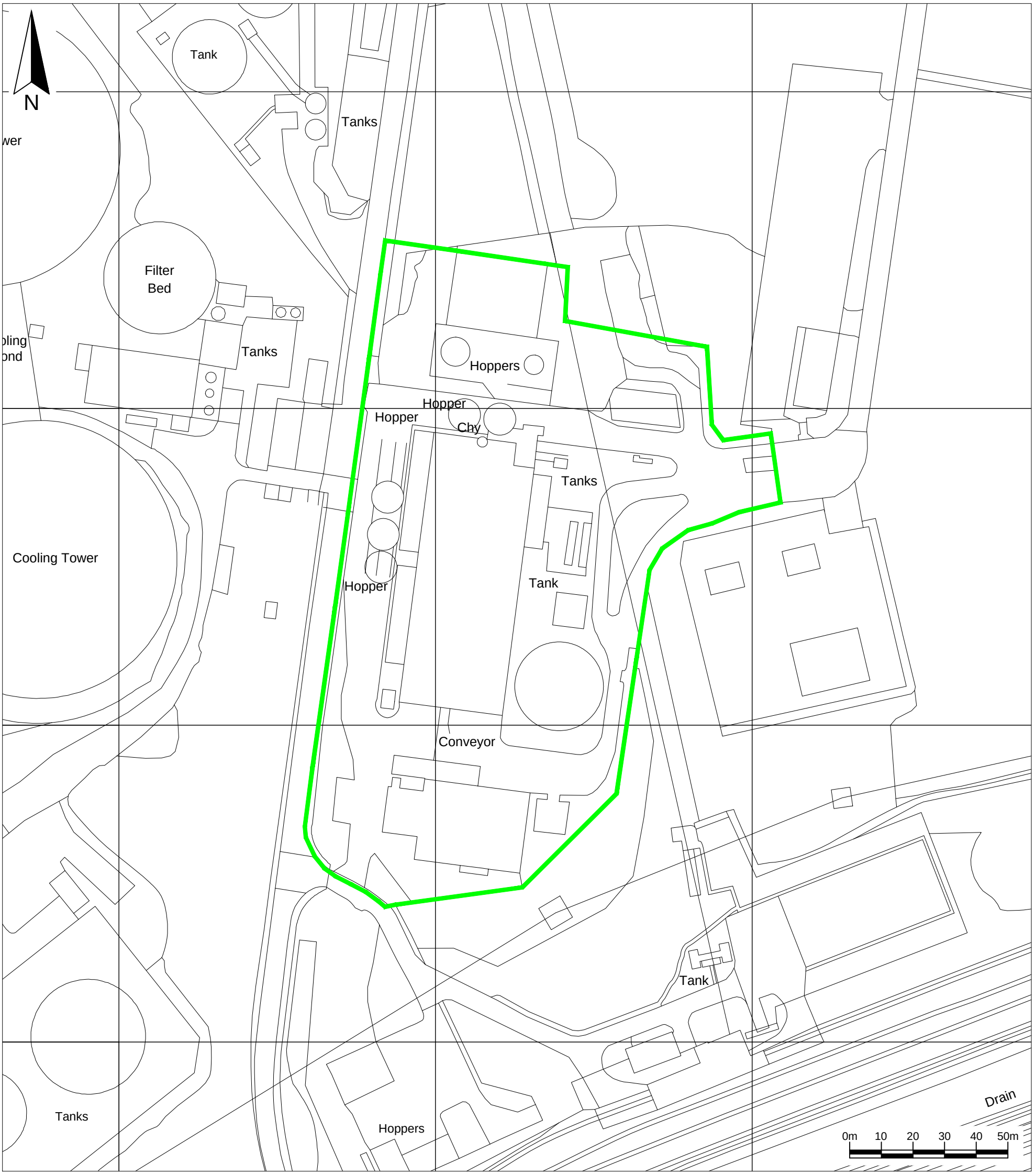

Key / Notes

Environmental Permit number
EPR/ZP3831DX - Fiddlers
Ferry Ash Processing Plant

Note:
Permit boundary taken from RockTron drawing number FF-PL-11 included in variation V002 of the Environmental Permit.

Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date
	Final	KR	LRM	AW	11/11/25

Site
FIDDLERS FERRY

Client
Titan Cement

Title
Environmental Permit Boundary

Figure 2

Scale
1:1,250@A3

Drawing Ref
TIC/FF/09-25/25166

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APPENDIX A

PRE-APPLICATION ADVICE INFORMATION

APPENDIX B

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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BAT ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX E

H1 ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX F

AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

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ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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DEMP

APPENDIX J

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MODELLING FILES

APPENDIX K

EMS SUMMARY

APPENDIX L

TECHNICAL COMPETENCE DOCUMENTATION

APPENDIX M

MCP LIST