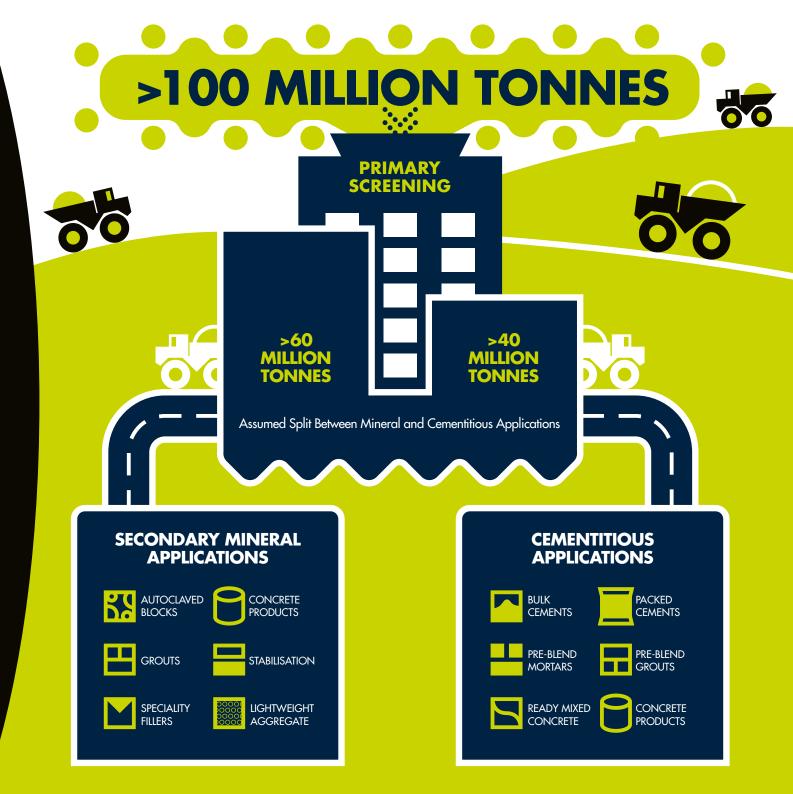
COAL DERIVED FLY ASH IN SINGLE USE DEPOSITS

FROM WASTE TO SECONDARY MATERIAL

Preserving Coal Derived Fly Ash for Future Generations





CEMENTITIOUS APPLICATIONS

1 tonne of coal derived fly ash replaces some 1.6 tonnes of limestone and shale used in clinker production

Will extend life of existing quarries

Limestone quarry extensions subject to various constraints

1 tonne of coal derived fly ash replaces some 860kg of CO₂

UK is a net importer of cement, fly ash and slag

European standards: EN 450

Pozzolanic (cementitious) characteristics

Good flow due to particle shape

Durability: sulphate and chloride resistance

Allows for design life >60 years

Low heat for mass concrete pours in infrastructure



>40,000,000



Limestone/
Shale Replacement
>64,000,000



CO₂ Saving >30,000,000**







1 tonne of coal derived fly ash can replace up to 1.5 tonnes of primary sand in certain applications

Primary sand supply subject to various constraints

Primary sand extraction has a greater CO₂ footprint

In some applications, sand might need to be ground

Coal derived fly ash offers improved yield per tonne for void filling

European standards: EN 450 and EN 13055

Pozzolanic (cementitious) characteristics

Low density

Good flow due to particle shape



>60,000,000



Sand Replacement >60,000,000



CO₂ Saving >240,000*

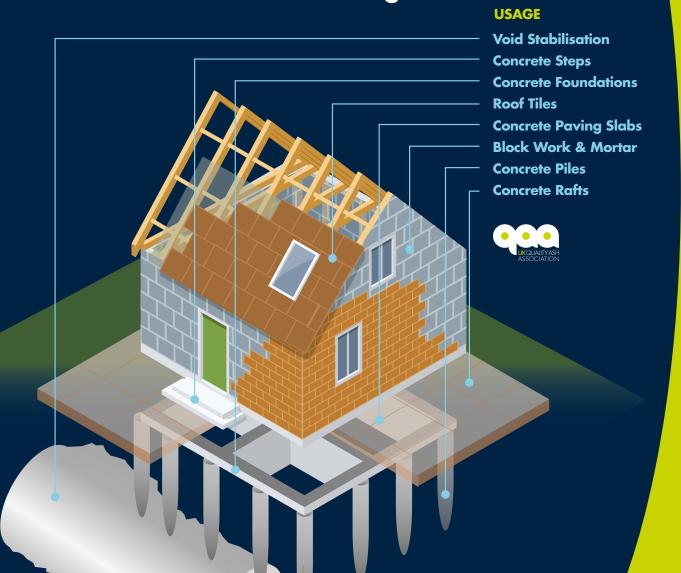


^{*} Assume 4kg/tonne CO₂ saving

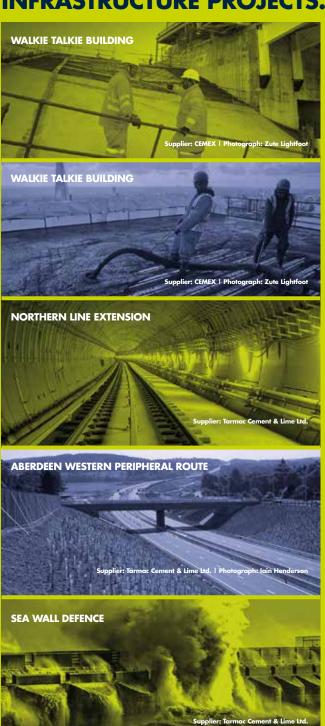
^{**} Assume 760kg/tonne CO₂ saving after drying and processing

FLY ASH IN CONSTRUCTION

Coal derived fly ash makes a significant Contribution to housebuilding



FLY ASH WITHIN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS...



THE RESERVES

Locations of single use deposits of coal derived fly ash in currently operating or recently closed power stations

CURRENTLY OPERATING PLUS RECENTLY CLOSED...

Longannet
Cockenzie
Kilroot
Lynemouth
Ferrybridge
Eggborough
Drax
Fiddlers Ferry
West Burton
Cottam
Ratcliffe-on-Soar
Rugeley
Didcot
Aberthaw
Tilbury
Kingsnorth



STRATEGIC SECONDARY MINERAL RESOURCE

Minerals Plans should recognise coal derived fly ash in single use deposits as a potential source of secondary minerals, the role it may play in supply, and to safeguard this for the future

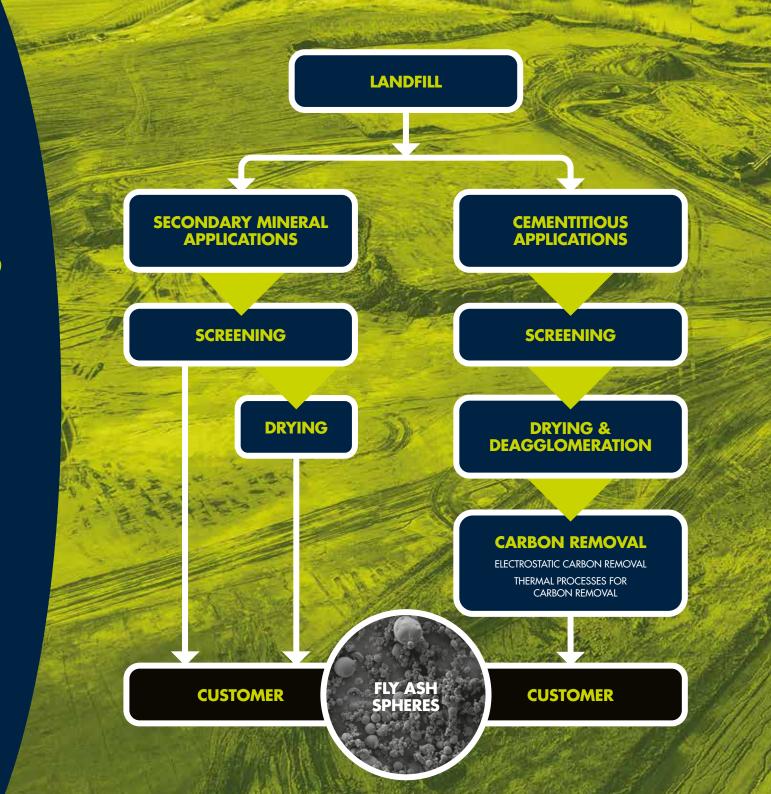
Planning Practice Guidance should be amended to reflect properly the availability and potential of coal derived fly ash in single use deposits as a secondary mineral resource

All are consistent with:

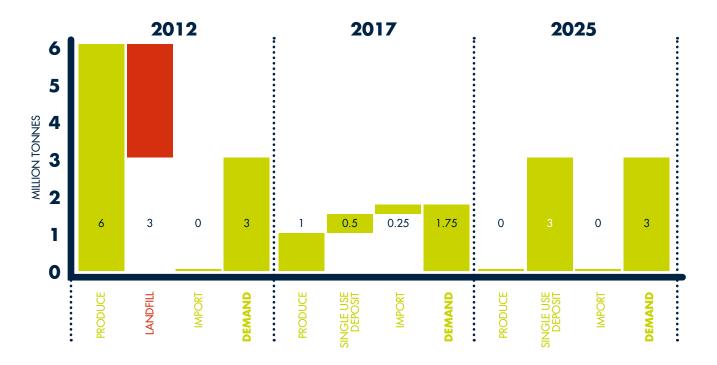
- The circular economy
- Sustainable construction
- Low embodied carbon cements, mortars and concretes

PROCESS
FLOW FOR
SECONDARY
MINERAL AND
CEMENTITIOUS
APPLICATIONS

Commercially proven technologies exist for Drying, Deagglomeration and Carbon Removal



FLY ASH CONSUMPTION



In 2012, some 50% of Fly Ash generation was landfilled. This has now become a future mineral resource defined as coal derived Fly Ash in single use deposits.

Since 2016, there has been a net extraction of Fly Ash from single use deposits to help meet demand as coal fired power generation declines. This is augmented by imports.

By 2025, all Fly Ash demand likely to be sourced from single use deposits.

UKQAA MEMBERS

Aggregate Industries Breedon Cement Ltd CEMEX DRAX Power Station EPUKI LKAB Minerals H+H UK Ltd SSE **Matrix Materials Ltd Power Minerals Ltd** Charah **Tarmac Cement & Lime Ltd Uniper UK Ltd Cenin Ltd Fairport Engineering Ltd Forkers Ltd M&J Drilling Omya UK Ltd** ST Equipment & Technology Ltd



UK Quality Ash Association

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