









The use of Bottom ash as Aggregate

David M York Dip HCM MCIHT Chairman of Ballast Phoenix Ltd

Does it do the job as aggregate?

Bottom ash has been used for many years in a variety of applications:

- as capping layer or sub base for road or other heavily trafficked area (port) foundations
- as a selected fill for use around structures
- backfill for trenches in highways
- as a component of Hydraulically Bound Mixtures HBMs
- other bound applications

It looks like aggregate!



Key Aggregate Parameters

- Particle Size Distribution
- Strength
- Durability

Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA) is not the best aggregate in the world, but it has adequate strength and durability for groundwork and general paving applications.

Particle size distribution

Laboratory Report	ETS/106968A	Contract Sample No	C2246/22		
Report Date	27 June 2014	Client Ref			
					Construction Testing Solutions Ltd
Ballast Phoenix Ltd		Material Description	T.1.S.B IBAA		50lutions Ltd
Victoria Stables					Boothum Lane Industrial Estate
South Road				8	
Bourne				(54)	Dursoloft Dongaster DN7 4/U
Lincolnshire		Source	Cleveland		T ((01302) 352652
PE10 9JZ		Supplier	Ballast Phoenix	177	I enquiries@construction/testing.co.uk.
		Date Sampled	22/04/2014	1CIII	W 1 www.constructiontesting.co.uk
		Date Received	22/04/2014	_	
Cleveland		Date Completed	24/06/2014	- 23	
		Proceedings of the control of the co			
		Sample Location entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1			Specification
Water content of test por	tion (w)	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	999	110 %	
Water content of test por	tion (w) e size distribution (wet si		1999	110%	Specification
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sieve Si	tion (w) e size distribution (wet size	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve		Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sleve St	tion (w) e size distribution (wet size i3 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sieve Si 6 31	tion (w) e size distribution (wet size is mm .5 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 % 97 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100 75-99
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sieve Si 6 31	tion (w) e size distribution (wet size i3 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100 75-99 43-81*
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sieve Si 6 31	tion (w) e size distribution (wet size is mm .5 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 % 97 % 68 % 41 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100 75-99 43-81* 23-66*
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sieve Si 6 31	tion (w) e size distribution (wet size is mm .5 mm .6 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 % 97 % 68 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100 75-99 43-81* 23-66* 12-63*
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sieve Si 6 31	tion (w) e size distribution (wet size i3 mm .5 mm .6 mm 8 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 % 97 % 68 % 41 % 27 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100 75-99 43-81* 23-66* 12-63* 6-42*
Water content of test por Determination of particl BS Sieve Si 6 31	e size distribution (wet size is mm .5 mm .6 mm .8 mm 4 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 % 97 % 68 % 41 % 27 % 19 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100 75-99 43-81* 23-66* 12-63* 6-42* 3-32*
Water content of test per Determination of particl BS Sieve Si 6 31	e size distribution (wet size is mm .5 mm .6 mm .8 mm .4 mm .2 mm	entilated oven, BS EN 1097-5:1	1999 1997 Passing BS Sieve	100 % 97 % 68 % 41 % 27 %	Specification MCHW. SHW Vol 1, Table 8/5 100 75-99 43-81* 23-66* 12-63* 6-42*

HAM CO - Managing Director

Los Angeles Abrasion Value

Laboratory Report	ETS/100720C	Contract Sample No	C2246/17	
Report Date	01 April 2014	Client Ref		
Ballast Phoenix Ltd Victoria Stables South Road Bourne		Material Description	40mm	Construction Testing Solutions Ltd Bootham Lane Industrial Estate Dunscroft Doncaster DN7 4JU
Lincolnshire		Source	Cleveland	T (01302) 352652
PE10 9JZ		Supplier	Ballast Phoenix	E 1 enquiries@constructiontesting.co.uk
		Date Sampled	15/01/2014	W I www.constructiontesting.co.uk
		Date Received	15/01/2014	
Cleveland		Date Completed	13/02/2014	
		Sample Location	Stockpile	
Determination of Los An	geles Coefficient - BS EN	1097-2:2010		Specification
Size fraction tested			14-10 m	ım
Proportion Passing 11.2r	nm sieve		38 %	
Proportion retained 11.2	mm sieve		62 %	
Los Angeles Coefficient (LA)			35 %	

Authorised Signatory

AH COS

J A Haracastie - Managing Director

Durability – Frost Heave Test



Construction Testing Solutions Ltd. Units 8 & 9 Bootham Lane Industrial Estate Bootham Lane, Dunscroft Doncaster DN7 4JU

Date: 11 June 2014 Test Report Ref: STR 369259

> Order No: CST/3094 Page 1 of 2

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

TEST REQUIREMENTS:

To determine the Frost Heave of Unbound Aggregate In accordance with B\$ 812: Part 124: 2009 - Annex B (Use of Comparator Specimens)

SAMPLE DETAILS:

Certificate of sampling received: \$47386 Laboratory Ref. No: C2246/22 Client Ref. No: Date and Time of Sampling: 22/04/20144 Date of Receipt at Lab: 14/05/2014 Date of Start of Test: 21/05/2014 Sampling Location: Ballast Phoenix Name of Source: Cleveland Method of Sampling: BS 812 Part 102 Sampled By: Client T.I.S.B IBAA Material Description:

Target Specification SHW Series 800: clause 801.8

RESULTS:

Were any unrepresentative lumps present? No

Frost Heave Test Result:

5.5	(nearest 0.1mm
6.5	(nearest 0.5mm)
5.0	(nearest 0.5mm)
5.0	(nearest 0.5mm)
12.3	(nearest 0.1mm)
11.5	(nearest D.5mm)
13.5	(nearest 0.5mm)
12.0	(nearest 0.5mm)
	11.5 12.3 5.0 5.0 6.5

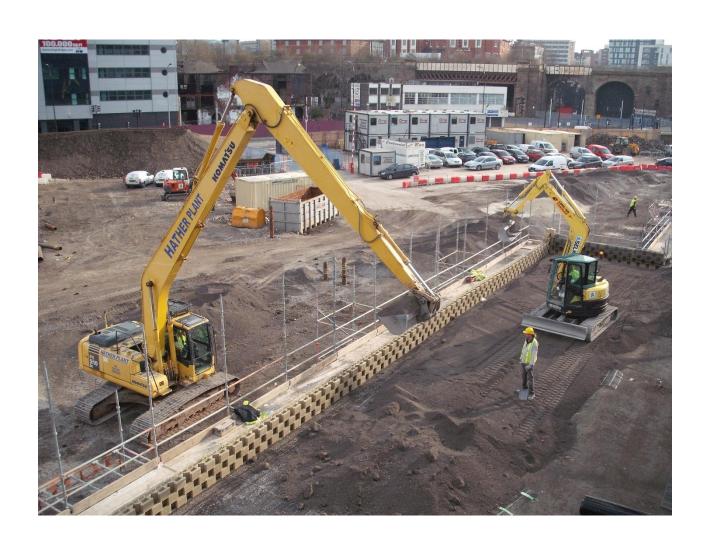
In accordance with SHW Series 800: clause 801.8 the sample is classified as being Non Frost Susceptible (mean frost heave \leq 15mm)



Capping Layer/sub-base



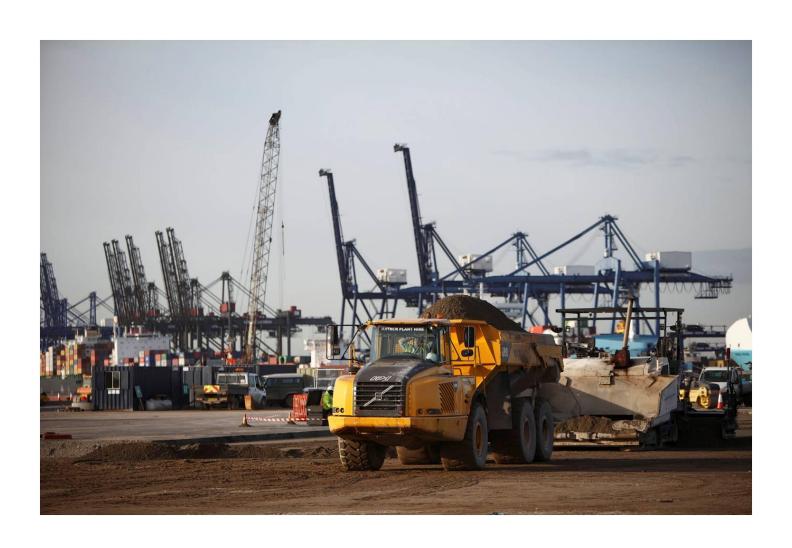
Selected fill around structures



Trench backfill



A component of HBM



Is it safe to use?

- Two formal risk assessments in the UK have concluded that risk to human health is negligible when routine dust control measures are in place
- The Groundwater and surface water impact is for Member States to decide based on local circumstances.
- In the UK the hydrology and geology is appropriate for use in large areas of the country

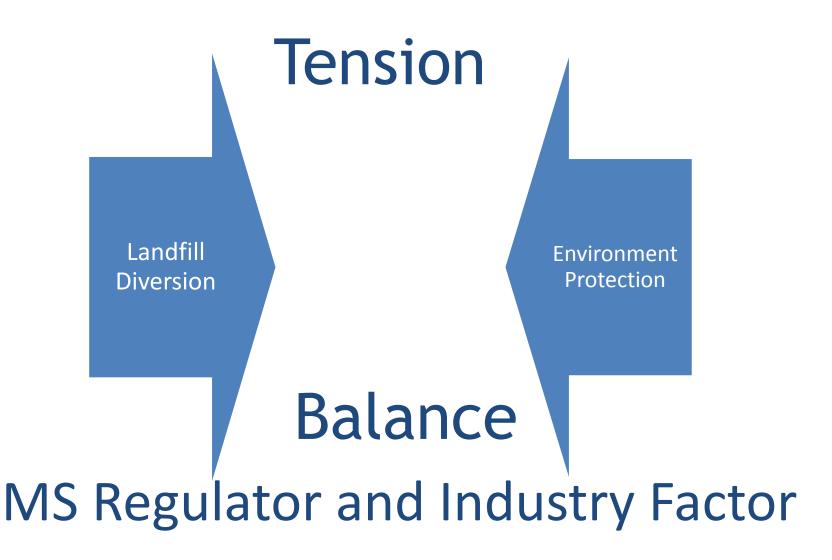
What are the advantages?

- IBA aggregate has a relatively low bulk density when compared to limestone or granite – less vehicle movements, congestion and pollution
- Use of IBA aggregate helps to preserve good quality natural aggregates
- IBA has self-setting properties, providing strong foundations
- Using IBA aggregate diverts the material from landfill and converts local 'waste' into a local 'resource' – part of a circular sustainable system
- IBA aggregate helps 'sustainable development' agenda

Use on high profile UK schemes

- London Olympics sites
- M25 London Orbital motorway widening schemes
- M6 Birmingham Northern Relief Road
- M1/M6 Interchange Improvements
- London Gateway Port development
- Heathrow Airport Terminal 5 paving
- Port of Felixstowe Landguard Container Terminal
 In each case, it was necessary to supply adequate
 supporting evidence of performance

The European Commission Factor



The Future

- There are many new EfW plants built and to be built in the UK
- The beneficial use of IBA aggregate is an added benefit to the EfW option in a waste strategy
- Industry and investors like stability and the dynamics of the previous page make life difficult for the IBA recycling industry (and others)— too many European interactive directives, too many changes
- If society is to make best use of resources, simple easy to understand legislation/regulation is needed.



Any questions?

There are no silly questions. I have yet to meet a person who knows everything!