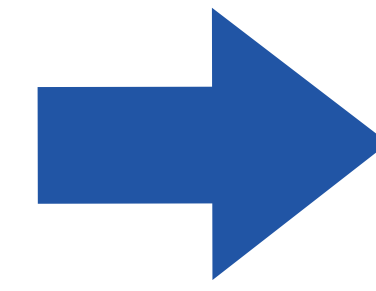


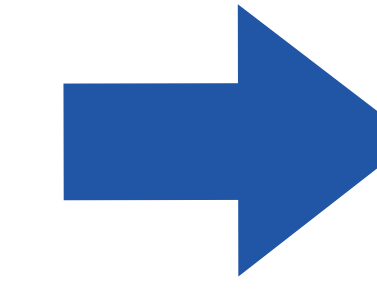
The process is as follows:



RDF arrives by river, avoiding road traffic movements



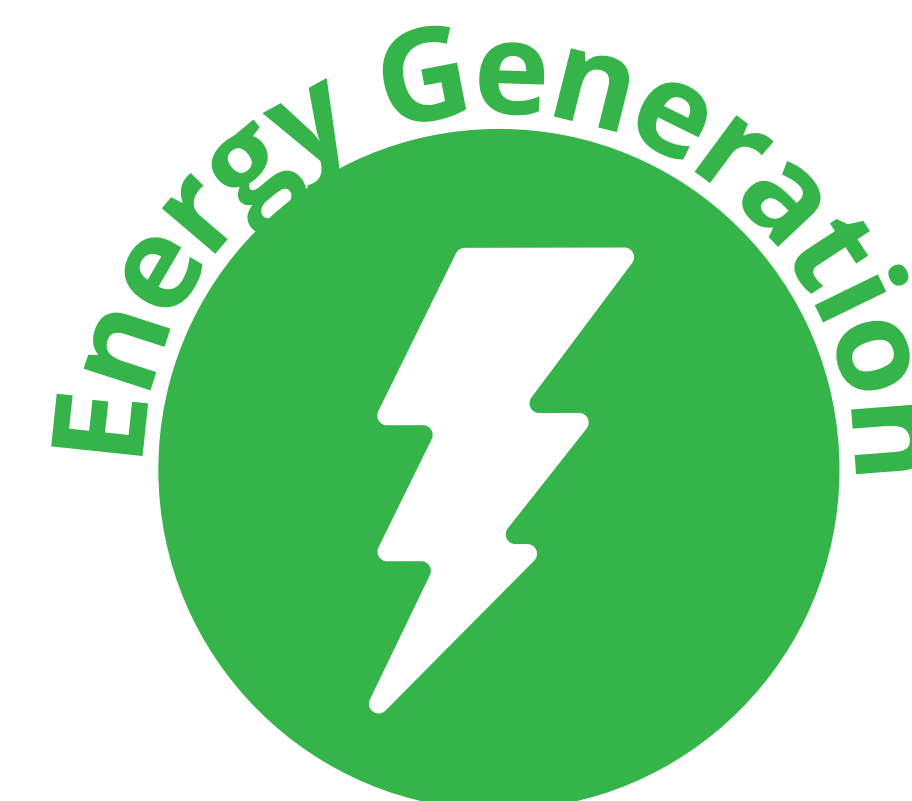
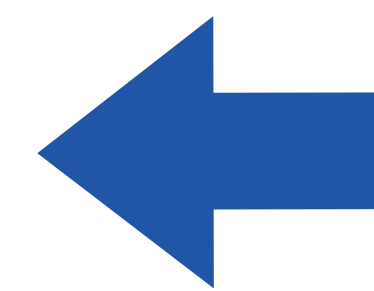
Unload bales directly onto a conveyor for transfer to bale shredding facility, with a temporary external storage area for contingency when bunker is at capacity



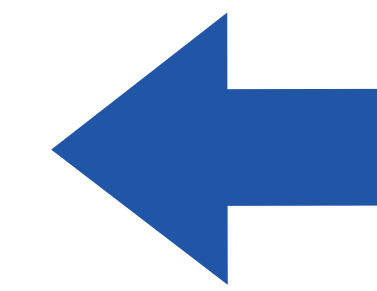
Bales split open by shredding in a sealed building



Two Carbon dioxide (CO₂) recovery plants will recover some of the CO₂ to be reused off-site in a range of industries. Some will be retained on-site for use in fire prevention.



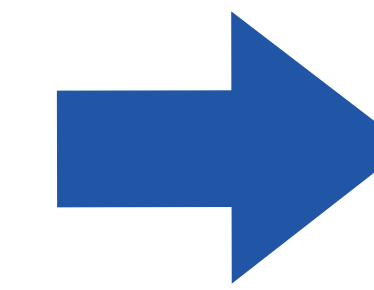
The feedstock is **converted into energy** using the thermal treatment process



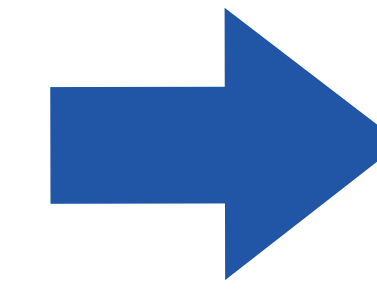
The **loose RDF is transferred into a bunker**. Approximately four days of supply is stored in the bunker, pending transfer to the thermal processing facility by grab crane



Around 80MW of power is **exported to the National Grid** via a grid connection and substation



Bottom ash and air pollution control residues from the thermal treatment will be transferred to the lightweight aggregates plant, where it is recycled on site to produce aggregates for use in the **construction industry**



The lightweight aggregate product will be **removed by ship**