

GUIDE TO HANDLING PFA ON SITE

1. Ensure that the PFA is placed as soon as possible after delivery.
2. Check the moisture content of the PFA. If it is dry it will need to be sprayed with water after it has been spread but before compaction. NOTE: It is always recommended that provision for spraying water onto the PFA should be made especially in warm dry conditions because the PFA will quickly dry out when loose.
3. Spreading is best done using a tracked dozer, but normal spreading equipment used for hardcore is suitable. NOTE: A tracked dozer is very good at providing initial compaction to the PFA.
4. Place the PFA in loose layers 200 to 225mm thick (approximately the length of a brick). This will compact to 150 mm. NOTE: Other layer thicknesses are possible provided it can be shown that the required density can be achieved.
5. Compact the PFA using a vibrating roller. Most rollers are acceptable but the size needs to be matched to the layer thickness. 'Wacker' plates should only be used in areas inaccessible to the rollers.
6. If the roller leaves a crazed surface then this can be 'healed' by passing the roller over it without vibration after compaction is complete.
7. When placing large areas, profile the surface to prevent puddles forming in the event of extended periods of rain. Ensure run-off water cannot directly enter rivers or streams.
8. Protect the final surface of the PFA by placing the next layer, top soiling etc. as soon as possible.
9. Avoid running wagons and plant on the finished surface of the PFA as much as possible to avoid rutting if it is wet or dust blow if it is dry.
10. If the PFA becomes too wet it will quickly dry out if left. Alternatively, it can be bladed into a heap and left to dry, after which it can be reused. Compacted PFA can be excavated and reused if necessary provided the moisture content is acceptable.

GUIDE TO STOCKPILING PFA ON SITE

1. Place the PFA stockpile in such a way that it cannot be accidentally pushed into any adjacent rivers or streams.
2. Provide facilities for spraying water to ensure that the stockpile does not dry out. Small stockpiles can be covered with tarpaulin or plastic sheeting to prevent drying out.
3. If the surface becomes saturated it will usually dry out and a crust will form on the surface. This will give some protection against dust blow if it is not disturbed. However, if the crust is damaged the PFA directly below this may be dry and should be sprayed immediately with water.
4. If the stockpile is to be left for an extended period (months) then it can be sprayed with a polymer coating (eg Alcotact DS1 or Vinamul R18246).

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