

Hazardous Waste Forum
Compendium of Treatment Options and Considerations

Treatment Options	Typical Capacity Range (tonnes per annum)	Planning issues State whether: 1. New Build 2. Add-on 3. Conversion	Ease of Planning Rank on scale of 1-10	Licensing issues Note requirement for and rank ease in achieving the following on scale of 1-10				Market barriers List barriers of concern	Political barriers List barriers of concern	Time scale for Commissioning (inclusive of planning issues)
				PPC	WML	AE	S/E D			
Stabilisation	25,000	New Build Add-on	10 7	6 6	NA	2 2	2 2	Require full capacity	NIMBY NIMBY	5 years (6m for construction) 5-6 years (12m for construction)
Stabilisation using cementitious products	300,000-500,000	Dependant on analysis etc.	5		5			Fiscal		1 Year
Physico-chem treatment	150,000	New Build	10	7	NA	2	2	Require full capacity	NIMBY	5-6 years (18m for construction)
Solvent recovery										
Bioremediation In-situ	unlimited	2	5		6			none	none	3-6 months
Bioremediation Ex-situ	350,000				5					
WW treatment works										
HTI	40-50,000	New Build	10	7	NA	NA	7	1.Reducing market 2. Cement kilns 3.PPC 4.Landfill	1. NIMBY 2.Green Lobby 3.Recovery / Disposal issue	5 to 7 Years

Co-incineration: use as cement kiln fuel	400,000	2	3	8					SFP which is subject to political influence	Some already in place – new 2 years
Co-incineration: use as raw material in cement kiln	1,500,000	2	3	8				Fiscal	Permit issues	6 months for specific large streams
Landfill – hazardous site	3-400,000	New Build	10	7	NA	2	4	Require full capacity	NIMBY	5 years (2m for construction)
Landfill – haz cell in non-haz site	3-400,000	New Build (need permission to accept haz waste in non- haz landfill)	8	7	NA	2	4	Require full capacity	NIMBY	5 years (1m for construction)

KEY: PPC = Pollution Prevention and Control permit, WML = Waste Management Licence, AE = airborne emission control, S/ED = sewer/estuarine discharge
Scale of 1-10: 1=very easy, 10=very difficult