

#### Notes

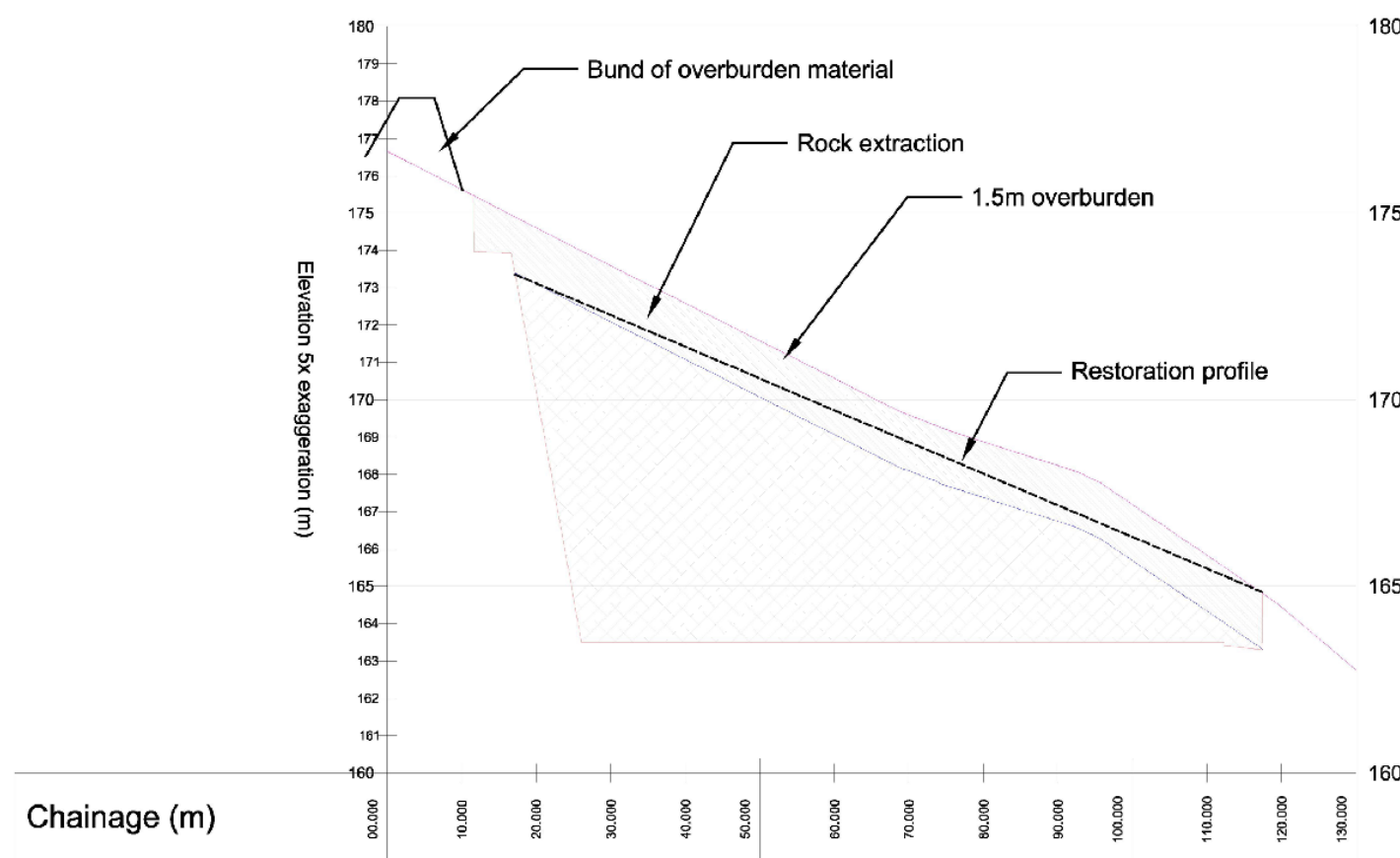
- Assume the uppermost 1.5m of the ground will be stripped away as overburden.
- Overburden will be stored in peripheral bunds around the working area.
- Rock cut faces cannot exceed 80 degrees.
- Rock cut faces cannot exceed 10m height without horizontal bench of 5m.
- Floor of borrow pit must slope away from working face at grade of 1 in 100.
- Indicative restoration profile undulating slope of 10 -15 degrees leaving no more than 2m exposed rock faces visible around the margins of the working area.
- The restoration profile is purely indicative and will be dictated by the encountered depth of superficial overburden soils and the geotechnical suitability of this material as backfill. The depth of sub-soil overburden will be determined as part of intrusive ground investigation.

In line with the Peat Management Plan (Appendix 11.3); it is assumed that initial backfilling would be completed using superficial overburden glacial sub-soils. This material would be used to raise the base of the borrow pit to an adequate level and geometry onto which peat can be placed to achieve a final restoration profile.

Peat material used for restoration backfill purposes will be placed to ensure the retention of the two layered acrotelm and catotelm structure. Therefore the vegetation supporting acrotelm will be used for the final restoration profiling at surface. Separated catotelm material where suitable may be used for deeper restoration backfill providing stability criteria are satisfied. Slope stability of the borrow pits will be verified by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer.

Borrow Pit E Plan Scale 1:2000

**BORROW PIT E**  
Overburden Volume 31,544.58 Cu. M.  
Predicted Rock Extraction 57,353.99 Cu. M.



Borrow Pit Profile Scale 1:1000

**Figure 11.12**  
Borrow Pit E Working Area  
and Profile