

About the project ReBirth

How to increase the use of recycled industrial and construction waste

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What do we have, and what we know?

The present legislation (waste and building products)

Directive on Waste (2008/98/ES)

Construction Products Regulation (305/2011)

- Harmonised standard
- Slovenian Technical Approval

New approach:

Materials should not be discriminated against with regard to their origin or name, only their properties matter, and their associated useability and environmental footprint.

What do we have, and what we know?

The technical field

Different types of coal fly ash: as admixture for concretes, and in civil engineering for backfilling (alone, or in combination with other materials)

Other types of ash: paper ash, in combination with other materials, for backfilling

Steel slag from the steel refining process: for backfilling

Steel slag: as an aggregate for asphalt, concrete, and backfilling

Building rubble: as an aggregate for backfilling

Foundry sand: as an aggregate for backfilling



Future challenges

The normative field

Adopt appropriate legislation in order to define the limits for hazardous substances in eluates from materials

To update the technical specifications so that they will be confidently able to include alternative waste-based materials

Green public procurements – implementing the use of recycled materials



Aim and objectives of the project

General aim of the project is to contribute to higher rate for recycling of construction and industrial waste and their increased use in construction sector

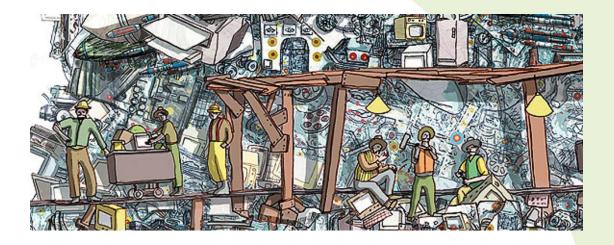


Target groups: expert public at the point of formation, recycling and reuse of waste, local communities, general public, media



Actions of the project

- Demonstration activities
- Movies
- Illegal waste sites
- Preparation of guidance's
- Mobile exhibition
- Lectures for students
- Expert workshops





Demonstration of selective demolition and use of recycled construction waste



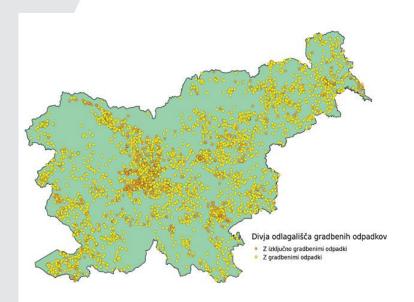
Movies

- ReBirth Recycling of waste <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7vO9zkeQ2g</u>
- Construction and Demolition Waste <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkSklivKle0</u>
- Illegal waste sites of construction material- mines of raw material, http://youtu.be/JLt6As76QA0



Problem of illegal waste sites

- Slovenia 10.700 illegal waste sites, 2/3 of the filled with construction material
- Some of them also dangerous material, asbestos roofing





Vir: Register divjih odlagališč, Društvo Ekologi brez meja





Odpadek je začet





Demonstration cleaning of illegal construction waste site



Mobile exibition

Mobile exibition: Gospodarska zbornica Slovenije, Zavod za gradbeništvo Slovenije, Občina Šempeter – Vrtojba (Dvorec Coronini), Občina Vrhnika (Cankarjev dom Vrhnika, Komunalno podjetje Vrhnika), Občina Krško (Kostak



Občina Šoštanj, Občina železniki, Občina Jesenice, Občina Škofja loka, Občina Kočevje, Občina Logatec ...

Lectures for students

Lectures for kindergartens, elementary and high schools and universities







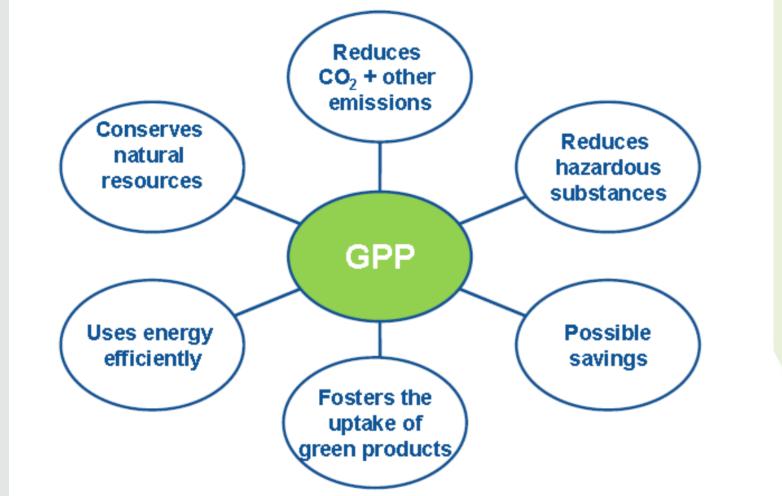
Expert workshops

- 2 workshops on Green Public Procurement
- 4 workshops on Proper management of construction waste
- 2 workshops: Industrial waste a source of raw materials for construction





Green public procurements





Conclusions 1

- Industrial and C&D wastes are excellent substitutes for the natural materials which are used in construction and can be even advantageous in comparison with natural material
- Waste materials are lost resources which burden the landscape through disposal either at legal landfills or at illegal dump sites
- The technical procedures which can be used to process C&D wastes and industrial nonhazardous waste are well established and have been verified practically.



Conclusions 2

- Very little is invested in the search for possible reuse and recycling. Most personnel are not aware of standard research and market requirements which can be used to upgrade wastes to materials with a market value.
- Municipalities primarily lack know-how and funds to perform site clean-up, restoration and material/waste management of numerous illegal dump sites.
- Local and state authorities have the power to create/support a
 market for secondary and recycled materials without
 compromising environmental or technical quality. There is an
 abundance of cheap natural materials in Slovenia, typical for SE
 Europe. No incentive is present to encourage trust and
 acceptance of recycled and secondary materials



Conclusions 3

- 1. Waste recycling is an unavoidable necessity.
- 2. The construction sector is the most appropriate field for the absorption of waste.

Benefits:

- 1. Reducing the needs for energy, natural resources, and landfill areas.
- 2. Greenhouse gasses are reduced.
- 3. A circular economy is established / new business opportunities and jobs.
- 4. Ethical progress taking into accounts the limits of our planet.