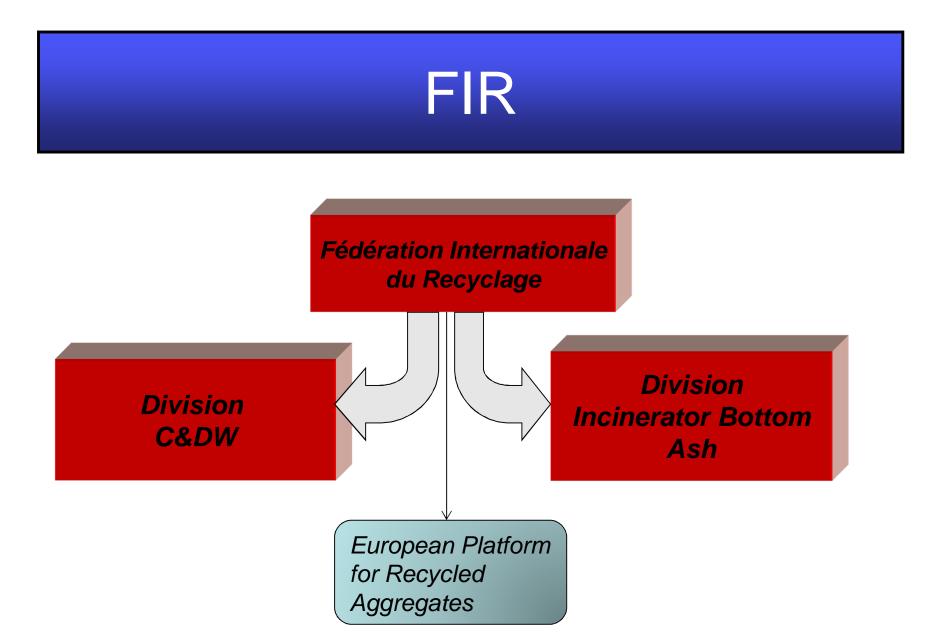
C&DW recycling -Issues in Europe

Simmcenter/Absoils 11 September 2014 Geert Cuperus





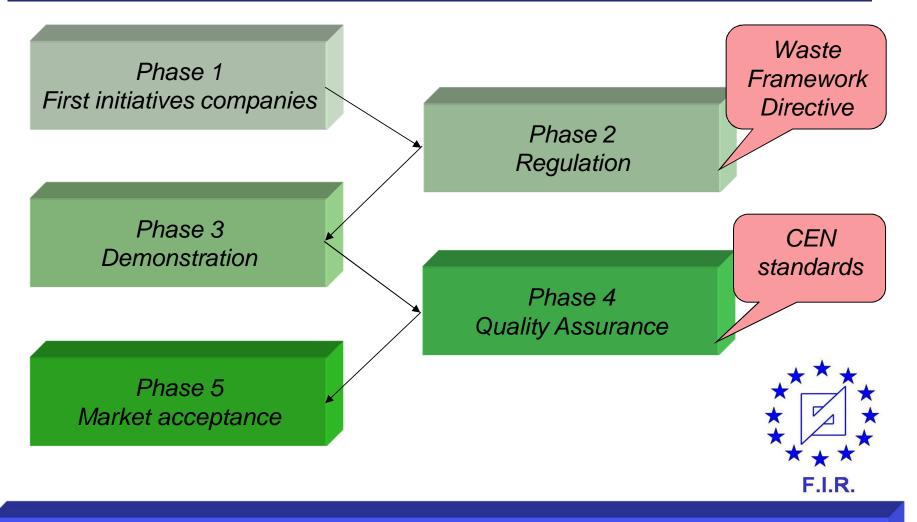
The target

70% recycling target

Well achievable



Development of recycling



Example: The Netherlands

- >1980: tipping everywhere
- +/-1980: C&DW to be brought to recycling plants
- No markets available
- +/- 1990:
 - Implementation plan
 - Standardisation
 - Landfill taxes and bans

- Prohibition on land filling
- Soil Quality Decree
- National Waste Management Action plan - minimum standard for processing per waste stream (80)
- Prescribed use of recycled aggregates
- Certified recycled aggregates
- 60 Mton waste in total per year: 83% recycled
- 25 Mton C&DW :96 % recycled
- 20 Mton inert C&DW: 99,8 % recycled

Recycling in The Netherlands



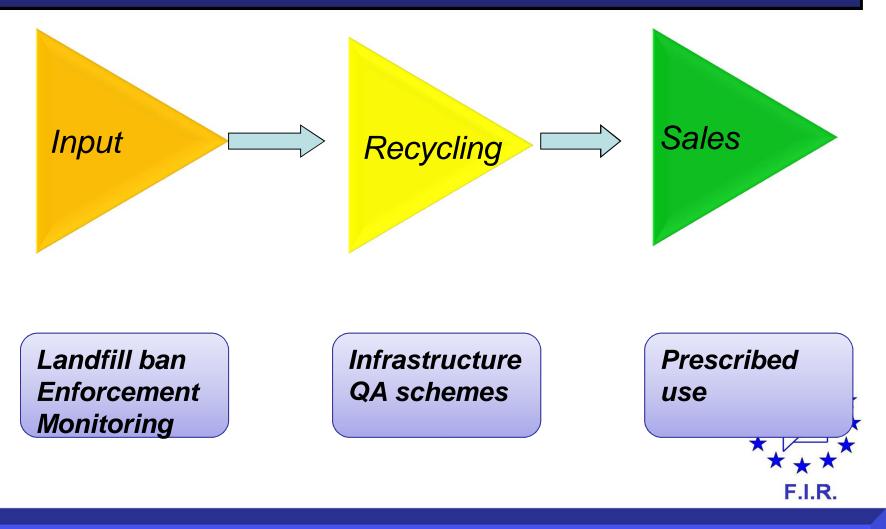
Requirements for recycling

- No illegal dumping
- Prohibition of C&DW landfilling
- Selective demolition
- Standards for recycled aggregates
- Recognition by clients of recycled aggregates as a product
- Prescription of the use of recycled aggregates in public procurement

Recommendations from TG3 of "Competitiveness of the Construction Industry"



Requirements for recycling



Requirements for recycling





Exclude backfilling from the 70% target



Current issues

- Circular Economy package
- Sustainable construction
- Green Public Procurement
- Construction product Regulation (CPR)
- Sustainability
- Leaching testing
- List of Waste
- End of Waste
- BREF



Circular Economy Package

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Towards a circular economy: A zero waste programme for Europe

envisages measures to stimulate markets in recycled materials derived from construction and demolition waste and develop a common EU assessment framework for the environmental performance of buildings;



Circular Economy Package

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Directives 2008/98/EC on waste, 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, and 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment

'(17a). "backfilling" means any of the following types of recovery:

(i) recovery where waste is used in excavated areas such as underground mines or gravel pits for the purpose of slope reclamation, safety, or for engineering purposes in landscaping;

(ii) recovery where waste is used for the purpose of construction, stowage of mines and quarries, for re-cultivation, land reclamation, or landscaping and where the waste is substituting other non-waste materials which would otherwise have been used for that purpose;';



Circular Economy Package

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Directives 2008/98/EC on waste, 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, and 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment

'3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts necessary to ensure a uniform implementation of the target laid down in paragraph 2(b) as regards backfilling. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 39(2).



Sustainable Construction

"Strategy for the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector and its enterprises" (COM (2012) 433 final)

Thematic Group 3 - Sustainable use of natural resources

- 9. Encourage the creation of an EU framework for building assessment in terms of evaluation/comparability of the environmental performance of buildings. Promote a single structure for the assessment of the environmental performance of construction products building based on existing environmental assessment tools and European standards. Use existing instruments within the framework of ESI Funds and Horizon 2020 to incentivise resource efficiency in the construction sector. Consider Green Public Procurement as a tool to increase demand for sustainable buildings. Using communication tools, increase awareness/ knowledge about integrated design and sustainable buildings amongst different actors. Collect data to assess building /product sustainability. Consider feedback from buildings in operation, and transparent communication of operating data, to gain valuable information for future investment.
- 10. Explore ex-ante assessment of buildings prior to demolition to identify viable/potential opportunities to facilitate maximizing the valorisation of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste. Identify economic instruments that provide incentives for recycling C&D waste. Improve the recycling infrastructure throughout Europe by clarifying definitions in the context of the Waste Framework Directive. Develop a realistic target for C&D waste recycling based on sound waste management statistics.

EPD: EN15804 New CEN group for assessment sustainability in road construction





CPR Annex I: BWR7= Sustainable Use of natural resources:

- The construction works must be designed, built and demolished in such a way that the use of natural resources is sustainable and in particular ensure the following:
 - (a) reuse or recyclability of the construction works, their materials and parts after demolition;
 - (b) durability of the construction works;
 - (c) use of environmentally compatible raw and secondary materials in the construction works

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

F.I.R.

Leaching Testing

- Dutch approach
 - L/S = 10
 - < 4mm
 - Low velocity
- German approach
 - L/S = 2
 - No crushing
 - Higher velocity
- Compromise EN16637



Various

- List of Waste
 - Adopted by TAC
 - HP14 (ecotoxicity) no criteria yet
- End of Waste
 - Flanders, UK adopted
 - Netherlands: notified
 - France, Austria preparing
 - Germany, Italy interest
- BREF
 - WT: temporary storage at C&DW plants
 - WI: Incinerator Bottom Ash



Conclusions

- 70% well achievable
- EC proposals not decisive
- Backfilling should not be in the target
- Sustainability issues need close follow up

