

Projet National de recherche et développement

Rapport du voyage d'étude RECYBETON (20 au 22/11/12)

Participants :

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R/13/RECY/002 LC/12/RECY/19 Novembre 2012



Projet National de recherche et développement

FICHE SIGNALETIQUE

TITRE : Rapport du voyage d'étude RECYBETON (20 au 22/11/12)

RAPPORT N°: R/13/RECY/002

DATE D'ETABLISSEMENT : Novembre 2012

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ORGANISME(S) CHARGE(S) DE L'ACTION : IFSTTAR, ATILH, UNPG, LAFARGE LCR

THEME DE RATTACHEMENT : 1

LETTRE DE COMMANDE : LC/12/RECY/19

Programme

• 20/11/12, Namur :

Invités par Tradecowal (Société Coopérative pour le TRAitement des DEchets de COnstruction en WALLonie)

- Echanges avec la FEREDECO (FEdération des REcycleurs de DEchets de Construction) et du CSTC¹ (Centre Scientifique et Technique de la Construction)
- Visite de la plateforme de recyclage Recynam

21 & 22/11/12, Londres :

Invités par MPA (Mineral Products Association)

- Echanges avec le MPA
- Visites de 2 plateformes de recyclage :
 - Day Aggregates
 - Hanson / Thames Materials
- Visite du chantier WWF's Living planet centre avec utilisation de béton structurel recyclé

1. <u>Namur</u>

a) Présentation du contexte en Wallonie

En préambule, il est rappelé que le doit de l'environnement belge est régionalisé. En conséquence, les éléments ci-après ne concernent que la région Wallone.

Les Annexes 1 et 2 présentent le contexte (économique, technique, réglementaire et normatif) de la filière du recyclage en Wallonie.

Depuis 2006, il est interdit d'évacuer des déchets valorisables en centre d'enfouissement. De même qu'en France, la notion de sortie de statut de déchet s'applique.

Les plateformes de recyclage se sont développées grâce, notamment, à des subventions régionales et grâce à des incitations réglementaire. Les subventions se matérialisent par des partenariats public/privé au sein des capitaux des sociétés de recyclage.

Concernant la fiscalité appliquée, les taxes sur les matériaux recyclés sont identiques à celles sur les matériaux naturels.

Le taux des matériaux recyclés issus de la déconstruction avoisine 100 % : seuls les éléments issus du tri manuel sur plateforme sont difficilement valorisables.

¹ Des notes d'information et des dossiers techniques sont téléchargeables sur le site Internet du CSTC : <u>http://www.cstc.be</u>

Dans le cadre des chantiers publics, l'ensemble des matériaux doivent respecter le référentiel Qualiroutes et donc être marqués CE sous système 2+. Cela s'applique donc également aux granulats recyclés.

Les applications courantes des matériaux recyclés concernent très majoritairement le domaine routier. De même qu'en France, leur emploi en confection de bétons reste restreint. Cependant, le CSTC a accompagné la réalisation du chantier expérimental RECYHOUSE (cf. Annexe 3) : ce bâtiment a été réalisé en utilisant, dès que possible, des matériaux recyclés. La structure de ce bâtiment est ainsi réalisée avec du béton recyclé. Des produits préfabriqués en béton (tels que les blocs) ont également été utilisés.

L'Annexe Nationale Belge à l'EN 206-1 limite à 20% la substitution des granulats naturels par des granulats recyclés Rcu80, pour un béton de classe de résistance C25/30, en applications intérieures (classes d'exposition X0 et XC1).

S'agissant des normes d'essais sur les granulats, la FEREDECO (en coordination avec le CSTC) souhaite lancer des études afin de mesurer leur applicabilité aux granulats recyclés. Les mesures d'absorption d'eau, de l'influence du temps de prise et de la résistance au gel/dégel ainsi que les essais chimiques (tels que la mesure de la teneur en sulfates) pourraient être étudiés.

Le CSTC est très intéressé à poursuivre des échanges avec RECYBETON. La communication des résultats du PN auprès des contacts étrangers fait partie des suites à donner à ce voyage (cf. § 4. du présent rapport).

b) Plateforme de recyclage Recynam

La visite de la plateforme de recyclage Recynam conduit à des constats similaires aux pratiques françaises en termes de process d'élaboration des matériaux.

Le process ne présente pas de techniques visant à maîtriser la variabilité des matériaux élaborés.



Vues d'ensemble de la plateforme Recynam

Comme indiqué précédemment, les matériaux issus de cette plateforme sont très majoritairement utilisés dans les applications routières (notamment GNT et GTLH).



Exemples de matériaux élaborés sur la plateforme Recynam

Compte-tenu des modes constructifs locaux, les granulats recyclés comportent une proportion assez importante de brique.

2. Londres

a) Présentation du contexte au Royaume-Uni

De même qu'en Belgique, le corpus normatif anglais est constitué d'une Annexe Nationale à l'EN 206-1. Cette Annexe spécifie des exigences vis-à-vis de l'incorporation de granulats recyclés dans les bétons. Cependant, la part des bétons confectionnés avec des granulats recyclés reste très faible. Selon les sources du MPA, moins de 5% des granulats recyclés seraient utilisés pour des applications « béton », ce qui est tout de même beaucoup plus significatif que le même pourcentage constaté en France.

Le système fiscal du Royaume-Uni favorise l'utilisation de matériaux recyclés : la taxe sur les granulats naturels (environ 1,65 \pm / tonne) n'est pas appliquée aux granulats recyclés. Cela est similaire au contexte français, la TGAP n'entrant pas dans la fiscalité des granulats recyclés. Cependant, en France, la TGAP sur les granulats naturels est beaucoup plus faible (0,20 \notin /t).

La certification BREEAM (British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) est également présentée comme un levier pour développement la filière du recyclage. Cette certification est l'équivalent des certifications HQE (en France) et LEED (en Amérique du Nord) et se base notamment sur l'utilisation de matériaux revalorisés. Sa forte prescription au Royaume-Uni pourrait engendrer un développement de l'utilisation de matériaux recyclés dans le bâtiment.

b) Plateforme de recyclage Day Aggregates



Vues d'ensemble de la plateforme Day Aggregates

Cette plateforme permet de valoriser une large gamme de déchets, ce qui explique qu'un faible tri des matériaux entrant soit réalisé. Le process de recyclage est notamment doté d'une forte technicité pour le recyclage du verre.



Exemples de matériaux entrant sur la plateforme Day Aggregates

Compte-tenu des méthodes constructives anglaises, les matériaux à recycler comportent une part non négligeable de terre cuite.

Le process de tri comporte un système de soufflerie visant à éliminer les éléments légers (tels que les plastiques). Ce système n'est pas couplé à un procédé par flottaison.



Système de soufflerie de Day Aggregates

Les matériaux issus de cette plateforme sont majoritairement destinés à des applications routières. A ce titre, le site est équipé d'une centrale de grave-ciment utilisant les matériaux recyclés.

c) Plateforme de recyclage Hanson / Thames Materials



Exemples de matériaux élaborés sur la plateforme Day Aggregates

Les matériaux ne sont pas lavés au cours du process de recyclage.

Peu de tri semble réalisé sur cette plateforme, y compris vis-à-vis du plâtre et de la terre cuite.

Aucun système ne permet d'éliminer le bois : bien que connu, la mise en place d'un système par flottaison est jugée trop onéreuse à mettre en place : 1% de bois est toléré dans les matériaux sortant.

Compte-tenu de ces éléments, rien ne permet de maîtriser la variabilité des matériaux valorisés.

A noter, cependant, que le matériau recyclé comporte apparemment peu de pâte de ciment durcie. L'explication pourrait être la suivante : la filière accueille du béton concassé, mais aussi du matériau routier déconstruit issu de structures comportant des couches importantes de GNT. Il y a donc une part importante de granulats naturels non liés.

d) Chantier WWF's Living planet centre

Ce chantier a utilisé du béton confectionné avec des granulats recyclés issus de la plateforme visitée précédemment. Toutefois, il n'a pas été précisé si cela faisait l'objet d'une fabrication spéciale par la plateforme Hanson / Thames Materials. Il est indiqué que les granulats recyclés utilisés comportent une proportion significative de granulats naturels, comme dans ceux élaborés par l'installation précédemment visitée.



Chantier WWF'S Living Centre Planet

Les planchers et certains poteaux de la structure ont été coulés en mars 2012 avec une substitution de 25 % des granulats naturels par des granulats recyclés (soit environ 40 % de la part des gravillons).

Lors de la visite du chantier, aucune pathologie observée n'est à relier avec l'utilisation de granulats recyclés : un certain faïençage (en sous-face de dalle) observé serait plutôt dû à une absence de cure et les cassures (observées sur la face supérieure des voiles) semblent liées au ressuage, lui-même provoqué par l'utilisation de laitier (utilisation courante, au Royaume-Uni, en tant qu'addition dans le béton).

3. Principales conclusions

- Début d'utilisation de bétons incorporant des matériaux recyclés au Royaume-Uni, même si la majorité des matériaux recyclés est dirigée vers les applications routières (couches non liées, graves hydrauliques);
- ✤ Difficulté de réutilisation du sable recyclé ;
- Lors des visites, il n'a pas été constaté de différence significative en termes de process par rapport aux plateformes françaises (en dehors d'un système de soufflerie utilisé sur le site Day Aggregates, pour évacuer les éléments légers tels que les matières plastiques);
- 🗞 Cadres normatifs anglais et belge similaires au corpus normatif français ;
- En Belgique, le recyclage a augmenté grâce à des subventions régionales attribuées aux plateformes de recyclage ;
- En Angleterre, la taxe sur les granulats naturels (≈ 1.65 £ / tonne) n'existe pas sur les recyclés ;
- En Angleterre, la certification BREEAM (similaire à HQE en France) est fortement prescrite et incite à l'utilisation de granulats recyclés.

4. Perspectives

Il est envisagé d'organiser un second voyage d'étude RECYBETON en 2013, en Suisse, dans la région de Zurich. A cette occasion, il pourra notamment être discuté de travaux suisses portant sur la réactivité aux alcalis des granulats recyclés.

De plus, une communication des travaux RECYBETON est envisagée auprès des contacts étrangers rencontrés. Le Thème n°5 du PN RECYBETON pourrait proposer un cadre vis-à-vis de cette communication.

Annexes :

- Annexe 1 FEREDECO Présentation de la situation en Wallonie
- Annexe 2 CSTC Présentation du contexte technique et normatif
- Annexe 3 RECYHOUSE
- Annexe 4 ICT Article sur l'utilisation de matériaux recyclés dans le béton
- Annexe 5 WRAP Aggregates Quality Protocol
- Annexe 6 WWF's Living planet centre

Séance d'information FEREDECO 20/11/2012 Utilisation des Granulats de béton recyclés en Wallonie suivant le Cahier des charges type QUALIROUTES (2012)

1. PRESENTATION DE FEREDECO

- Fédération et chiffres de production
- La notion de centre de recyclage (CTA)
- Nombre et statut des centres autorisés en Wallonie

2. LE METIER DE RECYCLEUR DE DECHETS INERTES EN WALLONIE

- Evolution des techniques de recyclage
- Evolution de la qualité des granulats recyclés et de leurs applications

3. QUALIROUTES 2012

- Nouveautés (vocabulaire et présentation)
- Statut des granulats recyclés dans le nouveau cahier des charges
- Essais à réaliser sur les granulats recyclés



FEREDECO

La Fédération professionnelle des recycleurs de déchets de construction en Wallonie

Nombre de membres en 2012 :	28
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Nombre de centres de recyclage : 39

Production de granulats recyclés des membres de FEREDECO en 2011 : 1.650.000 tonnes

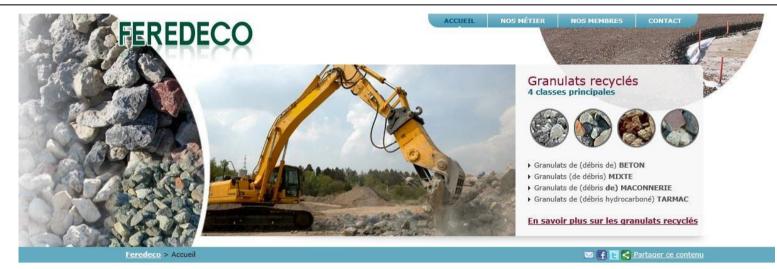
Estimation de la production totale wallonne de granulats recyclés en 2011 : 3.250.000 tonnes

Site web de la Fédération : www.feredeco.be



FEREDECO

La Fédération professionnelle des recycleurs de déchets de construction en Wallonie



La Fédération : présentation

Officiellement créée le 15 février 1999, la Fédération des Recycleurs de Déchets de construction, en abrégé : FEREDECO est une association sans but lucratif Téléchargez les statuts **Feredeco**

Actuellement, la Fédération regroupe 26 entreprises de recyclage de déchets inertes, la SPAQuE (Société pour la qualité de l'environnement) étant également membre fondateur. Chacune de ces entreprises dispose d'une ou de plusieurs installations (centres de recyclage) réparties à travers toute la Wallonie.

Ces centres de recyclage sont destinés à prendre en charge les **déchets inertes** issus de la construction et de la démolition et constituent donc une **solution environnementale alternative** à la simple mise en CET de classe III de ces déchets (enfouissement ultime) et ce, dans le respect des objectifs de développement durable définis dans le Plan Wallon des Déchets – Horizon 2010. Les centres se chargent du stockage, du tri et du concassage des déchets et proposent en échange une large gamme de granulats recyclés (empierrements et sous-fondations) en conformation avec les normes en vigueur, (Marquage CE2+ / Qualiroute 2012)





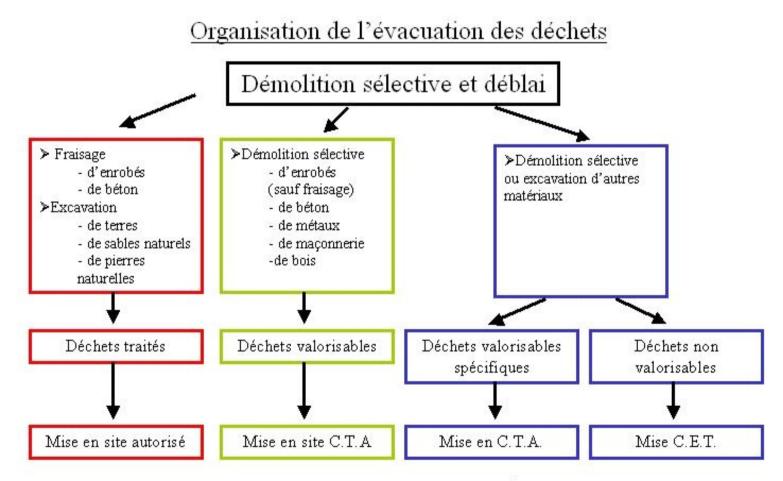
Actualités



En fin d'année 2011, FEREDECO asbl a eu le plaisir d'accueillir quatres nouveaux membres

Tous les articles | Lire la suite

EVACUATION DES DECHETS DE CHANTIER



 <u>Un C.T.A.</u> est un centre de tri, de regroupement, de recyclage, de traitement ou de réhabilitation de site, disposant d'un permis d'environnement (ou d'une autorisation d'exploiter délivrée avant l'entrée en vigueur dudit permis) pour l'exercice de son activité dans le domaine du traitement des déchets

• Un C.E.T. est un centre d'enfuissement technique

Un site autorisé est un site mentionné dans les modes d'utilisation prévus dans l'annexe I de l'AGW du 14 juillet 2001, disposant, le cas échéant, d'un permis d'urbanisme ou d'un permis de modifier le relief du sol

La notion de Centre de recyclage (CTA : Centre de Traitement Autorisé)

Centres fixes

Permis d'environnement (4 juillet 2002 - Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon arrêtant la liste des projets soumis à étude d'incidences et des installations et activités classées (M.B. 21.09.2002 - err. 04.10.2002)

90.22.01 Installation de prétraitement de déchets inertes tels que définis à l'article 2, 6°, du décret du 27 juin 1996 relatif aux déchets d'une capacité de traitement :

90.22.01.01 inférieure à 200 000 T/an : 90.22.01.02 égale ou supérieure à 200 000 T/an : Classe 2 Classe 1 (EIE)

Installations mobiles

Permis d'environnement (4 juillet 2002 - Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon arrêtant la liste des projets soumis à étude d'incidences et des installations et activités classées (M.B. 21.09.2002 - err. 04.10.2002)

45.91.02 Cribles et concasseurs sur chantier

Classe 3 (Déclaration)

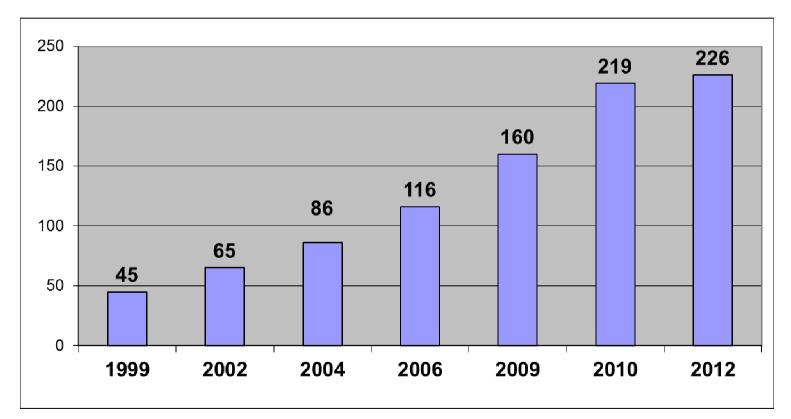


Granulats recyclés : déchets ou produits ?

Annexe I (Liste des déchets) de l'arrêté du Gouvernement wallon du 14 juin 2001 favorisant la valorisation de certains déchets (M.B. du 10/07/2001, p. 23859; Err. : M.B. du 18/07/2001, p. 24441)

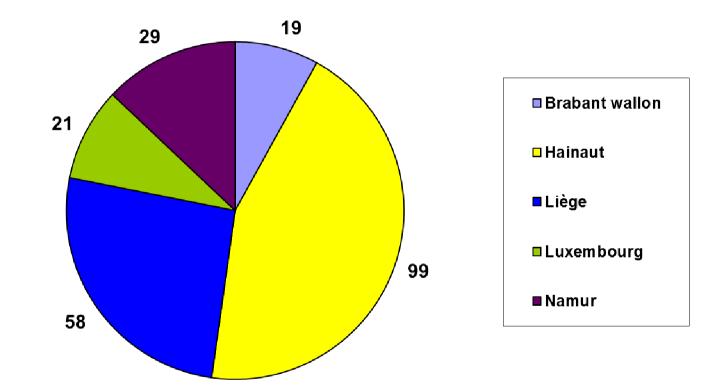
Code	Nature du déchet	Comptabilité	Certificat d'utilisation	Circonstances de valorisation du déchet aine d'utilisation : Travaux de	Caractéristiques du déchet valorisé	Mode d'utilisation (dans le respect des dispositions du CWATUP)
170101	Granulats de béton	Х	Premier dom	Utilisation de matériaux produits par une installation autorisée de tri et de concassage de déchets inertes de construction et de démolition ou de matériaux pierreux à l'état naturel	Matières répondant aux caractéristiques du tableau 1 « nature des granulats de débris de démolition et de construction recyclés.» de la PTV 406	 Travaux de remblayage, à l'exception des CET existants et des sites désignés au plan des CET. Empierrements, Travaux de sous-fondation et Travaux de fondation, de Couches de revêtement et d'Accotements Travaux de construction ou de rénovation d'ouvrages d'art ou de bâtiments Réhabilitation de sites désaffectés pollués ou contaminés suivant un processus approuvé par la Région Aménagement et réhabilitation de centres d'enfouissement technique (CET)
170103	Granulats de débris de maçonnerie	X		Utilisation de matériaux produits par une installation autorisée de tri et de concassage de déchets inertes de construction et de démolition ou de matériaux pierreux à l'état naturel	Matières répondant aux caractéristiques du tableau 1 « nature des granulats de débris de démolition et de construction recyclés.» de la PTV 406	 Travaux de remblayage, à l'exception des CET existants et des sites désignés au plan des CET. Empierrements et Travaux de sous- fondation, Travaux de fondation de Couches de revêtement et d'Accotements Travaux de construction ou de rénovation d'ouvrages d'art ou de bâtiments Réhabilitation de sites désaffectés pollués ou contaminés suivant un processus approuvé par la Région Aménagement et réhabilitation de centres d'enfouissement technique (CET)

Nombre et statut des Centres Autorisés de recyclage de déchets inertes en Wallonie





Nombre et statut des Centres Autorisés de recyclage de déchets inertes en Wallonie





Nombre et statut des Centres Autorisés de recyclage de déchets inertes en Wallonie

	CAPTIF	OUVERT
Ouverture à des déchets extérieurs	Aucune ou très peu mais à des déchets très « propres »	OK
Investissement « machines »	Minimaux (crible et concasseurs)	Importants = professionnalisation
Commercialisation externe	Limitée aux seuls besoins de l'entreprise	OK
Recherche de la qualité	Sur base de critères internes	Marquage CE 4 ou 2+



Recycleur de déchets inertes : UN METIER

Efficacité des techniques de recyclage mises en œuvre vers un recyclage à 100 % des déchets inertes ?

- Nouvelles techniques de tri.
 - Amélioration continue d'un jeune secteur (1994)
 - Evolution des technologies du tri (cabines de tri manuel, souffleries).
- Nouvelles applications des recyclés.
 - Ouverture des Cahiers des Charges (W10 CCT300 RW99/2004)
 - Changement de mentalité des Maîtres d'ouvrage.
- Nouveaux produits.
 - Traitement et stabilisation des « stériles » à la chaux et au ciment.
 - MAR : Matériaux Auto-compactants Ré-excavables



Evolution des techniques de recyclage des déchets de construction : cabines de tri manuel



Installations fixes



Installations fixes



Centrales de malaxage





Evolution de la qualité des granulats recyclés et de leurs applications

TERACALCO 40®

- un nouveau matériau fabriqué au départ d'un produit de scalpage qui s'intègre aux prescriptions

de la dernière version (2004) du cahier des charges-

- un produit principalement destiné aux travaux de

- un produit évolutif ; sa portance augmente dans le

temps, il peut avantageusement remplacer des

sables traditionnellement utilisés pour l'enrobage de

canalisation non métallique et de remblayage de

tranchées. Compacté suivant les rèdies de l'art. le

TERACALCO 40 présente une stabilité à l'eau et

une stabilité dimensionnelle parfaite.

remblayage de tranchées et de sous-fondations.

Graves améliorées à la chaux

FICHE TECHNIQUE

GRAVE LIEE À LA CHAUX

Tamis

(%)

100,0

100.0

99.3

02.0

73,6

61,0

48.6

32.8

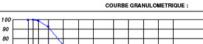
22,5

13,5

74

1.2

SPECIFICITES : Teneur en chaux ± 2% (CL 90-Q)





CONDITIONS DE MISE EN (EUVRE : (RW99 E.5.2.2.2) Le compactage se réalise en couches successives d'épaisseur de 30 à 50 cm non compactée. Les engine de compactage sont laissés au choix de l'entreprise, mais la pratique a démontré que les vibro-pilloneuses sont les plus efficaces pour un compactage carrect. Il n'est pas conseillé de mettre en œuvre le TERACALCO 40 lors de périodes d'intempéries



CONTROLES DU COMPACTAGE: (RW99 CME 50.03, CME 50.01) En profondeur : essei à la sonde de battage jusqu'à une profondeur de maximum 2 m et sous rabattement évenuel de la nappe phréatique. Les résultats, exprimés comme enfoncement en mm par coup doivent être ≤ à 40 mm/coup à n'importe quel riveau. - En surface : essai à la plaque de 200 cm3 le résultat doit être ≥ à 17

CONDITIONS DE STOCKAGE : Le produit peut être stocké à l'état non compacté sous forme d'un tas conique et éventuellement pendant une durée nale d'environ trois mois, Pendan la période de stockage, il est conseill MPa au riveau du fond de coltre ou ≥ à 35 MPa au riveau de la sousprotéger le tas

Le TERACALCO 40 c'est :

type RW99 (C.4.3.14).

Fiche établie suivant les connaissances du momen Mise a jour le 14.06 2007



Evolution de la qualité des granulats recyclés et de leurs applications

QUELQUES APPLICATIONS COURANTES :

- GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT (0/D)
 - Fondations et sous-fondations voiries et bâtiments
 - Empierrements « de propreté »
- GRAVES LIEES
 - Fondations de voiries et bétons maigres
- GRAVES ET SABLES DE PRE-SCALPAGE
 - Remblais de tranchées
 - Fondations et sous-fondations voiries et bâtiments
- BETONS



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Fondations et sous-fondations de parkings et de halls industriels



0/63 Mixte

0/63 Mixte + 0/31,5 Béton



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Fondations et sous-fondations de parkings et de halls industriels



0/31,5 Béton



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Fondations et sous-fondations de voiries publiques et privées



0/31,5 Mixte



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Empierrements de propreté







GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Empierrements de propreté



0/63 Mixte



GRAVES LIEES

Empierrement liés au ciment en fondations de voiries





0/31,5 Béton

0/31,5 Béton



PRE-SCALPAGE / Graves liées à la chaux

Remblais de tranchées







PRE-SCALPAGE / Graves liées à la chaux

Remblais de murs de soutènement







PRE-SCALPAGE / Graves liées à la chaux

Fondations et sous-fondations de voiries (travaux privés)









1. MARQUAGE CE DE NIVEAU 2+ EXIGE POUR LA FOURNITURE DE GRANULATS

2. CHANGEMENTS DE DENOMINATION AU SEIN DU TERME GENERAL « GRANULATS » (NBN EN 13242 mais aussi NBN EN 12620 et 13043) :

SABLES d = 0 et $D \le 6,3$ mm Sables de concassage (C.3.3.2.) et Sables de criblage (C.3.3.3.)

GRAVESd = 0 et D > 6,3 mmGRAVILLONS $d \ge 1$ et D > 2 mm

3. MODIFICATION DU TABLEAU C.4.3. SUITE A LA MODIFICATION DE LA PTV 406 (Tableau 1.) TEST D'IDENTIFICATION REMPLACE PAR LA NBN EN 933-11.

4. APPLICATION POSSIBLE POUR LES GRANULATS RECYCLES GLOBALEMENT INCHANGEES MAIS DIRECTEMENT LIEES AUX PRESCRIPTIONS TECHNIQUES



NBN EN 933-11.

Nouvel essai de :

'classification des constituants de gravillons recyclés'.

Remplace l'essai d'identification couramment utilisé et anciennement repris dans la PTV 406 (tableau 1.). Cette PTV a été adaptée en septembre 2012. Principales modification de l'essai : catégories des constituants modifiées et calcul du volume des éléments flottants. En conséquence : modification du tableau C.4.3. du RW99-2004 et introduction des dénominations européennes (RC ; RU ; ...)



	Sorte de granulats de débris						
Composition			Concassé de débris de maçonnerie		Concassé de débris asphaltique	Concassé de débris de béton/asphalte	
Teneur en débris de béton et matériaux pierreux (c-à-d. débris de béton, granulats liés au mortier, pierres naturelles, pierres concassées, gravier,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	> 90 > 40		< 40		< 30	> 55	
Teneur en débris de maçonnerie (c -à-d. briques, mortier, tuiles en terre cuite, sable- ciment, buse en grès, briques en silico- calcaire,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	< 10	> 10		> 60		-	< 10
Teneur en autres matériaux pierreux (c-à-d. carrelages, ardoises, plinthes, scories, béton cellulaire, argile expansée, céramique, coquillages,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	< 5	-	< 10	-	< 10	-	< 5
Mélanges hydrocarbonés (c-à-d. revêtements hydrocarbonés, asphalte coulé,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	< 5	< 5		< 5		> 70	< 30
Teneur en matériaux non pierreux (c-à-d. gypse, caoutchouc, plastique, isolation, verre, métaux, chaux, plâtre, bitume, roofing,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	≤0,5	≤ 1,0		≤ 1,0 ≤ 1,0		≤ 1,0	≤ 1,0
Teneur en matières organiques (c-à-d. bois, restes de plantes, papier, panneau de fibres, liège) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	≤0,5	≤ 0,5 ≤ 0,5		≤ 0,5		≤ 0,5	≤ 0,5

Tableau 1 : Composition des granulats recyclés



	C. 4.	3.5.1.	C. 4.3.6.1. C. 4.3.7.1.			C. 4.3.8.		
Composition (NBN EN 13242 + A1)		de débris éton	Gravillons de débris mixtes		Gravillons de débris de maçonnerie		Gravillons de granulats recyclés d'enrobés hydrocarbonés	
	Teneur (%)	Catégorie	Teneur (%)	Catégorie	Teneur (%)	Catégorie	Teneur (%)	Catégorie
Rc	≥ 70	Rc ₇₀	non requis	Rc _{NR}	non requis	Rc _{NR}	non requis	Rc _{NR}
Rc + Ru + Rg	≥ 90	Rcug ₉₀	≥ 50	Rcug ₅₀	< 50	Rcug _{Déclarée}	< 50	Rcug _{Déclarée}
Rb	≤ 10	Rb ₁₀₋	≤ 50	Rb ₅₀₋	> 50	Rb _{Déclarée}	≤ 10	Rb ₁₀₋
Ra	≤ 5	Ra₅₋	≤ 5	Ra₅₋	≤ 5	Ra₅₋	≥ 50	Ra₅₀₋
Rg	≤ 2	Rg₂-	≤ 2	Rg₂-	≤ 2	Rg ₂₋	≤ 2	Rg ₂₋
X	≤ 1	X ₁₋	≤ 1	X ₁₋	≤ 1	X ₁₋	≤ 1	X ₁₋
FL	≤ 5	FL ₅₋	≤ 5	FL ₅₋	≤ 5	FL ₅₋	≤ 5	FL ₅₋



- Rc = béton, produits en béton, mortier, éléments en béton
- Ru = granulats non liés, pierre naturelle, granulats traités aux liants hydrauliques
- Rb = éléments en argile cuite (ex.: briques et tuiles), éléments en silicate de calcium, béton cellulaire non flottant
- Ra = matériaux bitumineux
- Rg = verre
- X = autres: matériaux cohérents (ex.: argile, sol)
 = divers: métaux (ferreux et non ferreux), bois, matière plastique et caoutchouc non flottant, plâtre
- FL = matériau flottant (en volume)



QUALIROUTES 2012 POUR LES RECYCLES - EN RESUME :

NBN EN 13242	C.4.3.5.1. Gravillons de débris de béton	C.4.3.6.1 Gravillons de débris mixtes	C.4.3.8. Gravillons d'enrobés hydrocarbonés
C 4.4.1. Gravillons pour sous-fondations	OUI	OUI	OUI
C 4.4.2. Gravillons pour fondations en empierrement	OUI	NON	OUI
C 5.4.1. Graves pour sous-fondations	OUI	OUI	OUI
C 5.4.2. Graves pour fondations en empierrement	OUI	NON	OUI
NBN EN 12620			
C 4.4.3. Gravillons pour béton maigre, béton sec compacté et béton maigre poreux	OUI	NON	OUI
C 5.4.3. Graves pour béton maigre	OUI	NON	OUI

C 4.4.1. Gravillons pour sous-fondations (Mixte + Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 4	f ₄	—
Résistance à l'usure (Micro- Deval)			
 réseaux l et lla réseaux llb et lll 	≤ 35	М _{ре} 35 М _{ре} 50	—
- Teseaux fib et fil	≤ 50	mbeoo	
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 40	LA ₄₀	—
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F ₂	—
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	—	Pour C. 4.3.4
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	—	NR	—

- Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.
- La stabilité volumique est ≤ 5% pour les gravillons recyclés et pour les gravillons de mâchefers traités (C.4.3.13).
- Les sulfates solubles dans l'eau (suivant NBN EN 1744-1 § 10) sont ≤ 0,7% dans le cas de gravillons recyclés liés au liant hydraulique.
- La somme M_{DE} + LA est ≤ 65 pour les réseaux I et IIa.
- La somme M_{DE} + LA est ≤ 80 pour les réseaux IIb et III.

QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (1)

TENEUR EN FINES (%)

NORME NBN EN 933-1

Il s'agit de déterminer par lavage et tamisage du granulat, le pourcentage de grains inférieurs à 63 μ m.

QUALITE DES FINES

NORME NBN EN 933-9

Il s'agit de déterminer la présence d'argile via un test au Bleu de méthylène réalisé sur la fraction 0/2 mm du granulat.



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (2)

MICRO-DEVAL (MDE) : RESISTANCE A L'USURE

NORME : NBN EN 1097-1

L'essai détermine le coefficient micro-Deval, qui est le pourcentage de l'échantillon initial réduit à une taille inférieure à 1,6 mm au cours de la rotation.

L'essai consiste à mesurer l'usure produite par le frottement entre les granulats et par une charge abrasive (billes en acier conforme à l'ISO 3290 et de (10 ± 0.5) mm de diamètre) dans un cylindre rotatif dans des conditions définies.

Lorsque la rotation est terminée, le pourcentage refusé sur un tamis de 1,6 mm est utilisé pour calculer le coefficient micro-Deval.

Une valeur plus faible du coefficient micro-Deval indique une meilleure résistance à l'usure.



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (3)

MICRO-DEVAL (MDE) : RESISTANCE A L'USURE



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (4)

LOS ANGELES (LA) : RESISTANCE A LA FRAGMENTATION

NORME : NBN EN 1097-2

L'essai consiste à faire « rouler » dans un tambour rotatif un échantillon de granulat (fraction 10/14 avec courbe granulométrique définie) mélangé à une charge abrasive (onze boulets d'acier ayant un diamètre compris entre 45 et 49 mm et une masse comprise entre 400 et 445 g).

A la fin de l'essai, on détermine la quantité de matériau retenu sur le tamis de 1,6 mm.



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (5)

LOS ANGELES (LA) : RESISTANCE A LA FRAGMENTATION



C 4.4.2. Gravillons pour fondations en empierrement (Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires	
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 4	f ₄	—	
Coofficient d'anlationement	≤ 50	FI _{so}	D ≤ 8	
Coefficient d'aplatissement	≤ 35	FI ₃₅	D > 8	
Pourcentage en masse de grains semi-concassés ou entièrement concassés	90-100	C _{90/3}	_	
Pourcentage en masse de grains entièrement roulés	0à3			
Résistance à l'usure (Micro-Deval)	≤ 25	M _{DE} 25	_	
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 30	LA ₃₀		
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	—	Pour C. 4.3.4 et C. 4.3.15	
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F2	—	
Soufre total (%)	≤ 1	S ₁	Gravillons artificiels et recyclés	
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	_	NR	_	

 Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.

- Teneur en matières organiques (suivant NBN EN 1744-1): négatif.
- La stabilité volumique est ≤ 5 % pour les gravillons recyclés (C. 4.3.5 et C. 4 3.8) et pour les gravillons de mâchefers traités (C. 4.3.13).
- Les sulfates solubles dans l'eau (suivant NBN EN 1744-1 § 10) sont ≤ 0,7 % dans le cas de gravillons recyclés.

C 5.4.1. Graves pour sous-fondations (Mixte + Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 15	f ₁₅	—
Qualité des fines (MB) (g/kg)	≤ 2,5	—	—
Résistance à l'usure (Micro-Deval)	≤ 35	М _{ре} 35 М _{ре} 50	Pour réseaux I et IIa Pour réseaux IIb et III
	≤ 50		
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 40	LA ₄₀	_
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F ₂	
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	_	Pour C. 4.3.4.
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	_	NR	_

(1) Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.

La somme M_{DE} + LA est \leq 65 pour les réseaux I et IIa.

La somme M_{DE} + LA est ≤ 80 pour les réseaux IIb et III.

Les sulfates solubles dans l'eau sont ≤ 0,7 % dans le cas de graves recyclées.

La stabilité volumique est \leq 5 % pour les graves et gravillons recyclés et pour les gravillons de mâchefers traités (C. 4.3.13).

C 5.4.2. Graves pour fondations en empierrement (Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires	
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 9	f9	—	
Qualité des fines (MB) (g/kg)	≤ 2,5	_	_	
Coefficient d'aplatissement	≤ 50	FI ₅₀ FI ₃₅	D ≤ 8 D >8	
Pourcentage en masse de grains semi-concassés ou entièrement concassés	≤ 35 90-100	C _{90/3}		
Pourcentage en masse de grains entièrement roulés	0 à 3			
Résistance à l'usure (Micro- Deval)	≤ 25	M _{DE} 25	_	
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 30	LA ₃₀	—	
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	—	Pour C. 4.3.4 et C. 4.3.15.	
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F ₂	_	
Sulfates solubles dans l'eau (%)	≤ 0,7	SS _{0.7}	Graves recyclées	
Soufre total (%)	≤1	S1	Graves artificielles et recyclées	
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	_	NR	—	

(1) Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.

Teneur en matières organiques (suivant NBN EN 1744-1): négatif.

La stabilité volumique est \leq 5 % pour les graves constituées de gravillons recyclés (C. 4.3.5 et C. 4.3.8) et pour les mâchefers traités (C. 4.3.13).

Le laboratoire interne FEREDECO et QUALIROUTES 2012

Le laboratoire a mis au point une grille d'analyses de base à réaliser sur les granulats recyclés dans le cadre des exigences de QUALIROUTES 2012.

En fonction des essais demandés pour chaque chapitre du cahier des charges, le client se voit proposer une liste d'analyses mais également des packs d'analyses (regroupement de plusieurs essais en fonction de la granulométrie et/ou de la 'sorte') très intéressants au niveau économique.

CONTACT LABORATOIRE FEREDECO : Thomas BAYOT-CALLUT : 0472/70.94.45



	PRODUIT				GRAVES			GRAVILLONS	
	CHAPITRE QUALIROU	TE	Sous-fondation C. 3.4.2.	Sous-fondation C. 5.4.1.	Fondation C. 5.4.2.	Béton maigre C. 5.4.3.	Sous-fondation C. 4.4.1.	Fondation C. 4.4.2	Béton maigre C A A 3
E1	Granulométrie	EN 933-1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E2	Identification	PTV 406		(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
E3	Teneur en fines	EN 933-1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E4	Masse volumique réelle	EN 1097-6				x			x
E5	Masse volumique en vrac	EN 1097-3							
E6	Coefficient d'aplatissement	EN 933-3			x	x		x	x
E7	Bleu de méthylène	EN 933-9	x	x	x	x			
E8	Micro Deval	EN 1097-1		x	x	x	x	x	x
E9	Los Angeles	EN 1097-2		x	х	x	x	x	x
E10	Gel/Dégel	EN 1397-1		x	x	x	x	x	х
E11	Stabilité volumique	EN 1744-1	x	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
E12	Soufre total	EN 1744-1			(x)	(x)		(x)	(x)
E13	Matières organiques	EN 1744-1	x		x			x	
E14	Sulfate soluble dans l'eau	EN 1744-1		(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	
E15	Temps de prise	EN 1744-6				x			х
E16	Sulfates soluble dans l'acide	EN 1744-1							(x)
E17	Taux de concassage	EN 933-5			x	x		x	
E18	Identification	EN 933-11		(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
L 10	Teneur en eau	EN 1097-5							

CE

ANNEXE BON DE COMMANDE NBN EN 13242 ET NBN EN 12620 DETAILS ESSAIS ET PACKS

Détail des PACKS d'analyses						
Produits		Dénomination des packs	QUALIROUTE	Détail des packs	Fréquences	
	P1	PACK REGULIER EN 13242	C.3.4.2.	E1-E3	Continue	
SABLES	P2	PACK COMPLET EN 13242	C.3.4.2.	E1-E3-E7-E13	1/an	
	P3	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE EN 13242	C.3.4.2.	E11	1/2an	
	P4	PACK REGULIER EN 13242	C.4. et C.5.	E1-E2	Continue	
GRANULATS RECYCLES	P5	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 1 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6-E7-E8-E9-E13-E14	1/an	
	P6	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 2 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
	P7	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVES EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E10-E11	1/2an	
	P8	PACK COMPLET GRAVILLONS EN 13242	C.4.4.1 et C.4.4.2.	E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
	P9	PACK REGULIER EN 13242	C.4. et C.5.	E1	Continue	
0041111470	P10	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 1 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E3-E4-E5-E6-E7-E8-E9-E13	1/an	
GRANULATS NATURELS	P11	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 2 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
TO TOTALLO	P12	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVES EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E10	1/2an	
	P13	PACK COMPLET GRAVILLONS EN 13242	C.4.4.1 et C.4.4.2.	E1-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
BETON MAIGRE	P14	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVES EN 12620	C.5.4.3.	E12-E15-E17	1/an	
DE TON MAIORE	P15	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVILLONS EN 12620	C.4.4.3.	E16	1/an	



Le site web du cahier des charges type :

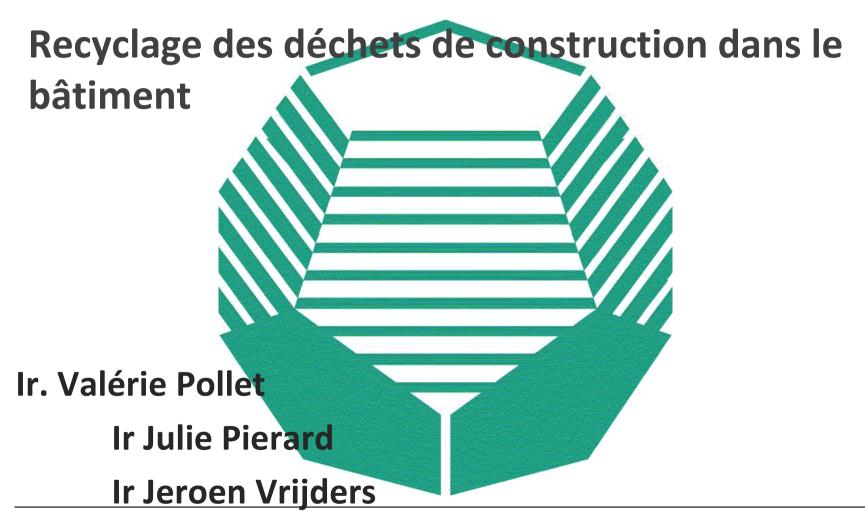
http://qc.spw.wallonie.be/fr/qualiroutes/index.html

Des questions, des conseils pour l'utilisation des granulats recyclés dans les chantiers publics et privés :

Thibault MARIAGE FEREDECO asbl 0478/34.18.47





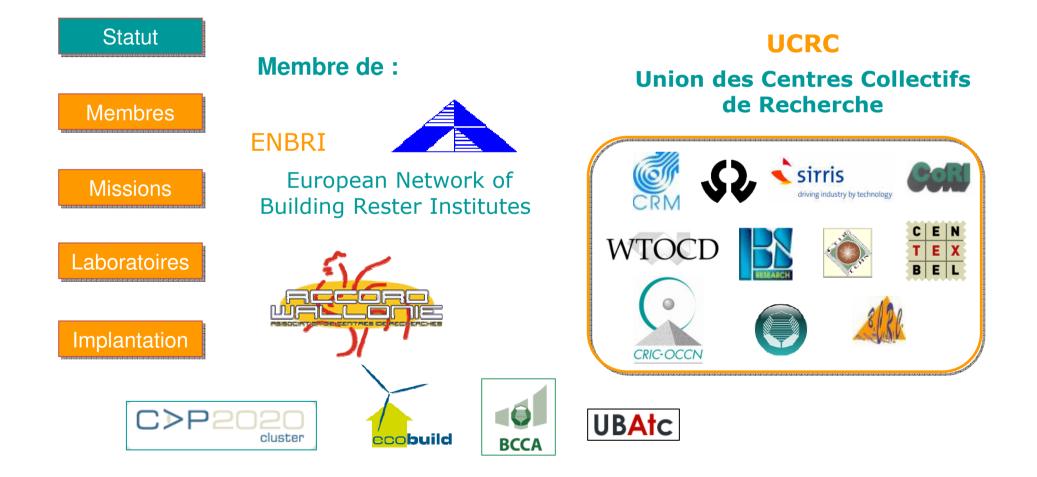


Centre Scientifique et Technique de la Construction



CSTC Centre Scientifique et Technique de la Construction

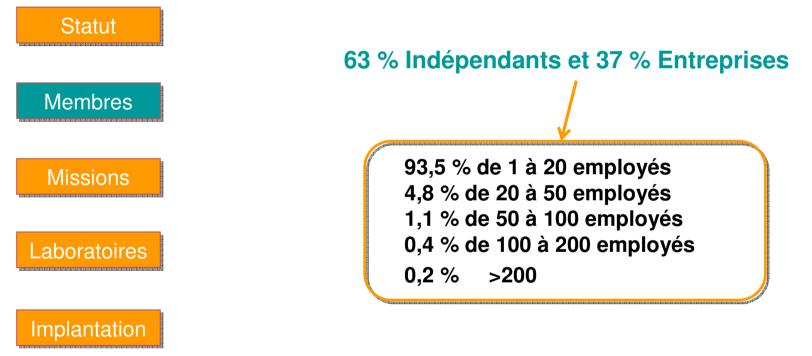
Centre de recherche privé fondé en 1960 à l'initiative de la Confédération Nationale de la Construction (CNC) et sous l'application de l'arrêté-loi "De Groote" de 1947.





Membres Statutaires: plus de 75 000 entrepreneurs belges de la construction

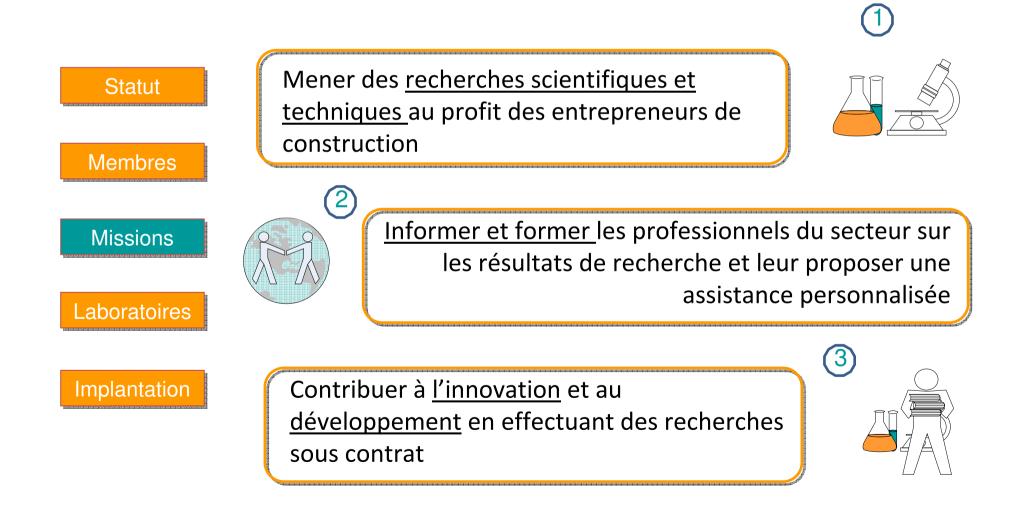
(entrepreneurs généraux, menuisiers, plafonneurs, vitriers, plombiers, couvreurs, carreleurs,...)



- 270 000 emplois
- 46.61 milliards € de chiffre d'affaires



Trois principales missions Pour améliorer la qualité et la compétitivité dans le secteur de la construction



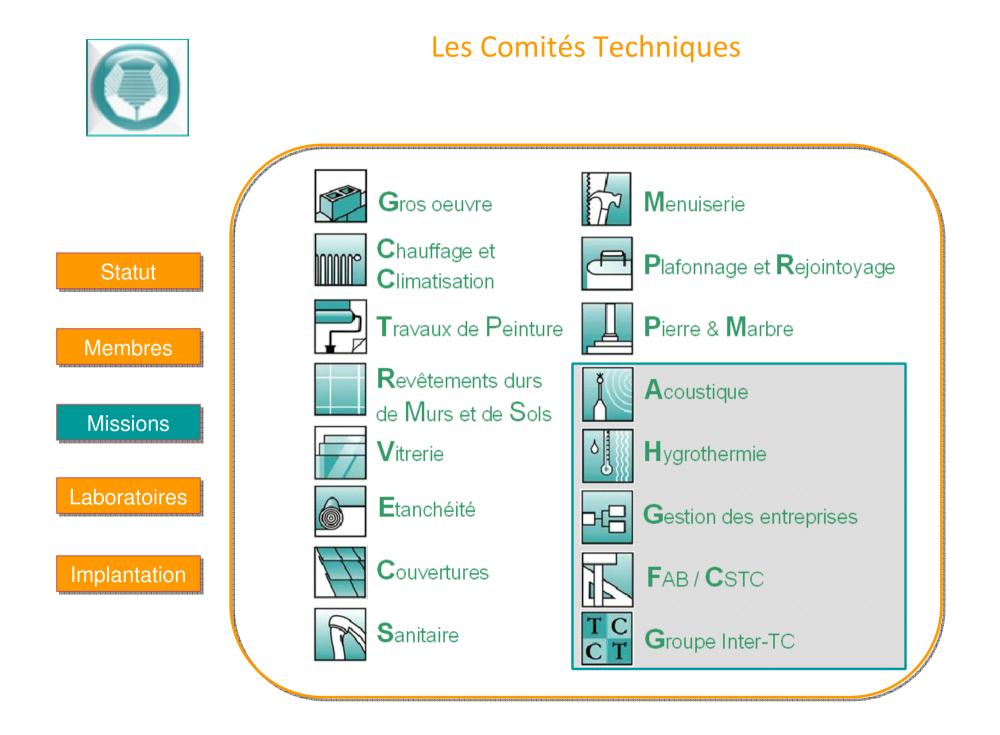
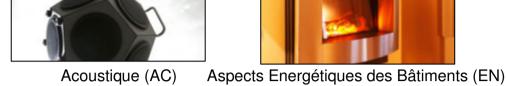






Fig. 1 Légende des mesures de haute





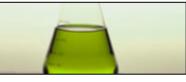


Qualité de l'Air et Ventilation (VE)



Géotechnique (GE)







Minéralogie et Microstructure (MIC)



Eléments de Toitures et de Façades (CAR)



Lumière et Bâtiment' (LB)



Technologie Sanitaire (SA)



Monitoring (MON)



Développement Durable (SCO)



Technologie du béton (BE)



Matériaux de gros œuvre et de parachèvement (LMA)





Laboratoires

Membres

Missions



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Rénovation (REN)

Microbiologie (MB)

Chauffage et de Climatisation (CL)

Chimie du Bâtiment (CH) Isolation et Matériaux d'Etanchéité (EDIM)







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Implantation

Implantations

Station expérimentale

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<u>Plan</u> Google maps



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Plan Google maps



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Bureaux

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- Contexte et historique
- Quelques freins
- Evolution des normes
- Quelques réalisations et projets récents



Contexte et historique

•Déchets de construction = 35 % des déchets (Europe)

•5 745 millions de tonnes de déchets en Région Wallonne

•80% inertes avec taux de recyclage de 85%





- CSTC- Revue / juin 1980
- Le concassage et des bétons réalisés avec des granulats de débris de béton



C. De Pauw (1)

BÉTON RECYCLÉ

Afin de faire face à l'afflux prévisible des débris provenant de la démolition des constructions en béton armé, une recherche est effectuée dans deux domaines, dans le cadre d'un projet de trois pays :

- — l'étude des possibilités de fragmenter le béton armé provenant de la démolition en agrégats utilisables, au moyen de charges explosives ou à l'aide de marteaux
 concasseurs
- la recherche sur la qualité du béton recyclé dans lequel les gros agrégats ont eté remplacés par des fragments de 30 sortes de béton vieux de 15 ans

Bien que la relation entre la résistance du béton recyclé et celle du béton mère semble dépendre entre autres du type de ciment employé à l'origine, on peut tou-tefois affirmer qu'il existe une relation assez évidente et qu'il est déjà techniquement possible de réaliser un béton recyclé de qualité convenable avec des débris de béton non souillés

Dans la suite de cette étude, on se penchera sur l'influence des impuretés présentes dans les débris, le comportement dans le temps du béton recyclé, l'influence de la substitution partielle des gros agrégats, l'application semi-industrielle des techniques de fragmentation, le comportement des poutres en béton recyclé et la rentabilité de ce béton.

de l'opposition croissante aux nuisances de ce

genre de chantier et parce qu'il devient de

plus en plus ardu de trouver des aires de dé

charge pour des déchets aussi encombrants.

Toutes sortes d'estimations ont été faites sur

les quantités de débris de bétron qu'on pour-rait avoir à traiter dans un proche avenir, qui conduisent à des conclusions très divergentes,

allant d'une forte augmentation à une diminu

On peut en établir une évaluation assez simple

en se fondant sur la production de ciment depuis 1920. Supposons que 85 % des quantités

tion de leur production

de ciment produit aient été ine

1. INTRODUCTION ET ENONCE DU PRO-

1.1 Démolition de béton armé et masses de

Jusqu'il y a peu, les travaux de démolition ont surtout concerné des constructions en maçon nerie, ce qui, en général, n'a guère suscité de

Au cours des dernières années cependant, on a été amené à démolir des bâtiments, des usi-nes et des ouvrages d'art en béton armé et en béton précontraint, ce qui s'avère bien plus

- les avantages du remploi des fragments obtenus comme agrégats d'un béton neuf appelé « béton recyclé ».

Deux techniques, aussi élégantes l'une que l'autre, la première utilisant le nouveau concasseur à marteaux de Bordeaux, la seconde la méthode des explosifs mise au point par les PNE, nous ont permis non seulement de séparer le béton et les armatures mais aussi de produire des granulats de béton de démolition utilisables.

Les différents bétons recyclés ainsi fabriqués à partir des bétons mères âgés de 15 ans ont une résistance convenable et comparable à celle d'un béton non recyclé de même nature. Il est important de noter qu'il semble exister une relation assez nette entre la résistance à la compression du béton mère et celle du béton recyclé correspondant. Il est apparu que cette relation peut varier avec le ciment et les agrégats, gros ou fins, utilisés dans la fabrication du béton mère.

cipe propres, c'est-à-dire chez lesquels les impuretés n'ont pu jouer le moindre rôle, nous pourrions prétendre qu'il est techniquement possible, avec des débris de béton, d'élaborer un béton recyclé « normal » ayant une résistance convenable.

A cause de la porosité des granulats de béton de démolition, il faut évidemment accorder beaucoup d'attention au facteur eau-ciment effectif.

Les problèmes qui doivent encore être étudiés sérieusement sont :

- l'influence sur le comportement du béton recyclé des impuretés présentes dans les débris
- le comportement dans le temps ou la durabilité du béton recyclé
- l'influence de recyclages partiels
- la rentabilité du recyclage et de la fragmentation avec séparation des armatures, une fois que, du point de vue technique. la

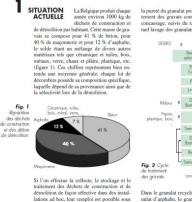


- CSTC- magazine printemps 1993 ٠
- Des bétons réalisés avec des granulats de débris de béton et de maçonnerie - 100% de granulats recyclés



Berthold Simons, dr.sc., coo scientifique, CSTC-Recymat L'intérêt de notre société pour l'environnement en général Johan Vyncke, ir., chef de la division Structures, CSTC a pris un tournant décisif ces dernières années. Grande pourvoyeuse de déchets et autres gravats, l'industrie de la construction est, elle aussi, au centre du débat. Le présent

article tente de faire le point sur les différentes possibilités de recycler ces débris sous forme de granulats. Il examine les aspects technologiques liés à l'application de granulats recyclés dans les ouvrages en béton, analyse les expériences pratiques, les points d'engorgement et l'évolution du marché. Des initiatives récentes en matière de prescriptions et de normalisation sont également commentées.



forme de granulats recyclés. Rien qu'en Flan-dre fonctionnent actuellement une quarantaine

d'installations de traitement qui produisent ce

type de granulat [9]. Les installations de con

cassage se caractérisent par leur niveau de so-

la pureté du granulat produit. Le cycle de traitement des gravats comprend leur tri et leur concassage, suivis du tamisage et de l'éventuel lavage des granulats résultants (figure 2). GRANULA Pesée

Prétamisage g Sable de cribla; 1ª concassage Tamisage primaire g Tri g Gra Parrow Tamisage secondaire g Epuration g Granulat 4/28 Sable de naassage 0/4

Dans le granulat recyclé, on distingue le gra nulat d'asphalte, le granulat de béton, le granulat de maçonnerie. Le résidu est compos des sables de criblage et de concassage qu'il faut considérer comme des sous-produits. A l'heure actuelle, c'est sans conteste la cons-truction routière qui offre le plus grand débouphistication, par leur mobilité, par la nature et ché à ce granulat (± 2 millions de tonnes par

22 DDINITEM DC 1002

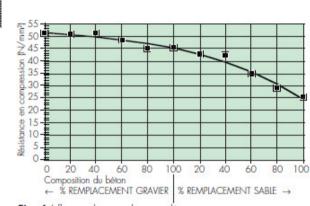


Fig. 6 Influence des granulats recyclés sur la résistance du béton en compression.

> En tout état de cause, il apparaît qu'on peut confectionner un béton recyclé de la classe de résistance C 30/37 à partir du gros granulat de débris de béton. Si l'on met en œuvre du gros granulat de débris de maçonnerie, la classe de résistance C 16/20 paraît parfaitement accessible. Pour déterminer le niveau moyen de résistance qui sera atteint, il semble que la simple pesée des granulats en vrac procure une orientation satisfaisante. L'information statistique

REMARQUES RELATIVES 2.4 A LA DURABILITE

Enfin, pour qu'on puisse se prononcer sur la durabilité globale du béton recyclé, la recherche doit se poursuivre. On a constaté par exemple une résistance au gel tantôt supérieure, tantôt inférieure, quand on compare le béton à granulats recyclés et le béton à granulats naturels. Dans des situations fortement exposées à l'humidité, le béton à granulats de débris de maconnerie ne semble pas à l'abri de désordres dus au gel. On a relevé des cas de gélivité résultant du gonflement des fragments de maconnerie, avec écaillage du béton superficiel au droit de ces fragments. On pense qu'il s'agit dans ce cas d'une formation de lentilles de glace dans les grands pores des fragments de maçonnerie, ces derniers étant eux-mêmes enrobés de ciment durci à structure poreuse fine.

En déterminant les champs d'application du béton recyclé, on tiendra compte d'un risque de moindre durabilité et des incertitudes qui subsistent à ce sujet. Dans les classes d'exposition les moins sévères (ambiance sèche), les



- CSTC- magazine hiver 1993 •
- Des bétons réalisés avec des granulats de débris de béton et de maçonnerie Tableau 2 Champ d'application du béton recyclé.



REMPLOI DES GRAVATS ET DÉ-CHETS DE CONSTRUCTION SOUS FORME DE GRANULATS DANS LE BÉTON CIRCULAIRE DU DÉPARTE-MENT ENVIRONNEMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE DE LA

Remploi, récupération et recyclage maxima figurent au COMMUNAUTE FLAMANDE second rang des priorités édictées par le Plan des déchets 1991-1995 de la Communauté flamande. Le groupe de Iohan Vyncke, Ir., chef de hres CSIC

Travail "Remploi des déchets", créé au sein du départe-ment Environnement et Infrastructure de cette instance, a pour mission d'élaborer des circulaires permettant le remploi des déchets dans les travaux d'infrastructure et en particulier de définir les bases techniques nécessaires à l'utilisation des débris issus des chantiers de construction et de démolition. Une circulaire (bientôt ratifiée) qui revêt une importance particulière pour le secteur concerne le remploi des déchets de construction et de démolition sous forme de granulats dans le béton destiné aux bâtiments et aux ouvrages d'art. Ce document valorise dans une large mesure les travaux de recherche menés au CSTC depuis une quinzaine d'années dans le domaine du béton recyclé.

LE GROUPE DE TRAVAIL "REMPLOI C'est un fait divers somme toute banal qui incita le de-

tions, l'administration chargea un groupe de VAIL "REMPLOI DES DECHETS" Communauté flamande à mettre sur pied en travail d'élaborer des circulaires régissant l'emploi des matériaux secondaires. Cette initiati-ve s'inscrit d'ailleurs parfaitement dans la stra-tégie du Plan flamand des déchets 1991-1995, 1990 un groupe de travail visant à stimuler l'emploi des déchets dans les travaux d'infra-structure. dont le deuxième objectif vise à maximaliser le remploi, la récupération et le recyclage.

Diverses instances siegent au sein du groupe de travail :

- par le prix anormalement bas d'un poste du cahier des charges, l'administration avait été amenée à demander justification à l'entrepre-• les services exécutifs du département déjà nommé f Openbare Vlaamse Afvalstoffenmaat- chapterior of the publique des dé-chets de la Région flamande)
 le Centre de recherches routières (CRR) neur, qui révéla avoir prévu pour ce poste l'uti-
- Bien qu'admettant la recevabilité du produit + le Centre scientifique et technique de la de recyclage sur le plan technique, l'adminis-tration dut écarter la soumission, car le cahier des charges stipulait expressément les clauses construction (CSTC). Il existe à ce jour huit circulaires, dont certaines sont d'ores et détà reprises dans la der-
- "tous les produits sont neufs et fournis par nière édition du cahier des charges type 200. Elles traitent notamment de l'utilisation des
- l'entrepreneur" "le remploi de matériaux est interdit" déchets urbains, du compost végétal, des lai-· "tous les matériaux de démolition doivent tiers LD (issus du processus de fabrication être évacués du domaine public aux frais de

Intriguée, lors de l'examen d'une soumission,

lisation de matériaux recyclés.

l'entrepreneur' Soncieuse d'éviter dorénavant de telles situa-

Linz-Donawitz de l'acier à partir de fontes peu phosphoreuses), des mélanges bitumineux, des gravats d'asphalte ainsi que des débris de constraction et de démolition

39 HIVER 1993

Catégorie	Classe de ré- sistance max. autorisée	Influence tolérée de l'environnement
GBSB-I	C16/20	 intérieur des habitations et des bureaux (classe d'exposition 1) éléments non exposés au gel dans un sol non agressif (classe d'exposition 2a)
GBSB-II	C30/37	 intérieur des habitations et des bureaux (classe d'exposition 1) éléments dans un sol non agressif (classe d'exposition 2)

- 100% de substitution!
- Pas de fraction 2/4 et 2/7
- Comité RILEM 121 DRG-

"Demolition and Reuse Guidance"



CSTC- magazine – été 1997

Blocs de maçonnerie à base de granulats recyclés



Sylvie Loutz, ir., chercheur, division uctures, CSTC

BLOCS DE MAÇONNERIE A BASE DE GRANULATS RECYCLES Valérie Pollet, ir., chef de projet, division Structures, CSTC

La plupart des applications de granulats recyclés s'opère Roger Fontaine, dr.sc., Direction générale actuellement dans le domaine routier. Les débris de mades ressources naturelles et de l'environ-nement, Ministère de la Région Wallonne connerie ont là neu de possibilités d'utilisation. C'est pourquoi, lors d'une recherche proposée par Recywall et sub-Alain Ghodsi, ir., Direction générale des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement, sidiée par la Direction générale des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement du Ministère de la Région wallonne, Ministère de la Région Wallonne d'autres applications que celles couramment pratiquées

ont été envisagées : entre autres, la fabrication de blocs de maconnerie en béton Les blocs obtenus ont été testés conformément à la norme NBN B 21-001 (1988) relative aux matériaux de maconnerie en béton. Leur teneur en éléments radioactifs a également été mesurée, tandis que la conductivité thermique et l'indice d'affaiblissement acoustique ont été estimés par calculs sur certains blocs. Cet article présente l'ensemble des résultats obtenus sur les blocs de maçonnerie.



nerie de 19 cm x 19 cm x 39 cm ont été réalisés dans lat de maçonnerie, beaucoup plus fin, le calcul théorique conduit au remplacement de 33 % deux usines (dénommées par ce matériau. Au total, cinq mélanges ont ci-après usines A et B) se différenciant princi-palement par le serrage des blocs lors de la été réalisés (tableau 2). fabrication. L'usine A produit généralement des blocs de décoration nécessitant une puis-sance de vibration plus importante pour que La quantité d'eau ajoutée au mélance n'est pas fixe, puisqu'elle est estimée au moyen de la conductivité électrique. Il faut également si-

Les granulats recyclés de béton et de maconnerie utilisés pour la réalisation des blocs de maçonnerie dans l'usine A ont un calibre 4/7 et 0/4. Les principales caractéristiques sont re-prises dans le tableau 1. Douze mélanges ont été effectués dans cette usine (cf. tableau 2). Dans la dénomination des mélanges, il est fait référence au pourcentage et à la nature de gra-2 CARACTÉRISATION DES BLOCS SELON LA nulats recyclés. Les compositions ont été cal-culées de manière à utiliser séquentiellement des proportions croissantes de chacun des 4 matériaux recyclés (0 %, 33 %, 66 %, 100 %) comme substitut des matériaux naturels.

ceux-ci soient plus réguliers et plus lisses.

Dans l'usine B, les granulats recyclés ont un calibre 0/8. Les compositions ont été sélectionnées de manière à se rapprocher de la courbe granulométrique du mélange de référence utilisé traditionnellement. La courbe granulométrique des granulats 0/8 est très proche de la courbe idéale. Le calcul théorique conduit au remplacement de 97,8 % des granulats



- 0%, 33%, 66%, 100% -
- = substitution granulats 4/7 ou sable 0/4
- Résistance en compression OK -
- Résistance au gel OK -
- Mais absorption d'eau plus importante -
- \rightarrow limitation aux applications intérieures

Tous les blocs réalisés dans l'usine A, y con pris les blocs de référence, présentent de légères fissures à leur base. Certains blocs ont t apparence lisse (mélanges B 4/7 66 et B 4/7 33 p.ex.), d'autres une apparence beaucoup plus granuleuse. Les blocs composés de granulats de maçonnerie sont légèrement à fortement rosàtres. Certains blocs présentent des épaufrures

naturels par le granulat recyclé. Pour le granu-

gnaler que, lors de la fabrication dans l'usine B (le 16 janvier 1996), la température extérieure

était inférieure à 0 °C à 7 h et les matériaux

étaient gelés sur 2 à 3 cm d'épaisseur : ces matériaux ont cependant été incorporés dans

les mélanges. De plus, la température au niveau du malaxeur était de 11 °C.

NORME NBN B 21-001

2.1 CARACTÉRISTIQUES D'ASPECT





Quels sont les freins?

- Variabilité des caractéristiques des granulats produits

-Pureté (plâtre, ..)

-Absorption d'eau plus importante mais aussi moins régulière

-Coût

-Normes



Evolution des normes

NBN EN 206-1 et NBN B 15-001

Depuis 2010-2011, certification possible avec granulats recyclés

- En 2012, via la norme
- -Possibilité de substituer 20% des granulats naturels par des granulats de débris de béton
- -Uniquement pour les applications intérieures.
- -Limite : C25/30



Evolution des normes ?

NBN EN 14227-1

- •Certification possible depuis 2011
- •Jusqu'à la classe C 12/15

•Pas de limite concernant la nature de granulats et les taux de substitution





Démontrer la possibilité de remplacer 100% des granulats 8/20 par des débris de béton.

Conclusion:

Possible jusqu'à la classe d'environnement EE1 (XC2 extérieur pas de gel), voire EE2 (gel mais pas de contact avec la pluie)



Projets existants

- RecyHouse (1999)
- Exécution
 - Débris mixtes 7/20
 - Structure portante





- 350 kg/m³ CEM III/A 42,5 N LA pour C25/30, sable de rivière gros, superplastifiant
- Caractéristiques
 - Teneur en eau élevée, chute de consistance relativement rapide, masse volumique plus faible, absorption d'eau plus élevée, résistance en compression



• fc (N/mm²) sur cube de 150 mm de côté

	1 j	2 j	3 j	7 ј	28 j
C 20/25	3.1	10.7	14.5	30.8	44.7
C 25/30	5.4	12.4	17.4	33.8	47.1



- RecyHouse (1999)
- Analyse 2011
 - "Bon état"
 - Coulées de rouille
 - Retrait plastique





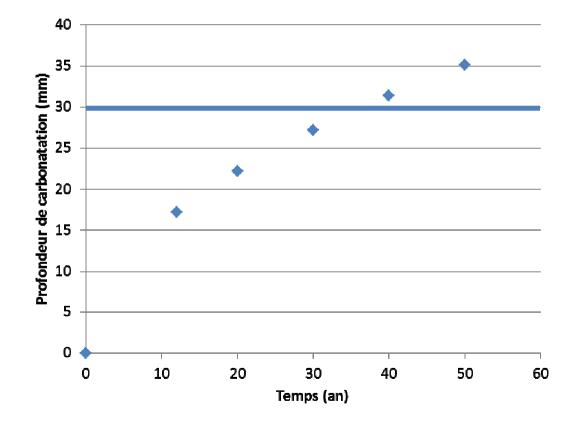
Orientation	Carbonatation moyenne (mm)		
Ouest	7,8		
Est	10,2		
Sud	17,2		
Nord	13,3		







Evolution de la carbonatation











- Kamp C, Westerlo (2001)
 - 100% dans dalle de sol
 - 20% dans certaines poutres et 2 parois
 - granulats de débris de béton 0/20
- Analyse 2011
 - Environnement intérieur: OK
 - Front de carbonatation nul

EE2 - gel mais pas de contact avec la pluie (XC3, XF1) (20%)













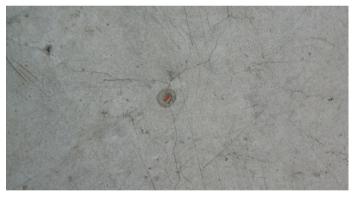
- CeDuBo, Heusden-Zolder (2001)
- Exécution
 - Granulat mixte 5/30 dans des bétons polis
 - Facteur E/C: 0.8, pas d'adjuvant
 - Problème d'ouvrabilité, durcissement plus rapide.





- CeDuBo, Heusden-Zolder (2001)
- Analyse 2011

– Impuretés + microfissures!











Recyclage de sables recyclés 0/4 dans des chapes

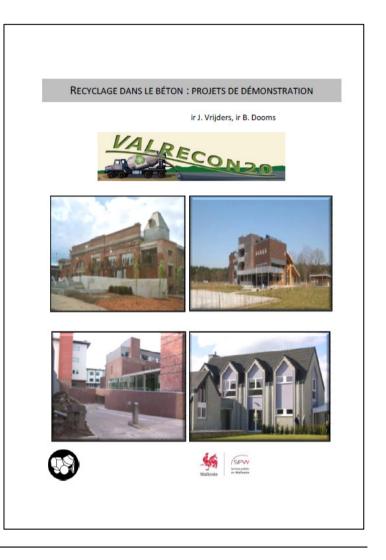
Conclusion:

30% de remplacement au max. par des sables recyclés 0/4 mixtes ou béton

Pour plus d'informations.

<u>www.normes.be</u> – publications

www.cstc.be



Séance d'information FEREDECO 20/11/2012 Utilisation des Granulats de béton recyclés en Wallonie suivant le Cahier des charges type QUALIROUTES (2012)

1. PRESENTATION DE FEREDECO

- Fédération et chiffres de production
- La notion de centre de recyclage (CTA)
- Nombre et statut des centres autorisés en Wallonie

2. LE METIER DE RECYCLEUR DE DECHETS INERTES EN WALLONIE

- Evolution des techniques de recyclage
- Evolution de la qualité des granulats recyclés et de leurs applications

3. QUALIROUTES 2012

- Nouveautés (vocabulaire et présentation)
- Statut des granulats recyclés dans le nouveau cahier des charges
- Essais à réaliser sur les granulats recyclés



FEREDECO

La Fédération professionnelle des recycleurs de déchets de construction en Wallonie

Nombre de membres en 2012 :	28
-----------------------------	----

Nombre de centres de recyclage : 39

Production de granulats recyclés des membres de FEREDECO en 2011 : 1.650.000 tonnes

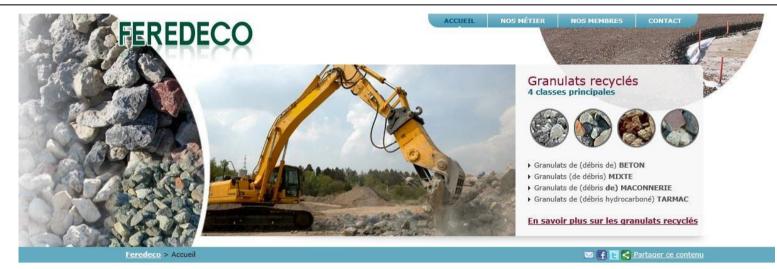
Estimation de la production totale wallonne de granulats recyclés en 2011 : 3.250.000 tonnes

Site web de la Fédération : www.feredeco.be



FEREDECO

La Fédération professionnelle des recycleurs de déchets de construction en Wallonie



La Fédération : présentation

Officiellement créée le 15 février 1999, la Fédération des Recycleurs de Déchets de construction, en abrégé : FEREDECO est une association sans but lucratif Téléchargez les statuts **Feredeco**

Actuellement, la Fédération regroupe 26 entreprises de recyclage de déchets inertes, la SPAQuE (Société pour la qualité de l'environnement) étant également membre fondateur. Chacune de ces entreprises dispose d'une ou de plusieurs installations (centres de recyclage) réparties à travers toute la Wallonie.

Ces centres de recyclage sont destinés à prendre en charge les **déchets inertes** issus de la construction et de la démolition et constituent donc une **solution environnementale alternative** à la simple mise en CET de classe III de ces déchets (enfouissement ultime) et ce, dans le respect des objectifs de développement durable définis dans le Plan Wallon des Déchets – Horizon 2010. Les centres se chargent du stockage, du tri et du concassage des déchets et proposent en échange une large gamme de granulats recyclés (empierrements et sous-fondations) en conformation avec les normes en vigueur, (Marquage CE2+ / Qualiroute 2012)





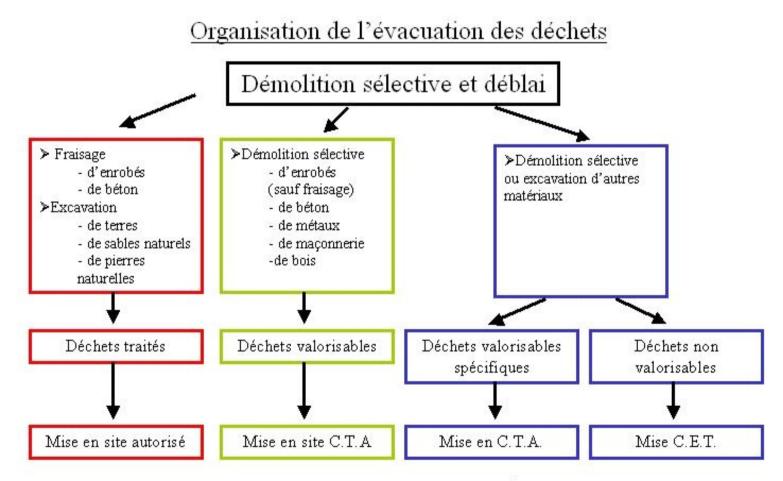
Actualités



En fin d'année 2011, FEREDECO asbl a eu le plaisir d'accueillir quatres nouveaux membres

Tous les articles | Lire la suite

EVACUATION DES DECHETS DE CHANTIER



 <u>Un C.T.A.</u> est un centre de tri, de regroupement, de recyclage, de traitement ou de réhabilitation de site, disposant d'un permis d'environnement (ou d'une autorisation d'exploiter délivrée avant l'entrée en vigueur dudit permis) pour l'exercice de son activité dans le domaine du traitement des déchets

• Un C.E.T. est un centre d'enfuissement technique

Un site autorisé est un site mentionné dans les modes d'utilisation prévus dans l'annexe I de l'AGW du 14 juillet 2001, disposant, le cas échéant, d'un permis d'urbanisme ou d'un permis de modifier le relief du sol

La notion de Centre de recyclage (CTA : Centre de Traitement Autorisé)

Centres fixes

Permis d'environnement (4 juillet 2002 - Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon arrêtant la liste des projets soumis à étude d'incidences et des installations et activités classées (M.B. 21.09.2002 - err. 04.10.2002)

90.22.01 Installation de prétraitement de déchets inertes tels que définis à l'article 2, 6°, du décret du 27 juin 1996 relatif aux déchets d'une capacité de traitement :

90.22.01.01 inférieure à 200 000 T/an : 90.22.01.02 égale ou supérieure à 200 000 T/an : Classe 2 Classe 1 (EIE)

Installations mobiles

Permis d'environnement (4 juillet 2002 - Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon arrêtant la liste des projets soumis à étude d'incidences et des installations et activités classées (M.B. 21.09.2002 - err. 04.10.2002)

45.91.02 Cribles et concasseurs sur chantier

Classe 3 (Déclaration)

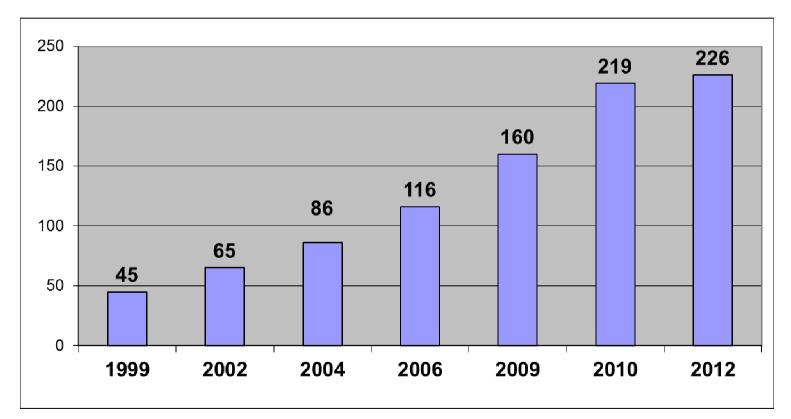


Granulats recyclés : déchets ou produits ?

Annexe I (Liste des déchets) de l'arrêté du Gouvernement wallon du 14 juin 2001 favorisant la valorisation de certains déchets (M.B. du 10/07/2001, p. 23859; Err. : M.B. du 18/07/2001, p. 24441)

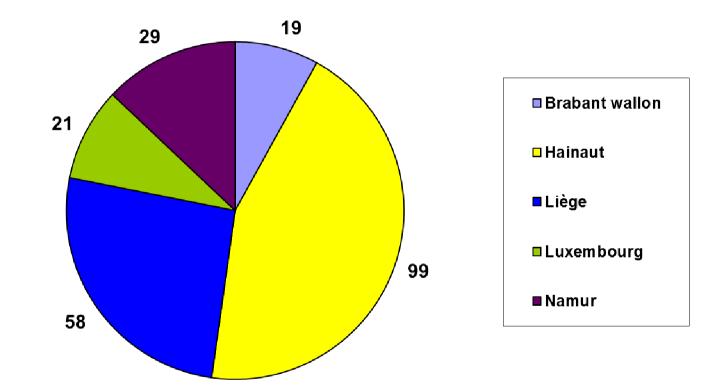
Code	Nature du déchet	Comptabilité	Certificat d'utilisation	Circonstances de valorisation du déchet aine d'utilisation : Travaux de	Caractéristiques du déchet valorisé	Mode d'utilisation (dans le respect des dispositions du CWATUP)
170101	Granulats de béton	Х	Premier dom	Utilisation de matériaux produits par une installation autorisée de tri et de concassage de déchets inertes de construction et de démolition ou de matériaux pierreux à l'état naturel	Matières répondant aux caractéristiques du tableau 1 « nature des granulats de débris de démolition et de construction recyclés.» de la PTV 406	 Travaux de remblayage, à l'exception des CET existants et des sites désignés au plan des CET. Empierrements, Travaux de sous-fondation et Travaux de fondation, de Couches de revêtement et d'Accotements Travaux de construction ou de rénovation d'ouvrages d'art ou de bâtiments Réhabilitation de sites désaffectés pollués ou contaminés suivant un processus approuvé par la Région Aménagement et réhabilitation de centres d'enfouissement technique (CET)
170103	Granulats de débris de maçonnerie	X		Utilisation de matériaux produits par une installation autorisée de tri et de concassage de déchets inertes de construction et de démolition ou de matériaux pierreux à l'état naturel	Matières répondant aux caractéristiques du tableau 1 « nature des granulats de débris de démolition et de construction recyclés.» de la PTV 406	 Travaux de remblayage, à l'exception des CET existants et des sites désignés au plan des CET. Empierrements et Travaux de sous- fondation, Travaux de fondation de Couches de revêtement et d'Accotements Travaux de construction ou de rénovation d'ouvrages d'art ou de bâtiments Réhabilitation de sites désaffectés pollués ou contaminés suivant un processus approuvé par la Région Aménagement et réhabilitation de centres d'enfouissement technique (CET)

Nombre et statut des Centres Autorisés de recyclage de déchets inertes en Wallonie





Nombre et statut des Centres Autorisés de recyclage de déchets inertes en Wallonie





Nombre et statut des Centres Autorisés de recyclage de déchets inertes en Wallonie

	CAPTIF	OUVERT
Ouverture à des déchets extérieurs	Aucune ou très peu mais à des déchets très « propres »	OK
Investissement « machines »	Minimaux (crible et concasseurs)	Importants = professionnalisation
Commercialisation externe	Limitée aux seuls besoins de l'entreprise	OK
Recherche de la qualité	Sur base de critères internes	Marquage CE 4 ou 2+



Recycleur de déchets inertes : UN METIER

Efficacité des techniques de recyclage mises en œuvre vers un recyclage à 100 % des déchets inertes ?

- Nouvelles techniques de tri.
 - Amélioration continue d'un jeune secteur (1994)
 - Evolution des technologies du tri (cabines de tri manuel, souffleries).
- Nouvelles applications des recyclés.
 - Ouverture des Cahiers des Charges (W10 CCT300 RW99/2004)
 - Changement de mentalité des Maîtres d'ouvrage.
- Nouveaux produits.
 - Traitement et stabilisation des « stériles » à la chaux et au ciment.
 - MAR : Matériaux Auto-compactants Ré-excavables



Evolution des techniques de recyclage des déchets de construction : cabines de tri manuel



Installations fixes



Installations fixes



Centrales de malaxage





Evolution de la qualité des granulats recyclés et de leurs applications

TERACALCO 40®

- un nouveau matériau fabriqué au départ d'un produit de scalpage qui s'intègre aux prescriptions

de la dernière version (2004) du cahier des charges-

- un produit principalement destiné aux travaux de

- un produit évolutif ; sa portance augmente dans le

temps, il peut avantageusement remplacer des

sables traditionnellement utilisés pour l'enrobage de

canalisation non métallique et de remblayage de

tranchées. Compacté suivant les rèdies de l'art. le

TERACALCO 40 présente une stabilité à l'eau et

une stabilité dimensionnelle parfaite.

remblayage de tranchées et de sous-fondations.

Graves améliorées à la chaux

FICHE TECHNIQUE

GRAVE LIEE À LA CHAUX

Tamis

(%)

100,0

100.0

99.3

02.0

73,6

61,0

48.6

32.8

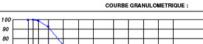
22,5

13,5

74

1.2

SPECIFICITES : Teneur en chaux ± 2% (CL 90-Q)





CONDITIONS DE MISE EN (EUVRE : (RW99 E.5.2.2.2) Le compactage se réalise en couches successives d'épaisseur de 30 à 50 cm non compactée. Les engine de compactage sont laissés au choix de l'entreprise, mais la pratique a démontré que les vibro-pilloneuses sont les plus efficaces pour un compactage carrect. Il n'est pas conseillé de mettre en œuvre le TERACALCO 40 lors de périodes d'intempéries



CONTROLES DU COMPACTAGE: (RW99 CME 50.03, CME 50.01) En profondeur : essei à la sonde de battage jusqu'à une profondeur de maximum 2 m et sous rabattement évenuel de la nappe phréatique. Les résultats, exprimés comme enfoncement en mm par coup doivent être ≤ à 40 mm/coup à n'importe quel riveau. - En surface : essai à la plaque de 200 cm3 le résultat doit être ≥ à 17

CONDITIONS DE STOCKAGE : Le produit peut être stocké à l'état non compacté sous forme d'un tas conique et éventuellement pendant une durée nale d'environ trois mois, Pendan la période de stockage, il est conseill MPa au riveau du fond de coltre ou ≥ à 35 MPa au riveau de la sousprotéger le tas

Le TERACALCO 40 c'est :

type RW99 (C.4.3.14).

Fiche établie suivant les connaissances du momen Mise a jour le 14.06 2007



Evolution de la qualité des granulats recyclés et de leurs applications

QUELQUES APPLICATIONS COURANTES :

- GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT (0/D)
 - Fondations et sous-fondations voiries et bâtiments
 - Empierrements « de propreté »
- GRAVES LIEES
 - Fondations de voiries et bétons maigres
- GRAVES ET SABLES DE PRE-SCALPAGE
 - Remblais de tranchées
 - Fondations et sous-fondations voiries et bâtiments
- BETONS



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Fondations et sous-fondations de parkings et de halls industriels



0/63 Mixte

0/63 Mixte + 0/31,5 Béton



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Fondations et sous-fondations de parkings et de halls industriels



0/31,5 Béton



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Fondations et sous-fondations de voiries publiques et privées



0/31,5 Mixte



GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Empierrements de propreté







GRAVES EN EMPIERREMENT

Empierrements de propreté



0/63 Mixte



GRAVES LIEES

Empierrement liés au ciment en fondations de voiries





0/31,5 Béton

0/31,5 Béton



PRE-SCALPAGE / Graves liées à la chaux

Remblais de tranchées







PRE-SCALPAGE / Graves liées à la chaux

Remblais de murs de soutènement







PRE-SCALPAGE / Graves liées à la chaux

Fondations et sous-fondations de voiries (travaux privés)









1. MARQUAGE CE DE NIVEAU 2+ EXIGE POUR LA FOURNITURE DE GRANULATS

2. CHANGEMENTS DE DENOMINATION AU SEIN DU TERME GENERAL « GRANULATS » (NBN EN 13242 mais aussi NBN EN 12620 et 13043) :

SABLES d = 0 et $D \le 6,3$ mm Sables de concassage (C.3.3.2.) et Sables de criblage (C.3.3.3.)

GRAVESd = 0 et D > 6,3 mmGRAVILLONS $d \ge 1$ et D > 2 mm

3. MODIFICATION DU TABLEAU C.4.3. SUITE A LA MODIFICATION DE LA PTV 406 (Tableau 1.) TEST D'IDENTIFICATION REMPLACE PAR LA NBN EN 933-11.

4. APPLICATION POSSIBLE POUR LES GRANULATS RECYCLES GLOBALEMENT INCHANGEES MAIS DIRECTEMENT LIEES AUX PRESCRIPTIONS TECHNIQUES



NBN EN 933-11.

Nouvel essai de :

'classification des constituants de gravillons recyclés'.

Remplace l'essai d'identification couramment utilisé et anciennement repris dans la PTV 406 (tableau 1.). Cette PTV a été adaptée en septembre 2012. Principales modification de l'essai : catégories des constituants modifiées et calcul du volume des éléments flottants. En conséquence : modification du tableau C.4.3. du RW99-2004 et introduction des dénominations européennes (RC ; RU ; ...)



	Sorte de granulats de débris								
Composition	Concassé de débris de béton	é de		Concassé de débris de maçonnerie		Concassé de débris asphaltique	Concassé de débris de béton/asphalte		
Teneur en débris de béton et matériaux pierreux (c-à-d. débris de béton, granulats liés au mortier, pierres naturelles, pierres concassées, gravier,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	> 90	^	> 40		40	< 30	> 55		
Teneur en débris de maçonnerie (c -à-d. briques, mortier, tuiles en terre cuite, sable- ciment, buse en grès, briques en silico- calcaire,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	< 10	~	10	> 60		-	< 10		
Teneur en autres matériaux pierreux (c-à-d. carrelages, ardoises, plinthes, scories, béton cellulaire, argile expansée, céramique, coquillages,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	< 5	-	< 10	-	< 10	-	< 5		
Mélanges hydrocarbonés (c-à-d. revêtements hydrocarbonés, asphalte coulé,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	< 5	< 5		< 5		> 70	< 30		
Teneur en matériaux non pierreux (c-à-d. gypse, caoutchouc, plastique, isolation, verre, métaux, chaux, plâtre, bitume, roofing,) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	≤0,5	≤ 1,0		≤ 1,0		≤ 1,0 ≤ 1,0		≤ 1,0	≤ 1,0
Teneur en matières organiques (c-à-d. bois, restes de plantes, papier, panneau de fibres, liège) déterminée selon l'annexe A (% masse)	≤0,5	≤0,5		≤	0,5	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,5		

Tableau 1 : Composition des granulats recyclés



	C. 4.3.5.1. Gravillons de débris de béton		Gravillons de débris Gravillons de débris (C. 4.3.7.1. Gravillons de débris de maçonnerie		C. 4.3.8. Gravillons de granulats recyclés d'enrobés hydrocarbonés	
Composition (NBN EN 13242 + A1)								
	Teneur (%)	Catégorie	Teneur (%)	Catégorie	Teneur (%)	Catégorie	Teneur (%)	Catégorie
Rc	≥ 70	Rc ₇₀	non requis	Rc _{NR}	non requis	Rc _{NR}	non requis	Rc _{NR}
Rc + Ru + Rg	≥ 90	Rcug ₉₀	≥ 50	Rcug ₅₀	< 50	Rcug _{Déclarée}	< 50	Rcug _{Déclarée}
Rb	≤ 10	Rb ₁₀₋	≤ 50	Rb ₅₀₋	> 50	Rb _{Déclarée}	≤ 10	Rb ₁₀₋
Ra	≤ 5	Ra₅₋	≤ 5	Ra₅₋	≤ 5	Ra₅₋	≥ 50	Ra₅₀₋
Rg	≤ 2	Rg₂-	≤ 2	Rg₂-	≤ 2	Rg₂-	≤ 2	Rg ₂₋
X	≤ 1	X ₁₋	≤ 1	X ₁₋	≤ 1	X ₁₋	≤ 1	X ₁₋
FL	≤ 5	FL ₅₋	≤ 5	FL ₅₋	≤ 5	FL ₅₋	≤ 5	FL ₅₋



- Rc = béton, produits en béton, mortier, éléments en béton
- Ru = granulats non liés, pierre naturelle, granulats traités aux liants hydrauliques
- Rb = éléments en argile cuite (ex.: briques et tuiles), éléments en silicate de calcium, béton cellulaire non flottant
- Ra = matériaux bitumineux
- Rg = verre
- X = autres: matériaux cohérents (ex.: argile, sol)
 = divers: métaux (ferreux et non ferreux), bois, matière plastique et caoutchouc non flottant, plâtre
- FL = matériau flottant (en volume)



QUALIROUTES 2012 POUR LES RECYCLES - EN RESUME :

NBN EN 13242	C.4.3.5.1. Gravillons de débris de béton	C.4.3.6.1 Gravillons de débris mixtes	C.4.3.8. Gravillons d'enrobés hydrocarbonés
C 4.4.1. Gravillons pour sous-fondations	OUI	OUI	OUI
C 4.4.2. Gravillons pour fondations en empierrement	OUI	NON	OUI
C 5.4.1. Graves pour sous-fondations	OUI	OUI	OUI
C 5.4.2. Graves pour fondations en empierrement	OUI	NON	OUI
NBN EN 12620			
C 4.4.3. Gravillons pour béton maigre, béton sec compacté et béton maigre poreux	OUI	NON	OUI
C 5.4.3. Graves pour béton maigre	OUI	NON	OUI

C 4.4.1. Gravillons pour sous-fondations (Mixte + Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 4	f ₄	—
Résistance à l'usure (Micro- Deval)			
 réseaux l et lla réseaux llb et lll 	≤ 35	М _{ре} 35 М _{ре} 50	—
- Teseaux fib et fil	≤ 50	mbeoo	
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 40	LA ₄₀	—
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F ₂	—
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	—	Pour C. 4.3.4
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	—	NR	—

- Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.
- La stabilité volumique est ≤ 5% pour les gravillons recyclés et pour les gravillons de mâchefers traités (C.4.3.13).
- Les sulfates solubles dans l'eau (suivant NBN EN 1744-1 § 10) sont ≤ 0,7% dans le cas de gravillons recyclés liés au liant hydraulique.
- La somme M_{DE} + LA est ≤ 65 pour les réseaux I et IIa.
- La somme M_{DE} + LA est ≤ 80 pour les réseaux IIb et III.

QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (1)

TENEUR EN FINES (%)

NORME NBN EN 933-1

Il s'agit de déterminer par lavage et tamisage du granulat, le pourcentage de grains inférieurs à 63 μ m.

QUALITE DES FINES

NORME NBN EN 933-9

Il s'agit de déterminer la présence d'argile via un test au Bleu de méthylène réalisé sur la fraction 0/2 mm du granulat.



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (2)

MICRO-DEVAL (MDE) : RESISTANCE A L'USURE

NORME : NBN EN 1097-1

L'essai détermine le coefficient micro-Deval, qui est le pourcentage de l'échantillon initial réduit à une taille inférieure à 1,6 mm au cours de la rotation.

L'essai consiste à mesurer l'usure produite par le frottement entre les granulats et par une charge abrasive (billes en acier conforme à l'ISO 3290 et de (10 ± 0.5) mm de diamètre) dans un cylindre rotatif dans des conditions définies.

Lorsque la rotation est terminée, le pourcentage refusé sur un tamis de 1,6 mm est utilisé pour calculer le coefficient micro-Deval.

Une valeur plus faible du coefficient micro-Deval indique une meilleure résistance à l'usure.



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (3)

MICRO-DEVAL (MDE) : RESISTANCE A L'USURE



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (4)

LOS ANGELES (LA) : RESISTANCE A LA FRAGMENTATION

NORME : NBN EN 1097-2

L'essai consiste à faire « rouler » dans un tambour rotatif un échantillon de granulat (fraction 10/14 avec courbe granulométrique définie) mélangé à une charge abrasive (onze boulets d'acier ayant un diamètre compris entre 45 et 49 mm et une masse comprise entre 400 et 445 g).

A la fin de l'essai, on détermine la quantité de matériau retenu sur le tamis de 1,6 mm.



QUALIROUTES 2012 Les principaux essais en résumé (5)

LOS ANGELES (LA) : RESISTANCE A LA FRAGMENTATION



C 4.4.2. Gravillons pour fondations en empierrement (Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires	
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 4	f ₄	—	
Coofficient d'anlationement	≤ 50	FI _{so}	D ≤ 8	
Coefficient d'aplatissement	≤ 35	FI ₃₅	D > 8	
Pourcentage en masse de grains semi-concassés ou entièrement concassés	90-100	C _{90/3}	_	
Pourcentage en masse de grains entièrement roulés	0à3			
Résistance à l'usure (Micro-Deval)	≤ 25	M _{DE} 25	_	
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 30	LA ₃₀		
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	—	Pour C. 4.3.4 et C. 4.3.15	
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F2	—	
Soufre total (%)	≤ 1	S ₁	Gravillons artificiels et recyclés	
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	_	NR	_	

 Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.

- Teneur en matières organiques (suivant NBN EN 1744-1): négatif.
- La stabilité volumique est ≤ 5 % pour les gravillons recyclés (C. 4.3.5 et C. 4 3.8) et pour les gravillons de mâchefers traités (C. 4.3.13).
- Les sulfates solubles dans l'eau (suivant NBN EN 1744-1 § 10) sont ≤ 0,7 % dans le cas de gravillons recyclés.

C 5.4.1. Graves pour sous-fondations (Mixte + Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 15	f ₁₅	—
Qualité des fines (MB) (g/kg)	≤ 2,5	—	—
Résistance à l'usure (Micro-Deval)	≤ 35	М _{ре} 35 М _{ре} 50	Pour réseaux I et IIa Pour réseaux IIb et III
	≤ 50		
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 40	LA ₄₀	_
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F ₂	
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	_	Pour C. 4.3.4.
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	_	NR	_

(1) Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.

La somme M_{DE} + LA est \leq 65 pour les réseaux I et IIa.

La somme M_{DE} + LA est ≤ 80 pour les réseaux IIb et III.

Les sulfates solubles dans l'eau sont ≤ 0,7 % dans le cas de graves recyclées.

La stabilité volumique est \leq 5 % pour les graves et gravillons recyclés et pour les gravillons de mâchefers traités (C. 4.3.13).

C 5.4.2. Graves pour fondations en empierrement (Béton + Tarmac)

Caractéristique	Prescription	Catégorie minimale	Commentaires
Teneur en fines (%)	≤ 9	f9	—
Qualité des fines (MB) (g/kg)	≤ 2,5	—	_
Coefficient d'aplatissement	≤ 50	FI ₅₀ FI ₃₅	D ≤ 8 D >8
Pourcentage en masse de grains semi-concassés ou entièrement concassés	≤ 35 90-100	C _{90/3}	
Pourcentage en masse de grains entièrement roulés	0 à 3		
Résistance à l'usure (Micro- Deval)	≤ 25	M _{DE} 25	_
Résistance à la fragmentation (Los Angeles)	≤ 30	LA ₃₀	—
Stabilité volumique (%)	≤ 3	—	Pour C. 4.3.4 et C. 4.3.15.
Sensibilité au gel-dégel	≤2	F ₂	_
Sulfates solubles dans l'eau (%)	≤ 0,7	SS _{0.7}	Graves recyclées
Soufre total (%)	≤1	S ₁	Graves artificielles et recyclées
Autres caractéristiques mentionnées à la NBN EN 13242 ⁽¹⁾	_	NR	—

(1) Les documents de marché précisent les catégories minimales auxquelles doivent répondre ces caractéristiques pour des applications spéciales.

Teneur en matières organiques (suivant NBN EN 1744-1): négatif.

La stabilité volumique est \leq 5 % pour les graves constituées de gravillons recyclés (C. 4.3.5 et C. 4.3.8) et pour les mâchefers traités (C. 4.3.13).

Le laboratoire interne FEREDECO et QUALIROUTES 2012

Le laboratoire a mis au point une grille d'analyses de base à réaliser sur les granulats recyclés dans le cadre des exigences de QUALIROUTES 2012.

En fonction des essais demandés pour chaque chapitre du cahier des charges, le client se voit proposer une liste d'analyses mais également des packs d'analyses (regroupement de plusieurs essais en fonction de la granulométrie et/ou de la 'sorte') très intéressants au niveau économique.

CONTACT LABORATOIRE FEREDECO : Thomas BAYOT-CALLUT : 0472/70.94.45



	PRODUIT	SABLES		GRAVES			GRAVILLONS		
	CHAPITRE QUALIROU	TE	Sous-fondation C. 3.4.2.	Sous-fondation C. 5.4.1.	Fondation C. 5.4.2.	Béton maigre C. 5.4.3.	Sous-fondation C. 4.4.1.	Fondation C. 4.4.2	Béton maigre C A A 3
E1	Granulométrie	EN 933-1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E2	Identification	PTV 406		(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
E3	Teneur en fines	EN 933-1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E4	Masse volumique réelle	EN 1097-6				x			х
E5	Masse volumique en vrac	EN 1097-3							
E6	Coefficient d'aplatissement	EN 933-3			x	x		x	x
E7	Bleu de méthylène	EN 933-9	x	x	x	x			
E8	Micro Deval	EN 1097-1		x	x	x	x	x	x
E9	Los Angeles	EN 1097-2		x	x	x	x	x	х
E10	Gel/Dégel	EN 1397-1		x	x	x	x	x	х
E11	Stabilité volumique	EN 1744-1	x	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
E12	Soufre total	EN 1744-1			(x)	(x)		(x)	(x)
E13	Matières organiques	EN 1744-1	x		x			x	
E14	Sulfate soluble dans l'eau	EN 1744-1		(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	
E15	Temps de prise	EN 1744-6				x			x
E16	Sulfates soluble dans l'acide	EN 1744-1							(x)
E17	Taux de concassage	EN 933-5			x	x		x	
E18	Identification	EN 933-11		(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
L 10	Teneur en eau	EN 1097-5							

CE

ANNEXE BON DE COMMANDE NBN EN 13242 ET NBN EN 12620 DETAILS ESSAIS ET PACKS

Détail des PACKS d'analyses						
Produits		Dénomination des packs	QUALIROUTE	Détail des packs	Fréquences	
	P1	PACK REGULIER EN 13242	C.3.4.2.	E1-E3	Continue	
SABLES	P2	PACK COMPLET EN 13242	C.3.4.2.	E1-E3-E7-E13	1/an	
	P3	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE EN 13242	C.3.4.2.	E11	1/2an	
	P4	PACK REGULIER EN 13242	C.4. et C.5.	E1-E2	Continue	
	P5	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 1 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6-E7-E8-E9-E13-E14	1/an	
GRANULATS RECYCLES	P6	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 2 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
REDITOLED	P7	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVES EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E10-E11	1/2an	
	P8	PACK COMPLET GRAVILLONS EN 13242	C.4.4.1 et C.4.4.2.	E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
	P9	PACK REGULIER EN 13242	C.4. et C.5.	E1	Continue	
0041111470	P10	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 1 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E3-E4-E5-E6-E7-E8-E9-E13	1/an	
GRANULATS NATURELS	P11	PACK COMPLET GRAVES 2 EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E1-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
TO TOTALLO	P12	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVES EN 13242	C.5.4.1 et C.5.4.2.	E10	1/2an	
	P13	PACK COMPLET GRAVILLONS EN 13242	C.4.4.1 et C.4.4.2.	E1-E3-E4-E5-E6	1/an	
BETON MAIGRE	P14	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVES EN 12620	C.5.4.3.	E12-E15-E17	1/an	
DE TON MAIORE	P15	PACK COMPLEMENTAIRE GRAVILLONS EN 12620	C.4.4.3.	E16	1/an	



Le site web du cahier des charges type :

http://qc.spw.wallonie.be/fr/qualiroutes/index.html

Des questions, des conseils pour l'utilisation des granulats recyclés dans les chantiers publics et privés :

Thibault MARIAGE FEREDECO asbl 0478/34.18.47



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CONCRETE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

ONE COLEMAN STREET – A CASE STUDY IN THE USE OF SECONDARY MATERIALS IN CONCRETE

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Arup Materials Consulting

ABSTRACT: The construction of a prime 18 000 m² office development at One Coleman Street in the heart of London is the first major use of secondary aggregates in concrete in London to reduce the environmental impact of the concrete materials. It is also the first major use of china clay stent coarse aggregate outside the locality of its production in the South-West of the UK. Environmental impact of the concrete was further reduced through the use of higher proportions of fly ash as a cementitious material than are currently typical for structural concrete.

Keywords: Waste materials, Secondary aggregates, China clay stent, Fly ash, Structural concrete, Pile caps, Superstructure

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INTRODUCTION

The structure

One Coleman Street is a nine storey (18 000 m²), composite steel and concrete-framed, prime office development in the City of London designed by Arup on behalf of developer Stanhope plc to replace the 50 year old Austral House. It has a complicated single layer basement which will provide access to the adjacent London Wall car park as well as future provision for pedestrian access to Crossrail. The structure is founded on piles and a watertight concrete ground slab. Construction of the pile caps commenced in December 2005.

The use of secondary and recycled materials

Sustainability has long been a key objective within Arup and the use of secondary and recycled materials is explored wherever possible and practical. Prior to the commencement of One Coleman Street the use of such materials within concrete had largely been restricted to the use of the secondary cementitious materials, fly ash (pfa) and blastfurnace slag (ggbs). The potential for use of recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) had been explored previously but it was found to be unavailable from concrete suppliers in the London area mainly because, it was understood, of the high demand as fill. Moreover, the need for alkali testing with respect to alkali-silica reactivity and the exclusion of RCA concrete within BS 8500^[1] from use in the predominantly DC-2 ground conditions on this site provided additional barriers. The practical potential for use of RCA and other secondary aggregates is discussed in a later section.

The possibility of using china clay stent coarse aggregate for the first time in a major London project was first suggested to the author by Jasen Gauld of RMC (Cemex). Enquiries within Arup revealed One Coleman Street as a potential project. Early discussions with the developer, Stanhope plc, produced an enthusiastic response and the concrete trade contractor, John Doyle, was soon brought on board. They chose to use London Concrete as the concrete supplier instead of RMC.

It was originally decided to use china clay stent coarse aggregate in approximately 6 000 m³ of concrete, comprising the pile caps, basement structure and superstructure elements including floor decks, and also to maximise the secondary cementitious materials content in these elements. Due to the innovative nature of the concrete it was decided not to extend these principles to the precast concrete façade. Conventional aggregates were used in the piles as this part of the project ran ahead of the main structure by some months and occurred prior to the decision to use stent aggregate. Moreover, it is understood from piling contractors that they prefer rounded aggregates to crushed rock to achieve their desired handling properties.

In the end, stent was not used in the core walls that used hybrid twin-wall panels. These were fabricated in Germany which was too remote from the aggregate source. Self-compacting concrete is used to infill the panels, so again, stent was not used.

CHINA CLAY STENT

Origin

China clay is extracted using high pressure water jets to wash the kaolinised granite (china clay) from cliff faces formed by quarrying. The clay-laden water flows to the bottom of the quarry where it is pumped to treatment plants to settle out the china clay and dry it ready for export, mainly by sea from the port of Par close to the St Austell area in Cornwall where most of the UK china clay industry is based. The larger, unkaolinised granite rock fraction of the residual material is known by the term 'stent' and can range in size from less than 200 mm up to over 2 m in diameter.

Approximately 9 tonnes of waste are generated for each tonne of china clay produced. The composition of this waste varies from one location to another depending on the quality and age of the deposit. Typically it comprises 4.5 tonnes of stent, together with approximately 3.5 tonnes of sand and 1 tonne of micaceous waste.

According to the Cornwall County Council's Local Minerals Plan^[2] "over the years over 500 million tonnes of [china clay] waste has been tipped above ground within the [St Austell] area, occupying over 1700 hectares. Current waste production is approximately 22 million tonnes per annum, making this the most concentrated area of tipping in the UK having an overriding impact upon the landscape". Traditionally this tipping, over the last 250 years, has been onto pyramid-shaped spoil heaps which has had a dramatic effect on the local landscape, known locally as the Cornish Alps (see Figure 1).

Concrete aggregate

Figure 1 Photograph showing production stockpiles of china clay waste (foreground and mid-ground left), uncrushed stent still on the quarry face (mid-distance right) and an old spoil heap (far distance)

China clay stent is classed as a natural secondary aggregate because it is a by-product of an industrial process not previously used in construction. As a secondary aggregate it is exempt from the UK government-imposed Aggregates Levy (currently set at £1.60/tonne); although it is understood that this has caused "a few murmurings of discontent elsewhere in the aggregates industry". Stent appears to have previously been largely ignored by many studies of secondary materials for use in concrete or discounted because of a perception of it being a weathered, low

quality material – which is characteristic only of the sources in the South Dartmoor area of Devonshire and not those in the St Austell area of Cornwall. For example, CIRIA Report C513^[3] identifies china clay sand as a possible fine aggregate for use in concrete but not the stent fraction as a possible coarse aggregate. This is despite a long history of satisfactory use within ready mixed concrete over much of Cornwall and parts of Devonshire. An advisory sheet issued by the Aggregates Advisory Service^[4] does, however, identify stent as an aggregate for concrete in accordance with the then current BS 882^[5]. It states that, "in particular the better quality stent has properties not dissimilar to crushed granite" and describes china clay by-products as "intrinsically suitable materials".

Source and supply

Stent of a quality suitable for use as a concrete aggregate is available from at least two sources in the St Austell area. Atlantic aggregates are able to supply material from the Gunheath Quarry by ship from the nearby port of Par. The material used in this project has been supplied by Bardon Aggregates from the Littlejohn Quarry by rail, direct to the rail head at their Bow plant in London where the concrete was produced in the adjacent London Concrete plant without the need for road transport of the aggregate prior to its inclusion in concrete.

Transportation by sea is limited by the relatively small size of ship that can use the harbour at Par with a current maximum cargo of 3400 tonnes on a spring tide^[6]. Transportation by rail also suffers limitation because of a maximum permitted payload of 900 tonnes on Brunel's 1859 Royal Albert Bridge over the River Tamar at Saltash. This means that each train load of 1200 tonnes of aggregate has to be split into two to cross the bridge and then recombined before travelling on to London. Steep inclines between Exeter and Plymouth (the Devon Banks) impose further restrictions^[6]. At the time of writing this paper, three train loads had been moved from Cornwall to London, enough for over 3500 m³ of concrete. At least two more trainloads will be required to complete the in situ concrete. Continuity of supply of the aggregate was an essential requirement of the Arup specification to remove programme risk and make sure all quality issues were cleared before its use.

The current rate of production of china clay waste far exceeds the demand for the aggregate (and sand) so it has not been necessary to consider the use of any stock-piled material. Nevertheless, a study for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)^[7] has estimated that possibly 45-100 million tonnes of the overall 600 million tonnes within stockpiles might be sufficiently accessible and of suitably high quality for future use. Perhaps surprisingly, much of the stockpiled area has become established habitat and is now protected; indeed one of the original pyramidal stockpiles (Alps) has even been listed to preserve a part of Cornwall's industrial heritage.

Properties

The physical properties of the china clay stent coarse aggregate from the Littlejohn Quarry are given in Table 1. The particular results given here relate to a sample taken in late 2004 but are indicative of the general quality of the material. Properties of the aggregate available from the Gunheath Quarry are very similar.

China clay stent is an inherently variable material and is not all suitable for use as high quality concrete aggregate. Material from the Littlejohn and Gunheath Quarries is specially selected for purpose. It is fully in accordance with the requirements of BS EN 12620^[8] and PD 6682-1^[9] for concrete aggregate. Indeed, the delivered material stockpile at the aggregate plant was distinguishable from the stockpile of the normally used Croft granite, from Leicestershire, largely only by its different colour. The grading ranges and averages for the 10/20 mm and 4/10 mm fractions over a period of approximately two months are given in Table 2.

An advantage of secondary natural aggregate over many recycled aggregates is the ability to use it as 100% replacement of the normal coarse aggregate. And because it conforms to the requirements of BS EN 12620 and PD 6682-1, it can be used without restriction of strength class or exposure environment within concrete conforming to BS 8500^[1] and BS EN 206-1^[10].

Trial mixes using the Gunheath Quarry stent, although not performed as part of the development work for this project, showed the strength potential to be in excess of 70 MPa. A trial using 30% fly ash by mass of total cement content produced a four-day cube strength of 39.5 MPa.

Parameter	Test method	Value (class)
Particle density (oven dry / ssd / apparent)	BS EN 1097-6:2000	2.56 / 2.60 / 2.67
Water absorption	BS EN 1097-6:2000	1.7%
Micro-Deval coefficient	BS EN 1097-1:2000	21 (M _{DE} 25)
Los Angeles coefficient	BS EN 1097-2:2000	30 (LA ₃₀)
Polished stone value	BS EN 1091-8:2000	53 (PSV ₅₀)
Aggregate abrasion value	BS EN 1091-8:2000	4.1 (AAV ₁₀)
Magnesium sulfate soundness value	BS EN 1367-2: 1998	7 (MSV ₁₈)
Drying shrinkage	BS EN 1367-4: 1998	0.038%
Carbon dioxide content	BS EN 196-21	0.07%
Calcium carbonate equivalent	BRE SD1	0.16%
Water soluble sulfate	TRL 447	0.01 g/l
Oxidisable sulfides	TRL 447	0.01%
Total potential sulfate	TRL 447	0.02%
Chloride content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.01%
Water soluble sulfate content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.01%
Total sulfur content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.02%
Acid soluble sulfate content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.01%
pH value		7.5

Table 1: Physical properties of china clay stent aggregate from Littlejohn Quarry

Sieve size		% passing					
(mm)	4/10	mm	10/20	mm			
	Range	Mean	Range	Mean			
31.5			100	100			
20	100	100	93-100	97.3			
16	100	100	64-81	73.4			
14	100	100	40-64	54.6			
10	84-95	90.5	5-19	14.6			
8	33-58	44.2	2-10	6.4			
6.3	8-19	11.8	1-8	4.4			
5	3-10	5.8					
4	2-7	4.8	1-6	3.4			
2	2-5	3.7	1-6	3.0			
1	1-5	3.2	1-5	2.8			
63 µm	0-2	1.3	0-2	1.3			

Table 2: Grading of stent coarse aggregate over a two month period

Petrographic analysis

The essential findings of a petrographic analysis of a typical sample of china clay stent from the Littlejohn Quarry, performed in accordance with BS 812: Part $104^{[11]}$: 1994 by STATS Ltd.^[12], are given in Table 3. It can be seen that the material is fairly typical of a crushed granite coarse aggregate.

Although not quantified within this examination, petrographic analysis of the geologically similar Gunheath Quarry stent showed it to have a mica content of approximately 6%. The mica is, however, retained within the aggregate particles and imparts no significant adverse properties.

Previous experience

China clay stent has a long history of satisfactory use as a coarse aggregate within ready-mixed concrete in much of Cornwall and parts of Devonshire, driven not so much by sustainability considerations but because of its local availability and the lack of suitable alternatives. Indeed, china clay sand is also employed widely in ready mixed concrete in these areas for the same reasons despite its unfavourable properties in terms of its high water demand and the consequent need for high cement contents.

Parameter	Description
Aggregate type	Crushed rock
Constituents	Granite
Particle shape	Angular and equant
Surface texture	Rough
Coatings/encrustations	None
Alkali-aggregate reactivity	Low reactivity by BRE Digest 330 classification
Description	Grey/dark grey/pink particles of moderately hard, mottled white/grey/black coloured, coarsely crystalline particles of GRANITE. The particles comprised quartz and plagioclase feldspar, with minor proportions of alkali feldspar, biotite mica, chlorite and opaque minerals. The particles exhibit varying degrees of alteration and weathering. Some particles appear to be slightly weathered with partial pink colouration and occasional alteration of feldspar to fine white mica and biotite mica to chlorite.

Table 3 Petrographic analysis of china clay stent aggregate sample from Littlejohn Quarry^[12]

Future potential

According to the ODPM^[7] "the main constraint on utilization up until now has been geography (cost of transport). With exemption from the aggregate levy and investment in the Port of Par, china clay waste is becoming an increasingly competitive source of sand and aggregate. The feasibility of moving substantial quantities of material by rail from Cornwall to a number of bulk fill projects in the South-East and South-West of England is also currently being investigated." This project is believed to be the first such movement of a significant quantity for use as coarse concrete aggregate.

FLY ASH

Fly ash, or pulverised-fuel ash (pfa) has been in common use as a cementitious component in concrete in the UK for several decades. In this project we were keen on minimising the Portland cement content of the concrete to reduce CO₂ emissions and associated environmental impacts, but not to impose unnecessary constraints on the concrete supplier. Ground granulated blastfurnace slag (ggbs) would have been equally acceptable. Nevertheless, the two concrete suppliers identified as being able to meet our specification requirement for china clay stent aggregate both use fly ash as their stock material.

In structural concrete, where fly ash is employed it is generally used at a proportion of 30% by mass of the total cement content (i.e. Portland cement + fly ash). Higher proportions are generally

restricted to specialist applications such as heat minimisation in large pours, and to restrict early strength development in secant pile construction. We decided that, wherever possible, we would use 40% pfa by mass of cement in pile caps and 35% in superstructure elements. Two exceptions to this were the 'watertight' slab and a tower crane base, where specific design requirements applied:

- The fly ash content in the watertight slab was restricted to 30% because the mix composition was under external control due to the inclusion of Caltite integral water-resisting admixture. The manufacturers of Caltite have no experience of higher fly ash proportions and are not currently prepared to provide their normal guarantee at fly ash proportions greater than 30%
- The need for high early strength (30 MPa at 6 days) to enable the erection of the tower crane meant that a small section of one pile cap was constructed using a C40/50 CEM I concrete but still using stent aggregate. It was not practical to insist on the use of pfa in this concrete, particularly as it was placed in winter, but use of the CEM I concrete was restricted to the minimum area needed for the crane base with the rest of the slab cast with the 40% pfa concrete.

STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

Specification

The Arup specification was based, as usual, on the National Structural Concrete Specification^[13] but the coarse aggregate was specified as being china clay stent. Arup concrete specifications usually only specify aggregate type where special properties are required, such as low or high density, or low coefficient of thermal expansion. The C32/40 compressive strength class pile caps and the C32/40 watertight slab were specified as designed concretes but with specific cement combinations with 40% and 30% fly ash respectively. The C28/35 and C32/40 superstructure elements were specified as RC35 and RC40 designated concretes in accordance with BS 8500 but with the cement type required to be a 35% fly ash combination. Designed concrete was necessary for the pile caps because the ground conditions dictated a design chemical class of DC-2 and the corresponding designated concrete FND2 only guarantees a compressive strength class of C28/35 as opposed to the C32/40 required by the structural design.

It is unusual for Arup to influence the choice of concrete supplier or to liaise directly with them but it was obviously necessary in this case to ensure that our specification requirements could be met, and aspects of bringing a different product into the London market were fully coordinated for the client. Discussions commenced well in advance of construction to ensure sufficient time was available for identification of a suitable source of aggregate, obtaining test data, developing mix designs and performing trials, agreeing any costing issues and arranging delivery. In this first use we felt it necessary to require full test data for physical properties, petrographic characteristics and alkali-silica reactivity. This helped convince the client that risks were not being taken and the material could be delivered within the project procurement requirements. Our specification required that the aggregate was fully in accordance with BS EN 12620 and PD 6682-1, but this requirement was made in the knowledge that this was readily achievable.

A conformity age of 56 days was permitted for the 40% fly ash pile cap concrete because of the elements being buried in wet ground and because of their large size giving enhanced strength development due to the heat development during hydration.

Routine identity testing was specified due to the lack of previous production data for these unusual mixes and to provide a higher rate of confidence than would have been generated by the minimum rate of supplier testing required by BS EN 206-1^[10] even at the enhanced test rates required for mixes with little or no previous production experience.

It was realised at the specification stage that the cost of stent aggregate concrete is currently greater than that of conventional concrete by approximately £4-5/m³. Care was needed to ensure that 'value

engineering' exercises did not prevail as these often fail to see the value of reduced environmental impact as it is not expressed in pounds and pence.

Mix designs

The mix designs for the main elements employing stent aggregate and fly ash are given in Table 4. It is understood from the concrete supplier, London Concrete, that the mix designs are essentially the same as would have been used had their normal stock Croft crushed granite aggregate been employed. Special mix designs had to be developed for the 35% fly ash concretes because of the lack of experience of using this proportion. The stent coarse aggregate content was constant for each concrete, at 1000 kg/m³.

All concretes employed S3 consistence and were designed to be suitable for placing by pump.

	C32/40 @ 56 days 40% pfa	RC35 35% pfa	RC40 35% pfa	C32/40 Caltite 30% pfa	
	Pile caps	Superstructure	Superstructure	Slab	
	(kg/m³)	(kg/m³)	(kg/m³)	(kg/m³)	
CEM I - Rugby	246	228	263	287	
Fly ash (pfa) – West Burton	164	122	142	123	
Total cementitious	420	350	405	410	
Coarse aggregate (stent)	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Fine aggregate (natural sand)	754	838	775	803	
Target water	167	163	167	157	
Actual w/c ratio	0.40	0.47	0.41	0.38	
Aggregate/cement ratio	4.18	5.25	4.38	4.40	
% fines	43.0	45.6	43.7	44.5	
Wet density	2332	2352	2347	2370	
Consistence class	S3 (pump)	S3 (pump)	S3 (pump)	S3 (pump)	
Mixes (except Caltite mix) include Pozzolith 300N plasticiser					

Table 4: Mix designs for concretes containing china clay stent aggregate and pfa

CONSIDERATION OF OTHER RECYCLED AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES

Other secondary and recycled aggregates have featured in the concrete industry press including, in particular, china clay sand, slate waste, waste glass, incinerator waste and recycled concrete. The suitability of such materials was reviewed for use on this project and is summarised briefly below. Many other granular materials have also been the subject of research but consideration of these is left to more esoteric/academic publications. Such materials include sewage sludge ash, shredded tyres, bottle cork waste and even periwinkle shells!

China clay sand

China clay sand is available in large quantities from the same source as the stent as well as other outlets in Cornwall and Devonshire^[14]. As for stent, production far outweighs demand making it a waste product exempt from the aggregates levy. It is suitable for use as concreting sand and, indeed, is in common use in ready-mixed concrete near its sources. Nevertheless, it is far from an ideal fine aggregate due to its high water demand which necessitates high cement contents to achieve the required level of workability and strength.

The need for increased cement contents, the cost of transport to London, and the ready availability of better concreting sands made china clay sand an unrealistic proposition for this project.

Slate waste

Slate waste is present in large quantities in several areas of the UK but is not currently available to the ready-mixed concrete industry on a sufficient commercial scale. Moreover we believed that the required level of technical experience of use in structural concrete for use on a current large project does not yet exist.

According to a study for the Welsh National Assembly^[15], there remain three essential measures to implement before slate waste can realistically be considered a source of secondary aggregates for major UK markets. These are:

- Capital funding of rail line improvements
- Financial aid for the construction of rail freight terminal(s) and to reduce rail freight operating charges
- The implementation of the aggregates levy at its current level or higher.

Waste glass

The use of waste glass as a fine aggregate (RGA) in concrete has been shown to have some potential for future use^[16]. Nevertheless, it is not currently available on a sufficient commercial scale, or with the required level of technical experience needed for a large project. The perceived risk of alkalisilica reaction is likely to remain a considerable barrier to its use until recognised standards or specifications are available covering its use.

Incinerator waste

Incinerator bottom ash aggregate (IBAA) shows some potential for future use in concrete^[17] but reduced strength and modulus coupled with increased absorption and drying shrinkage suggest that considerable effort needs to be expended in the development of suitable mix designs. These materials are not currently available on a sufficient commercial scale or with the required level of technical confidence for use in structural concrete on a large project.

Recycled concrete (RCA)

Demonstration projects such as BRE Building 16 and the Wessex Water HQ, along with many research projects, have demonstrated the technical feasibility of producing good quality concrete incorporating recycled aggregates. BS 8500 allows coarse RCA to be used up to a mass fraction of 20% of coarse aggregate in designated concretes RC25 to RC50 and this effectively forms a 'safe limit' for designed and prescribed concretes. Nevertheless, none of the major ready-mixed concrete suppliers in the London area were able to supply concrete containing recycled concrete aggregate. The main reasons given by them were:

- Lack of availability the demand for crushed demolition materials for fill and roadbase applications in the London area currently exceeds supply
- Lack of consistency if available, supplies of RCA are likely to come from many different sources and this would dictate the need for high rates of testing
- Higher risk for the producer, other than for low grade applications this would probably result in an increase in cement content to (indirectly) provide a greater strength margin
- High fines content from crushing it is understood from a leading UK aggregates specialist that the fines content from crushing can be as high as 50% by mass
- Disposal of fines there is currently no use for the fines resulting from crushing (although use in foamed concrete shows some promise^[18]). The fines would thus need to go to landfill with the resultant costs and which would go against the underlying principles of the use of secondary and recycled materials on this project

• Storage problems – batching plants would require an extra silo or stockpile as the recycled aggregate is only suitable when used to replace around 20-40% by mass of the normal stock coarse aggregate.

SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS

The effect of the use of stent aggregate and higher than normal fly ash content on the total recycled and secondary materials content within typical structural elements at One Coleman Street is shown in Tables 5 and 6. Table 5 contains a comparison, on a mass basis for the concrete alone, with the concrete that would typically otherwise have been used in the structure (conventional concrete). It can be seen that the secondary material content of conventional 30% pfa-cement structural concrete is typically in the range 4.5 to 6.0%. This is increased to between 47.5 and 50.0% (54% if free water is excluded from the calculation) by the use of the stent coarse aggregate and the higher fly ash proportions. No account has been taken here of the reinforcement.

Element		Pile caps	Basement slab	Superstructure	
Concrete typ)e	C32/40	C32/40 (Caltite) ¹	RC35	RC40
Fly ash level	Conventional	30	30	30	30
(% mass cement)	Coleman Street	40	30	35	35
Recycled/secondary	Conventional	5.5	6.0	4.5	5.0
content by mass of concrete (%)	Coleman Street	50.0	47.5	47.5	48.5

Table 5: Recycled and secondary material content, by mass, of stent aggregate concrete compared to equivalent conventional concrete

Element		Pile caps	Basement slab	Suspended slabs & internal walls	Transfer walls
Concrete type		C32/40	C32/40 (Caltite) ¹	RC40	RC40
Fly ash level	Conventional	30	30	30	30
(% mass cement)	Coleman Street	40	30	35	35
Typical reinforcement content ² (kg/m ³)		125	150	100	200
Recycled/secondary content	concrete	16	15	15	15
for typical conventional concrete (% value)	concrete + reinforcement	56	60	51	66
Recycled /secondary	concrete	47	42	45	45
content for stent concrete (% value)	concrete + reinforcement	72	72	67	77
Improvement in	concrete	195	185	200	200
recycled/secondary content achieved (%)	concrete + reinforcement	29	20	31	17
¹ the value of the Caltite admixture has been ignored in calculation ² all reinforcement assumed to be made entirely from recycled steel					

Table 6: Recycled and secondary content, by value, of stent aggregate concrete compared to equivalent conventional concretes

Table 6 compares the recycled and secondary materials contents by value with those for conventional concrete. The comparison is made on the basis of assumed costs of individual materials and an overall concrete value taken as the approximate delivered cost of the concrete to the contractor. The high cost of the Caltite admixture has been omitted from the calculation to avoid a consequent large distortion in the figures. Where reinforcement is included the value of the concrete has simply been adjusted to include the cost of the reinforcement but with no allowance for fabrication or fixing. The reinforcement contents used are typical for the particular type of element and all reinforcement has been assumed to have been produced entirely using recycled steel.

It can be seen that the conventional concrete has a secondary materials content of approximately 15-16% of total value due to the use of 30% fly ash by mass of the total cement. Incorporation of reinforcement into this calculation raises the secondary materials content for conventional concrete to approximately 51-66% depending on the type of element and the consequent reinforcement content.

Incorporation of stent coarse aggregate and increase in the proportion of fly resulted in a three-fold increase in value of the recycled and secondary materials content, excluding reinforcement, to 42-47% depending on the actual composition of the concrete. When reinforcement is included, the total recycled and secondary materials content rises to 67-77%; a proportional increase of 17-31% over the equivalent conventional concrete elements.

No attempt has been made at detailed quantification of the reduction in environmental impact of these concretes. Nevertheless, for every cubic metre of concrete placed in this structure, one less tonne of primary aggregate has been quarried and one less tonne of china clay waste has been tipped onto unsightly spoil heaps in Cornwall. The use of road transport of aggregate has been avoided but the 250 miles travelled by rail is approximately two-and-a-half times that for the primary aggregate that has been replaced. The energy used in processing the stent is similar to that of the primary aggregate except for the small saving of that involved in removal of overburden and blasting of the rock from the quarry cliff face; crushing and grading is similar for both materials.

Accurate embodied energy values would be needed to make precise calculations on the differences between various different sources if this were needed. Additionally, and unfortunately, the use of secondary aggregate did not provide any additional BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology) points under the current material rating criteria. It is hoped that clearer designation of material properties will, in the future, be produced by the industry to make such comparisons and encourage future waste reductions.

THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Concrete supply

The supplier, London Concrete, reported that no problems were encountered in producing concrete in accordance with our specification and the contractor's requirements for consistence. The stent aggregate was reported to behave similarly to their normal stock Croft granite coarse aggregate. A higher rate of visual inspection than normal was performed because this was a 'new' material to them. Nevertheless, the stent aggregate was found to be no more variable than their normal stock crushed granite.

Strength conformity has been demonstrated by the supplier's routine production control and conformity control testing and through the results of identity testing. Conformity assessment at 56 days was permitted for the 40% fly ash concrete as is common practice for higher fly ash contents and was unrelated to the use of secondary aggregate.

Economics

The use of china clay stent coarse aggregate imported by rail in 1200-tonne loads from Cornwall has resulted in a marginal cost premium on the delivered cost of the concrete, despite the exemption of

the stent from the Aggregates Levy. In this case, the developer believed the small extra cost was justified to achieve reduced environmental impact. The transport costs of the stent aggregate are believed to account for the greatest part of the cost premium, but increased testing rates have also contributed. It is difficult to see how the transport cost can be reduced for rail shipments, particularly with the constraints imposed by the load capacity of the Royal Albert Bridge, but there is scope for reduced testing. Movement of stent aggregate to London by sea would allow greater quantities, but still relatively small in terms of sea transport, to be shipped in one consignment. We do not know whether this would reduce unit cost at the current high cost of shipping^[6] although plans to build a new freight terminal at Par, with rail links to the china clay pits, should reduce bulk transportation costs. It is also not known whether increased and steady demand could reduce the price of the aggregate at the quarry gate.

Placement

The main contractor, John Doyle, readily agreed to the use of stent aggregate concrete and to the use of higher than normal fly ash contents. They have reported no problems.

CONCLUSIONS

- The construction of One Coleman Street has demonstrated the feasibility of using 100% secondary coarse aggregates in a large scale project remote from the source of aggregate
- This project has also demonstrated the feasibility of using higher than normal fly ash content cement combinations
- The use of china clay stent secondary coarse aggregate has resulted in reduced depletion of natural resources and reduced dumping of waste, in accordance with current UK Government policy, but at an overall cost premium
- The secondary materials content of the concrete, by mass, was increased from approximately 5% to approximately 50%, and, by value, from approximately 15% to approximately 45%
- The china clay stent aggregate supplied was fully in accordance with current British and European Standards for aggregates, thus allowing the concrete to be specified and supplied fully in accordance with BS 8500
- No practical difficulties were encountered at the concrete plant or on site due to the use of the china clay stent aggregate or the higher fly ash contents
- The use of china clay sand and the use of recycled concrete aggregate were considered impractical on this project.

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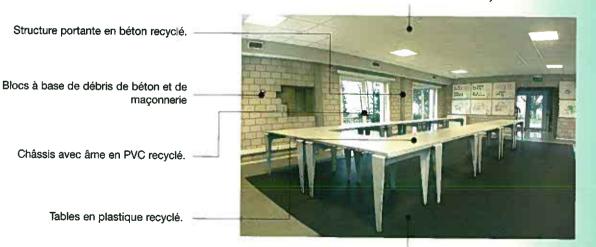
Le Centre Scientifique et Technique de la Construction a réalisé à l'aide de matériaux recyclés, la construction d'un bâtiment-témoin sur le site de la station expérimentale à Limelette.



Biocs de béton à base de granulats en scories inoxydables ainsi que de fines composées de verre provenant du broyage d'écrans d'ordinateur.

Éléments creux moulés, fabriqués à partir de verre broyé et de résines.

"Ardoises" en déchets de pneus.



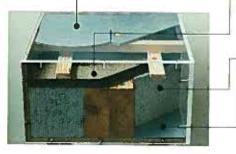
Panneaux à base de laine de roche recyclée.

Couche inférieure du revêtement en caoutchouc recyclé.

<u>Vue éclatée d'un mur de cave</u> Drainage à base de déchets de polyéthylène déchiquetés collés sur un géotextile.



Mur en blocs de terre cuite additionnée de boues de sciage de pierres calcaires et de sciure de bols. <u>Maquette d'une toiture</u> Couverture à base de déchets de plastiques ménagers, de papier et de textile.



Panneau de soustoiture composé de chutes de scierie et de bitume.

Isolation insufflée en papier journal recyclé

Pare-vapeur en papier journal recyclé armé de fibres de verre. L'objectif du projet est de démontrer qu'il est possible d'édifier un bâtiment presque uniquement au moyen de matériaux recyclés répondant aux exigences d'une construction actuelle, sans nuire aux performances finales, ni augmenter le coût de la construction.

Ce bâtiment intègre une très large part de matériaux nouveaux provenant, d'une part, du recyclage des débris de construction et de démolition du bâtiment et du génie civil et, d'autre part, de la valorisation des déchets ou sousproduits issus d'autres secteurs industriels. Ces matériaux nouveaux sont réalisés à partir d'un processus industriel de traitement de déchets. Il ne s'agit pas de matériaux de récupération.

Il est certain que de plus en plus de matériaux recyclés seront présents sur le marché. L'avenir montrera lesquels s'imposeront par leurs qualités, performances techniques, durabilité et prix.

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the quality protocol

for the production of aggregates from inert waste







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foreword

Rulings by the European Court of Justice (ECI) have provided some further guidance on how the definition of waste should be interpreted and applied by Member States and have led to the conclusion that more things are waste and remain waste for longer. This has an impact on the use and potential use of construction aggregates processed from inert wastes due to the uncertainty of when the inert waste could be considered to be fully recovered and no longer a waste. A key objective of the WRAP Aggregates Programme is to reduce the demand for aggregates from primary resources through promoting and increasing the use of more sustainable resources, therefore addressing the challenge resulting from these ECJ rulings became a WRAP priority.

After initial debate with a broad range of stakeholders from the construction supply chain attending the WRAP Aggregates Forum it was agreed that WRAP would facilitate a working group of Forum members with a brief to produce a guidance document for the producers and purchasers of aggregates produced from inert wastes. The objective was to establish a defined quality management scheme that controlled both the management of environmental risk from feedstock and the management of aggregate processing to established standards. This management scheme was called the Quality Protocol. The purpose of the Quality Protocol is to provide a uniform control process for producers from which they can reasonably state and demonstrate that their product has been fully recovered and is no longer a waste. It also provides purchasers with a qualitymanaged product to common aggregate standards increasing confidence in performance. Furthermore the framework created by the Protocol provides a clear audit trail for those responsible for ensuring compliance with Waste Management legislation.

When reaching a decision on when a waste ceases to be a waste, the Environment Agency requires its staff to take all the circumstances of each case, based on current case law, into account. The Environment Agency considers that the protocol is suitable for use to decide how to regulate wastes, and has circulated this QP to its staff and advised them to also take account of it in their decision making.

WRAP will continue to assist in the growth of the production and use of sustainable aggregates and is optimistic that the Quality Protocol will achieve this through giving greater confidence to producers, purchasers and regulators.

Introduction

This document is published by WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) and has been produced by QPA (Quarry Products Association), HA (Highways Agency) and WRAP as a formalised quality control procedure for the production of aggregates from recovered inert waste. These are referred to in the document as "recovered aggregates". The document has two main purposes:

- i. To assist in identifying the point at which the inert waste used to produce recovered aggregates has been fully recovered, ceases to be a waste and becomes a product. (Further information on the definition of waste and recovery is given in section 1.)
- ii. To give adequate assurance that recovered aggregate products conform to standards common to both recovered and primary aggregates.

The protocol seeks to ensure that recovered aggregates meet the quality and conformity requirements for European Standards for Aggregates. If they do then they are likely to be regarded as having been completely recovered and having ceased to be waste at that point. However, whether a substance or object is waste, in any particular situation, must still be determined in the light of all the circumstances, having regard to the aims of the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC) and the need to ensure that its effectiveness is not undermined.

This document supersedes the Quality Control Protocol, called 'Quality Control – the production of recycled aggregates', reference BR 392, ISBN 1 86081 381 X.

1 the definition of waste

Waste is defined in the Waste Framework Directive as any substance or object that the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. As a result of European and national case law over the last few years, the circumstances under which a substance or object may be said to have been discarded (or to be intended or required to be discarded) have broadened considerably.

Furthermore, it is considered that once a substance or object has become waste, it will remain waste until it has been fully recovered and it no longer poses a potential threat to the environment or human health. This will be the point when there is no longer any reason to subject it to the controls and other measures required by the Directive, and the Environment Agency takes the view that waste remains waste until it is fully recovered. The Agency considers that, as a starting point, waste which is used as aggregate/ construction material will only cease to be waste when it is incorporated into a structure such as a road or building, even if it has been through a recovery process such as screening or crushing. (The use of such waste would need to be carried out in compliance with waste management legislation, including licensing or

registered licensing exemption, registration of carriers and duty of care, for example.) However, the Agency also considers that it is possible, in some cases, for certain wastes to be fully recovered and cease to be waste before they are actually used as aggregate.

It is the responsibility of the holder of the substance or object to determine, on a case by case basis, whether it is waste or not.

This protocol will provide support in taking that decision i.e. if all the criteria specified in this protocol are met, then it would indicate that the material is probably no longer waste. Of course, whether a substance or object is waste is ultimately a matter for the Courts and the holder is advised to keep a record of any decisions made.

This paper represents the understanding of the law at the date of the document. The law may change and the reader must take account of future developments, for example, by checking the WRAP website to ensure that they are using the latest version.

2 other definitions

Aggregates recovered from processing inert wastes are defined within the European and British standards and specifications as illustrated in the definitions below:

Aggregate	Granular material used in construction. Aggregate may be natural, manufactured or recycled.
Recycled Aggregate	Aggregate resulting from the processing of inorganic material previously used in construction.
RA	A designation used in BS 8500 for recycled aggregate principally comprising crushed masonry (brickwork and blockwork).
RCA	A designation used in BS 8500 for recycled aggregate principally comprising crushed concrete.
RAP	Recycled aggregate consisting of crushed or milled asphalt. This may include millings, planings, returned loads, joint offcuts and plant waste.
Inert Waste	Refer to definition in Appendix C

3 the quality protocol

3.1 Factory Production Control

A system for factory production control (FPC) shall be set up in accordance with the Annex which is included in all BS ENs for aggregates. For example, Annex C of BS EN 13242 specifies a system to ensure that aggregates for unbound applications conform to the relevant requirements of the standard. PD 6682-6 provides further guidance for UK users of BS EN 13242. Both documents are available from the British Standards Institution.

In the UK, the required level of attestation of conformity to European Standards for aggregates is 4 (with the exception of aggregates for use in skid-resistant surfacings).

This means that the aggregate producer must operate a "first party" system of factory production control following initial type testing. Certification and surveillance by notified accreditation bodies ("third parties") are not required. Further details are provided in PD 6682 series, available from the British Standards Institution.

3.2 Description of products being provided

Each product provided shall be described. When applicable, this description shall be the same as given to the product when produced with natural aggregates, e.g. 20/40 Type B filter drain material. In other cases the description shall, as far as possible, detail the product and use. The producer should note that the production of an aggregate to an established specification does not in itself ensure recovery from waste. It must also be demonstrated that there is a need and a market for the recovered waste and that it will not be merely stockpiled pending development of such a need or market.

3.3 Reference to the specification requirements for aggregate products

Under the description of products the Specification to which these products conform shall also be included. In cases where there is no specification then the classification of, 'no specification', shall be used. Where an internal specification is used then reference shall be as such.

3.4 Acceptance criteria for incoming waste

3.4.1 To ensure that only inert waste is accepted the producer shall have and maintain procedures in the form of 'Acceptance Criteria' specific to each site/location. All Statutory and regulatory requirements for the receipt of incoming waste shall be observed and included in the Acceptance Criteria. These requirements include those arising from a waste management licence or a registered licensing exemption and the duty of care.

The following shall also be included in the Criteria;

- a) the types of waste that are acceptedb) the method of acceptance
- **3.4.2** Only waste that can meet the definition of inert (see Appendix C) shall be accepted.
- **3.4.3** A visual inspection shall be carried out on every load, on initial receipt and after tipping, to ensure compliance with the Acceptance Criteria. Where the percentage of any contaminant or foreign material is higher than that defined in the acceptance criteria, the consignment must be rejected.
- **3.4.4** A record of each load delivered and accepted shall be kept giving;
 - a) date
 - b) nature and quality
 - c) place of origin (where known)
 - d) quantity by weighing/volume
 - e) carrier
 - f) supplier

3.5 Method Statement of Production

A method statement shall be prepared detailing the waste recovery process and the range of products produced. A flow chart (example Appendix A) may be used for this purpose with additional qualifications as necessary. The method statement shall form a part of the Factory Production Control System (see 3.1). It should be noted that some incoming wastes can be supplied for certain categories of end use with little or no processing. This should be detailed in the method statement for production.

3.6 Inspection and testing regime including frequency and methods of test for finished product

- **3.6.1** The inspection and testing regime shall be detailed and appropriate to the material end use, the quality of incoming waste and the complexity of the waste recovery process.
- **3.6.2** Sampling of the processed/recovered product shall be carried out in accordance with BSEN 932-1. The following minimum test frequencies, in accordance with the FPC system and detailed in the table below, shall be used.

Products shall be sampled and tested in accordance with the minimum test frequencies in order to provide sufficient data to demonstrate compliant product. These testing rates shall be varied to ensure a controlled process.

3.7 Records

3.7.1 Records of incoming wastes and products shall be kept. Statutory record keeping requirements for waste must be observed (eg those arising from a waste management licence or a registered licensing exemption and the duty of care.)

- **3.7.2** In addition to records kept in accordance with FPC, records shall be kept of all testing carried out on samples taken in accordance with 3.6. Results of tests shall be shown compared to the applicable specification.
- **3.7.3** If further tests are required for assessment of suitability for a particular end use, then the results shall also be retained.

3.8 Quality Statement

Delivery documentation shall state that the product was produced under a quality protocol conforming to this document.

3.9 Information to be provided by the producer

When requested by the purchaser, the producer shall provide;

- a) test results
- b) test procedures
- c) outline details of the factory production control manual

Property description	BSEN test method	Minimum Test Frequency
General description	-	Every incoming load by visual inspection
Aggregate composition including organics	Visual sorting of the 1 per week** plus 8mm fraction*	
Grading	933-1	1 per week**
Fines Content	933-1	1 per week**
Particle Shape***	933-3 1 per month [*]	

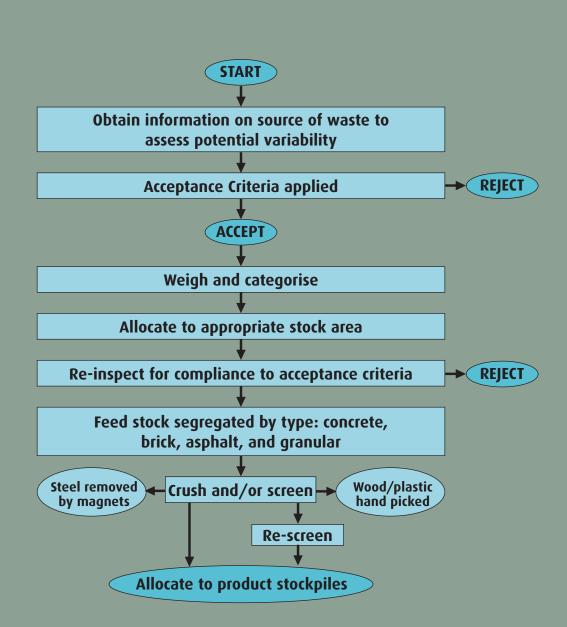
*Test procedure detailed in Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works Clause 710.

**Time periods relate to production periods not calendar periods.

***For unbound aggregates PD 6682-6 recommends that 'no requirement' be adopted in the UK for particle shape. Note: To illustrate suitability for a particular end use the test methods detailed in Annex B may prove useful.

appendix A

Example of a flow chart for acceptance and processing of inert waste



appendix B

Aggregate Properties

The following test methods may be used as a means of either deciding or illustrating suitability for a particular end use.

	TEST REFERENCE	
All end uses	BS EN	BS
Particle Density Resistance to Fragmentation:	1097-6	
Los Angeles	1097-2	-
Bulk Density	1097-3	
Use in concrete/hydraulically bound materials		
Water Absorption	1097-6	
Magnesium Sulfate	1367-2	-
Abrasion Resistance:		
AAV	1097-8	
Drying Shrinkage	1367-4	
Chlorides	1744-1	
Sulfate and Sulfides	1744-1	
Alkali Silica Reaction*	-	-
Organic Contamination	1744-1	-
*All RCA must be classed as highly reactive		
Uses as fill		
Water Absorption	1097-6	
CBR	-	1377: Part 4
Plasticity of Fines		1377: Part 2
Use as unbound, pipe bedding		
Particle Density	1097-6	
Resistance to Fragmentation:		
Los Angeles	1097-2	-
Plasticity of Fines	-	1377: Part 2
Frost Heave		812: Part 124
Water Soluble Sulfate	1744-1	
Magnesium Sulfate	1367-2	
Use in asphalt		
Particle Density	1097-6	
Water Absorption	1097-6	
Resistance to Fragmentation:		
Los Angeles	1097-2	-
Abrasion Resistance (AAV)	1097-8	
Polishing Resistance	1097-8	
Resistance to heat	1367-5	

appendix C

Wastes considered to be inert waste for the purpose of this Protocol

Provided that there is no suspicion of contamination, the wastes listed below are considered to be inert wastes.

European Waste Catalogue Code	Description	Restrictions
10 11 03	Waste glass based fibrous materials	Only without organic binders
15 01 07	Glass packaging	Selected construction and demolition
17 01 01	Concrete including solid dewatered concrete process waste	waste acceptable only with low content of other types of materials (like metals, plastics, organics, wood, rubber etc).
17 01 02	Bricks	The origin of the waste must be known
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	
17 02 02	Glass	
17 05 04 17 05 08	Soils and stones including gravel, crushed rock, sand, clay, road base and planings, and track ballast	Excluding topsoil, peat; excluding soil and stones from contaminated sites
19 12 05	Glass	
20 01 02	Glass	Separately collected glass only
20 02 02	Soils and stones restricted to parks waste	Only from garden and parks waste; excluding topsoil, peat

The following definition of inert is taken from the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 and is included for clarity.

Waste is inert if

- (a) it does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations;
- (b) it does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and
- (c) its total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.



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Our new building: WWF's Living Planet Centre

Back in 2008 we announced plans to develop a new building for when it's time to move from WWF-UK's current site in Godalming.

It's a significant and exciting project for us. We want our new headquarters to be at the forefront of sustainable design, with the highest green credentials.

We intend it to be an example of what can be achieved – a showcase of green building design. But also, and very importantly, it will allow people who visit us – whether the general public, schools, businesses or politicians – to learn and understand more about WWF and our work all over the planet.

The Living Planet Centre, designed by Hopkins Architects, is being built on a brownfield site on Brewery Road in Woking, Surrey.

Following planning consent we appointed Willmott Dixon as our preferred construction partner and they began enabling works on the Brewery Road car park in February.

The first steps included removal of the existing car park surface and protection of the majority of trees around the site.

The current footbridge and immediate towpath area will be also closed from 23 April until early 2013, to enable for the development of the new Bedser Bridge over the canal. <u>Pedestrian and cycle diversions routes</u> will be clearly signposted.



Why we need to relocate

We've been at our current premises, Panda House in Godalming, for over 20 years. During that time WWF has evolved – and so have building technologies and energy efficiency standards.

And of course the environmental threats faced by our planet have increased too. We urgently need to raise wider awareness of the problems – and the solutions we are working on. Our current accommodation is no longer fit for purpose, and doesn't allow us to meet these ever-growing challenges.

Why a new building? Why not retrofit an old one?

We tried to find a suitable existing building. We worked with external consultants to survey a number of empty premises, but we couldn't find any one building that meets our stringent sustainability criteria.

So we've chosen to develop a brownfield site – a car park - in Woking, with good access to sustainable transport (near to trains and buses). It gives us a great opportunity to implement green technologies, and to invite visitors so that we can be more effective in our work.

Building costs will not affect conservation work

The Living Planet Centre will be a cost-effective solution for WWF. The affordable and sustainable design will help us reduce our running costs in the long term. To get us started, we're delighted to have received a large, special donation from a long-standing supporter. We also have a team focusing on our 'Capital Appeal' to raise further funding and gifts-in-kind for the new building.

Minimising the impact of our new building

First of all, we're re-using land that's already been developed (a car park). The Living Planet Centre will regenerate this 'brownfield' site, while retaining parking facilities for the local community once building works have been completed.

The design is sympathetic to its natural surroundings, but will meet the highest sustainability standards. And we're committed to a building that exemplifies how we can meet the needs of a modern workplace with least impact on the planet.

We are working with architects who are leaders in environmentally responsible design, and will also incorporate our own 'One Planet Future' ethos. This will not only ensure a minimal environmental and carbon footprint for the centre during construction and when occupied, but will also take account of wider social values.

Working to enhance the local environment

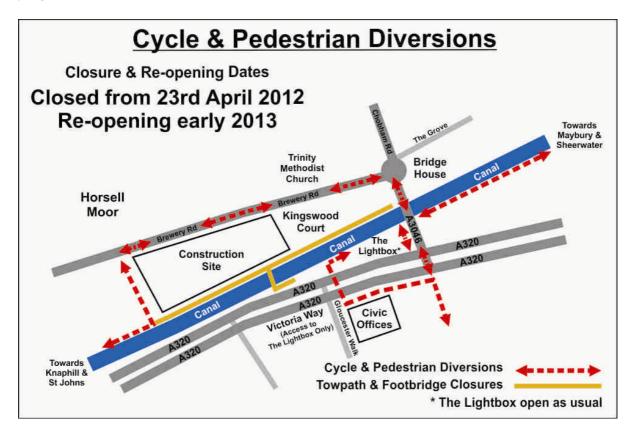


WWF's mission is to build a future where people live in harmony with nature, and this approach also applies to our Living Planet Centre. We'll make sure we enhance local biodiversity, while bringing new opportunities to the local community.

At the new Centre we'll open our doors to more visitors, including school children, to come and learn more about the environmental challenges we face and the solutions we are developing. We hope our new facilities will help us engage more people in more meaningful ways.

We'll actively encourage staff and visitors to travel to our headquarters by train, bus or bicycle, and we'll have strict green transport targets in place to reduce our own CO_2 emissions.

The programme of building work is currently being planned, and we'll provide updates on the progress here on our website.







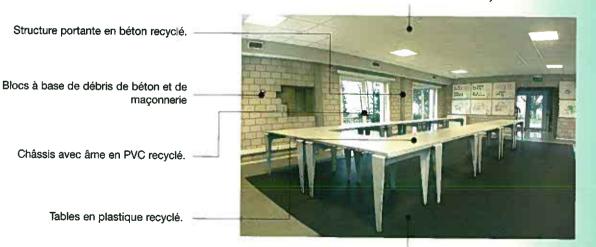
Le Centre Scientifique et Technique de la Construction a réalisé à l'aide de matériaux recyclés, la construction d'un bâtiment-témoin sur le site de la station expérimentale à Limelette.



Biocs de béton à base de granulats en scories inoxydables ainsi que de fines composées de verre provenant du broyage d'écrans d'ordinateur.

Éléments creux moulés, fabriqués à partir de verre broyé et de résines.

"Ardoises" en déchets de pneus.



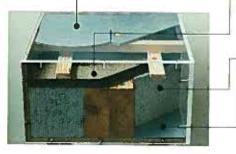
Panneaux à base de laine de roche recyclée.

Couche inférieure du revêtement en caoutchouc recyclé.

<u>Vue éclatée d'un mur de cave</u> Drainage à base de déchets de polyéthylène déchiquetés collés sur un géotextile.



Mur en blocs de terre cuite additionnée de boues de sciage de pierres calcaires et de sciure de bols. <u>Maquette d'une toiture</u> Couverture à base de déchets de plastiques ménagers, de papier et de textile.



Panneau de soustoiture composé de chutes de scierie et de bitume.

Isolation insufflée en papier journal recyclé

Pare-vapeur en papier journal recyclé armé de fibres de verre. L'objectif du projet est de démontrer qu'il est possible d'édifier un bâtiment presque uniquement au moyen de matériaux recyclés répondant aux exigences d'une construction actuelle, sans nuire aux performances finales, ni augmenter le coût de la construction.

Ce bâtiment intègre une très large part de matériaux nouveaux provenant, d'une part, du recyclage des débris de construction et de démolition du bâtiment et du génie civil et, d'autre part, de la valorisation des déchets ou sous-produits issus d'autres secteurs industriels.

Ces matériaux nouveaux sont réalisés à partir d'un processus industriel de traitement de déchets. Il ne s'agit pas de matériaux de récupération.

Il est certain que de plus en plus de matériaux recyclés seront présents sur le marché. L'avenir montrera lesquels s'imposeront par leurs qualités, performances techniques, durabilité et prix.

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CONCRETE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

ONE COLEMAN STREET – A CASE STUDY IN THE USE OF SECONDARY MATERIALS IN CONCRETE

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Arup Materials Consulting

ABSTRACT: The construction of a prime 18 000 m² office development at One Coleman Street in the heart of London is the first major use of secondary aggregates in concrete in London to reduce the environmental impact of the concrete materials. It is also the first major use of china clay stent coarse aggregate outside the locality of its production in the South-West of the UK. Environmental impact of the concrete was further reduced through the use of higher proportions of fly ash as a cementitious material than are currently typical for structural concrete.

Keywords: Waste materials, Secondary aggregates, China clay stent, Fly ash, Structural concrete, Pile caps, Superstructure

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INTRODUCTION

The structure

One Coleman Street is a nine storey (18 000 m²), composite steel and concrete-framed, prime office development in the City of London designed by Arup on behalf of developer Stanhope plc to replace the 50 year old Austral House. It has a complicated single layer basement which will provide access to the adjacent London Wall car park as well as future provision for pedestrian access to Crossrail. The structure is founded on piles and a watertight concrete ground slab. Construction of the pile caps commenced in December 2005.

The use of secondary and recycled materials

Sustainability has long been a key objective within Arup and the use of secondary and recycled materials is explored wherever possible and practical. Prior to the commencement of One Coleman Street the use of such materials within concrete had largely been restricted to the use of the secondary cementitious materials, fly ash (pfa) and blastfurnace slag (ggbs). The potential for use of recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) had been explored previously but it was found to be unavailable from concrete suppliers in the London area mainly because, it was understood, of the high demand as fill. Moreover, the need for alkali testing with respect to alkali-silica reactivity and the exclusion of RCA concrete within BS 8500^[1] from use in the predominantly DC-2 ground conditions on this site provided additional barriers. The practical potential for use of RCA and other secondary aggregates is discussed in a later section.

The possibility of using china clay stent coarse aggregate for the first time in a major London project was first suggested to the author by Jasen Gauld of RMC (Cemex). Enquiries within Arup revealed One Coleman Street as a potential project. Early discussions with the developer, Stanhope plc, produced an enthusiastic response and the concrete trade contractor, John Doyle, was soon brought on board. They chose to use London Concrete as the concrete supplier instead of RMC.

It was originally decided to use china clay stent coarse aggregate in approximately 6 000 m³ of concrete, comprising the pile caps, basement structure and superstructure elements including floor decks, and also to maximise the secondary cementitious materials content in these elements. Due to the innovative nature of the concrete it was decided not to extend these principles to the precast concrete façade. Conventional aggregates were used in the piles as this part of the project ran ahead of the main structure by some months and occurred prior to the decision to use stent aggregate. Moreover, it is understood from piling contractors that they prefer rounded aggregates to crushed rock to achieve their desired handling properties.

In the end, stent was not used in the core walls that used hybrid twin-wall panels. These were fabricated in Germany which was too remote from the aggregate source. Self-compacting concrete is used to infill the panels, so again, stent was not used.

CHINA CLAY STENT

Origin

China clay is extracted using high pressure water jets to wash the kaolinised granite (china clay) from cliff faces formed by quarrying. The clay-laden water flows to the bottom of the quarry where it is pumped to treatment plants to settle out the china clay and dry it ready for export, mainly by sea from the port of Par close to the St Austell area in Cornwall where most of the UK china clay industry is based. The larger, unkaolinised granite rock fraction of the residual material is known by the term 'stent' and can range in size from less than 200 mm up to over 2 m in diameter.

Approximately 9 tonnes of waste are generated for each tonne of china clay produced. The composition of this waste varies from one location to another depending on the quality and age of the deposit. Typically it comprises 4.5 tonnes of stent, together with approximately 3.5 tonnes of sand and 1 tonne of micaceous waste.

According to the Cornwall County Council's Local Minerals Plan^[2] "over the years over 500 million tonnes of [china clay] waste has been tipped above ground within the [St Austell] area, occupying over 1700 hectares. Current waste production is approximately 22 million tonnes per annum, making this the most concentrated area of tipping in the UK having an overriding impact upon the landscape". Traditionally this tipping, over the last 250 years, has been onto pyramid-shaped spoil heaps which has had a dramatic effect on the local landscape, known locally as the Cornish Alps (see Figure 1).

Concrete aggregate

Figure 1 Photograph showing production stockpiles of china clay waste (foreground and mid-ground left), uncrushed stent still on the quarry face (mid-distance right) and an old spoil heap (far distance)

China clay stent is classed as a natural secondary aggregate because it is a by-product of an industrial process not previously used in construction. As a secondary aggregate it is exempt from the UK government-imposed Aggregates Levy (currently set at £1.60/tonne); although it is understood that this has caused "a few murmurings of discontent elsewhere in the aggregates industry". Stent appears to have previously been largely ignored by many studies of secondary materials for use in concrete or discounted because of a perception of it being a weathered, low

quality material – which is characteristic only of the sources in the South Dartmoor area of Devonshire and not those in the St Austell area of Cornwall. For example, CIRIA Report C513^[3] identifies china clay sand as a possible fine aggregate for use in concrete but not the stent fraction as a possible coarse aggregate. This is despite a long history of satisfactory use within ready mixed concrete over much of Cornwall and parts of Devonshire. An advisory sheet issued by the Aggregates Advisory Service^[4] does, however, identify stent as an aggregate for concrete in accordance with the then current BS 882^[5]. It states that, "in particular the better quality stent has properties not dissimilar to crushed granite" and describes china clay by-products as "intrinsically suitable materials".

Source and supply

Stent of a quality suitable for use as a concrete aggregate is available from at least two sources in the St Austell area. Atlantic aggregates are able to supply material from the Gunheath Quarry by ship from the nearby port of Par. The material used in this project has been supplied by Bardon Aggregates from the Littlejohn Quarry by rail, direct to the rail head at their Bow plant in London where the concrete was produced in the adjacent London Concrete plant without the need for road transport of the aggregate prior to its inclusion in concrete.

Transportation by sea is limited by the relatively small size of ship that can use the harbour at Par with a current maximum cargo of 3400 tonnes on a spring tide^[6]. Transportation by rail also suffers limitation because of a maximum permitted payload of 900 tonnes on Brunel's 1859 Royal Albert Bridge over the River Tamar at Saltash. This means that each train load of 1200 tonnes of aggregate has to be split into two to cross the bridge and then recombined before travelling on to London. Steep inclines between Exeter and Plymouth (the Devon Banks) impose further restrictions^[6]. At the time of writing this paper, three train loads had been moved from Cornwall to London, enough for over 3500 m³ of concrete. At least two more trainloads will be required to complete the in situ concrete. Continuity of supply of the aggregate was an essential requirement of the Arup specification to remove programme risk and make sure all quality issues were cleared before its use.

The current rate of production of china clay waste far exceeds the demand for the aggregate (and sand) so it has not been necessary to consider the use of any stock-piled material. Nevertheless, a study for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)^[7] has estimated that possibly 45-100 million tonnes of the overall 600 million tonnes within stockpiles might be sufficiently accessible and of suitably high quality for future use. Perhaps surprisingly, much of the stockpiled area has become established habitat and is now protected; indeed one of the original pyramidal stockpiles (Alps) has even been listed to preserve a part of Cornwall's industrial heritage.

Properties

The physical properties of the china clay stent coarse aggregate from the Littlejohn Quarry are given in Table 1. The particular results given here relate to a sample taken in late 2004 but are indicative of the general quality of the material. Properties of the aggregate available from the Gunheath Quarry are very similar.

China clay stent is an inherently variable material and is not all suitable for use as high quality concrete aggregate. Material from the Littlejohn and Gunheath Quarries is specially selected for purpose. It is fully in accordance with the requirements of BS EN 12620^[8] and PD 6682-1^[9] for concrete aggregate. Indeed, the delivered material stockpile at the aggregate plant was distinguishable from the stockpile of the normally used Croft granite, from Leicestershire, largely only by its different colour. The grading ranges and averages for the 10/20 mm and 4/10 mm fractions over a period of approximately two months are given in Table 2.

An advantage of secondary natural aggregate over many recycled aggregates is the ability to use it as 100% replacement of the normal coarse aggregate. And because it conforms to the requirements of BS EN 12620 and PD 6682-1, it can be used without restriction of strength class or exposure environment within concrete conforming to BS 8500^[1] and BS EN 206-1^[10].

Trial mixes using the Gunheath Quarry stent, although not performed as part of the development work for this project, showed the strength potential to be in excess of 70 MPa. A trial using 30% fly ash by mass of total cement content produced a four-day cube strength of 39.5 MPa.

Parameter	Test method	Value (class)
Particle density (oven dry / ssd / apparent)	BS EN 1097-6:2000	2.56 / 2.60 / 2.67
Water absorption	BS EN 1097-6:2000	1.7%
Micro-Deval coefficient	BS EN 1097-1:2000	21 (M _{DE} 25)
Los Angeles coefficient	BS EN 1097-2:2000	30 (LA ₃₀)
Polished stone value	BS EN 1091-8:2000	53 (PSV ₅₀)
Aggregate abrasion value	BS EN 1091-8:2000	4.1 (AAV ₁₀)
Magnesium sulfate soundness value	BS EN 1367-2: 1998	7 (MSV ₁₈)
Drying shrinkage	BS EN 1367-4: 1998	0.038%
Carbon dioxide content	BS EN 196-21	0.07%
Calcium carbonate equivalent	BRE SD1	0.16%
Water soluble sulfate	TRL 447	0.01 g/l
Oxidisable sulfides	TRL 447	0.01%
Total potential sulfate	TRL 447	0.02%
Chloride content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.01%
Water soluble sulfate content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.01%
Total sulfur content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.02%
Acid soluble sulfate content	BS EN 1744-1: 1998	0.01%
pH value		7.5

Table 1: Physical properties of china clay stent aggregate from Littlejohn Quarry

Sieve size	% passing			
(mm)	4/10	mm	10/20	mm
	Range	Mean	Range	Mean
31.5			100	100
20	100	100	93-100	97.3
16	100	100	64-81	73.4
14	100	100	40-64	54.6
10	84-95	90.5	5-19	14.6
8	33-58	44.2	2-10	6.4
6.3	8-19	11.8	1-8	4.4
5	3-10	5.8		
4	2-7	4.8	1-6	3.4
2	2-5	3.7	1-6	3.0
1	1-5	3.2	1-5	2.8
63 µm	0-2	1.3	0-2	1.3

Table 2: Grading of stent coarse aggregate over a two month period

Petrographic analysis

The essential findings of a petrographic analysis of a typical sample of china clay stent from the Littlejohn Quarry, performed in accordance with BS 812: Part $104^{[11]}$: 1994 by STATS Ltd.^[12], are given in Table 3. It can be seen that the material is fairly typical of a crushed granite coarse aggregate.

Although not quantified within this examination, petrographic analysis of the geologically similar Gunheath Quarry stent showed it to have a mica content of approximately 6%. The mica is, however, retained within the aggregate particles and imparts no significant adverse properties.

Previous experience

China clay stent has a long history of satisfactory use as a coarse aggregate within ready-mixed concrete in much of Cornwall and parts of Devonshire, driven not so much by sustainability considerations but because of its local availability and the lack of suitable alternatives. Indeed, china clay sand is also employed widely in ready mixed concrete in these areas for the same reasons despite its unfavourable properties in terms of its high water demand and the consequent need for high cement contents.

Parameter	Description
Aggregate type	Crushed rock
Constituents	Granite
Particle shape	Angular and equant
Surface texture	Rough
Coatings/encrustations	None
Alkali-aggregate reactivity	Low reactivity by BRE Digest 330 classification
Description	Grey/dark grey/pink particles of moderately hard, mottled white/grey/black coloured, coarsely crystalline particles of GRANITE. The particles comprised quartz and plagioclase feldspar, with minor proportions of alkali feldspar, biotite mica, chlorite and opaque minerals. The particles exhibit varying degrees of alteration and weathering. Some particles appear to be slightly weathered with partial pink colouration and occasional alteration of feldspar to fine white mica and biotite mica to chlorite.

Table 3 Petrographic analysis of china clay stent aggregate sample from Littlejohn Quarry^[12]

Future potential

According to the ODPM^[7] "the main constraint on utilization up until now has been geography (cost of transport). With exemption from the aggregate levy and investment in the Port of Par, china clay waste is becoming an increasingly competitive source of sand and aggregate. The feasibility of moving substantial quantities of material by rail from Cornwall to a number of bulk fill projects in the South-East and South-West of England is also currently being investigated." This project is believed to be the first such movement of a significant quantity for use as coarse concrete aggregate.

FLY ASH

Fly ash, or pulverised-fuel ash (pfa) has been in common use as a cementitious component in concrete in the UK for several decades. In this project we were keen on minimising the Portland cement content of the concrete to reduce CO₂ emissions and associated environmental impacts, but not to impose unnecessary constraints on the concrete supplier. Ground granulated blastfurnace slag (ggbs) would have been equally acceptable. Nevertheless, the two concrete suppliers identified as being able to meet our specification requirement for china clay stent aggregate both use fly ash as their stock material.

In structural concrete, where fly ash is employed it is generally used at a proportion of 30% by mass of the total cement content (i.e. Portland cement + fly ash). Higher proportions are generally

restricted to specialist applications such as heat minimisation in large pours, and to restrict early strength development in secant pile construction. We decided that, wherever possible, we would use 40% pfa by mass of cement in pile caps and 35% in superstructure elements. Two exceptions to this were the 'watertight' slab and a tower crane base, where specific design requirements applied:

- The fly ash content in the watertight slab was restricted to 30% because the mix composition was under external control due to the inclusion of Caltite integral water-resisting admixture. The manufacturers of Caltite have no experience of higher fly ash proportions and are not currently prepared to provide their normal guarantee at fly ash proportions greater than 30%
- The need for high early strength (30 MPa at 6 days) to enable the erection of the tower crane meant that a small section of one pile cap was constructed using a C40/50 CEM I concrete but still using stent aggregate. It was not practical to insist on the use of pfa in this concrete, particularly as it was placed in winter, but use of the CEM I concrete was restricted to the minimum area needed for the crane base with the rest of the slab cast with the 40% pfa concrete.

STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

Specification

The Arup specification was based, as usual, on the National Structural Concrete Specification^[13] but the coarse aggregate was specified as being china clay stent. Arup concrete specifications usually only specify aggregate type where special properties are required, such as low or high density, or low coefficient of thermal expansion. The C32/40 compressive strength class pile caps and the C32/40 watertight slab were specified as designed concretes but with specific cement combinations with 40% and 30% fly ash respectively. The C28/35 and C32/40 superstructure elements were specified as RC35 and RC40 designated concretes in accordance with BS 8500 but with the cement type required to be a 35% fly ash combination. Designed concrete was necessary for the pile caps because the ground conditions dictated a design chemical class of DC-2 and the corresponding designated concrete FND2 only guarantees a compressive strength class of C28/35 as opposed to the C32/40 required by the structural design.

It is unusual for Arup to influence the choice of concrete supplier or to liaise directly with them but it was obviously necessary in this case to ensure that our specification requirements could be met, and aspects of bringing a different product into the London market were fully coordinated for the client. Discussions commenced well in advance of construction to ensure sufficient time was available for identification of a suitable source of aggregate, obtaining test data, developing mix designs and performing trials, agreeing any costing issues and arranging delivery. In this first use we felt it necessary to require full test data for physical properties, petrographic characteristics and alkali-silica reactivity. This helped convince the client that risks were not being taken and the material could be delivered within the project procurement requirements. Our specification required that the aggregate was fully in accordance with BS EN 12620 and PD 6682-1, but this requirement was made in the knowledge that this was readily achievable.

A conformity age of 56 days was permitted for the 40% fly ash pile cap concrete because of the elements being buried in wet ground and because of their large size giving enhanced strength development due to the heat development during hydration.

Routine identity testing was specified due to the lack of previous production data for these unusual mixes and to provide a higher rate of confidence than would have been generated by the minimum rate of supplier testing required by BS EN 206-1^[10] even at the enhanced test rates required for mixes with little or no previous production experience.

It was realised at the specification stage that the cost of stent aggregate concrete is currently greater than that of conventional concrete by approximately £4-5/m³. Care was needed to ensure that 'value

engineering' exercises did not prevail as these often fail to see the value of reduced environmental impact as it is not expressed in pounds and pence.

Mix designs

The mix designs for the main elements employing stent aggregate and fly ash are given in Table 4. It is understood from the concrete supplier, London Concrete, that the mix designs are essentially the same as would have been used had their normal stock Croft crushed granite aggregate been employed. Special mix designs had to be developed for the 35% fly ash concretes because of the lack of experience of using this proportion. The stent coarse aggregate content was constant for each concrete, at 1000 kg/m³.

All concretes employed S3 consistence and were designed to be suitable for placing by pump.

	C32/40 @ 56 days 40% pfa	RC35 35% pfa	RC40 35% pfa	C32/40 Caltite 30% pfa
	Pile caps	Superstructure	Superstructure	Slab
	(kg/m³)	(kg/m³)	(kg/m³)	(kg/m³)
CEM I - Rugby	246	228	263	287
Fly ash (pfa) – West Burton	164	122	142	123
Total cementitious	420	350	405	410
Coarse aggregate (stent)	1000	1000	1000	1000
Fine aggregate (natural sand)	754	838	775	803
Target water	167	163	167	157
Actual w/c ratio	0.40	0.47	0.41	0.38
Aggregate/cement ratio	4.18	5.25	4.38	4.40
% fines	43.0	45.6	43.7	44.5
Wet density	2332	2352	2347	2370
Consistence class	S3 (pump)	S3 (pump)	S3 (pump)	S3 (pump)
Mixes (except Caltite mix) include Pozzolith 300N plasticiser				

Table 4: Mix designs for concretes containing china clay stent aggregate and pfa

CONSIDERATION OF OTHER RECYCLED AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES

Other secondary and recycled aggregates have featured in the concrete industry press including, in particular, china clay sand, slate waste, waste glass, incinerator waste and recycled concrete. The suitability of such materials was reviewed for use on this project and is summarised briefly below. Many other granular materials have also been the subject of research but consideration of these is left to more esoteric/academic publications. Such materials include sewage sludge ash, shredded tyres, bottle cork waste and even periwinkle shells!

China clay sand

China clay sand is available in large quantities from the same source as the stent as well as other outlets in Cornwall and Devonshire^[14]. As for stent, production far outweighs demand making it a waste product exempt from the aggregates levy. It is suitable for use as concreting sand and, indeed, is in common use in ready-mixed concrete near its sources. Nevertheless, it is far from an ideal fine aggregate due to its high water demand which necessitates high cement contents to achieve the required level of workability and strength.

The need for increased cement contents, the cost of transport to London, and the ready availability of better concreting sands made china clay sand an unrealistic proposition for this project.

Slate waste

Slate waste is present in large quantities in several areas of the UK but is not currently available to the ready-mixed concrete industry on a sufficient commercial scale. Moreover we believed that the required level of technical experience of use in structural concrete for use on a current large project does not yet exist.

According to a study for the Welsh National Assembly^[15], there remain three essential measures to implement before slate waste can realistically be considered a source of secondary aggregates for major UK markets. These are:

- Capital funding of rail line improvements
- Financial aid for the construction of rail freight terminal(s) and to reduce rail freight operating charges
- The implementation of the aggregates levy at its current level or higher.

Waste glass

The use of waste glass as a fine aggregate (RGA) in concrete has been shown to have some potential for future use^[16]. Nevertheless, it is not currently available on a sufficient commercial scale, or with the required level of technical experience needed for a large project. The perceived risk of alkalisilica reaction is likely to remain a considerable barrier to its use until recognised standards or specifications are available covering its use.

Incinerator waste

Incinerator bottom ash aggregate (IBAA) shows some potential for future use in concrete^[17] but reduced strength and modulus coupled with increased absorption and drying shrinkage suggest that considerable effort needs to be expended in the development of suitable mix designs. These materials are not currently available on a sufficient commercial scale or with the required level of technical confidence for use in structural concrete on a large project.

Recycled concrete (RCA)

Demonstration projects such as BRE Building 16 and the Wessex Water HQ, along with many research projects, have demonstrated the technical feasibility of producing good quality concrete incorporating recycled aggregates. BS 8500 allows coarse RCA to be used up to a mass fraction of 20% of coarse aggregate in designated concretes RC25 to RC50 and this effectively forms a 'safe limit' for designed and prescribed concretes. Nevertheless, none of the major ready-mixed concrete suppliers in the London area were able to supply concrete containing recycled concrete aggregate. The main reasons given by them were:

- Lack of availability the demand for crushed demolition materials for fill and roadbase applications in the London area currently exceeds supply
- Lack of consistency if available, supplies of RCA are likely to come from many different sources and this would dictate the need for high rates of testing
- Higher risk for the producer, other than for low grade applications this would probably result in an increase in cement content to (indirectly) provide a greater strength margin
- High fines content from crushing it is understood from a leading UK aggregates specialist that the fines content from crushing can be as high as 50% by mass
- Disposal of fines there is currently no use for the fines resulting from crushing (although use in foamed concrete shows some promise^[18]). The fines would thus need to go to landfill with the resultant costs and which would go against the underlying principles of the use of secondary and recycled materials on this project

• Storage problems – batching plants would require an extra silo or stockpile as the recycled aggregate is only suitable when used to replace around 20-40% by mass of the normal stock coarse aggregate.

SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS

The effect of the use of stent aggregate and higher than normal fly ash content on the total recycled and secondary materials content within typical structural elements at One Coleman Street is shown in Tables 5 and 6. Table 5 contains a comparison, on a mass basis for the concrete alone, with the concrete that would typically otherwise have been used in the structure (conventional concrete). It can be seen that the secondary material content of conventional 30% pfa-cement structural concrete is typically in the range 4.5 to 6.0%. This is increased to between 47.5 and 50.0% (54% if free water is excluded from the calculation) by the use of the stent coarse aggregate and the higher fly ash proportions. No account has been taken here of the reinforcement.

Element		Pile caps	Basement slab	Superst	ructure
Concrete typ)e	C32/40	C32/40 (Caltite) ¹	RC35	RC40
Fly ash level	Conventional	30	30	30	30
(% mass cement)	Coleman Street	40	30	35	35
Recycled/secondary	Conventional	5.5	6.0	4.5	5.0
content by mass of concrete (%)	Coleman Street	50.0	47.5	47.5	48.5

Table 5: Recycled and secondary material content, by mass, of stent aggregate concrete compared to equivalent conventional concrete

Element		Pile caps	Basement slab	Suspended slabs & internal walls	Transfer walls
Concrete type	Э	C32/40	C32/40 (Caltite) ¹	RC40	RC40
Fly ash level	Conventional	30	30	30	30
(% mass cement)	Coleman Street	40	30	35	35
Typical reinforcement con	tent ² (kg/m ³)	125	150	100	200
Recycled/secondary content	concrete	16	15	15	15
for typical conventional concrete (% value)	concrete + reinforcement	56	60	51	66
Recycled /secondary	concrete	47	42	45	45
content for stent concrete (% value)	concrete + reinforcement	72	72	67	77
Improvement in	concrete	195	185	200	200
recycled/secondary content achieved (%)	concrete + reinforcement	29	20	31	17
¹ the value of the Caltite adm ² all reinforcement assumed t					

Table 6: Recycled and secondary content, by value, of stent aggregate concrete compared to equivalent conventional concretes

Table 6 compares the recycled and secondary materials contents by value with those for conventional concrete. The comparison is made on the basis of assumed costs of individual materials and an overall concrete value taken as the approximate delivered cost of the concrete to the contractor. The high cost of the Caltite admixture has been omitted from the calculation to avoid a consequent large distortion in the figures. Where reinforcement is included the value of the concrete has simply been adjusted to include the cost of the reinforcement but with no allowance for fabrication or fixing. The reinforcement contents used are typical for the particular type of element and all reinforcement has been assumed to have been produced entirely using recycled steel.

It can be seen that the conventional concrete has a secondary materials content of approximately 15-16% of total value due to the use of 30% fly ash by mass of the total cement. Incorporation of reinforcement into this calculation raises the secondary materials content for conventional concrete to approximately 51-66% depending on the type of element and the consequent reinforcement content.

Incorporation of stent coarse aggregate and increase in the proportion of fly resulted in a three-fold increase in value of the recycled and secondary materials content, excluding reinforcement, to 42-47% depending on the actual composition of the concrete. When reinforcement is included, the total recycled and secondary materials content rises to 67-77%; a proportional increase of 17-31% over the equivalent conventional concrete elements.

No attempt has been made at detailed quantification of the reduction in environmental impact of these concretes. Nevertheless, for every cubic metre of concrete placed in this structure, one less tonne of primary aggregate has been quarried and one less tonne of china clay waste has been tipped onto unsightly spoil heaps in Cornwall. The use of road transport of aggregate has been avoided but the 250 miles travelled by rail is approximately two-and-a-half times that for the primary aggregate that has been replaced. The energy used in processing the stent is similar to that of the primary aggregate except for the small saving of that involved in removal of overburden and blasting of the rock from the quarry cliff face; crushing and grading is similar for both materials.

Accurate embodied energy values would be needed to make precise calculations on the differences between various different sources if this were needed. Additionally, and unfortunately, the use of secondary aggregate did not provide any additional BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology) points under the current material rating criteria. It is hoped that clearer designation of material properties will, in the future, be produced by the industry to make such comparisons and encourage future waste reductions.

THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Concrete supply

The supplier, London Concrete, reported that no problems were encountered in producing concrete in accordance with our specification and the contractor's requirements for consistence. The stent aggregate was reported to behave similarly to their normal stock Croft granite coarse aggregate. A higher rate of visual inspection than normal was performed because this was a 'new' material to them. Nevertheless, the stent aggregate was found to be no more variable than their normal stock crushed granite.

Strength conformity has been demonstrated by the supplier's routine production control and conformity control testing and through the results of identity testing. Conformity assessment at 56 days was permitted for the 40% fly ash concrete as is common practice for higher fly ash contents and was unrelated to the use of secondary aggregate.

Economics

The use of china clay stent coarse aggregate imported by rail in 1200-tonne loads from Cornwall has resulted in a marginal cost premium on the delivered cost of the concrete, despite the exemption of

the stent from the Aggregates Levy. In this case, the developer believed the small extra cost was justified to achieve reduced environmental impact. The transport costs of the stent aggregate are believed to account for the greatest part of the cost premium, but increased testing rates have also contributed. It is difficult to see how the transport cost can be reduced for rail shipments, particularly with the constraints imposed by the load capacity of the Royal Albert Bridge, but there is scope for reduced testing. Movement of stent aggregate to London by sea would allow greater quantities, but still relatively small in terms of sea transport, to be shipped in one consignment. We do not know whether this would reduce unit cost at the current high cost of shipping^[6] although plans to build a new freight terminal at Par, with rail links to the china clay pits, should reduce bulk transportation costs. It is also not known whether increased and steady demand could reduce the price of the aggregate at the quarry gate.

Placement

The main contractor, John Doyle, readily agreed to the use of stent aggregate concrete and to the use of higher than normal fly ash contents. They have reported no problems.

CONCLUSIONS

- The construction of One Coleman Street has demonstrated the feasibility of using 100% secondary coarse aggregates in a large scale project remote from the source of aggregate
- This project has also demonstrated the feasibility of using higher than normal fly ash content cement combinations
- The use of china clay stent secondary coarse aggregate has resulted in reduced depletion of natural resources and reduced dumping of waste, in accordance with current UK Government policy, but at an overall cost premium
- The secondary materials content of the concrete, by mass, was increased from approximately 5% to approximately 50%, and, by value, from approximately 15% to approximately 45%
- The china clay stent aggregate supplied was fully in accordance with current British and European Standards for aggregates, thus allowing the concrete to be specified and supplied fully in accordance with BS 8500
- No practical difficulties were encountered at the concrete plant or on site due to the use of the china clay stent aggregate or the higher fly ash contents
- The use of china clay sand and the use of recycled concrete aggregate were considered impractical on this project.

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the quality protocol

for the production of aggregates from inert waste







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foreword

Rulings by the European Court of Justice (ECI) have provided some further guidance on how the definition of waste should be interpreted and applied by Member States and have led to the conclusion that more things are waste and remain waste for longer. This has an impact on the use and potential use of construction aggregates processed from inert wastes due to the uncertainty of when the inert waste could be considered to be fully recovered and no longer a waste. A key objective of the WRAP Aggregates Programme is to reduce the demand for aggregates from primary resources through promoting and increasing the use of more sustainable resources, therefore addressing the challenge resulting from these ECJ rulings became a WRAP priority.

After initial debate with a broad range of stakeholders from the construction supply chain attending the WRAP Aggregates Forum it was agreed that WRAP would facilitate a working group of Forum members with a brief to produce a guidance document for the producers and purchasers of aggregates produced from inert wastes. The objective was to establish a defined quality management scheme that controlled both the management of environmental risk from feedstock and the management of aggregate processing to established standards. This management scheme was called the Quality Protocol. The purpose of the Quality Protocol is to provide a uniform control process for producers from which they can reasonably state and demonstrate that their product has been fully recovered and is no longer a waste. It also provides purchasers with a qualitymanaged product to common aggregate standards increasing confidence in performance. Furthermore the framework created by the Protocol provides a clear audit trail for those responsible for ensuring compliance with Waste Management legislation.

When reaching a decision on when a waste ceases to be a waste, the Environment Agency requires its staff to take all the circumstances of each case, based on current case law, into account. The Environment Agency considers that the protocol is suitable for use to decide how to regulate wastes, and has circulated this QP to its staff and advised them to also take account of it in their decision making.

WRAP will continue to assist in the growth of the production and use of sustainable aggregates and is optimistic that the Quality Protocol will achieve this through giving greater confidence to producers, purchasers and regulators.

Introduction

This document is published by WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) and has been produced by QPA (Quarry Products Association), HA (Highways Agency) and WRAP as a formalised quality control procedure for the production of aggregates from recovered inert waste. These are referred to in the document as "recovered aggregates". The document has two main purposes:

- i. To assist in identifying the point at which the inert waste used to produce recovered aggregates has been fully recovered, ceases to be a waste and becomes a product. (Further information on the definition of waste and recovery is given in section 1.)
- ii. To give adequate assurance that recovered aggregate products conform to standards common to both recovered and primary aggregates.

The protocol seeks to ensure that recovered aggregates meet the quality and conformity requirements for European Standards for Aggregates. If they do then they are likely to be regarded as having been completely recovered and having ceased to be waste at that point. However, whether a substance or object is waste, in any particular situation, must still be determined in the light of all the circumstances, having regard to the aims of the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC) and the need to ensure that its effectiveness is not undermined.

This document supersedes the Quality Control Protocol, called 'Quality Control – the production of recycled aggregates', reference BR 392, ISBN 1 86081 381 X.

1 the definition of waste

Waste is defined in the Waste Framework Directive as any substance or object that the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. As a result of European and national case law over the last few years, the circumstances under which a substance or object may be said to have been discarded (or to be intended or required to be discarded) have broadened considerably.

Furthermore, it is considered that once a substance or object has become waste, it will remain waste until it has been fully recovered and it no longer poses a potential threat to the environment or human health. This will be the point when there is no longer any reason to subject it to the controls and other measures required by the Directive, and the Environment Agency takes the view that waste remains waste until it is fully recovered. The Agency considers that, as a starting point, waste which is used as aggregate/ construction material will only cease to be waste when it is incorporated into a structure such as a road or building, even if it has been through a recovery process such as screening or crushing. (The use of such waste would need to be carried out in compliance with waste management legislation, including licensing or

registered licensing exemption, registration of carriers and duty of care, for example.) However, the Agency also considers that it is possible, in some cases, for certain wastes to be fully recovered and cease to be waste before they are actually used as aggregate.

It is the responsibility of the holder of the substance or object to determine, on a case by case basis, whether it is waste or not.

This protocol will provide support in taking that decision i.e. if all the criteria specified in this protocol are met, then it would indicate that the material is probably no longer waste. Of course, whether a substance or object is waste is ultimately a matter for the Courts and the holder is advised to keep a record of any decisions made.

This paper represents the understanding of the law at the date of the document. The law may change and the reader must take account of future developments, for example, by checking the WRAP website to ensure that they are using the latest version.

2 other definitions

Aggregates recovered from processing inert wastes are defined within the European and British standards and specifications as illustrated in the definitions below:

Aggregate	Granular material used in construction. Aggregate may be natural, manufactured or recycled.
Recycled Aggregate	Aggregate resulting from the processing of inorganic material previously used in construction.
RA	A designation used in BS 8500 for recycled aggregate principally comprising crushed masonry (brickwork and blockwork).
RCA	A designation used in BS 8500 for recycled aggregate principally comprising crushed concrete.
RAP	Recycled aggregate consisting of crushed or milled asphalt. This may include millings, planings, returned loads, joint offcuts and plant waste.
Inert Waste	Refer to definition in Appendix C

3 the quality protocol

3.1 Factory Production Control

A system for factory production control (FPC) shall be set up in accordance with the Annex which is included in all BS ENs for aggregates. For example, Annex C of BS EN 13242 specifies a system to ensure that aggregates for unbound applications conform to the relevant requirements of the standard. PD 6682-6 provides further guidance for UK users of BS EN 13242. Both documents are available from the British Standards Institution.

In the UK, the required level of attestation of conformity to European Standards for aggregates is 4 (with the exception of aggregates for use in skid-resistant surfacings).

This means that the aggregate producer must operate a "first party" system of factory production control following initial type testing. Certification and surveillance by notified accreditation bodies ("third parties") are not required. Further details are provided in PD 6682 series, available from the British Standards Institution.

3.2 Description of products being provided

Each product provided shall be described. When applicable, this description shall be the same as given to the product when produced with natural aggregates, e.g. 20/40 Type B filter drain material. In other cases the description shall, as far as possible, detail the product and use. The producer should note that the production of an aggregate to an established specification does not in itself ensure recovery from waste. It must also be demonstrated that there is a need and a market for the recovered waste and that it will not be merely stockpiled pending development of such a need or market.

3.3 Reference to the specification requirements for aggregate products

Under the description of products the Specification to which these products conform shall also be included. In cases where there is no specification then the classification of, 'no specification', shall be used. Where an internal specification is used then reference shall be as such.

3.4 Acceptance criteria for incoming waste

3.4.1 To ensure that only inert waste is accepted the producer shall have and maintain procedures in the form of 'Acceptance Criteria' specific to each site/location. All Statutory and regulatory requirements for the receipt of incoming waste shall be observed and included in the Acceptance Criteria. These requirements include those arising from a waste management licence or a registered licensing exemption and the duty of care.

The following shall also be included in the Criteria;

- a) the types of waste that are acceptedb) the method of acceptance
- **3.4.2** Only waste that can meet the definition of inert (see Appendix C) shall be accepted.
- **3.4.3** A visual inspection shall be carried out on every load, on initial receipt and after tipping, to ensure compliance with the Acceptance Criteria. Where the percentage of any contaminant or foreign material is higher than that defined in the acceptance criteria, the consignment must be rejected.
- **3.4.4** A record of each load delivered and accepted shall be kept giving;
 - a) date
 - b) nature and quality
 - c) place of origin (where known)
 - d) quantity by weighing/volume
 - e) carrier
 - f) supplier

3.5 Method Statement of Production

A method statement shall be prepared detailing the waste recovery process and the range of products produced. A flow chart (example Appendix A) may be used for this purpose with additional qualifications as necessary. The method statement shall form a part of the Factory Production Control System (see 3.1). It should be noted that some incoming wastes can be supplied for certain categories of end use with little or no processing. This should be detailed in the method statement for production.

3.6 Inspection and testing regime including frequency and methods of test for finished product

- **3.6.1** The inspection and testing regime shall be detailed and appropriate to the material end use, the quality of incoming waste and the complexity of the waste recovery process.
- **3.6.2** Sampling of the processed/recovered product shall be carried out in accordance with BSEN 932-1. The following minimum test frequencies, in accordance with the FPC system and detailed in the table below, shall be used.

Products shall be sampled and tested in accordance with the minimum test frequencies in order to provide sufficient data to demonstrate compliant product. These testing rates shall be varied to ensure a controlled process.

3.7 Records

3.7.1 Records of incoming wastes and products shall be kept. Statutory record keeping requirements for waste must be observed (eg those arising from a waste management licence or a registered licensing exemption and the duty of care.)

- **3.7.2** In addition to records kept in accordance with FPC, records shall be kept of all testing carried out on samples taken in accordance with 3.6. Results of tests shall be shown compared to the applicable specification.
- **3.7.3** If further tests are required for assessment of suitability for a particular end use, then the results shall also be retained.

3.8 Quality Statement

Delivery documentation shall state that the product was produced under a quality protocol conforming to this document.

3.9 Information to be provided by the producer

When requested by the purchaser, the producer shall provide;

- a) test results
- b) test procedures
- c) outline details of the factory production control manual

Property description	BSEN test method	Minimum Test Frequency
General description	-	Every incoming load by visual inspection
Aggregate composition including organics	Visual sorting of the plus 8mm fraction*	1 per week**
Grading	933-1	1 per week**
Fines Content	933-1	1 per week**
Particle Shape***	933-3	1 per month**

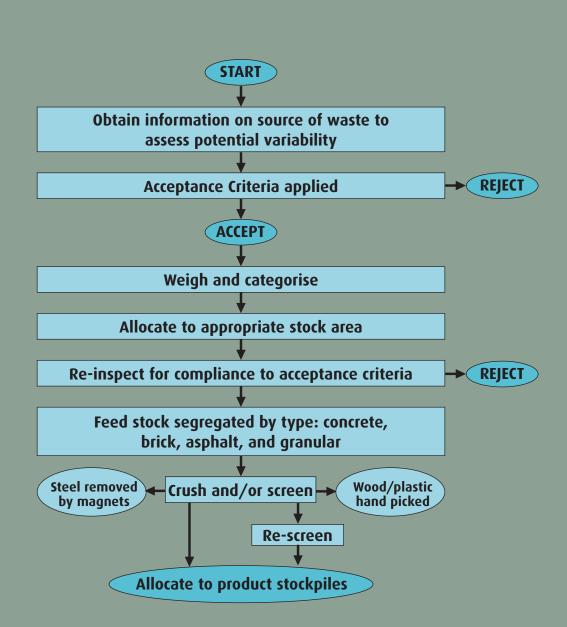
*Test procedure detailed in Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works Clause 710.

**Time periods relate to production periods not calendar periods.

***For unbound aggregates PD 6682-6 recommends that 'no requirement' be adopted in the UK for particle shape. Note: To illustrate suitability for a particular end use the test methods detailed in Annex B may prove useful.

appendix A

Example of a flow chart for acceptance and processing of inert waste



appendix B

Aggregate Properties

The following test methods may be used as a means of either deciding or illustrating suitability for a particular end use.

	TEST REFERENCE	
All end uses	BS EN	BS
Particle Density Resistance to Fragmentation:	1097-6	
Los Angeles	1097-2	-
Bulk Density	1097-3	
Use in concrete/hydraulically bound materials		
Water Absorption	1097-6	
Magnesium Sulfate	1367-2	-
Abrasion Resistance:		
AAV	1097-8	
Drying Shrinkage	1367-4	
Chlorides	1744-1	
Sulfate and Sulfides Alkali Silica Reaction*	1744-1	
Organic Contamination	- 1744-1	-
*All RCA must be classed as highly reactive	1744-1	-
Uses as fill		
Water Absorption	1097-6	
CBR	-	1377: Part 4
Plasticity of Fines		1377: Part 2
Use as unbound, pipe bedding		
Particle Density	1097-6	
Resistance to Fragmentation:		
Los Angeles	1097-2	-
Plasticity of Fines	-	1377: Part 2
Frost Heave		812: Part 124
Water Soluble Sulfate	1744-1	
Magnesium Sulfate	1367-2	
Use in asphalt		
Particle Density	1097-6	
Water Absorption	1097-6	
Resistance to Fragmentation:		
Los Angeles	1097-2	-
Abrasion Resistance (AAV)	1097-8	
Polishing Resistance	1097-8	
Resistance to heat	1367-5	

appendix C

Wastes considered to be inert waste for the purpose of this Protocol

Provided that there is no suspicion of contamination, the wastes listed below are considered to be inert wastes.

European Waste Catalogue Code	Description	Restrictions	
10 11 03	Waste glass based fibrous materials	Only without organic binders	
15 01 07	Glass packaging	Selected construction and demolition waste acceptable only with low content of other types of materials (like metals, plastics, organics, wood, rubber etc). The origin of the waste must be known	
17 01 01	Concrete including solid dewatered concrete process waste		
17 01 02	Bricks		
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics		
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics		
17 02 02	Glass		
17 05 04 17 05 08	Soils and stones including gravel, crushed rock, sand, clay, road base and planings, and track ballast	Excluding topsoil, peat; excluding soil and stones from contaminated sites	
19 12 05	Glass		
20 01 02	Glass	Separately collected glass only	
20 02 02	Soils and stones restricted to parks waste	Only from garden and parks waste; excluding topsoil, peat	

The following definition of inert is taken from the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 and is included for clarity.

Waste is inert if

- (a) it does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations;
- (b) it does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and
- (c) its total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.



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Our new building: WWF's Living Planet Centre

Back in 2008 we announced plans to develop a new building for when it's time to move from WWF-UK's current site in Godalming.

It's a significant and exciting project for us. We want our new headquarters to be at the forefront of sustainable design, with the highest green credentials.

We intend it to be an example of what can be achieved – a showcase of green building design. But also, and very importantly, it will allow people who visit us – whether the general public, schools, businesses or politicians – to learn and understand more about WWF and our work all over the planet.

The Living Planet Centre, designed by Hopkins Architects, is being built on a brownfield site on Brewery Road in Woking, Surrey.

Following planning consent we appointed Willmott Dixon as our preferred construction partner and they began enabling works on the Brewery Road car park in February.

The first steps included removal of the existing car park surface and protection of the majority of trees around the site.

The current footbridge and immediate towpath area will be also closed from 23 April until early 2013, to enable for the development of the new Bedser Bridge over the canal. <u>Pedestrian and cycle diversions routes</u> will be clearly signposted.



Why we need to relocate

We've been at our current premises, Panda House in Godalming, for over 20 years. During that time WWF has evolved – and so have building technologies and energy efficiency standards.

And of course the environmental threats faced by our planet have increased too. We urgently need to raise wider awareness of the problems – and the solutions we are working on. Our current accommodation is no longer fit for purpose, and doesn't allow us to meet these ever-growing challenges.

Why a new building? Why not retrofit an old one?

We tried to find a suitable existing building. We worked with external consultants to survey a number of empty premises, but we couldn't find any one building that meets our stringent sustainability criteria.

So we've chosen to develop a brownfield site – a car park - in Woking, with good access to sustainable transport (near to trains and buses). It gives us a great opportunity to implement green technologies, and to invite visitors so that we can be more effective in our work.

Building costs will not affect conservation work

The Living Planet Centre will be a cost-effective solution for WWF. The affordable and sustainable design will help us reduce our running costs in the long term. To get us started, we're delighted to have received a large, special donation from a long-standing supporter. We also have a team focusing on our 'Capital Appeal' to raise further funding and gifts-in-kind for the new building.

Minimising the impact of our new building

First of all, we're re-using land that's already been developed (a car park). The Living Planet Centre will regenerate this 'brownfield' site, while retaining parking facilities for the local community once building works have been completed.

The design is sympathetic to its natural surroundings, but will meet the highest sustainability standards. And we're committed to a building that exemplifies how we can meet the needs of a modern workplace with least impact on the planet.

We are working with architects who are leaders in environmentally responsible design, and will also incorporate our own 'One Planet Future' ethos. This will not only ensure a minimal environmental and carbon footprint for the centre during construction and when occupied, but will also take account of wider social values.

Working to enhance the local environment



WWF's mission is to build a future where people live in harmony with nature, and this approach also applies to our Living Planet Centre. We'll make sure we enhance local biodiversity, while bringing new opportunities to the local community.

At the new Centre we'll open our doors to more visitors, including school children, to come and learn more about the environmental challenges we face and the solutions we are developing. We hope our new facilities will help us engage more people in more meaningful ways.

We'll actively encourage staff and visitors to travel to our headquarters by train, bus or bicycle, and we'll have strict green transport targets in place to reduce our own CO_2 emissions.

The programme of building work is currently being planned, and we'll provide updates on the progress here on our website.

