

(De)construct for Circular Economy

(Des)construir para a Economia Circular

WP4 - Pre-demolition Audits

Activity 4.4 - Test of the guide for conducting pre-demolition audits

- Report of the testing phase -

September 2022

Operador do Programa:



Promotor:



Parceiros:

























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Sustainable Production and

Consumption







Report reviewed by

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1. Introduction and Objectives

This report is part of the (De)construct for the Circular Economy project, promoted by CIMBAL, and concerns the tests carried out by the project partners. This report is part of the WP 4 work package, activity 4.4 – Test of the guide for conducting pre-demolition audits.

This report aims to present the results of the tests carried out by the partners, and is structured in the following chapters:

- Introduction (current chapter)
- Objectives (chapter 2)
- Methodology (chapter 3)
- Results (chapter 4)
- Final Considerations (chapter 5)





















2. Methodology

To carry out the test, the draft version of excel in Portuguese was sent to the project partner in Portugal RDF Construções, Sociedade Imobiliária, Lda. According to the objectives of the project, it is intended to carry out 3 tests, which were carried out in the *Baixo Alentejo* region (Table 1).

Furthermore, after sending the draft version of excel in English to the project partners, the partners ENVIROS and CNPCD, respectively from the Czech Republic and Romania, expressed an interest in carrying out a test in their countries. Thus, two more tests were carried out (Table 2), which were not previously foreseen, but which allowed a vision of its application, usefulness, and versatility in other EU countries.

Table 1 - Identification of tests carried out in the Baixo Alentejo Region - Portugal.

test no.	Region	Application	Demolition type and construction year	
1	Portugal – Baixo Alentejo – Odivelas	Requalification of Odivelas Elementary School	Partial demolition. Building from the Estado Novo period, built in the 40's/50's.	
two	Portugal – Baixo Alentejo – Évora	Renovation of a single- family ground-floor house in a peripheral neighborhood of Évora	Partial demolition. Recent construction (2012)	
3	Portugal – Baixo Alentejo – Ferreira do Alentejo	Creation of space in the Ballroom - Traditional Arts Center of the municipality of Ferreira do Alentejo	Partial demolition. Traditional masonry building, simple glass frames, and sheet metal gates	

Table 2 - Identification of tests carried out in Romania and the Czech Republic.

test no. Region		Application	Demolition type and construction		
			year		
4	Romania – Timisoara, Timis	Modernization of the	The road was built in communist		
	County.	road. The road is	times and suffered several		
		situated in the	modernizations since then. The last		
		Southeastern area of the	renovation was performed in 2019.		
		city of Timisoara, a	The road modernization involves		
		municipality with 400	400 the entire reconstruction of the		
		000 inhabitants,	s, road itself, the tram line,		
		situated in the western	stern wastewater channel, gas		
		area of Romania.	infrastructure, sidewalks, cycli		
			paths, and green areas.		
5	Czech Republic	Weekend house. Two-	Total demolition. Construction		
		story house surrounded	from the 80s-90s.		
		by other houses and			
		served by an unpaved			
		road.			





















In addition to these tests that took place between May and September 2022, the pre-demolition audit guide was also presented and examined at the Prague meeting (Czech Republic), on 21 September 2022. In this meeting a Group Collaborative Dynamics II so-called Materials passport and Pre-demolition audit guide, was carried out, in parallel sessions, and with a total duration of 1 hour and 30 minutes. This activity was moderated by LNEG and was divided into a presentation of the tools (30 minutes), an exercise in working groups (20 minutes) and a debate in plenary (40 minutes) with the aim to contribute to the strategic regional action.

For the Pre-demolition audit guide exercise, two groups were formed with the following constitution (Fig. 1):

Group 1: Rui Silva – Cimbal; Fernando Romba – Cimbal; Pedro Romano – IPP

Group 2: Ana Catarina Lopes – Cimbal; Inês Gomes – Smart Waste Portugal; Ricardo Santos – RDF Construções



Figure 1. Photo of the two groups in Collaborative Dynamics II: Session Pre-demolition audit guide.

At Pre-demolition audit guide session, the exercise was based on data entered previously in the guide for a house studied in the Czech Republic by the partner ENVIROS (exercise sheet in annex 1). The idea was to fill in the guide, regarding the General Description and Inventory sheets. In the case of the inventory, it was asked to choose 2 or 3 materials/products, and at the end define which destination they would recommend if they were the auditors.

Operador do Programa:



















3. Results

Portugal

RDF Construções, Sociedade Imobiliária, Lda

In the Baixo Alentejo Region, the partner RDF Construções, Sociedade Imobiliária, Lda, filled out the predemolition audit guide in 3 buildings (a school, a house, and a traditional arts center) without any major problems, only requiring some explanations additional information on how to fill in the inventory form.

Below are images of test nº1, a primary school in Odivelas, completed in Portuguese (Figs. 2 to 7). This test makes it possible to verify that most materials/products are suitable for reuse (93.5%) and that only 6.54% should go for final disposal (Fig. 6). Great care must be taken in reusing old doors.



Figure 2. General view of the Odivelas Primary School.

For test nº 2, housing in Évora, and test nº 3 Nucleus of Traditional Arts in Ferreira do Alentejo, images of the inventory and the graphs made in the Audit Summary Sheet are presented (Figs. 8 to 13).

It should be noted that in all tests in Portugal there were no hazardous materials, and therefore no tests were carried out, nor did the Hazardous Waste Management form be filled out.



Figure 3. Test image nº1 − Odivelas − General Description Sheet.























Figure 4. Test image nº1 – Odivelas – Documentary Study Sheet.

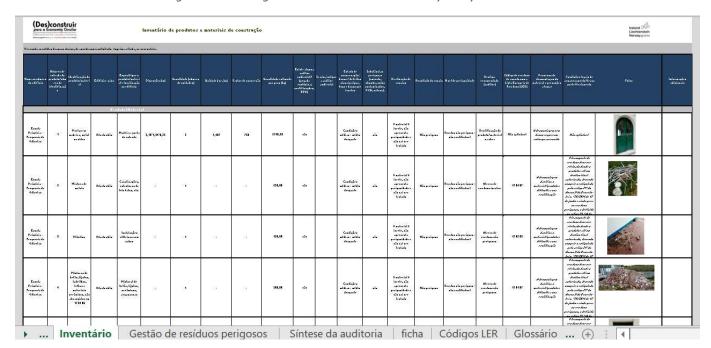


Figure 5. Teste image nº1 – Odivelas – Inventory sheet.







Parceiros:















Figure 6. Chart of subchapters by destination – test nº 1 Odivelas - Audit Summary Sheet.

In terms of weight, the main waste is concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramic materials, followed by doors (Fig. 6).

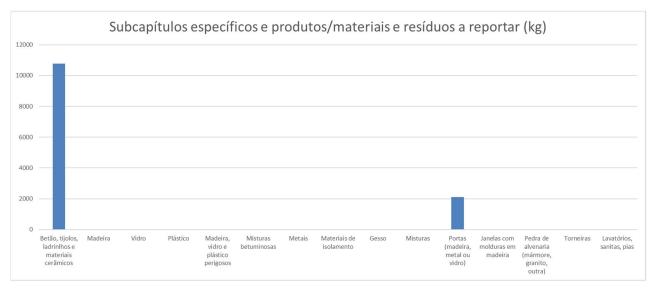


Figure 7. Chart of specific subchapters – test nº 1 Odivelas- Audit Summary Sheet.



















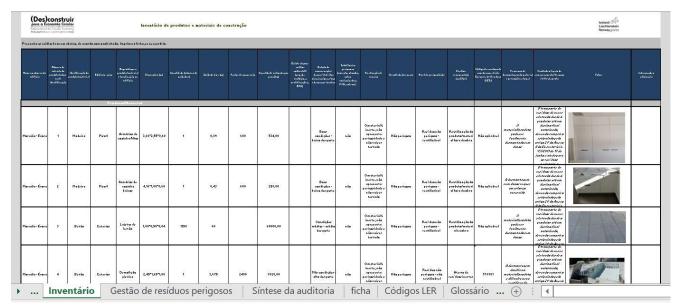


Figure 8. Test image nº2 – Évora – Inventory sheet.

In test nº 2, most materials/products removed can go for reuse (71.1%), followed by materials that can go for recovery - filling (19.91%), and for total disposal (8.97%), (Fig. 9).



Figure 9. Chart of subchapters by destination – test nº 2 Évora- Audit Summary Sheet.

In terms of weight, the main waste is concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramic materials, followed by wood (Fig. 10).























Figure 10. Chart of specific subchapters – test nº 2 Évora- Audit Summary Sheet.

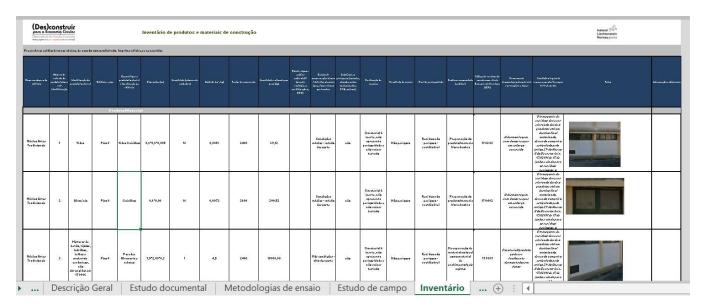


Figure 11. Test image nº3 Ferreira do Alentejo – Inventory sheet.

In test nº 3, most of the materials removed must be used for recovery as filling (44.19%), and reuse (40.0%), followed by materials that only have conditions for total disposal (13.78 %), (Fig. 12).





















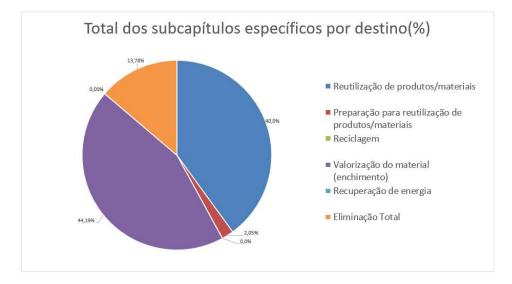


Figure 12. Chart of subchapters by destination, test no 3 Ferreira do Alentejo – Audit Summary Sheet.

In terms of weight, the main waste is concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramic materials, followed by wood and metals (Fig. 13).

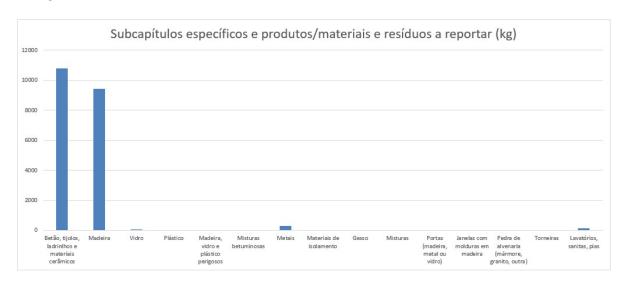


Figure 13. Chart of specific subchapters Ferreira do Alentejo – test nº 3- Audit Summary Sheet

Partner's remarks: No observations. It was considered well done.





















Romania

CNPCD

In Romania, the partner CNPCD - National Center for Sustainable Production and Consumption, completed the pre-demolition audit guide for the partial demolition of a road, with a view to its modernization. There were no major problems, just some additional explanations on how to fill in the inventory form. The road is situated in the Southeastern area of the city of Timisoara, a municipality with 400 000 inhabitants, situated in the western area of Romania (Fig. 14).



Figure 14. General photo of the road to modernization in Romania.

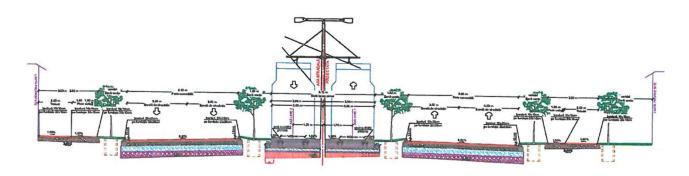


Figure 15. New Road project (Romania).

Actual modernization of the road consists of several components: road, parking, sidewalks, and tram line modernization and replacement of the wastewater channel (Fig. 15). The new road and facilities are characterized in Table 3.























Table 3 – Characterization of the new road and facilities (Romania).

road	parking	sidewalks	tram line
1. Wear layer MAS 16.4 cm 2. Baiding layer BAD 22.4, 6 cm 3. Base layer AB 22.4, 6 cm 4. Stabilized ballast foundation layer, 20 cm 5. Lower ballast foundation layer, 35 cm 6. Traction-resistant geogrid, minimum 50kn 7. Shape layer of noncohesive material, 25 cm 8. Nonwoven geotextile 100g/m2	MAS 16, 4 cm 2. Baiding layer concrete BAD 22.4, 6 cm 3. Stabilized ballast foundation layer, 20 cm 4. Lower ballast foundation layer, 25 cm 5. Nonwoven geotextile 100g/m2	1. self-locking concrete, 6 cm 2. piled sand layer, 3 cm 3. Stabilized ballast foundation layer, 10 cm 4. Ballast layer, 10 cm 5. Nonwoven geotextile 100g/m2	1. BCR4.0 rail 60R2, 22 cm 2. Reinforced concrete slab, 20 cm 3. Mixt optimal ballast layer, 16 cm 4. Ballast geogrila, 16 cm 5. Piled sand, 5 cm 6. Nonwoven geotextile 100g/m2 7. Non-cohesive layer, 20 cm

Below are images of test nº4, completed in English (Figs. 16 to 18). This test made it possible to verify that the guide can be used in infrastructures other than buildings. From the analysis, it appears that most materials/products have conditions for recovery-filling (52.35%) and that 47.54% are prepared for reuse. Only 0.1% have conditions for recycling (Fig. 17).



Figure 16. Test image nº 4 in Romania – Inventory sheet.







Parceiros:















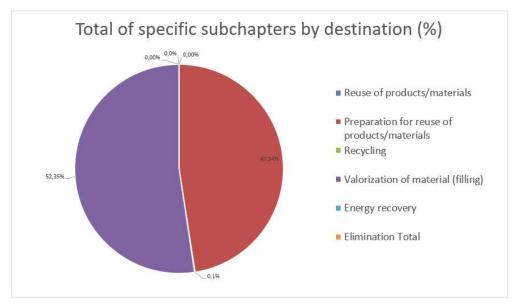


Figure 17. Chart of subchapters by destination, test nº 4 in Romania – Audit Summary Sheet.

In terms of weight, the main waste is concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramic materials (Fig. 18).

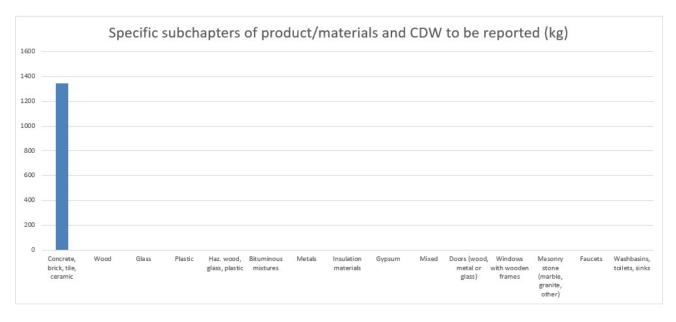


Figure 18. Chart of specific subchapters – test nº 4 in Romania- Audit Summary Sheet.

Partner's remarks: It was indicated that there should be a place to insert an image/general photo of the building/infrastructure and that I should have an extra sheet with the LER codes.





















Czech Republic

ENVIROS

In the Czech Republic, the partner ENVIROS s.r.o. completed the pre-demolition audit guide for the total demolition of a weekend house. (Fig. 19). It is a private family house, with 2 floors and served by an unpaved road. There are hazardous materials. Slag bricks may contain hazardous materials and the roof covering contains asbestos and has been tested in the laboratory.

The demolition includes the fence with concrete foundation and 3 wooden sheds.



Figure 19. General photo of the house in the Czech Republic.

Below are images of test nº5, completed in English (Figs. 20 to 23). From the analysis, it appears that most materials/products can go to total disposal and that only 6.7% % can go to reuse. The rest go to preparation for reuse and recycling (Fig. 21). Since there is hazardous waste, the Hazardous Waste Management sheet was also filled (Fig. 23)

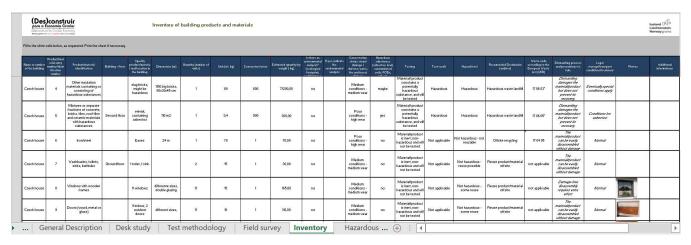


Figure 20. Test image n^{o} 5 in the Czech Republic – Inventory sheet.





















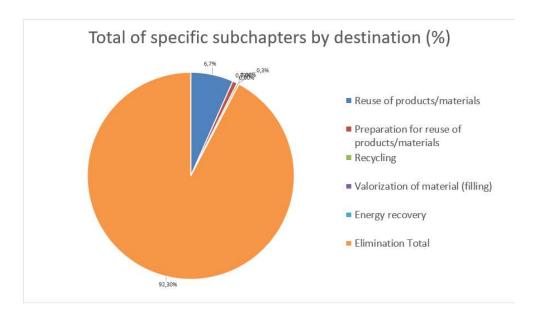


Figure 21. Chart of subchapters by destination, test no. 5 Czech Republic – Audit Summary Sheet.

In terms of weight, the main waste is wood, followed by concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramic materials, and metals (Fig. 22).

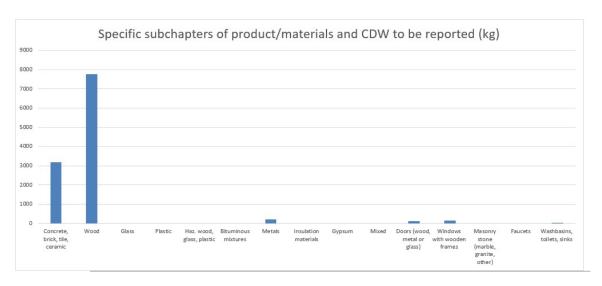


Figure 22. Chart of specific subchapters – test no. 5 Czech Republic - Audit Summary Sheet.





















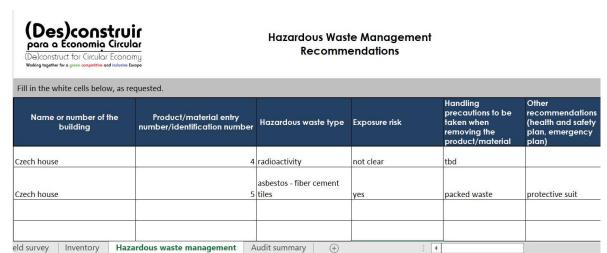


Figure 23. Hazardous Waste Management Recommendations sheet – Test nº 5 Czech Republic.

Partner's remarks:

- Some of the fields in the first 6 sheets have different formatting, we kept the different formatting, to show it.
- A field for a photo of the whole building might be handy.
- BUILDING FLOOR field is too restricting as some of the products might be for the whole building, some for the cellar, some for around the house.
- PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION: it is hard to read the whole list; it might be useful to publish the list for information on a separate sheet.
- CERTIFICATIONS: In our test, house from 1980ties there was no certification available, so none filled in.
- HAZARDOUS LEVEL does not show a hazardous level, it indicates whether the waste is hazardous or reusable or not reusable.
- WASTE CODES: the list only contains a restricted number of codes, and it is quite impractical and timeconsuming to find and compare codes for all the products within the restricted list. Maybe an extra sheet listing the numbers and the description would be useful. And if one has the code which is not part of the shortlist, it cannot be used in the form.





















Meeting in Prague - Group Collaborative Dynamics II: Materials passport and Pre-demolition audit guide

After introducing the tool, participants in each group filled in data in the "General Description" and "Inventory" sheets from the Pre-demolition audit guide without any problems. In the end, participants indicated that the tool was simple and understandable. They also indicated that in the case of old buildings, it would be difficult to have enough data to complete all sheets.

Following the exercise there was a debate in plenary with the aim to contribute to the strategic regional action on "What are the necessary conditions for the tools to be successfully implemented in the Baixo Alentejo region"? in which the answers were divided by theme: Regulatory measures, Training and information, Demonstration projects/activities, Financial incentives, and others. The results of the debate can be found in the Praga meeting report.





















4. Final Considerations

The completion of tests in Portugal, Romania, and the Czech Republic was very important for the development and continuous improvement of the pre-demolition audit guide. It should be noted that in addition to the tests carried out and planned for Portugal, the partner's ENVIROS and CNPCD, respectively from the Czech Republic and Romania, expressed an interest in carrying out a test in their countries as well. Thus, two more tests were carried out (Table 2), which were not previously foreseen, but which allowed a vision of its application, usefulness, and versatility in other EU countries.

Allowed to check:

- items where data entry was more complex and fine-tuning details on all sheets.
- that the guide can be used in infrastructures other than buildings, for example on roads, as happened in Romania.
- the possibility of application in other countries of the European Union, contributing to its use outside the initial context of the project, the Baixo Alentejo region.

In terms of recommendations and as it can be difficult to obtain data for old buildings, it is suggested that, to standardize and facilitate the completion of the guide, a database should be created in the Baixo Alentejo region in each municipality or region to organize existing information in each geographic area and classify buildings for a period of time, for example, decades with information on construction techniques and type of materials, thus facilitating the definition of deconstruction techniques and the process of reuse and/or recycling.

Thus, in summary, the project objectives were achieved, in addition to having reached and exceeded the goal of the 3 tests.





















Annex 1 – Template of the exercise carried out in Prague meeting (Czech Republic), on 21 September 2022





(De)Construct for Circular Economy Project Meeting in Prague - 21st of September 2022

Activity with the tool "Pre-demolition Audit Guide"

Remark. The information on this sheet should be considered only for testing purposes.

For this work we will focus on two sheets: the General Description sheet and Inventory sheet. Please fill in both excel sheets according to description below. In Inventory sheet choose 2-3 materials/products and selected the destination for each one.

Presentation of the building:



The building is a private weekend house, in Czech Republic, with 2 floors, surrounded by other houses and with unpaved roads (150 m). Because of that access to the heavy machinery will be more difficult and should happen in dry days.

It is a complete initial demolition, and the demolition area is 85 m2

Slag bricks might contain hazardous materials and the roof cover contain asbestos. Laboratory tests were carried out.

No material has certification or environmental analysis.

During the visit to the building, the following material/product was found:

Material/product	Specify product/Material	Estimated quantity by weight (kg)	Conservation status	Hazardous level	Waste code
Wood	Painted wood of the fence	210	Poor conditions – high wear	Not hazardous – recyclable	17.02.01
Concrete	Foundations and floor	40000	Medium conditions- medium wear	Not hazardous – recyclable	17.01.01
Other insulation materials containing or consisting of hazardous substances	Slag bricks, might be hazardous	71200	Medium conditions- medium wear	Hazardous (radioactivity)	17.05.03*
Tiles, roof tiles and ceramics	Eternit- fiber cement tiles	360	Poor conditions – high wear	Hazardous	17.06.05*

Operador do Programa:























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Material/product	Specify product/Material	Estimated quantity by weight (kg)	Conservation status	Hazardous level	Waste code
Washbasins, toilets, sinks, bathtubs	1 toilet, 1 sink	30	Medium conditions- medium wear	Not hazardous – reusable	Not applicable
Windows with wood frame	11 windows different sizes, double glazing	165	Medium conditions- medium wear	Not hazardous – reusable	Not applicable
Wood	Wood plans on ceilings and floor, not painting	2000	Medium conditions- medium wear	Non- hazardous waste- neither reusable nor recyclable	17.02.01
Iron/steel	Iron rods of the fence	150	Poor conditions – high wear	Not hazardous – recyclable	17.04.05
Insulation materials not covered in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03	Ceilings insulation-glass wool	1000	Poor conditions – high wear	Non- hazardous waste- neither reusable nor recyclable	17.06.04
Not in use electrical and electronic equipment, not covered by 20 01 21 or 20 01 23, containing hazardous components	Hot water boiler	35	Poor conditions — high wear	Hazardous	20.01.35*



















Iceland (%)























