

Non-hazardous construction and demolition waste

The following divisions correspond to the signing at the Recycling Centre (ÅVC).

Stone, earth and concrete

This fraction takes stone, earth, concrete, brick, light concrete, tiles, clinker and crushed concrete.

The material must be free from sacks, packaging, concrete reinforcement, drainage pipes, wallpaper, boards and joists so that it can be re-used as construction material at places like landfill sites. Earth that is contaminated with chemicals or oil requires special cleaning and advanced treatment. Contact the municipality's environmental office for guidelines.

The material can be re-used as construction material at landfill sites.

Metal

The metal fraction includes things such as sink drainage boards, bath tubs, waterbearing radiators, pipes, ventilation ducts, rails and other metal structures.

Recovering metal from materials saves both energy and valuable metals. Metals can be recovered any number of times.

Gypsum

Gypsum is sorted from materials and turned into new gypsum products.

Corrugated cardboard

Empty your corrugated cardboard boxes and give them separately to ÅVC and they will then be recycled to make new paper products.

Textiles and padded furniture

This fraction contains things such as curtains, tarpaulins, beds, sofas and plastic bands. These are sorted into a separate fraction for technical handling reasons.

The material is crushed into fuel that then becomes district heating.

Timber

The timber fraction takes all types of timber waste, painted and unpainted boards, single-use pallets, kitchen fittings, frames, doors, masonite, chipboard and other timber structures, but not pressure-impregnated timber (see hazardous waste).

The timber is crushed and sent to energy plants where the heat is used.

Combustible

Material that cannot be recovered from materials but that is combustible. This includes things such as plastics like frigolite, plastic strips/frames, etc. or material composed of plastic and timber. Remember that pure timber must be sorted separately in order to be dealt with in the best possible way. The same applies to textiles and padded furniture.

"Combustible" materials are crushed and sent to energy plants where the heat is used.

Insulation, glass and china

These are materials that can be difficult to recover and they also cannot be used for energy owing to their composition. Examples of such materials are insulation, glass and china, mirror glass, toilets and basins and window frames with blinds.

The material is deposited at Löt waste plant.

Construction waste

Information on construction and demolition waste - for those who are renovating and reconstructing their home.

Sveriges Största Miljörörelse

The information folder has been produced by SÖRAB in cooperation with Danderyd, Järfälla, Lidingö, Solna, Sollentuna, Sundbyberg, Täby, Upplands Väsby and Vallentuna municipalities.

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SÖRAB

Construction and demolition waste from households and small businesses

Are you reconstructing or renovating your home? If so, you as a private person living in a SÖRAB municipality can take up to 3 m³ sorted construction and demolition waste on each occasion to SÖRAB's recycling centres (ÅVC's) at no extra charge. You must drive the waste yourself and by passenger car, with or without trailer.

If you get a company to drive away your waste, the company needs to pay for the waste in accordance with SÖRAB's pricelist. The same applies if you as a private person use a company car. Vehicles with a maximum weight of 3.5 tonnes are welcome at ÅVC. Larger vehicles should refer to Hagby or Löt waste plants in Täby and Vallentuna where the waste is received at the sorting plates.

Households can leave hazardous waste such as residual chemicals and worn out electronics at the environmental station at ÅVC or for the municipality's collection system, e.g. green vehicles, environmental station or in the red box near your home. Hazardous waste that is transported professionally is taken by the Hazardous Waste reception at Hagby waste plant.

In order to facilitate your handling, we recommend that you follow this sorting guide in connection with demolition and construction. This will save you time and make things easier at the recycling stage while you are making a contribution to the environment at the same time.

Welcome!

Re-use

Remember that the most environmentally friendly waste is waste that never mounts up! We achieve the least environmental impact and the lowest energy consumption when products that are still functional can be re-used! Today, there is Net-based and physical re-use when you can sell and give away your old bath tub or your kitchen doors! Some examples of channels for re-use include:



Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste covers chemicals that are labelled with hazard symbol as well as products containing high levels of hazardous substances. Hazardous waste must always be sorted separately and well labelled. Correctly sorted, it can then be handled using the right technology so that the contaminants are dealt with in an environmentally safe way. You as an entrepreneur must not bring hazardous waste without first having notified us or applied for a permit to transport hazardous waste to the county administrative board. A special declaration must also be filled in before bringing to Hagby. For more information, please see: www.sorab.se.

Chemicals

Examples of hazard symbols:



Examples of chemicals waste: paints, varnish, solvents, oils, caustic soda.

Households can bring chemicals to the environmental station at ÅVC or to the municipality's collection system. Companies are welcome to come to the Hazardous Waste reception at Hagby waste plant.

Electrical waste, bulbs and batteries

Electrical waste refers to all electrical and electronic products that have a cord or battery. Electric light bulbs, low energy bulbs and fluorescent tubes and batteries are also sorted as electrical waste. Electrical waste is classed as hazardous waste.

The majority of electrical devices today are covered by manufacturer's liability, which means that those who manufacture, import or sell products must deal with them when they are worn out. This applies to things such as household fridge-freezers (does not apply to business refrigerators & freezers, e.g. soft drink fridges), electrical fittings, electrical hand tools, light sources, ovens, washing machines, etc.

Electrical waste, < 1kWh, can be taken to ÅVC. Some municipalities also fetch electrical waste from your property. Contact your property owner or the municipality.

Larger amounts of electrical waste can be taken free of charge to the electronics reception at Hagby if it is covered by manufacturer's liability. Electrical waste that is not covered by manufacturer's liability and that is transported by a company must also be taken to Hagby electronics reception against payment in accordance with the rates. Remember that you do not need to take the electrical waste apart, but feel free to remove electric light bulbs and low energy bulbs that are sorted separately. The right handling increases the opportunity of recovering important components from the electrical waste.

Thermometers, heavy duty float switches, time relays, thermostats, oil gauges and other material that may contain mercury are classed as hazardous waste. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's report no. 5279 gives guidelines on which products contain mercury. Households take to the environmental station, companies to the Hazardous Waste reception at Hagby.

Pressure-impregnated timber

contains **environmentally hazardous substances** and must therefore be sorted separately from other (painted) timber. Households sort into a special container at ÅVC while companies take to the company reception at Hagby or Löt waste plant.

Garage doors, cold rooms built on site

etc. may contain ozone-depleting substances (CFC) in insulation made of polyurethane foam (PUR) and extruded polystyrene foam (XPS). These insulation materials were made from the mid 1960s until 1990. The characteristics are that the cut surface of the material containing CFC consists of small bubbles. If there are small, round beads in the cut surface it probably does not contain CFC. If you have demolition material containing CFC, you must contact **Hagby waste plant** separately (Frestav. 10, Täby, 08-505 804 00).

Insulation panels, joints, anti-slip flooring and condensers

and suchlike may contain PCB and, if so, are classed as hazardous waste.

Older insulation panels from the 1956-1980 period may contain PCB. Between the panels lies a stamp showing the manufacturer's name and numbering where the first two digits represent the year of manufacture (e.g. 67 = 1967) and the last two the month of manufacture. Soldered panels do not contain PCB.

PCB-joints between concrete panels (year of manufacture 1956-1973).

Anti-slip flooring made of Acrydur (PCB) that was made between 1967 and 1973. Has a grainy surface. Older flooring from 1957 may also contain PCB. Occurs in wet rooms, basement corridors, storage areas, shower rooms and commercial kitchens. The flooring may be inbuilt.

PCB condensers from older (primarily 1956-1973) light fittings, neon tube signs, wall lighting, oil burners, lift control equipment, etc.

Households take waste containing PCB to ÅVC and companies take it to the hazardous waste reception at Hagby waste plant. Do not forget to say that you think there is PCB in the waste so that the personnel can put it to one side.

Some material requires sampling and chemical analysis in order to be correctly classified. Contact your municipality for guidance.

More information on PCB waste and how to recognise it can be obtained via: www.sanerapcb.nu.

Eternit, some ventilation ducts, some insulation, fire protection, etc.

Eternit sheets from walls and ceilings, some ventilation ducts, some insulation and older flooring may contain asbestos and must be taken to Löt waste plant where it is deposited. Small amounts from households are accepted by ÅVC. Asbestos must be stored in closed containers clearly marked "Contains asbestos".

Asbestos that is dealt with professionally is covered by the Work Environment Agency's regulations that can be obtained via www.amv.se.