

“Utilization of solid Waste in construction”

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ABSTRACT: As we are living in 21st century, new technologies are being invented in almost every sector to make human life fast and easier. Beside this we are still finding the solutions to problems related to our environment, energy and natural resources. There is a growing awareness in India about extensive damage being caused to the environment due to accumulation of waste materials from industrial plants, power houses, colliery pits and demolition sites and it has become one of the major environmental, economical and social issues. Waste material is the material unused, unwanted and rejected as worthless into the environment in our society as a whole. Waste materials coming out of industry nowadays is posing a great environmental problem in disposing them into the air, water and on the land. But, with proper utilization of these materials in construction industry will greatly help the society to have a better and pleasant environment. In this study a questionnaire survey targeting experts from construction industry was conducted in order to investigate the current practices of the uses of waste and recycled materials in the construction industry. This study presents an initial understanding of the current strengths and weaknesses of the practice intended to support construction industry in developing effective policies regarding uses of waste and recycled materials as construction materials.

Keywords: Natural Resources, Waste Materials, Construction Industry

Introduction

1.1 Background

The traditional construction materials such as concrete, bricks, hollow blocks, solid blocks, pavement blocks and tiles are being produced from the existing natural resources. This is damaging the environment due to continuous exploration and depletion of natural resources. Moreover, various toxic substances such as high concentration of carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur, oxides of nitrogen, and suspended particulate matters are invariably emitted to the atmosphere during the manufacturing process of construction materials. The emission of toxic matters contaminates air, water, soil, flora, fauna and aquatic life, and thus influences human health as well as their living standard.

India produces an enormous amount of different types of waste materials as byproducts from different sectors like industrial, agricultural, etc. These waste materials if not deposited safely it may be hazardous. The amount and type of waste generated increases with increase in population. These wastes remain in the environment for longer duration since it is unused. The waste disposal crisis arose due to the creation of non-decaying waste materials. One solution to this crisis lies in recycling waste into useful products. Research into new and innovative uses of waste materials is continually advancing. In India, research is currently underway to examine the potential for use of some locally available wastes in road construction.

CHAPTER 1

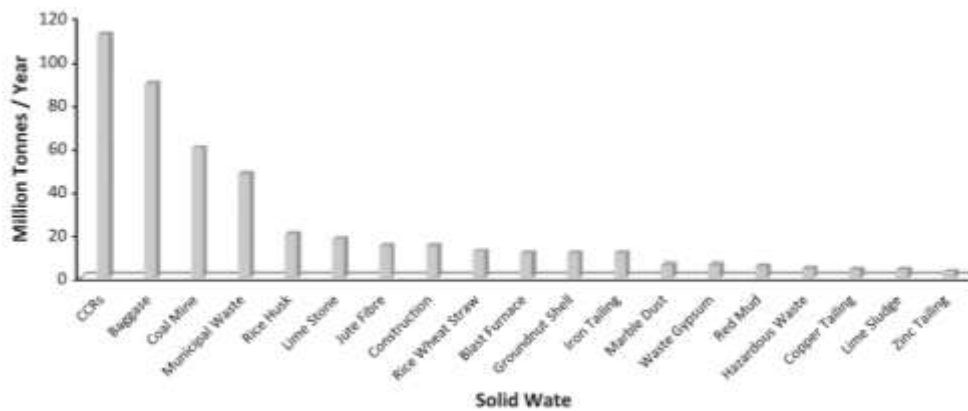


Figure 1: Status of Solid Waste Generation in India

(Million Tonnes/Year)

1.2 Introduction

In our country, there is a great demand for construction materials in civil engineering

field. So, it is a very difficult problem for availability of materials. The researchers

have developed the waste management strategies to apply for replacement of materials for their specific need. The cost of construction materials is increasing day by day because of high demand, scarcity of raw materials, and high price of energy. From the standpoint of energy saving and conservation of natural resources, the use of

alternative constituents in construction materials is now a global concern. For this, the extensive research and development works towards exploring new ingredients

are required for producing sustainable and environment friendly construction materials. The present study investigates the potential use of various solid wastes in the production of construction materials. Today the environmental issues such as flood levels due to the illegal explosion of waste into the rivers, resources are depletion from the earth and illegal explosion of hills slopes are evident in the metro cities. In India infrastructural facilities are increased due to the construction, furnishing and explosion of buildings, bridges, runways, flyover, roads, factories, industries, hospitals and other similar formulations.

1.3 Need of this project

There is an expression for long that says "killing two birds with one stone". Well there is where it applies in our research to day,

there we are focusing on using waste as a primary or secondary material in our construction, because our environment is full of waste today considering the new innovative ways of production is increasing day by day and its waste after use is posing danger to our health and the environment. But by utilizing waste in construction we can be able to achieve two things at the same time, one is that we can now reduce the concentration of waste in our various environments and the second is that we can produce or construct a structure of high performance with waste-based materials as long as they are thoroughly tested and sometimes stabilized to produce an excellent material that can withstand the test of time.

Since we cannot stop or reduce our production, there is always something we can do to minimize waste concentration in our environment and today the most professional way to do that is by utilizing those waste and putting them to use. Today management of waste has become very essential aspect of our sustainable development and building. In this circumstance, waste management means eliminating waste where possible and ensuring that it is minimize where feasible.

1.4 Problem

Several issues exist regarding reducing waste. A key environmental issue is waste incinerators, furnaces for burning trash, garbage and ashes. These incinerators produce different dioxin compounds plus mercury, cadmium, nitrous oxide, hydrogen chloride, sulfuric acid and fluorides. Produced also in incinerators is particulate matter that is small enough

To remain permanently in the lungs. Additionally, waste incinerators generate more CO₂ emissions than coal, oil, or natural gas-fueled power plants. For years, scientists and researchers have been searching for possible solutions to environmental concerns of waste production and pollution. Many have found that replacing raw materials with recycled materials reduces our dependency on raw materials in the construction industry.

1.5 Scope of the Project Work

Research & Development activities have been taken up even in India for improving its feasibility, economic viability and cost effectiveness for the use of waste materials in all the construction activities. Annually, Asia alone generates 4.4 billion tons of solid wastes. About 6% of this amount is generated in India. The recycling of solid wastes in civil engineering applications has undergone considerable development over a very long time. The utilization of fly ash, blast furnace slag, phosphogypsum, recycled aggregates, red mud, Kraft pulp production residue, waste tea, etc., in construction materials shows some examples of the success of research in this area. Similarly, the recycling of hazardous wastes for use in construction materials and the environmental impact of such practices have been studied for many years.

1.6 Objectives

1. To make people aware about the wastage of material that may be used again. People should be aware against wastages that may lead to environmental pollution and hazardous for human being.
2. To promote recycling, reusing salvaged building materials and minimizing materials and packaging reduces waste disposal cost and material expenses.
3. To provide marketing opportunity for Company by growing number of potential clients

interested in participating in the LEED™ and BUILT GREEN™ green building programs.

4. To provide employment, Ecocycle.org estimates that for each job in a landfill, 10 other people are employed elsewhere in processing recycled products and another 25 are employed in products from manufacturing recycled materials.
5. To minimize construction and demolition waste which generate from construction activities.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Survey

1. T. Minaxi, R. Rani et al. (2016) studied that in near future wastage of industries are very huge so there is a need to take care for that from the present. There should be need of hiring the professional and trained people regarding for C&D Separation.

2. T. M. Ramesh et al. (2014) studied that industrial wastes are having a different industrial application and uses in the construction field. Fly ash, red mud, silica fumes and copper slag are replaced with the construction materials.

3. T. R. K. Kolisetty et al. (2013) studied that minimum waste promotes not only reuse and recycling, but also and more importantly, promotes prevention - designs that consider the entire product life cycle.

4. T. Snehal, A. Nilkumar, K. Kumbhar et al. (2013) studied that recycling of construction and demolition waste has many benefits such as reduction in transportation cost, it keeps environment clean and reduces natural resource exploitation.

CHAPTER 3

Methodology

3.1 Life Cycle (Flow Diagram)

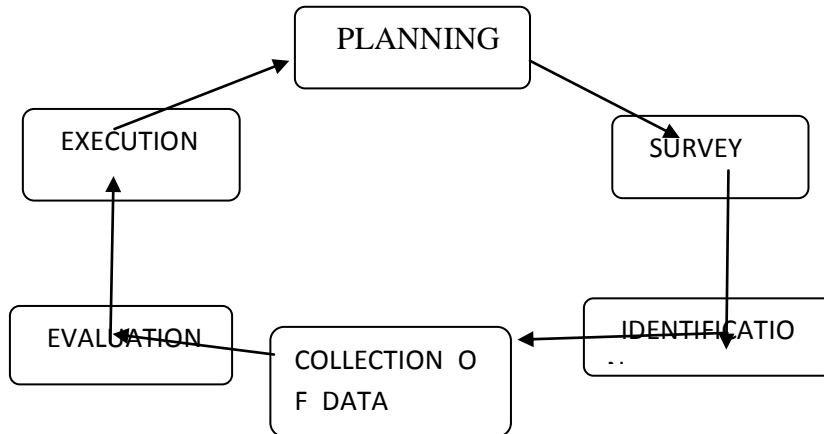


Figure No 5. Flow Diagram of Life Cycle of Project.

Planning:-

Get your ideas together, separating out what you must achieve and would you like to achieve, so that you can think about priorities, budget and timing. Planning includes an outline of various collection and recycling options.

Survey:-

The survey results in key development targets for waste management which significantly benefits the human beings as well as environment.

Identification:-

Identification of source of waste and type of waste. Identifying future difficulties and problem. If any permission is required from any authority then it must be identified and apply for such.

Collection of Data:-

Collection of data by surveying different organisation, workers, industrial representatives, NGO, etc. It may include type of waste generation, method of solid waste disposal, difficulties they are facing, etc.

Evaluation:-

Considering all the possible way for waste management and finalising best applicable for type of waste. Evaluating the cost of processing before it is ready for use as construction material.

Execution:-

Once the decision-making stage has been completed, decisions should be translated into the recommendations and priorities that form the core of the plan.

Taking wrong decision will affect on project objective.

Sources of Solid Waste Generation:-

1) Residential Source:-

Household activities contributes to various solid wastes such as paper, plastics, food wastes, cardboard, etc.

2) Industrial Source:-

Industries are known to be one of the biggest contributors to solid wastes. They include light and heavy manufacturing industries, power and thermal plants.

3) Commercial Source:-

In this case, refer to hotels, markets, restaurants, godowns and office buildings.

4) Institutional Source:-

Institutional centers like schools, colleges, prisons, military barracks and other government centers. Some of the common solid wastes obtained from this places.

5) Construction and Demolition Areas:-

Some of the solid wastes produced in this places include steel materials, concrete, wood and timber, plywoods, plastics, rubbers, etc.

The following categories of waste are the most suitable types of waste to be used in the construction industries;

□ **Agricultural Waste:** The organic agricultural waste products have high utilization potential. Organic agricultural waste like wheat straw, cotton stack, vegetable waste, groundnut shells, orange peels, wheat husk are some good examples.

□ **Mineral Waste:** The products of mining also produce waste that is suitable and having the potential of utilization in construction, waste like washeries of coal, iron mining waste etc.

□ **Ceramic-like Waste:** These are non-hazardous waste and they make good construction material. Ceramic-like waste can be found in form of lime sludge, broken glass, broken ceramic materials, kiln dust etc.

□ **Industrial Waste:** These are the inorganic waste from industries only and they include steel slag, bauxite, residues of coal combustion etc.

□ **Other Hazardous Waste:** Other industrial or workshop base waste that are hazardous in nature like metal working residues, blasting waste, tannery waste, waste water sludge etc. Also has a high potential of utilization in construction.

A questionnaire survey was conducted through phone calls, visits and email, addressing:

- (1) If the company uses or sells any waste to recycled materials for application,
- (2) If the surveyor is aware of other recycled materials that are being used in construction applications,
- (3) Are there any recycled materials that are not recommended for use in the construction industry and
- (4) If not using such materials, what are the barriers behind not using recycled materials in their work.

All the questions ended with a yes for what application and if no, reasons for not using the material. The survey consisted of a list of recycled and waste materials including; Cement kiln dust (CKD), fly ash, foundry sand, slag, glass, plastic, carpet, tire rubber, recycled asphalt, recycled concrete, gypsum, silica fume, swine manure, animal fat, soybean, roofing shingles, citrus peels, sewage sludge, date and oil palm tree and a place to add additional recycled materials being used in the construction industry not listed. The last question was included to record any additional contact or references to question for more information on the topic.

CHAPTER 4

Result and Discussion

4.1 Result and Discussion

Table No 3. Selected recycled materials and their construction applications.

Recycled material	Innovative recycled material in construction applications											
	Hot mix asphalt	Concrete mixes	Embankments	Aggregate	Base course	Mineral filler	soil stabilizer	Adsorbent	Waste water treatment	Polymer	Adhesive	Alternative fuel
Sovine manure	×											×
Animal fat		×								×		
Silica fume	×	×									×	
Roof shingles	×			×	×	×	×					
Palm bunch fiber	×											
Citrus peels								×				
Cement kiln dust	×	×					×					
Fly ash		×	×	×		×		×	×			
Foundry sand	×	×	×	×	×							
Slag		×	×		×		×					
Glass			×	×			×					
Plastic	×		×	×								
Carpet	×	×	×									
Tire scraps	×	×	×		×	×	×	×				×
Asphalt pavement	×			×	×							
Concrete Aggregate		×		×	×							
Gypsum	×											
Sewage sludge	×	×										

The survey was compiled of 65 participants from 50 companies. The companies surveyed consisted of contractors, engineers, architects and suppliers of concrete, asphalt, land

fills, scrap yards, steel manufactures, drilling, demolition and recycling companies. Table 4 shows the percentage for each type of company surveyed.

Table No 4. Types of Applications.

Application	No.	Percentage
Recycling	20	31
Construction	11	17
Concrete	9	14
Contractors	6	9
Asphalt	5	8
Engineer	4	6
Manufacture	4	6
Architect	2	3
Salvage	1	2
Association	1	2
Trucking	1	2
Steel	1	2
Total	65	100

Figure No 10 shows responses of the surveyed companies on the most common recycled materials.

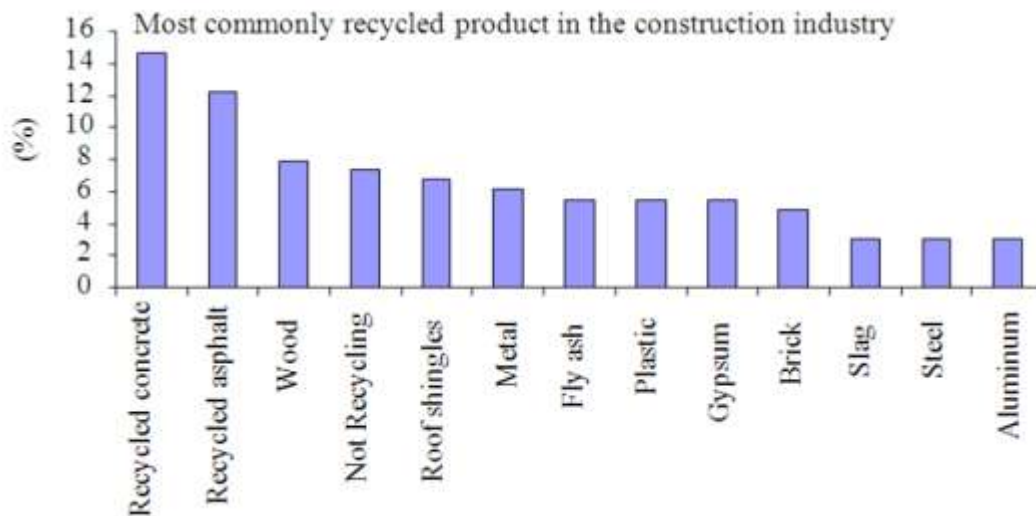


Figure No 10. Most commonly used recycled materials for construction applications.

Figure No 11 shows the percentages of the most commonly recycled materials used in concrete.

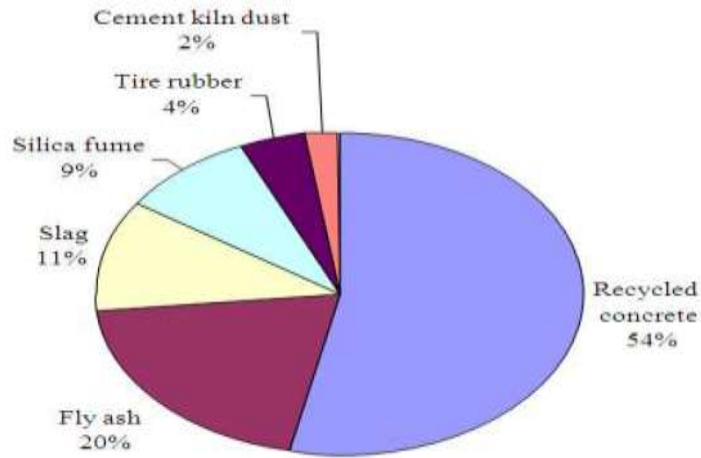


Figure TNoT11. TMost Tcommonly Tused Trecycled Tmaterial Tin Tconcrete.

Figure TNoT12 Tshows Tthe Tpercent Tof Treasons Twhy Tcompanies Tare Tnot Tusing Trecycled Tmaterials. T

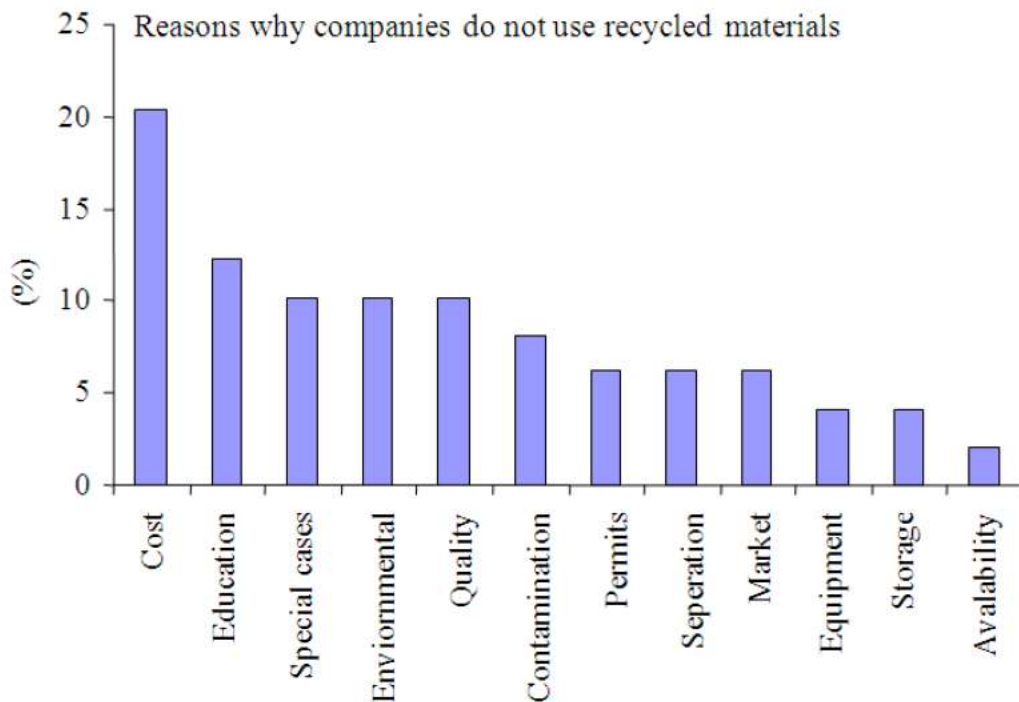


Figure TNoT12. TReasons Tof Tnot Tusing Trecycled Tmaterials.

Figure TNoT13 Tshows Tthe Tpercentage Tof Tmaterials Tthe Tcompanies Tare Taware Tof Tin Tthe Tconstruction Tindustry. TThere Tare Tmany Tother

Tmaterials Twere Tnot Tmentioned Tin Tthis Tsurvey, but Tcan Tbe Tused Tin Tdifferent Tconstruction Tprojects Tconsist Tof T14%.

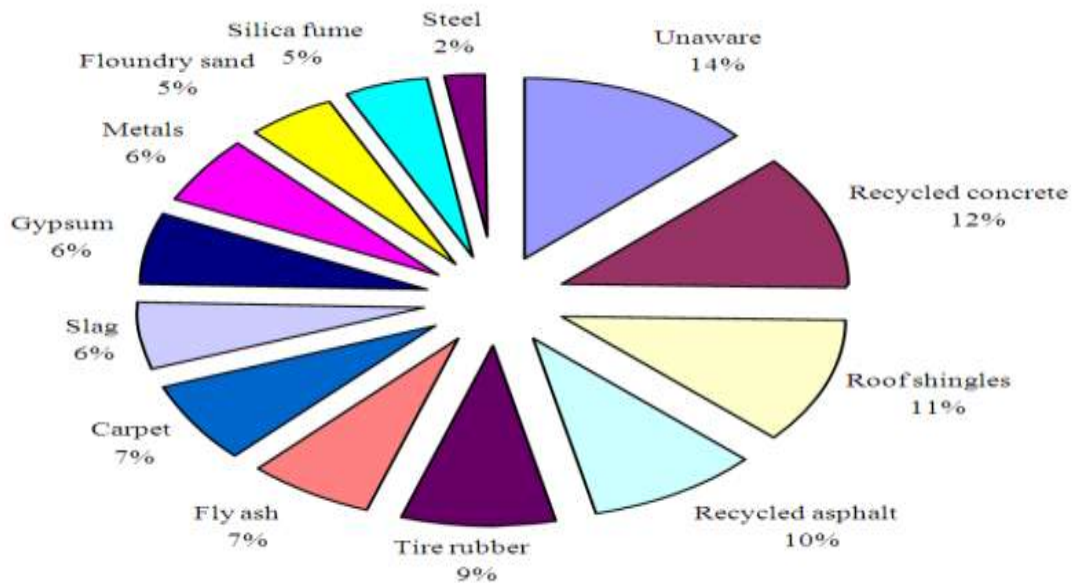
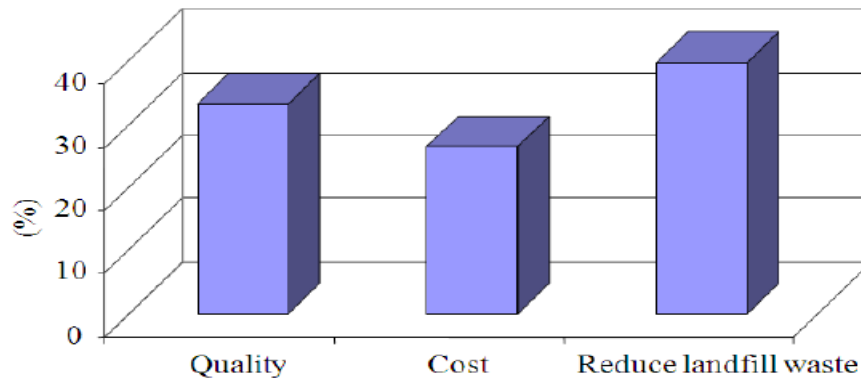


Figure TN o T13. TAwareness Tof Trecycled Tmaterials Tfor Tconstruction Tapplications.

When Tcompanies Twere Ttasked Tabout Tthe Tbenefits Tof Tusing Trecycled Tmaterials, Treducing Tlandfill Twaste Twas Tnumber Tof T38% Tfollowed Tby Tquality Tat T33% Tthen Treduced Tcost Tat T27%. T



TWhy Tcompanies Tare Tusing Trecycled Tmaterials.

CHAPTER 5

Conclusion

7.1TConclusion

1. During Tdifferent Tindustrial, Tmining, Tagricultural Tand Tdomestic Tactivities, Thuge Tquantity Tof Tsolid Twastes Tare Tbeing Tgenerated, Twhich Tcreate Tmajor Tenvironmental Tproblems Tas Twell Tas Toccupy Ta Tlarge Tarea Tof Tlands Tf or Ttheir Tstorage/disposal.
2. There Tis Ta Ttremendous Tscope Tfor Tsetting Tup Tsecondary Tindustries Tfor Trecycling Tand Tusing Tsuch Thuge Tquantity Tof Tsolid Twastes Tas Tresources Tin Tthe Tproduction Tof Tconstruction Tmaterials.

3. Use Tof Twaste Tmaterials Thas Tpositive Timpact Ton Tdifferent Tascpects Tthis Tinclude Tthe Tbenefits Tin Tenhancing Tsustainability Tof Tconstruction Tindustry Twile Treducing Tcost Tproviding Tsolution Tfor Tenvironmental Tpollution Tand Treducing Tneed Tfor Tnatural Tresources
4. The Tidea Tof Treusing Tthe Twaste Tmaterial Tis Tvery Texciting Tand Tencouraging Tespecially Twhen Tit Twill Tbe Thelpful Tin Tminimizing Tdestruction Tto Tearth' s Tcrust Tand Tgreen Tforest Tcover Tby Tvirtue Tof Treduced Tmining.
5. By Tsuitable Trecycling Tand Treuse, Tthese Twaste Tmaterials Twill Tnot Tcontribute Tto Twaste Tload Tdumping Tand Tdisposal Tsites. T

6. Construction industry can contribute towards its commitment to protection of environment by encouraging use of recycled concrete stones and bricks.

CHAPTER 6

References

8.1 References

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