Resource and waste guidelines for construction and demolition, April 2019

Appendix 3

**Waste fractions during construction – basic level**

**Construction includes new construction, alteration (rebuilding and extension) and maintenance.**

Use the designations stated here for the different fractions. These are taken from the industry-wide article structure for waste administered by the Swedish Recycling Industries’ Association, <http://www.recycling.se/beast>. There are also additional sub-fractions which can be sorted out for different waste types, together with suggested waste codes. .

Some of these subtractions are described in Appendix 4, together with information on what the fraction may contain, handling, suggested waste codes and the industry’s agreement about design of signs and colours. What the fractions should contain in detail is determined in the project in consultation with the waste contractor. Appendix 1 describes handling and suggests waste codes for hazardous waste.

An assessment of any deviations from the list should be carried out taking into account the circumstances for the individual project. Division into fewer fractions than is required for the basic level or use of the fraction Mixed Waste for post-sorting shall be specifically justified and approved in writing by the client.

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| **Waste sorting during construction** | **Comments** |
| * Packaging material included in the reuse system (for example standard pallets)
* Hazardous waste (different waste types are separated)
* Electrical waste (different waste types are separated)
* Wood
* Combustible materials
* Plastic
* Plaster
* Scrap and metal
* Mineral soils
* Excavation soils
* Mineral wool
* Corrugated cardboard
* Paper packaging
* Glass packaging
* Plastic packaging
* Metal packaging

▪ | * Division into fewer fractions than is required for the basic level or use of the fraction Mixed Waste for post-sorting shall be specifically justified and approved in writing by the client. Combustible waste must be sorted out at the source unless circumstances on site make this impossible.
* The quantity of waste sent to landfill shall be minimised.
* Adapt the sorting possibilities to the stage of the construction process. Packaging waste occurs, for example, primarily in the fitting out phase.
* All pallets of standard format shall be reused. These can, for example, be returned according to the Retursystem Byggpall system ([www.byggpall.se](http://www.byggpall.se/)) or to the supplier.
* Cable drums should be returned to the supplier.
* Plastic refers to plastic for material recovery.
* Wooden packaging that is not included in the system for reuse is sorted together with other wooden waste.
* Plaster and mineral wool is sorted out into separate fractions regardless of whether they will be sent to material recovery or landfill. See Section 5.2 in the main report.
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