

## CONSTRUCTION DEMOLITION

### Typical items we accept:

- Mattresses
- Floor coverings
- MDF
- Plastic film
- Mineral fibres
- Paper/card

Construction Waste consists of unwanted material produced directly or incidentally by the construction industry. Rubbish from construction sites will typically involve an assorted mix of items whose quantities are too small, composition too difficult or location too restricted to segregate. These non-hazardous items such as floor coverings, textiles, Medium Density Fibreboard and general wastes generated during the construction/demolition process are not typically segregated on-site but off-site at a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF).

The UK generated 200 million tonnes of total waste in 2012. The construction industry contributed 50% of this figure, commercial and industrial activities generated 24% with households responsible for further 14% (Government Statistical Service). A key factor in maintaining the high recycling rates is the onward processing of the mixed materials at MRFs.

## OUR MIXED CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE SOLUTION

We can confirm that our MRF facilities fully enable us to provide an extensive recycling solution for a range of materials. All materials passing through the MRF sorting area are weighed and digitally recorded upon entry.

Our Zero-to-Landfill recycling systems ensure mixed construction and demolition waste is either recycled or converted into energy. Assorted rubbish discharged at our MRF is inspected for quality control purposes and then sorted into individual material streams visually, magnetically and by size and weight.

Mixed construction and municipal waste pass through an initial pre-sort stage in which operatives remove oversized items using selector grab plant machines. Large timber, metal or plastic items are removed to individual material bays.

Once the large items have been removed the rest of the items are placed onto a feeding belt and passed through a 40mm trommel which acts as a large multi layered sieve separating materials by size.

Items smaller than 40mm diameter fall through the trommel screen and are then further segregated by size and weight using a flip flop screen and suction plant. These smaller items are thus segregated into:

**Non-mineral items:** Small pieces of paper, textiles, plastic etc. which are collated, baled and sent off for combustion to create energy what we call Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).

**Mineral Items:** assimilated with other larger materials that have been removed from the feeding belt together with concrete, hardcore, masonry, track ballast, glass and stone collected from construction or civil engineering sites.

At the manual sort stage materials are sorted visually by material type and dropped through chutes into material bays or placed in containers. Smaller metal items derived from municipal or commercial clients such as cans, tins, foil packaging, etc. will be further sorted manually into their constituent material types i.e. aluminium, copper, brass etc. Mineral wastes will be integrated into our aggregates processing system while textiles and residues comprising fragments of paper/card and other organic items are packaged and sent for fuel for energy.

Our digital data capture systems enable us to provide complete chain-of-custody reporting from collection to final destination. Electronic waste transfer notes are issued for all materials we manage in compliance with your Duty of Care obligations.

The McGrath Group is accredited to various trade bodies and accreditations including PAS 402:2013. We also operate an integrated management system which is certified against international standards OHSAS 18001 (Health & Safety), ISO 9001 (Quality) and ISO 14001 (Environmental) this ensures our products and services are supplied safely, consistently and sustainably.



### KEY FACTS

EWG Code:

17 09 04

19 12 12

Percentage we recycle:

100%

Relevant regulations:

Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

Average CO2e saving per tonne recycled:

-0.02 tonnes (Defra)

