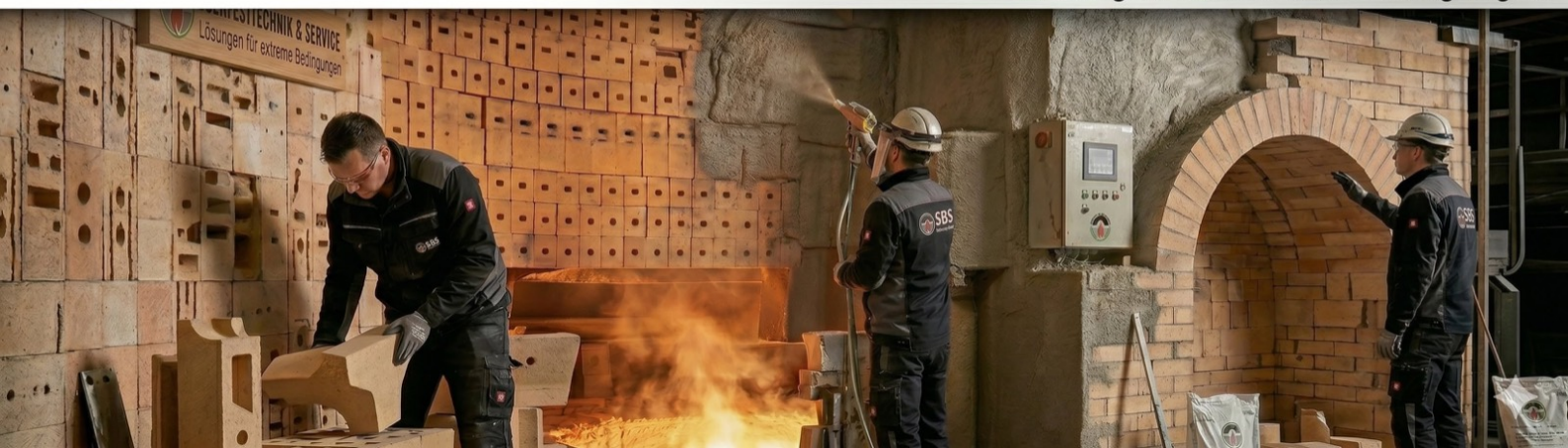




GUIDE DISMANTLING · 6 MIN READ

The circular economy in industrial dismantling

The circular economy in dismantling: 10 steps to maximum recovery rates. AVV classification, the waste hierarchy and documentation.

1. Produce an advance material inventory

Responsible: Project manager / qualified expert · Timing: Before the start of dismantling

Record and classify all installed materials systematically. Estimate quantities, check the level of hazardous-substance contamination. Result: a material register as the basis for recovery planning.

2. Apply the waste hierarchy under the KrWG

Responsible: Project manager / waste management contractor · Timing: Planning phase

Check the five-stage waste hierarchy for every material stream: prevention -> preparing for re-use -> recycling -> other recovery -> disposal. Document why a higher-ranking stage is not possible.

3. Assign AVV waste code numbers

Responsible: Waste management officer / waste management contractor · Timing: Planning phase

Classify every waste stream in accordance with the German Waste Catalogue Ordinance (AVV). Assign mirror entries (hazardous/non-hazardous) correctly. In case of doubt: carry out a declaration analysis.

4. Establish selective dismantling as the standard

Responsible: Dismantling contractor · Timing: Execution phase

Selective dismantling instead of conventional demolition: materials are separated during the dismantling itself. Sequence: hazardous substances -> fixtures and fittings -> roof -> façade -> load-bearing structure -> foundations. Objective: single-grade fractions for maximum recovery.

5. Set up material-segregated interim storage

Responsible: Dismantling contractor / site management · Timing: Before the start of dismantling

Set up separate storage areas for all material streams: steel, non-ferrous metals, concrete/masonry, timber, plastics, hazardous waste. Clear signage, protection against mixing and against the weather.

6. Assess re-use

Responsible: Project manager / building owner · Timing: Before the start of dismantling

Before dismantling, check whether components can be re-used: steel beams, industrial doors, technical equipment, floor coverings. Involve online component exchanges and specialist dealers. Re-use ranks above recycling in the waste hierarchy.

7. Use mobile on-site processing

Responsible: Dismantling contractor · Timing: Execution phase

Mineral waste (concrete, masonry) can be processed on site using mobile crushing plant. This saves transport costs and produces recycled building materials. Prerequisites: a permit under the BImSchG for the mobile plant and compliance with the EBV limit values.

8. Optimise metal revenues

Responsible: Project manager / scrap metal dealer · Timing: Execution phase

Separate metals into single-grade fractions: steel, stainless steel, copper, aluminium, brass, lead. Single-grade fractions achieve considerably higher revenues. Weighing on an independent weighbridge. Compare market prices, obtain several quotations.

9. Document the recovery rate

Responsible: Project manager / waste management officer · Timing: Ongoing and at completion

Document all material streams with quantities, AVV codes and disposal routes. Calculate the recovery rate: mass of waste recovered / total mass. Target: a recovery rate of over 90 %. Present the mass balance in the final report.

10. Keep complete disposal records

Responsible: Waste management officer / waste management contractor · Timing: Ongoing

For hazardous waste: consignment notes via the eANV portal (electronic waste verification procedure). For non-hazardous waste: transfer notes and weighbridge tickets. Archive all records (retention period: at least 3 years). A complete chain of disposal records from the producer through to the recovery facility.

Frequently asked questions

What recovery rate is realistic?

With selective dismantling, recovery rates of over 90 % are achievable. The rate depends on the building construction and the level of hazardous-substance contamination. Steel structures typically achieve higher rates than solid masonry structures with a high proportion of hazardous substances.

Am I allowed to re-use recycled material on my own site?

In principle yes, provided the material complies with the limit values of the Substitute Building Materials Ordinance (EBV) and the placement has been approved. A declaration analysis is required in every case. The competent waste authority can prohibit the placement if limit values are exceeded.

Who is responsible for correct disposal?

The waste producer — normally the building owner — remains responsible until proper recovery or disposal has taken place. Engaging a waste management contractor does not release you from the duty of oversight. Make sure the waste management contractor holds specialist waste management company certification (Efb-V).

Let us talk about your project

Reply within 24 hours on working days.

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