



SOLUTIONS

Incinerator bottom ash

Secondary aggregates in brand quality

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 **GRANOVA®**

On solid grounds

GRANOVA is a mineral aggregate produced from the bottom ash of municipal solid waste incineration. Municipal waste that cannot be recycled is thermally utilised in waste incineration plants. In the course of this process, energy is recovered and the waste is reduced to a quarter of the original amount. We use the remaining incinerator bottom ash (IBA) as a resource to produce secondary aggregates for use in a variety of applications in the construction industry.

Our group of companies is a world leader in the production of secondary aggregates from incinerator bottom ash

Numerous fields of application

Whether in road construction, classic earthworks or landfill construction: secondary aggregates such as GRANOVA can be used in a many ways. The relevant construction regulations and environmental legislation are decisive for use in these applications. Consequently, it is essential that local requirements for safe use are fulfilled. This enables both primary and secondary materials to be optimally used in construction projects – with corresponding benefits for the environment.

Production at a glance

In order to reuse the incinerator bottom ash from Waste-to-Energy plants, it first has to be processed in dedicated recycling plants. The process essentially consists of classifying the mineral fraction and separating the ferrous and non-ferrous metals as well as organic foreign components. After an appropriate storage period, during which important mineral transformation processes take place, incinerator bottom ash meets the requirements for use as a secondary aggregate.

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On our website you can learn more about incinerator bottom ash – from the origin of the material to production and possibilities for recovery.



Convincing references

Our references demonstrate the range of possible applications for GRANOVA aggregates. Each measure has a unique nature – because each project has its own challenges. All measures have one thing in common: the use of incinerator bottom ash improves both economic efficiency and sustainability.

Road construction



Landfill construction



Embankments



Concrete



Best practice examples

On our website, we showcase the potential of IBA in each segment, from the construction of a motorway and the erection of a noise barrier to the use of bottom ash as a substitute construction material in the expansion of the Kapiteltal landfill site. This is amended by information on how our Dutch subsidiary HEROS Sluiskil B. V. makes use of GRANOVA aggregates in the production of concrete and asphalt.




Find out more about these and other projects on references.granova.de



Sustainable advantages for climate protection

As with all secondary construction materials, the reuse of municipal waste incineration bottom ash also contributes to protecting landscape and reducing the burden on landfills. In addition, metal recovery during the processing of waste incineration ash has proven to be especially valuable with regard to climate protection.

Climate credit
of **0.2 t**
CO₂ equivalent
per tonne of municipal
solid waste incinerator
bottom ash



Recycled metals = improved climate balance

During the processing of bottom ash, valuable metals are separated from the ash. These recycled metals have a significantly improved climate balance compared to metals produced with primary materials. Looking at the recovery rate of metals from ash, an actual climate benefit can be calculated. In Germany, for example, the recovery of iron from ash averages about 7.7 % by mass, and that of non-ferrous metals about 1.3% by mass. In our experience, the non-ferrous metals amount to 0.7 mass-% aluminium and 0.3 mass-% copper. A further 0.3 mass-% of mixed

non-ferrous metals are omitted from the calculation of the climate benefit using a conservative approach.

Calculation of the climate benefit

Multiplying the recovery rate of the metals from one tonne of bottom ash by the respective CO₂ savings of the individual metal type determines the amount of climate credit. It amounts to approximately 0.2 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per tonne of processed municipal solid waste incinerator bottom ash.

| MOST IMPORTANT RECYCLED METALS FROM BOTTOM ASH | IRON | COPPER | ALUMINIUM |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CO ₂ savings from recycled metals in metal production | 1.75 t CO ₂ -eq./t | 4.76 t CO ₂ -eq./t | 12.58 t CO ₂ -eq./t |
| Average metal recovery from 1 tonne of bottom ash | 0.077 t | 0.003 t | 0.007 t |
| Climate benefit of recycled metals from 1 tonne of bottom ash | 0.135 t | 0.014 t | 0.088 t |

The REMEX Group combines special construction material solutions and service concepts for the waste management industry, construction sector and industrial production under the name REMEX Solutions. The portfolio includes secondary aggregates GRANOVA and REMEXIT as well as the services PP-LANDFILL for cooperation in landfill projects and TS-RECOVERY for the management of road demolition waste containing tar.



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