

# A bright future for HDG in the circular economy





# Earth is a community to which we belong and not a commodity for us to exploit

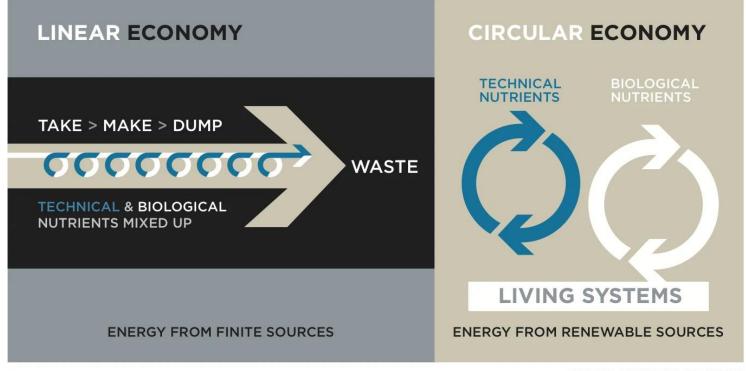






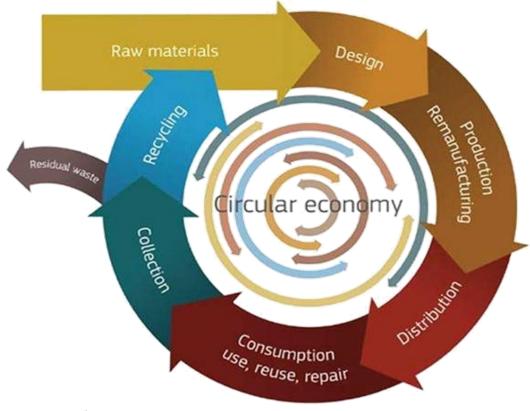






AFTER W McDONOUGH AND M BRAUNGART





(Source: Bouke Bonnema – Tata Steel)



# EU Policy: Drivers for circular economy

- □ world population growth + increase wealth.□ EU position on critical materials
- ☐ Increase of building & demolition waste
- Environmental impact mining
- ☐ Depletion raw materials
- ☐ Responsibility for future generations (moral duty)
- Economic advantages



# EU Policy: Drivers for circular economy

#### Productieconcentratie van kritieke materialen

Europa is afhankelijk van andere continenten



World Population Growth
(in billions of people)

4
2
0
1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 2050 2100





# EU Policy: drivers for circular economy

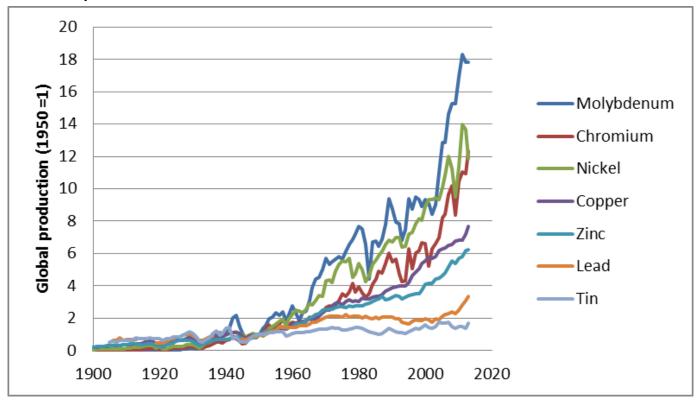
☐ Environmental impact mining





# EU Policy : drivers for circular economy

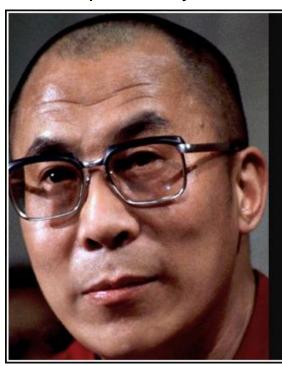
■ Depletion raw materials





# EU Policy : drivers for circular economy

☐ Responsibility for future generations (moral duty)



As people alive today, we must consider future generations: a clean environment is a human right like any other. It is therefore part of our responsibility toward others to ensure that the world we pass on is as healthy, if not healthier, than we found it.

— Dalai Lama —

AZ QUOTES



# EU Policy: drivers for circular economy

- economic advantages
- Cost reduction the EU 380-630 billion €/year (E. MacArthur Foundation)
- 7 billion/year in the Netherlands (TNO)
- Saving 2.9 3.7 trillion \$ in 2030 worldwide through increasing resource efficiency (McKinsey, 2011)
- NL: 83.000 extra jobs (RABO)



### Role of the authorities

- initiate (through circular sourcing),
- stimulate innovation
- facilitate bottom-up initiatives (repairshops, etc.)
- adapt regulation



# Why focus on the building industry?

- Huge impact -> quick win
- Construction sector represents :
  - 40% of material use
  - 50% of CO<sup>2</sup> emissions
  - 20% of water use
  - 25% of all transport



# Building the LEGO way





# Another way of building

- Design flexible and adaptable buildings
- Design in a 're-functionable' way
- Make sure that components are re-usable
- Use resources with a high residual value (recycling instead of downcycling)



# In practice: the 9 R's in the circular economy

### Level of Priority



REFUSE: PREVENT THE USE OF RESOURCES

REDUCE: DECREASE THE USE OF RESOURCES

RE-USE: FIND NEW PRODUCT USE (SECOND HAND)

REPAIR: MAINTAIN AND REPAIR

REFURBISH: IMPROVE PRODUCT

REMANUFACTURE: CREATE NEW PRODUCT FROM SECOND HAND

RE-PURPOSE: RE-USE PRODUCT FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSE

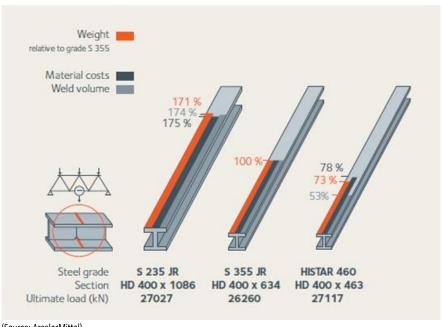
RECYCLE: RE-USE RAW MATERIALS OF PRODUCT

RECOVER: RECOVER ENERGY FROM WASTE

(Source: Jacqueline Kramer – Utrecht Sustainability Institute)



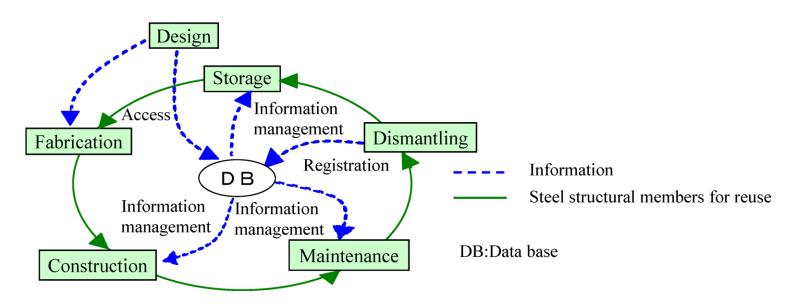
REDUCE: weight reduction -> material use reduction



(Source: ArcelorMittal)



REUSE





- Challenges for reuse
  - Availability
  - Supply chain integration
  - Traceability and certification
  - Additional time required within construction programs
  - Uncommon practice

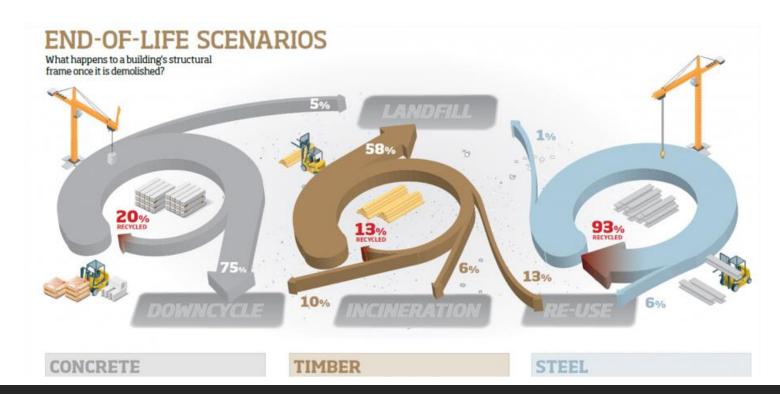


REMANUFACTURE





RECYCLE





#### Steel in the circular economy



(Source: Bauke Bonnema – Tata Steel)



# What about hot dip galvanzing?

#### REUSE

- Ideal coating system
  - No need for repair after demounting or remounting
  - Longer life time expectations -> frequent reuse

#### - REPAIR

Easily repairable with available techniques

#### - RECYCLE

- Zinc is recycled again and again with no loss in quality
- Vs. other synthetic materials where recycling = downcycling



# A strong case for steel and batch HDG

- easily demountable and remountable
- suited for designing prefabricated elements (more bolted connections)
- the highest % of recyclability compared with concrete or wood.
- HDG ensures low maintenance cost -> interesting for investors
- HDG steel: very limited or no repairs required before reuse
- HDG steel: excellent TLCC compared to painted steel.



# Case studies

















(Source: SV Gramsbergen, Harry Haverkotte)







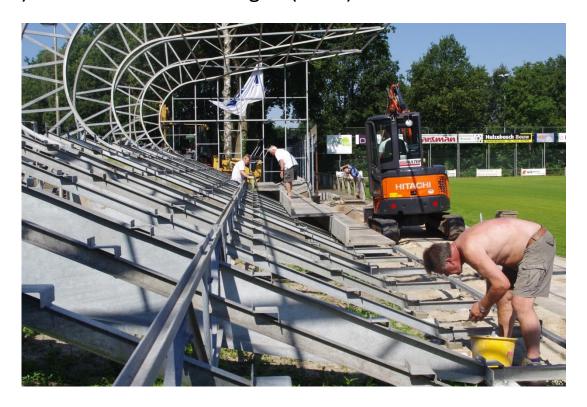






































































2) The Green House - Utrecht (2017)





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(Source: Cepezed)



2) The Green House - Utrecht (2017)





### 2) The Green House - Utrecht (2017)

foundations

Hot-dip Galvanized

Steel frame

#### circular building elements



prefabunits s.a. the elevatorand the toilet block





Roof: the fifth

Structural Insulated Panels (SIPS) for facade















3) Temporary Car Park Morspoort – Leiden (2012)



(Source: Continental Car Parks)



3) Temporary Car Park Morspoort – Leiden (2012)



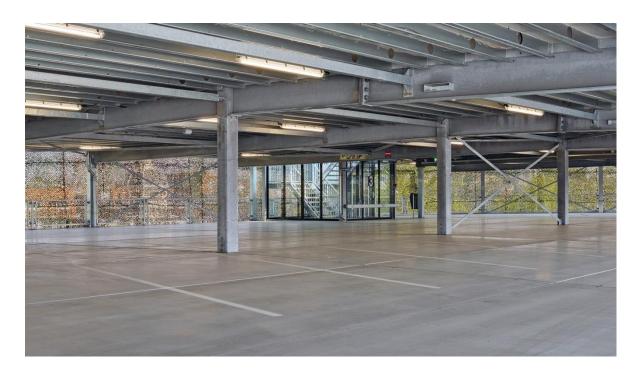


3) Temporary Car Park Morspoort – Leiden (2012)





3) Temporary Car Park Morspoort – Leiden (2012)





4) SEGRO Office building & warehouse

# Case studies







#### 4) SEGRO Office building & warehouse

