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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

Annotation: Prospects for the reuse of concrete waste generated during the reconstruction process, the cost and quality of secondary crushed stone processing depends on the method of demolition of the building or structure, the type of crushing equipment, the organization of material sorting before crushing and some other factors. It is necessary to conduct certain scientific research for the use of construction waste as a secondary raw material, to classify waste on a scientific basis on the basis of strength properties, to determine the directions and scope of their use.

Keywords: *reinforced concrete structures, physically demolished buildings, manufactured product*

All over the world, especially in developed European countries, the problem of recycling of construction waste is being taken seriously. Originally founded in 1976, the European Recovery Association (EDA) includes more than 50 companies from 17 countries. In a number of countries, including Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, the dumping of urban reconstruction waste into landfills is prohibited, and the recycling rate of construction waste exceeds 90 percent.

In the former Soviet Union, the issue of recycling concrete fragments appeared on the agenda in the late 1970s. Estimates from those years showed that the recycling of existing construction waste would allow the country to recycle more than 40

million tonnes of concrete waste and more than 1.2 million tonnes of ferrous metals in the economy, but a closer look at the issue would not solve the problem. Due to the failure to create a system of industrial production in a timely manner, the intended goals were not achieved.

On the surface, the processing of concrete and reinforced concrete waste generated by the demolition of spiritually and physically demolished buildings is more expensive than the preparation of gravel from rocks. This is due to factors such as the separate preparation of the extracted waste for reuse, the separation of reinforcement, the use of high-capacity and high-cost equipment for crushing concrete at the fractional level. However, taking into account all the costs associated with the disposal of construction waste (transportation costs, the cost of their disposal, economic damage from land pollution, economic losses from harmful waste during transportation), secondary gravel is 15-20% cheaper than natural.

The cost and quality of secondary crushed stone processing depends on the method of demolition of the building or structure, the type of crushing equipment, the organization of material sorting before crushing, and some other factors that are difficult to account for.

It should be noted that insufficient recycling of construction waste is explained not only by gaps in the legislation, low environmental culture of owners of construction companies, but also by the lack of scientific basis for quality control of secondary crushed stone, the development of appropriate technical regulations.

World practice shows that in the process of rapid urbanization, every 30-35 years, cities need to be reconstructed, some areas need to be completely rebuilt. In such a situation, it is difficult to imagine huge amounts of construction waste in cities, given that 45-50% of them are concrete and reinforced concrete structures, we can imagine how relevant and highly cost-effective it is to solve the problem. For the use of construction waste on the basis of concrete and reinforced concrete structures as a secondary raw material, it is necessary to conduct specific research, scientifically classify waste on the basis of strength properties, determine the direction and scope of their use. The program studies the flexibility and compressive strength of concrete

and reinforced concrete structures made on the basis of waste of concrete and reinforced concrete structures, the compressive and tensile strength, deformation characteristics of granular components and materials. The granular dimensions of the aggregates derived from the developed concrete are optimized based on the functional function of the manufactured product and structure.

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