



Figure 3: Decision-making process in the formulation of the inventory and management recommendations

## 7. Recommended template for inventory of materials

Minimum content:

**BUILDING:**

Relevant information:

Type of material	Material identification	Waste code (EWC and EURAL)	Location	Quantity	Unit	Observations or other information

Summary table

Building	Type of material	Material identification	Waste code (EWC and EURAL)	Quantity	Units	Total quantity
	Inert waste					
	Non-inert, non-hazardous waste					
	Hazardous waste					

Recommended content. Detailed assessment.

**BUILDING:**

**Level:**

**Other relevant information:**

**Construction unit:**

Type of material	Material identification	Waste code (EWC and EURAL)	Location	Quantity	Unit	Possible outlets <sup>1</sup>	Recommended outlet <sup>2</sup>	Precautions to take during the deconstruction phase <sup>3</sup>	Pictures and notes

<sup>1</sup> Reuse; recycle; backfill; energy recovery; elimination

<sup>2</sup> The recommended outlet must be identified taking into account the hierarchy of waste treatment and the potential possibilities in the proximity of the jobsite

<sup>3</sup> Ex: do not leave the frame on the plasterboards; be careful to remove the power plugs, etc.

Recommended content. Summary

Building	Level	Material to evacuate	Construction units	Quantity/weight	Unit	Recommended outlet
Building	Ground floor, Level 1, Level 2					
		<b>TOTAL OF INERT WASTES</b>				
		<b>TOTAL OF NON INERT NON HAZARDOUS WASTE</b>				
		<b>TOTAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES</b>				

## 8. Recommended template for inventory of building element

**BUILDING:**

**Level:**

**Other relevant information:**

**Construction unit:**

Element	Units	Location	Reusable	Possible markets	Quantity	Materials identification and Waste codes	Precautions to take during the deconstruction phase	Pictures and notes

Materials present in the different elements should be detailed using the templates provided in section 8.

## 9. Recommended template for waste management recommendations

**BUILDING:**

**Level:**

**Other relevant information:**

Construction unit							
Type of material	Waste code (EWC and EURAL)	Location	Possible outlets <sup>1</sup>	Recommended outlet <sup>2</sup>	Precautions to take during the deconstruction phase <sup>3</sup>	Handling precautions	Legal storage /transport/ treatment conditions

<sup>4</sup> Reuse; recycle; backfill; energy recovery; elimination

<sup>5</sup> The recommended outlet must be identified taking into account the hierarchy of waste treatment and the potential possibilities in the proximity of the jobsite

<sup>6</sup> Ex: do not leave the frame on the plasterboards; be careful to remove the power plugs, etc.

## SUMMARY BY TYPE OF OUTLET AND POTENTIAL RECOVERING RATES CALCULATION

Type of material	Material/ Waste	Quantity	Unit	Comments	
Reuse					
Total tonnage of material reused					
Percentage of material reused					
Recycling					
Total tonnage of material recycled					
Percentage of material recycled					
Backfilling					
Total tonnage of material backfilled					
Percentage of material backfilled					
Energy recovery					
Total tonnage for energy recovery					
Percentage for energy recovery					
Elimination					
Total tonnage of material eliminated					
Percentage of material eliminated					
				Rate of reuse	%
				Rate of recycling	%
				Rate of backfilling	%
				Rate of energy recovery	%
				Rate of elimination	%

## 10. Recommended template for waste traceability

Waste audit	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
Waste stream			
Waste code (EWC and EURAL)			
Type of material			
Previewed in waste audit			
Sorting			
Need to separate			
Generated			
Deviations			
Management			
Reuse			
Valorisation			
Disposal			
Managed			
Deviations			
Justifications and supporting documents			

# CHECK LIST

## Identification and statistics

(key aspects are highlighted in grey)

### Building information

Name, ID and contact details of the building / structure owner.	
Identification of the year of design / construction / refurbishment.	
Identification of the main refurbishment interventions, if any.	
Identification of the uses and activities carried on.	
Elements inventory, including types, quantities, location, text descriptions, drawings and photographs.	

### Waste inventory

Present reliable data about types (inert; non-inert or hazardous) and quantities of waste (t, m <sup>3</sup> or other units).	
Exhaustive identification and quantification of hazardous materials and dangerous substances.	
Identification and quantification of contaminated materials.	
Use the European List of Waste to assure comparability of data across the EU.	
Include also materials due to operation and use of the property.	
Provide a clear and readable report, summarising quantities by waste type and stream.	

### Demolition site boundary conditions

Identify sensitive areas around the demolition site (schools, hospitals, pedestrian areas, etc.).	
Identify accesses, surroundings and free spaces to plan the best strategy for waste management.	
Identify also near waste transfer stations, sorting and recycling services and waste management plants	

### Auditor requisites

Educative background on building materials, constructive systems, demolition and hazardous substances.	
Providing specific training and experience.	
Professional liability is considered by means of specific insurances.	
Ethic issues (environmental and health and safety issues) are taken into account.	
Independent from building owner, contractors and demolition companies.	

### Traceability and control

Add description of material, origin and quality to the European List of Waste codes.	
Guarantee efficient supervision by local authorities or by an independent third party.	
Certify that demolition waste is selectively collected and subsequently gone through a tracing system, thereby assuring the processing company of the quality of the recycled demolition waste	
Control traceability and deviations with the following 3 key documents: (Pre-demolition) waste audit - On-site waste management report - Waste management final report	

### Implementation

Illegal landfilling is banned and violators are prosecuted.	
Administration includes the waste audits as mandatory requirement for the permits.	
Demolition works and documentation are periodically supervised by the administration.	
Green Public Procurement is regularly applied by the administration contracts.	
Administration promotes Waste Audits and disseminates Best and Worst Practices.	