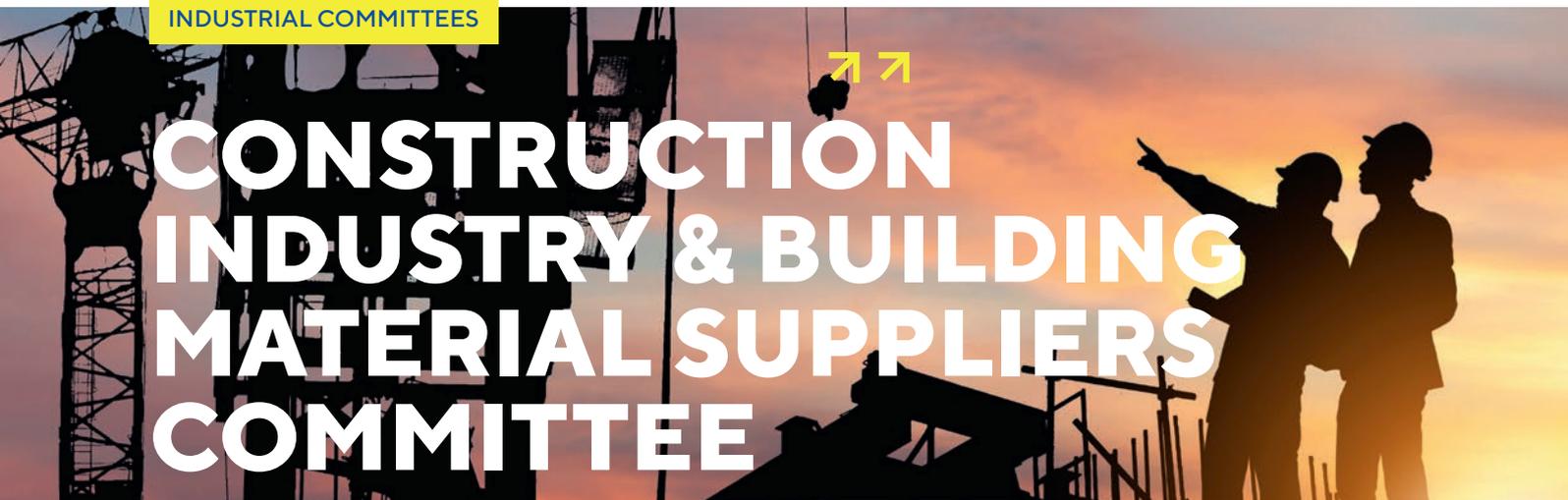


INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES



# CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY & BUILDING MATERIAL SUPPLIERS COMMITTEE

**CHAIRMAN:**

VITALY BOGACHENKO,  
HOLCIM

**QUALITY CONTROL OF CONSTRUCTION  
MATERIALS USED IN RUSSIAN REGIONS**

Active development of the construction industry is ensured, among other things, by using the advanced construction technologies and materials. The quality of the building materials used guarantees the safety of buildings

and constructions, their durability, comfort of their inner environment, their energy efficiency and aesthetic attractiveness.

Currently the EEU technical regulations on the safety of building materials are being drafted. Unfortunately, the need for such a document is driven by the significant



amount of low-quality building materials in the market. These include both products whose characteristics do not meet existing standards and requirements, and outright counterfeit products.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- › In addition to legal and technical regulation, we propose to create in each region a specialized budget institution to conduct inspections, laboratory tests and examinations – in order to identify and prevent violations during the construction and reconstruction of capital facilities in the field of mechanical, fire safety, safe living conditions for the human health, an acceptable level of impact of buildings on the environment, as well as to conduct work to assess their energy efficiency indicators (according to the model of the State Budgetary Institution of Moscow “Center for Expertise, Research and Testing in Construction”).
- › Such organizations should be controlled by the regional construction supervisory authorities and be independent of construction contractors.
- › Experts of the laboratory centers of such organizations should be allowed to inspect the capital construction projects and take samples of the materials at the site of works.
- › We believe that the introduction in the Russian regions of public institutions with such capabilities and principles of work will significantly limit the use of poor-quality materials, including counterfeit ones, in construction and will thus contribute to improving the safety, comfort and energy efficiency of buildings and structures erected.

## HIGH COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS, REDUCTION OF CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS, AND SEPARATION OF LIABILITY FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

The share of the logistics costs in the total cost of construction materials for consumers is very high (10% to 90%), and therefore the inefficient use of vehicles has led to a significant increase in delivery costs and higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

In order to comply with the legal regulations on the axle load of vehicles, manufacturers have to significantly underload vehicles to meet the allowed gross weight and thus to use them in larger numbers. This applies not only to bulk and liquid cargo (its shifting during transportation, due to the physical properties of the cargo, causes the re-loading of the vehicle axle and leads to penalties significantly higher than the value of the cargo itself), but also to other cargo for building – because of various circumstances, such as refueling the vehicle en route, changing the route due to the road conditions, and so on.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

To amend the RF Administrative Offences Code in order:

- › to establish liability for a person engaged in loading only for the gross weight violations, as well as to introduce a progressive scale depending on the degree of exceeding the permitted norms for the gross weight (similar to the existing liability scale for drivers and carriers), thus giving equal rights to carriers and loaders;
- › to exclude liability for persons engaged in loading for observing and controlling the weight of the vehicle’s axles if there is no excess in the total weight of the vehicle;
- › to prevent legal entities and individual entrepreneurs engaged in loading and transportation from being held differently liable for exceeding the total weight of a vehicle.

## INCLUSION OF CEMENT INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES AS ENERGY DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN THE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT FEDERAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

The cement industry offers a unique technology for the disposal of waste in cement kilns, which is the replacement of part of conventional fuel (gas, coal) with a wide range of waste, including the remains of MSW sorting. The oxidising atmosphere and high temperatures in the cement kilns provides safe conditions for the complete destruction of waste. A distinctive feature of the process is the absence of secondary waste. This technology is widely used all over the world, recognized as the best available technology (BAT) in Russia and EU and an alternative to both the landfill disposal and the incineration at the waste incineration plants.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- › To include cement plants as the objects of energy disposal in the territorial waste management schemes in RF regions.
- › To develop a system of regulatory and economic measures aimed at stimulating the implementation of investment projects on the energy waste disposal at the cement industry enterprises.
- › To remedy gaps in the regulatory framework – in particular, to take into account the peculiarities of waste disposal at the cement production plants in the development of legal and regulatory documents.
- › To develop and implement a set of measures aimed at improving the quality of MSW sorting; to consider

measures aimed at supporting projects for the reconstruction and construction of facilities for MSW sorting, providing for the preparation of waste that meets the requirements of the cement recovery plants.



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