

The Circular Economy and Roads



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A Circular Economy



A circular economy is an economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources

It is based on keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems



1: **Reduce**

- Reduce resource usage
- Reduce energy & waste

2: **Reuse / Repair**

- Refill, restore, repair
- Reprocess at end of life

3: **Recycle**

- Encourage upcycling
- Discourage downcycling

4: **Recover**

- 2016 -2017, AU exported 1.2 million tonnes of waste to China
- 1 Jan 2018, enforcement of China National Sword Policy
- 1 Mar 2019, India announced complete ban of plastic waste import
- How did AU respond ?



Australia's response



Australia's response - a ban of:

- All waste glass by July 2020
- Mixed waste plastics by July 2021
- All whole tyres including baled tyres by December 2021
- Remaining waste products, including mixed paper and cardboard, by no later than 30 June 2022.

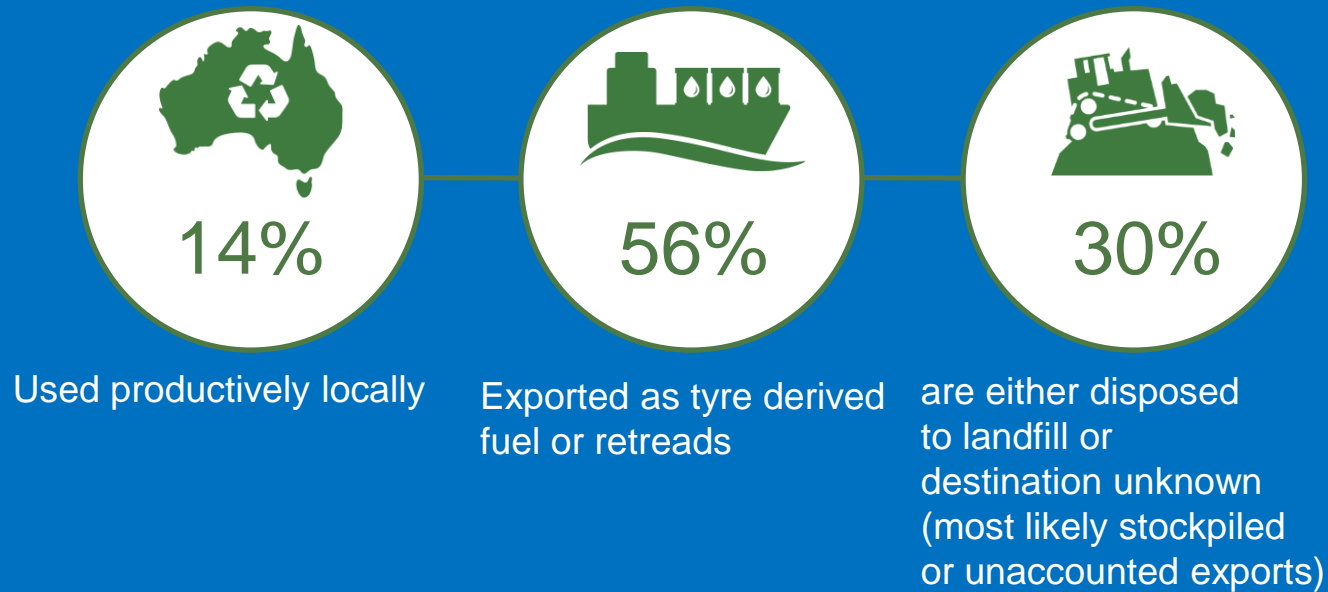
Recycled Materials Currently Used



The Tyre Challenge (2017):

56 million (Approx.)

EPU* disposed in Australia 2015-16, equivalent to 450,000 tonnes



*Volume based on Equivalent Passenger Units (EPUs). An EPU is a standard passenger car tyre.
Full EPU Ratio Tables available at greentyreproject.com.au
(Number taken from National Market Development Strategy for Used Tyres).

1. Maximise durability
 - design life & quality management
 - minimise maintenance & disruption
2. Minimise energy, natural resources & waste
 - construction, maintenance & end-of-life
3. Extend life or reuse end-of-life products
4. Incorporate other beneficial waste products

Thank you



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