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GODINA/ YEAR I

SARAJEVO, 03.03.2017.

BROJ/ NUMBER 1

OKOLIŠ

ENVIRONMENT

GRAĐEVINSKI OTPAD I OTPAD OD RUŠENJA OBJEKATA, 2014. *GENERATED CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE, 2014.*

Ukupna količina građevinskog i otpada od rušenja objekata otpada iznosila je 252.310 tona u 2014. godini.

Od toga, količina opasnog otpada iznosi 516 tona.

Količina građevinskog i otpada od rušenja objekata namijenjenog za preradu iznosi 24.885 tona, što iznosi približno 10% od ukupne količine.

The total quantity of generated construction and demolition waste in 2014 was 252,310 tons.

Of that, the quantity of hazardous waste was 516 tons.

The quantity of generated construction and demolition waste intended for recovery is 24,885 tons which amounts to approximately 10% of the total amount.

Slika 1. Ukupni građevinski i otpad od rušenja objekata po EWStat klasifikaciji, 2014, tona

Image 1. Total generated construction and demolition waste by EWStat Classification, 2014, tones

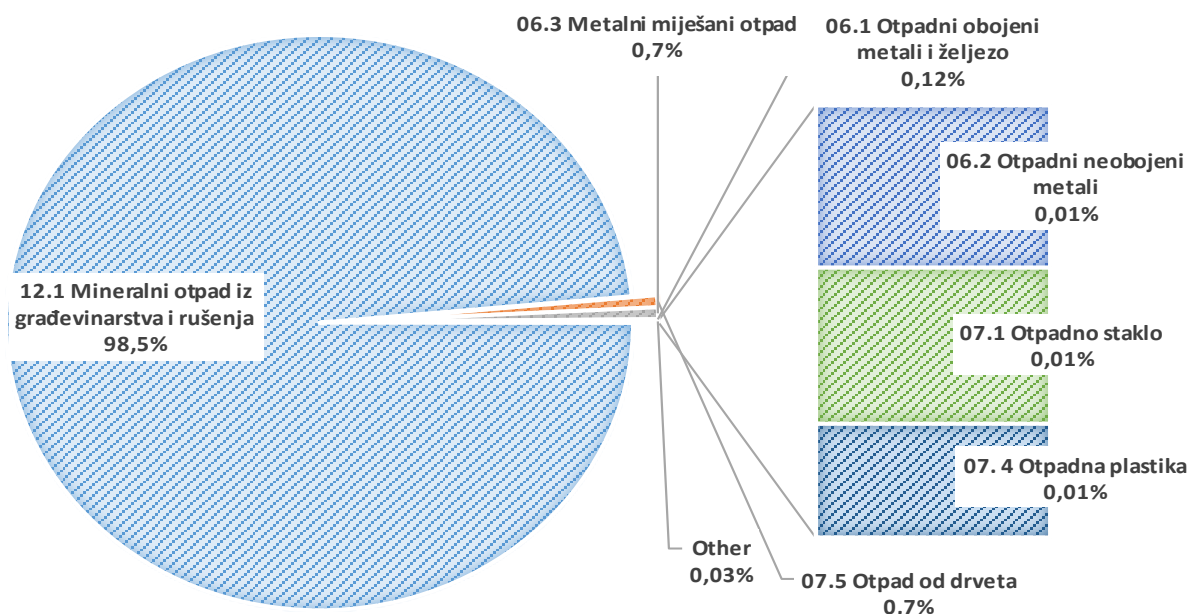


Tabela 1. Ukupni, neopasni i opasni građevinski otpad i otpad nastao rušenjem objekata po EWCStat klasifikaciji, 2014, tona

Table 1. Total, non-hazardous and hazardous generated construction waste and demolition waste by EWCStat Classification, 2014, tones

EWCStat klasifikacija		Nastali otpad Generated waste			EWCStat Classification
		Ukupno Total	Neopasni otpad Non-hazardous waste	Opasni otpad Hazardous waste	
		252.310	251.794	516	
06.1	Otpad od obojenih metala i željeza	297	297	0	<i>Metallic waste, ferrous</i>
06.2	Otpad od neobojenih metala	31	31	0	<i>Metallic waste, non-ferrous</i>
06.3	Metalni otpadi, miješani obojeni i neobojeni otpad	1.668	1.668	0	<i>Metallic waste, mixed ferrous and non-ferrous</i>
07.1	Otpad od stakla	30	30	0	<i>Glass waste</i>
07.4	Otpad od plastike	22	22	0	<i>Plastic waste</i>
07.5	Otpad od drveta	1.689	1.689	0	<i>Wood waste</i>
12.1	Mineralni otpad iz građevinarstva i od rušenja	248.573	248.057	516	<i>Construction and demolition mineral waste</i>

METODOLOGIJA

Podaci o građevinskom otpadu i otpadu od rušenja objekata su prikupljeni Godišnjim izvještajem o otpadu nastalom u proizvodnim aktivnostima - OTP.

Izvještajne jedinice za područja:

- Građevinarstvo (F) su poslovni subjekti i dijelovi poslovnih subjekata koji imaju 10 i više zaposlenih, s godišnjim prometom većim od 500.000 KM.
- Vađenje ruda i kamena (B), Prerađivačka industrija (C) i Proizvodnja i snabdijevanje el. energijom, plinom, parom i klimatizacija (D) su poslovni subjekti i dijelovi poslovnih subjekata koji imaju 10 i više zaposlenih.

Ovo saopćenje sadrži podatke o građevinskom i otpadu nastalom rušenjem nastalom tokom referentne 2014. godine u skladu s Regulativom Komisije 849/2010/EU o statistici otpada (WStatR).

Ovi tipovi otpada pokrivaju sljedeće:

(a) otpad iz područja Građevinarstvo (F) KD BiH koji se sastoji od slijedećih EWC-Stat šifara:

06.1. – Otpad od obojenih metala i željeza,

06.2. – Otpad od neobojenih metala

06.3. – Metalni otpad, miješani

07.1. - Otpadno staklo

07.4. - Plastika

07.5. - Drvo

(b) ukupna kategorija otpada pod 12.1 Mineralni otpad od izgradnje i otpad od rušenja (iz tri područja ekonomske djelatnosti:

- B - Vađenje ruda i kamena,
- C - Prerađivačka industrija i
- D - Proizvodnja i snabdijevanje električnom energijom, plinom, parom i klimatizacija.

Podaci godišnjeg statističkog istraživanja se zasnivaju na evidenciji i dokumentaciji, a tamo gdje to nije moguće, na

METHODOLOGY

Data on waste from C&D activities were collected through Annual Waste Report on waste created in manufacturing activities - OTP.

Reporting units for the area:

- *Construction (F) are business entities and parts of business entities that have 10 or more employees, with an annual turnover of more than 500,000 KM.*
- *Mining and quarrying (B), Manufacturing (C) and Production and supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (D) are business entities and parts of business entities that have 10 or more employees.*

This release contains data on construction and demolition waste generated during the reference year 2014 according to the Commission Regulation 849/2010/EU on waste statistics (WStatR).

These waste types cover the following:

(a) waste generated by Section Construction (F) of the NACE Rev. 2 consisting of the following EWC-Stat codes:

06.1. – Metallic waste, ferrous

06.2. – Metallic waste, non-ferrous

06.3. – Metallic waste, mixed

07.1. – Glass waste

07.4. – Plastics

07.5. – Wood

(b) total of the waste category 12.1 Mineral construction and demolition waste (across all economic activities).

- *B - Mining and quarrying,*
- *C - Manufacturing industry and*
- *D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.*

Annual statistical survey data in this Report are based on records and documentation, and where that is not

DEFINICIJE

Otpad je svaka tvar ili predmet određen kategorijama otpada propisanim Zakonom o upravljanju otpadom FBiH (Sl. novine FBiH 33/03), i Zakonom o upravljanju otpadom RS (Sl. Gl. 53/02) koje posjednik odbacuje, namjerava ili mora odbaciti.

Građevinski otpad i otpad od rušenja nastaje tokom:

- gradnje, rušenja i rekonstrukcije građevina,
- gradnje i popravke infrastrukture,
- prilikom proizvodnje građevinskih proizvoda, kao i nakon prirodnih nepogoda ili katastrofa (npr. zemljotresi, poplave, itd.)

Prema načinu nastajanja (ne uzimajući u obzir prirodne katastrofe i nepogode) građevinski otpad se može svrstati u sljedeće grupe:

- građevinski otpad nastao nakon potpunog ili djelomičnog rušenja objekata visokogradnje i/ili infrastrukturnih objekata;
- građevinski otpad koji je posljedica izgradnje novih objekata visokogradnje i/ili infrastrukturnih objekata (uništeni neupotrijebljeni materijal, višak boje, zaptivača, poluprazne plinske boce, ambalaža i sl.);
- zemljani materijal, kamen i rastinje koje je potrebno ukloniti prilikom pripremanja gradilišnog prostora, izgradnje temeljne jame i temelja građevina, kao i uređenja okolnog terena;
- građevinski otpad nastao kao posljedica tekućeg održavanja saobraćajnica.

Prema opasnosti, građevinski otpad se grupiše u:

- inertan (mineralni) otpad,
- neopasni otpad,
- opasan i potencijalno opasan otpad,

Inertni otpad jest otpad koji ne podliježe bitnim fizikalnim hemijskim i/ili biološkim promjenama, a određen je propisom iz člana 4. (FBiH) i člana 5. (RS) Zakona.

Inertni otpad ne sadrži ili sadrži vrlo malo tvari koje podliježu fizičkoj, hemijskoj i biološkoj razgradnji - ne ugrožava okoliš,

Neopasni otpad jest otpad koji je po sastavu i osobinama određen kao neopasni otpad propisom iz člana 4. (FBiH) i člana 5. (RS) Zakona.

Opasni otpad jest svaki otpad koji je po sastavu i osobinama određen kao opasni otpad propisom iz člana 4. (FBiH) i člana 5. (RS) Zakona.

Opasni otpad - ima neku od osobina: eksplozivnost, zapaljivost, reaktivnost, toksičnost, nagrizanje, nadražljivost, infektivnost, karcinogenost, mutagenost, svojstvo ispuštanja otrovnih plinova hemijskom reakcijom ili biološkom razgradnjom.

DEFINITIONS

Waste is any substance or item determined by certain waste categories prescribed by the Law on Waste (Official Gazette FBiH no. 33/03) and the Law on Waste RS (Official Gazette of RS, No. 53/02), discarded, or intended to be discarded by the holder.

Construction and demolition waste is generated by:

- construction, demolition and reconstruction of buildings,
- construction and repair of infrastructure,
- during the production of construction products, as well as after natural disasters or disasters (e.g., earthquakes, floods, etc.)

According to the way of its generation (not taking into account natural catastrophes and disasters) construction waste can be classified into the following groups:

- construction waste generated after complete or partial demolition of buildings and / or infrastructure facilities;
- construction waste as a result of construction of new buildings and / or infrastructure facilities (destroyed unused material, excess paint, sealants, half-empty gas bottles, packaging, etc.);
- earthy material, stone and vegetation to be removed when preparing the construction site, construction of the foundation pit and foundation structures, as well as decorating the surrounding terrain;
- construction waste generated as a result of routine maintenance of roads.

According to its aggressiveness, construction waste is grouped into:

- inert (mineral) waste,
- ne-opasni waste,
- hazardous and potentially hazardous waste.

Inert waste is waste that is not subject to significant physical, chemical and / or biological changes, and is determined by the regulation from the Article 4 (FBiH) and Article 5 (RS) of the Laws.

Inert waste does not contain or contains very few substances that are subject to physical, chemical and biological decomposition - not hazardous for the environment.

Non-hazardous waste is waste that by its composition and properties is designated as non-hazardous waste by the regulation from the Article 4 (FBiH) and Article 5 (RS) of the Laws.

Hazardous waste is waste that by its composition and properties is designated as hazardous waste by the regulation from the Article 4 (FBiH) and Article 5 (RS) of the Laws.

Hazardous waste - has some of the characteristics: explosiveness, flammability, reactivity, toxicity, corrosivity, irritability, infectiousness, carcinogenic, mutagenic, releases toxic gases from chemical reaction or biological decomposition.

Izdaje i štampa Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 71000 Sarajevo, Zelenih beretki 26
Published and printed by the Agency for Statistics of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, 71000 Sarajevo, Zelenih beretki 26

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