



Actions Implemented

Creation of a central GFRP waste collection point at Bra Servizi to prevent the dispersion of fine particles into the atmosphere.

Setting up of a database to monitor collection activity and identify places where GFRP waste is produced.

Creation of a grinding mill to reduce the volume of GFRP waste enabling it to be converted into a usable secondary raw material.

Manufacturing of a demonstration range of panels and installation in public and private buildings and design objects.



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We would like to thank the European Commission LIFE Project



*Bra Servizi, with the support of the
European Commission
and funding from
LIFE+
presents*

**LIFE12 ENV/IT/000579
LIFE Enrich a poor waste**



About LIFE+

The general objective of LIFE is to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policies. LIFE+ was set up according to Regulation (EC) n. 614/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23/05/2007 and it continues and extends the former LIFE programme which came into force in 1992.



General Objectives

Contributing to the creation, maintaining and development of legislative policies, with environmental and climatic relevance to the European Union, co-financing pilot or demonstration projects which are important to the whole of Europe.

The financial framework for the implementation of the program is shared between:

- the sub-programme for Environment
- the sub-programme for Climate Action

Why Bra Servizi?

Bra Servizi has studied a project to recycle, ennoble and enrich fibreglass waste creating a range of innovative fire-proof, sound absorbent, insulating and shock resistant components.

The Environmental Issue

The environmental issue addressed by the programme is the disposal of fibreglass waste.

Fibreglass (often referred to as Glass Fibre-Reinforced Plastic, GFRP) is a composite building material made of strands of glass (either as long filaments or short-fibred glass wool) encased in a matrix of thermosetting resins, usually polyester, vinyl ester or epoxide based, which, with the help of special catalysts and accelerants, polymerize at room temperature.

From the 1950s onwards, fibreglass, due to its light weight, strength, stiffness, exertion and corrosion resistance, as well as poor electrical conductivity, has been used in a wide variety of applications.

However, the recycling process of such products is much more complicated than the recycling process of thermoplastic materials.



Goals and targets

“LIFE Enrich a poor waste” is a demonstration project co-financed by the European Commission through the LIFE+ programme, whose aim is to recycle, ennoble and enrich fibreglass waste, thus creating a range of innovative fire-proof, sound absorbent, insulating and shock resistant components as well as easy to clean panels to be used in sustainable private and public buildings. The panels are designed to be easily dismantled and reused.

Such panels are manufactured with the design for deconstruction concept in mind. This means that they will be de-signed and made to be installed with easily removable mechanical connectors, to make the installation and dismantling process easier and allow selective removal when demolishing or renovating. The salvaged materials can therefore be re-used and recycled thus recovering some of the inherent value. Furthermore, this procedure reduces the environmental impact that results from adapting and demolishing buildings.



Meeting 20-01-2015