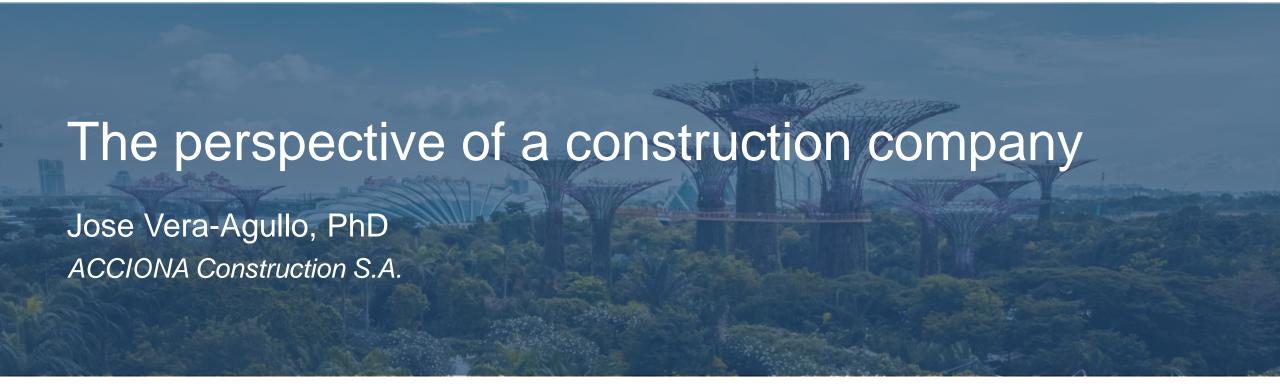
AMANAC WORKSHOP

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM | 03.07.2019



WHAT KIND OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS?











Drivers for a sustainable construction sector











CODES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS

How do EUROCODES address service life of concrete: EN 1990: Eurocode – Basis of structural design

2.3 Design working life

Table 2.1 - Indicative design working life

Design working life category	Indicative design working life (years)	Examples
1	10	Temporary structures (1)
2	10 to 25	Replaceable structural parts, e.g. gantry girders, bearings
3	15 to 30	Agricultural and similar structures
4	50	Building structures and other common structures
5	100	Monumental building structures, bridges, and other civil engineering structures

⁽¹⁾ Structures or parts of structures that can be dismantled with a view to being re-used should not be considered as temporary.

UK National Annex to **BS and DS EN 1990:2002** modified indicative design working lives :

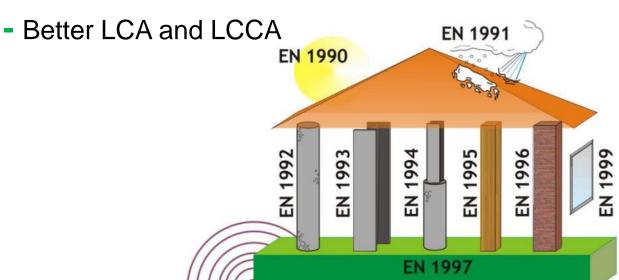
Category 2 – 10 to 30 years

Category 3 – 15 to 25 years

Category 5 – 120 years

+ Service life (key point in civil engineering)

- Sustainability
- Usage of natural resources
- CO₂ emisions



EN 1998



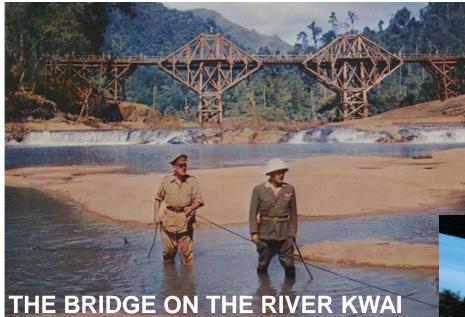






CODES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Category 1: 10 years



Category 5: 100 years



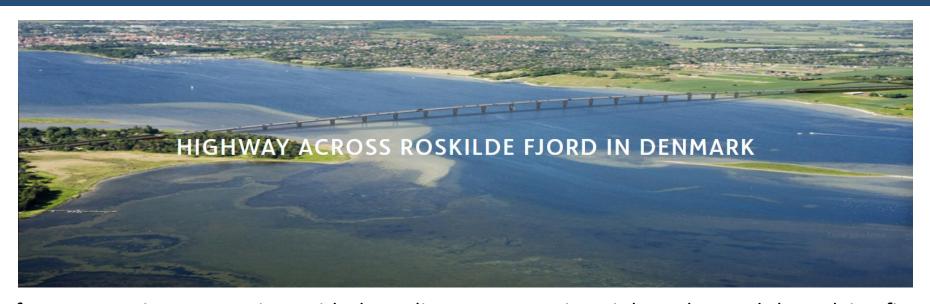












ACCIONA Infrastructure, in a consortium with the Italian company Rizzani de Eccher and the Belgian firm BESIX, has been awarded the contract for the Frederikssund Link highway that will cross Denmark's Roskilde Fjord, worth 989.5 million Danish Krone (approximately €133 million).

The project includes the design and construction of an 8 km dual lane highway, a 1.3 km bridge that is 19.7 m wide and 1 km of local road between the dual carriageway and Lyngerupvej. The new link highway will reduce traffic congestion in the town of Frederikssund and provide an alternative route to the only bridge that currently crosses the fjord.









4.2.1. Design life

A bridge working design life of 120 years (design working life category 5 to Eurocode 0 (DS/EN 1990)) shall be assumed in the design for all

structures.

As a minimum, the following elements of the works shall be considered as non-replaceable components which shall meet the 120 year design life defined above:

- Foundations, including piles, pile caps and footings,
- Substructure, including piers, pier caps, abutments and retaining walls,
- Superstructure, including primary and secondary structural members and decks.

NMARK

The design life of a replaceable component shall be defined as the period of time the component is required to remain in service, with planned maintenance, before it needs replacement. The design life of non-replaceable and replaceable components shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in Table 4-1.











Minimum required design life for structural components

Structural component	Minimum required design life (years)							
Non-replaceable structural components								
All non-replaceable components	120 - design life of relevant structure as specified in this section (see above)							
Replaceable structural components								
External post-tensioning cables	50							
Bridge bearings	50 SKILDE FJORD							
	whole system - 30							
Expansion joints	sliding elements - 30							
	steel elements (fatigue) - 120							
Elastic joints	Hot applied joint sealants - 30							
Liastic joints	Cold applied joint sealants - 30							
Concrete barriers	50							
Steel barriers and guide rails	50							
Waterproofing, bitumen sheets	40							
Bridge deck wearing surface - asphalt	15							
Drainage system	50							
Access ladders and platforms	50							
Etc								





















CLIENT REQUIREMENTS. CEBU BRIDGE PROJECT IN PHILIPPINES













Key Enabling Technologies



Key Enabling Technologies (KETs) provide the basis for innovation in a range of products across all industrial sectors. They underpin **the shift to a greener economy**, are instrumental in modernising Europe's industrial base, and drive the development of entirely new industries. Their importance makes them a key element of European industrial policy.

- Micro and nanoelectronics
- 2. Nanotechnology
- 3. Industrial biotechnology
- 4. Advanced materials
- 5. Photonics
- 6. Advanced manufacturing technologies







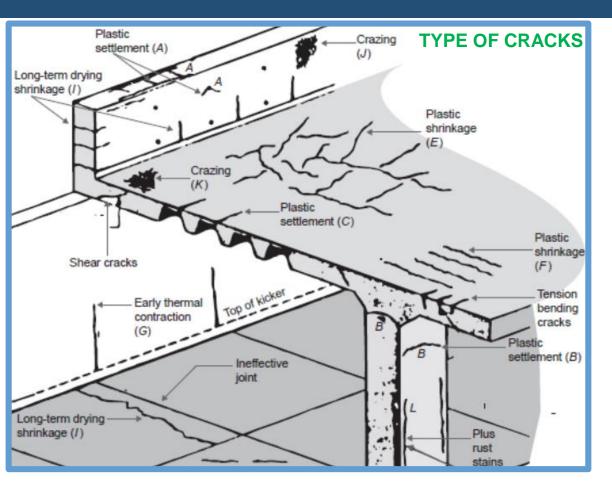








Key Enabling Technologies



- Cracks
- Water tightness
- + Service life (key point in civil engineering)
- Sustainability
- Usage of natural resources
- CO₂ emisions
- Better LCA and LCCA



Self-curing

Self-protection

Self-diagnosis

Self-healing

Coatings

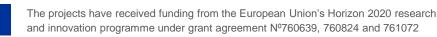
Low heat of hydration cements











Key Enabling Technologies

							(Composición (p	roporción	en masa ^{1) 5}	⁵⁾)				
			Designation		Componentes principales										
Tipos	Denominación	Dooig			Escoria de	Humo de	Puzolana		Cenizas volantes		Familiatos	Caliza4)		1 !	
	Denominación	Designación		Clínker	horno alto S	sílice D ²⁾	Natural P	Natural calcinada Q	Silíceas V	calcáreas W	Esquistos calcinados T	L	LL	Componentes. minoritarios	
CEM I	Cemento pórtla	and CEM I		95-100	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-5	
·	Cemento pórtland con escoria Cemento pórtland con humo de sílice		CEM II/A-S	80-94	6-20	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	0-5	
			CEM II/B-S	65-79	21-35	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	0-5	
			CEM II/A-D	90-94	_	6-10	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	0-5	
	·		CEM II/A-P	80-94	-	-	6-20	-	_	-	-	-	-	0-5	
	puzolana	CEM II/B-P	65-79	-	-	21-35	-	-	-	_	_	-	0-5		
		CEM II/A-Q	80-94	-	-	-	6-20	_	_	_	-	-	0-5		
CEM II Cemento pórtland con ceniz Cemento pórtland con es calcinados				65-79	_	_	-	21-35	_	_	_	_	-	0-5	
			CEM II/A-V	80-94	_	-	-	_	6-20	-	-	-	-	0-5	
	0			65-79	-	-	-	-	21-35	-	-	-	-	0-5	
	ceniza voiante	CEM II/A-W	80-94	-	-	-	-	-	6-20	_	-	-	0-5		
			CEM II/B-W	65-79	-	-	-	-	-	21-35	-	-	-	0-5	
			CEM II/A-T	80-94	_	-	-	-	_	-	6-20	-	-	0-5	
			CEM II/B-T	65-79	-	-	-	-	-	-	21-35	-	-	0-5	
			CEM II/A-L	80-94	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	6-20	-	0-5	
Cem	Cemento pórtla	Cemento pórtland con caliza		65-79	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	21-35	-	0-5	
	con caliza			80-94	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6-20	0-5	
			CEM II/B-LL	65-79	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	21-35	0-5	
	Cemento pórtland compuesto ³⁾		CEM II/A-M	80-88	12-20							0-5			
			CEM II/B-M	65-79	<>								0-5		
			CEM II/C-M	64 - 50	0 36 - 50									0-5	
CEM III Cemento de			CEM III/A	35-64	36-65	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	0-5	
	Cemento de horn	e horno alto	CEM III/B	20-34	66-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	0-5	
			CEM III/C	5-19	81-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-5	
CEM IV	0 1/ 1/ 2	CEM IV/A	65-89	-	< 11-35						-	0-5			
	Cemento puzolánico3)		CEM IV/B	45-64	-	<>					-	0-5			
OFM	0	CE Compuesto ³⁾	CEM V/A	40-64	18-30	-	- < 18-30>			-	0-5				
CEM V Cemento comp	Cemento compue		CEM V/B	20-38	31-49	_ < 31-49>				-	0-5				
CEM VI	Cemento compu	esto	CEM VI	49 - 35		35 - 49						0-5			

- Clinker
- + Sustainability
- Usage of natural resources
- CO₂ emisions
- Better LCA and LCCA



CEM II/C-M (S-V)
CEM II/C-M (S-LL)

CEM VI/S-V

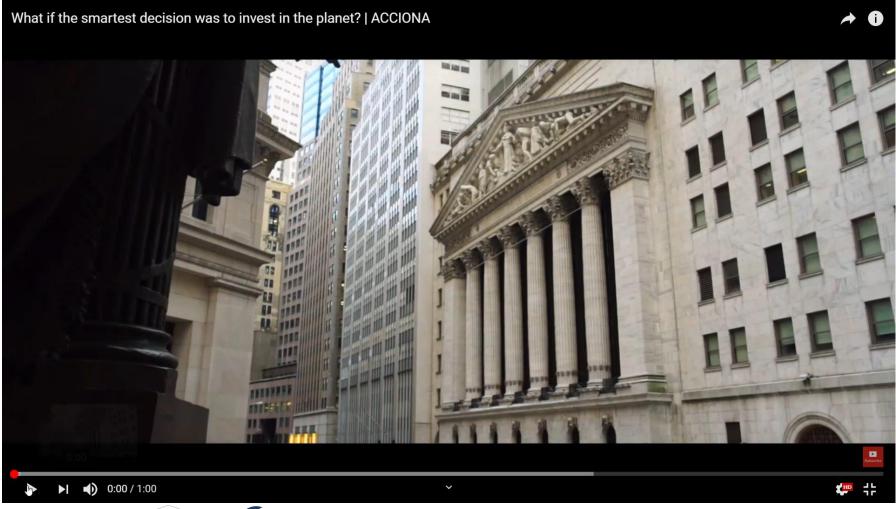








Society. Future Generations











VALUES & MISSION

https://www.acciona.com/about-acciona/mission-and-values/



We aim to meet the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

Our **mission** is to be a leader in the creation, development and management of infrastructure, energy, water and services; contributing actively to social wellbeing, sustainable development and the creation of value for our stakeholder groups.

Our vision is to meet the challenge of achieving sustainable development in all our business areas, so that the generations of today and the future will have a better life.

Our fundamental values include: Honesty. Leadership. Excellence. Environmental concern. Social responsibility. Long term view. Financial strength. Customer focus. Innovation. Care for people











AMANAC WORKSHOP

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM | 03.07.2019



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