Decree 110/2024 of 11 December 2024 of the Governing Council regulating the requirements for the use and permitted uses of recycled aggregates from construction and demolition waste recovery operations in the Community of Madrid.[1]

The implementation of a circular economy model is one of the main objectives of European environmental policy, which involves the efficient and sustainable use of resources, with particular emphasis on the minimisation of waste, preventing its production and encouraging its proper management, allowing the reuse, recycling and recovery of the resources it still contains. This results not only in better protection of the environment, but also in greater self-sufficiency, competitiveness and savings, all of which are of particular relevance in contexts of disruption of international trade flows and scarcity of raw materials.

The construction sector is precisely one of the priority areas considered in the first 'Circular Economy Action Plan in Europe', presented by the European Commission in 2015, and is also considered in the 'New Circular Economy Action Plan of the European Union: for a cleaner and more competitive Europe', published in 2020. In this new Plan, construction continues to be a strategic sector that is part of what are known as the key value chains, and for which circularity measures are considered through an improvement in managing their waste and in using it once it has been conveniently separated and recovered, so that it can re-enter the market and the production cycle. The problem of construction and demolition waste (hereinafter CDW) includes deficient or improved separation at source, illegal dumping, and the fact that treated recycled aggregates do not always find an adequate commercial outlet.

In this context, Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018, amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, lays down a general obligation for Member States to adopt measures to prevent the generation of waste and, in particular, the undertaking of actions promoting the prevention, reuse and recycling of construction and demolition waste.

Law 7/2022, of 8 April 2022, on waste and contaminated soil for a circular economy contains a series of specific objectives for preparing for reuse, recycling and material recovery for construction and demolition waste. In addition, the Spanish Strategy for Circular Economy (España Circular 2030), approved in June 2020, considers construction and demolition waste as a priority sector of action, and provides for various measures for the better management and reuse of recovered waste, in line with the objectives set at European Community level. In this sense, it establishes the obligation to separate at source non-hazardous construction and demolition waste, which must be classified in certain fractions, as well as those elements that may be reused. In addition, it indicates that the demolition must preferably be carried out selectively and on a mandatory basis from 1 January 2024.

For its part, the State Framework Plan for Waste Management (PEMAR) 2016-2022 envisages the establishment of a Sectoral Framework Agreement to promote the use of recycled aggregates from CDW in construction works with measures such as including, wherever possible, in public works construction projects a minimum percentage of 5 % of recycled aggregates, which will also be applied, where possible, in private works.

In Law 1/2024 of 17 April 2024 on Circular Economy of the Community of Madrid, Article 12(2)(b) called 'Environmental measures of the contract technical specifications', in order to encourage and promote the use of materials derived from the recovery of CDW, provides that public works in the Community of Madrid preferably shall include the use of aggregate material or other products from the recovery of construction and demolition waste or from the recovery of other inert waste, if the obtained material reaches the appropriate technical conditions in accordance with the specific applicable legislation, in works contracts and works

[1] BOCM of 13 December 2024.

concession contracts, giving priority, if possible, to those generated in the works itself. The use of a minimum percentage of 10 % of the total aggregates used in the project is required.

Likewise, in the Community of Madrid, the 'Strategy for Sustainable Waste Management of the Community of Madrid (2017-2024)', approved by the Agreement of the Governing Council of 27 November 2018, contains the programmatic stipulations regarding better management of construction and demolition waste. More specifically, the 'Regional Plan for Construction and Demolition Waste of the Community of Madrid', included in this Strategy, sets as a line of action and objective the 'Promotion of the use of materials from the recovery of CDW', as well as the implementation of standards for the use of recycled aggregates.

The request of the Community of Madrid with the approval of this Decree is to establish categories of recycled aggregates, supported by the CE marking, the UNE standards or other certifications issued by authorised bodies, which are technically accredited for certain uses and, therefore, are likely to be used in the different applications provided for without the need for an enabling certificate, leaving the use of the remainder of recycled aggregates with characteristics other than those referred to in the decree linked to a prior authorisation of the competent authority in the matter. For this purpose, as an innovation, the standard systematises the various uses or applications for which recycled aggregates can be used according to the different existing categories, according to their composition, granulometry and other parameters. This systematisation of the requirements for the use and permitted uses of recycled aggregates from recovered CDW clarifies and simplifies the procedure for obtaining the end-of-waste status of materials resulting from CDW treatment and recycling facilities, reducing bureaucratic burdens and thus promoting greater economic dynamism in the region.

Furthermore, this Decree is a key element in achieving the objectives set out in Article 26(1)(b) of Law 7/2022 of 8 April 2022 on waste and contaminated soil for a circular economy, which stipulates that the amount of non-hazardous CDW intended for the preparation for reuse, recycling and other recovery of materials, including fill operations, must reach at least 70 % by weight of those produced.

In addition, in order to ensure traceability and monitoring of recycled aggregates, the regime provided for the control of CDW employed in mining rehabilitations is extended to them, requiring that their use for the conditioning and filling of the operating holes be included in the Restoration Plan, where appropriate, and recorded in the record book defined in Article 32 of Royal Decree 975/2009 of 12 June 2009, on the management of waste from the extractive industries and the protection and rehabilitation of the area affected by mining activities.

Consequently, it is deemed necessary to promote the use of recycled aggregates from recovery of construction and demolition waste through regulations that specify their use in those types of actions that are appropriate. In this regard, it is necessary to draw up specific rules to facilitate and speed up the use of these materials from the recovery of construction and demolition waste, taking into account the different characteristics and categories into which recycled aggregates are classified and ensuring, in turn, the protection of human health and the environment, in accordance with European legislation applicable to construction products.

The text of this standard was submitted to the communication procedure of the European Commission in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services and Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July 1999, regulating the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

This Decree also complies with the principle of transparency set out in Law 10/2019 of 10 April 2019 on Transparency and Participation of the Community of Madrid, as the procedures for citizen participation in public consultation, hearing, and public information have been fulfilled during its preparation and processing, through its publication on the Transparency Portal of the Community of Madrid.

In addition, pursuant to Article 4(2)(f) and (g) of Decree 52/2021 of 24 March 2021 of the Governing Council regulating and simplifying the procedure for drawing up general regulatory provisions in the Community of Madrid, this Decree is subject to the essential reporting procedures of the General Counsil of the Legal Bar of the Community of Madrid and to the Opinion of the Legal Advisory Commission, respectively.

This Decree complies with the principles of good regulation laid down in Article 129 of Law 39/2015 of 1 October 2015 on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations, and in Article 2 of Decree 52/2021 of 24 March 2021 of the Governing Council, which regulates and simplifies the procedure for drawing up the general regulatory provisions of the Community of Madrid.

Compliance with the principles of necessity and effectiveness is justified by the adaptation of this Decree to the fulfilment of an objective of general interest, namely the protection of the environment and progress towards a new circular economy model, also helping to achieve the objectives set in the national framework and at the Community level of the European Union.

Likewise, the Decree complies with the principle of proportionality in so far as its content is essential to ensure the implementation of the requirements for the use of said material, without this entailing restrictions on rights or burdensome obligations for its addressees.

The regulation contained in the Decree also complies with the principle of legal certainty by incorporating the standard in a manner consistent with the rest of the legal system, generating an integrated, clear and secure framework.

Finally, the Decree respects the principle of efficiency since it does not impose additional administrative burdens in the field of environmental protection; on the contrary, it accelerates and simplifies existing ones.

By virtue thereof, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21(g) of Law 1/1983 of 13 December 1983 of the Government and the Administration of the Community of Madrid, on a proposal from the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and the Interior, following an opinion of the Legal Advisory Commission of the Community of Madrid, the Governing Council, after deliberation, at its meeting on 11 December 2024,

THE FOLLOWING IS DECREED:

Article 1. *Objective*

The objective of the Decree is to establish the accepted requirements and uses for the use of recycled aggregates from recovery operations of construction and demolition waste in the Community of Madrid, under conditions that guarantee the protection of human health and the environment, and with adequate technical quality.

Article 2. *Definitions.*

For the purposes of this Decree:

a) ‘Recycled aggregate of construction and demolition waste’: the aggregate resulting from the treatment of inorganic material, previously used in construction, that meets the technical and legal requirements of the final use for which it is intended.

b) ‘Recycled aggregate categories’: classification of recycled aggregates based on common compositional characteristics of the material, established based on pre-defined ranges of maximum and/or minimum percentages of all the elements that make up a recycled aggregate sample.

c) 'Floating component (FL)': particles floating in the water.

d) 'Non-floating component (R)': particles not floating in the water.

e) 'CDW recycling facilities': these are the duly authorised facilities for the purpose of recycling of construction and demolition waste.

f) 'Excavated natural materials': excavated natural materials from construction or demolition works, such as soils, clay, silt, sand, gravel, or stones, covered by the LoW code (European list of waste) 17 05 04.

g) 'Bituminous mixture': that which results from the combination of an asphalt bitumen, aggregates, mineral powder and eventually additives, such that all particles of the aggregate are coated with a homogeneous binder film.

h) 'Granulometry': ratio of percentages of the different sizes of particles of an aggregate to the total, determined in accordance with the test method set out in UNE EN 933-1.

i) 'Mobile CDW treatment plants': temporary facilities for the recycling of duly authorised construction and demolition waste.

j) 'Construction and demolition waste recycling': recovery operation for obtaining recycled aggregates of composition and pre-established characteristics, appropriate to the technical regulations to be used as recycled aggregates in urbanisation works, civil works, buildings and others, with safety for health and the environment.

k) 'Aggregate size': denomination of the aggregate, expressed as a function of the lower (d) and upper (D) sieve sizes, expressed in d/D form. This designation allows for the presence of some particles that are retained by the upper sieve (upper unsorted) or that pass through the lower sieve (lower unsorted). The lower limit (d) can be zero.

Article 3. *Scope of application.*

The Decree shall apply to any type of aggregate recycled from recovery operations of construction and demolition waste, obtained in fixed or mobile approved plants, used in the Community of Madrid, other than excavated natural materials, regulated by Order APM/1007/2017, of 10 October 2017, on general rules for the recovery of natural materials excavated for use in filling operations and works other than those in which they were generated.

Article 4. *Composition of recycled aggregates.*

The types of materials making up recycled aggregates from construction and demolition waste recovery operations are as detailed in Annex I.

Article 5. *Categories and granulometry of recycled aggregates*

1. For the purpose of defining the permitted uses of recycled aggregates, their category and granulometry shall be taken into account.

2. Based on the percentage of the components described in Annex I, the following categories of recycled aggregates are set out, the composition of which is detailed in Annex II:

a) Category sRCA: referred to as 'structural Recycled Concrete Aggregates'.

b) Category RCA: referred to as 'Recycled Concrete Aggregates'.

c) Category MRAc: referred to as 'Mixed Recycled Aggregate concrete'.

d) Category MRAcs: referred to as 'Mixed Recycled Aggregate ceramics'.

e) Category CRA: referred to as 'Ceramic Recycled Aggregates'.

f) Category MRAa: referred to as 'Mixed Recycled Aggregates with asphalt'.

3. The following recycled aggregate particle sizes are established according to aggregate size:

a) Fine aggregate: the part of the total aggregate passing through the sieve 4 mm, according to UNE-EN 933-2, except in bituminous mixtures in which the size of the sieve passed through is 2 mm.

b) Thick aggregate: the part of the total aggregate retained in the sieve 4 mm, according to UNE-EN 933-2, except in bituminous mixtures in which the size of the sieve passed through is 2 mm.

c) Combined aggregate: aggregate composed of a mixture of thick and fine aggregates with D > 6.3 mm. This can be produced without prior separation in fractions of fine aggregates and coarse aggregates, or by combination of fractions independent of fine and coarse aggregates.

d) Light aggregate: aggregate of mineral origin with a particle density not exceeding 2 000 kg/m3 (2.00 mg/m3), or with an apparent density not exceeding 1 200 kg/m3 (1.20 mg/m3).

Article 6. *Permitted uses.*

1. Annex III sets out the uses accepted by each of the different categories of recycled aggregates listed in Annex II, taking into account their characteristics and technical standards, without prejudice to compliance, in addition, with the requirements laid down in the technical specifications of the respective construction projects, the requirements laid down in this Decree and other regulations in force.

2. In the case of no use in Annex III, or in current regulations or technical standards, the use of recycled aggregates shall require authorisation from the competent environmental body, subject to justification by the person concerned of the suitability of the proposed destination. However, the use of recycled aggregates for uses other than those admitted in this Decree and whose authorisation is already provided for in specific regulations, shall require prior notification to the environmental body.

3. The use of recycled aggregates in the field of rehabilitation of spaces degraded and/or affected by mining activities shall require that it be contemplated, if applicable, in the Project/Restore Plan, respectively. For activities in areas affected by mining activities, this shall be recorded in the register, in accordance with the provisions of the specific regulations.

Article 7. *Requirements for the use of recycled aggregates*

1. The recycled aggregates must originate from facilities for the management and treatment of construction and demolition waste or from mobile plants duly authorised by the corresponding Autonomous Community, in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of Law 7/2022 of 8 April 2022 on waste and contaminated soils for a circular economy.

2. The supply of recycled aggregates shall be accompanied by documentation certifying that they bear the appropriate CE marking in those uses for which it is required by the implementing legislation. and which have been obtained in accordance with the requirements and production control required by the corresponding UNE standards and by Regulation (EU) 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011, laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC. For all other uses, recycled aggregates must have a declaration of performance by the manufacturer, accompanied by certifications from an approved body proving the characteristics of the product and the production process.

Article 8. *Prohibitions of use.*

In obtaining recycled aggregates, no materials or construction and demolition waste classified as hazardous, according to the classification of the European Catalogue of Waste Contaminated by Hazardous Substances, which may affect health or the environment, in accordance with the state regulations in force and, in particular, those in which asbestos is detected, may be used.

In addition, recycled aggregates not complying with the technical characteristics and legal requirements may not be used when such are stipulated for that use in a harmonised standard.

Article 9. Inspection and monitoring

1. Activities involving the use of recycled aggregates may be subject to inspection, and the environmental body may require the information or data necessary to ensure the proper use of these materials and their traceability.

2. In the event of violations, the penalty regime laid down in Law 1/2024 of 17 April 2024 on Circular Economy of the Community of Madrid.

Single final provision.

Entry into force.

This Decree shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Community of Madrid.

ANNEX I

Main components of recycled aggregates

Component	Description
Rc	Recycled thick aggregates composed of concrete, mortar concrete products and/or concrete masonry units
Ru	Recycled thick aggregates consisting of untreated aggregates, natural stone or aggregates treated with hydraulic binders
Rb	Recycled thick aggregates composed of clay masonry units (bricks and tiles), recycled aggregates of calcium silicate masonry units and/or non-floating aerated concrete
Ra	Recycled thick aggregates composed of bituminous materials
Rg	Recycled thick aggregates composed of glass
X	Cohesive recycled aggregates (clay and/or sand), recycled aggregates of metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) and/or non-floating wood, plastics, rubber and plaster
FL*	Floating components (improper)

*Applicable for recycled aggregates of structural RCA.

ANNEX II

Categories of recycled aggregates according to the percentage by weight of their main components

Category	Description	Criteria Classification by composition (UNE 933-11 and Table 30.8.5 of Article 30(8)(4) of the Structural Code approved by Royal Decree 470/2021 of 29 June 2021)
sRCA	Structural Recycled Concrete Aggregate	Rc+Ru ≥ 95 % Rb = 0 % Ra ≤ 1 % X+Rg ≤ 0.5 % FL ≤ 2 %
RCA	Recycled Concrete Aggregate	Rc+Ru ≥ 90 % Rb ≤ 10 % Ra ≤ 5 % X ≤ 1 %
MRAc	Mixed Recycled Aggregate concrete	70 % ≤ Rc+Ru < 90 % 10 % < Rb < 30 % Ra ≤ 5 % X ≤ 1 % %
MRAcs	Mixed Recycled Aggregate ceramics	30 % ≤ Rc+Ru < 70 % 70 % ≤ Rb ≥ 30 % Ra ≤ 5 % X ≤ 1 %
CRA	Ceramic Recycled Aggregates	Rc+Ru < 30 % Rb > 70 % Ra ≤ 5 % Rg ≤ 1 % X ≤ 2 % (Plaster < 1 %)
MRAa	Mixed Recycled Aggregates with asphalt	Rc+Ru ≥ 50 % Rb ≤ 20 % 5 % < Ra < 30 % Rg < 1 % X ≤ 2 % (Plaster < 1 %)

ANNEX III

Applications supported according to the category and granulometry of the recycled aggregates

APPLICATIONS OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES SUPPORTED [1]	CATEGORIES OF AGGREGATES SUPPORTED						GRANULOMETRY AND SPECIFITIES OF THE MATERIAL [2]
	sRCA	RCA	MRAc	MRAcs	CRA	MRAa	
Road surfaces: layers of untied granular material							
Bases, sub-bases and hard shoulders	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 32 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: Graded aggregate [GA 0/32, GA 0/25 and GA 0/20].
Rolling layer, bases, sub-bases and arches of rural roads, pedestrian roads and bicycle lanes	X	X	X	X		X	
Draining layers	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 20 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: draining graded aggregate DGA 0/20.
Road surfaces: granular material with hydraulic binders							
Ground-cement base on roadways and hard shoulders	X	X	X	X			- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 40 mm.
Gravel-cement base on roadways and hard shoulders	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 32 mm.
Road surfaces: concrete surfacing							
Concrete surfacing for roadways and hard shoulders	X	X		X			- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 40 mm.
Concrete surfacing for roads	X	X	X	X			- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 32 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: aggregates of concrete HF-4 and HF-3.5.
Road surfaces: bituminous mixtures [3]							
Covering for primer irrigation	X	X					- Granulometry: fine aggregate.
Covering for curing irrigation	X	X					- Granulometry: fine aggregate.
Rolling layers for asphalted roads	X	X	X				- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, combined aggregate with maximum size 11.2 mm.

APPLICATIONS OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES SUPPORTED [1]	CATEGORIES OF AGGREGATES SUPPORTED						GRANULOMETRY AND SPECIFITIES OF THE MATERIAL [2]
	sRCA	RCA	MRAc	MRAcs	CRA	MRAa	
							- Type of material to be replaced: aggregates of cold bituminous mixtures.
Rolling layers, intermediate layers or base layers for roads	X	X	X			X	- Granulometry in new construction: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, combined aggregate with maximum sizes 32 mm depending on the type of mixture (dense, semi-dense or thick), 12 mm in draining mixtures and 11 mm in discontinuous mixtures. - Type of material in new construction: bituminous mixtures in hot-type bituminous concrete (including milling material), draining or discontinuous bituminous mixtures. - Granulometry and type of material in rehabilitation actions for road surfaces: this will depend on the type of recycling of the milling, the type of mixture to be used and the thickness of the layer: • Recycling on site (maximum 25 mm for thickness > 10 cm and 20 mm. for thickness between 6 and 10 cm.) • Hot central recycling (< 25mm).
Embankments and fillers							
Embankments	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 100 mm for the replacement of selected and suitable soils. - Type of material to be replaced: selected, suitable, tolerable and marginal soils.
Ditch fillings	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 100 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: selected soils and suitable soils.
Piping support beds	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 60 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: selected soils

APPLICATIONS OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES SUPPORTED [1]	CATEGORIES OF AGGREGATES SUPPORTED						GRANULOMETRY AND SPECIFITIES OF THE MATERIAL [2]
	sRCA	RCA	MRAc	MRAcs	CRA	MRAa	
							and suitable soils.
Factory works batter	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 100 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: selected soils and suitable soils.
Restoration of spaces degraded and/or affected by mining activities.	X	X	X	X		X	- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 100 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: selected, suitable, tolerable and marginal soils, subject to the approved Project/Restore Plan, if applicable.
Localised fillings of draining material	X	X	X	X			- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, with maximum size 76 mm.
Concrete [3]							
Structural Mass Concrete (MC) and Structural Reinforcement (RC) for Buildings, Roads and Public Works	X						- Granulometry: thick aggregate. - Recycled aggregate replacement limit: 20 % by weight of the total thick aggregate content. - Type of material to be replaced: RC aggregates with fck ≤ 40 MPa.
Cleaning concrete for buildings, roads and public works	X						- Granulometry: thick aggregate with a maximum size of less than 30 mm. - Recycled aggregate replacement limit: 100 %. - Type of material to be replaced: HL-150/C/TM aggregates.
Non-Structural Concrete for pavements, kerbs and fillers	X	X	X				- Granulometry: thick aggregate - Recycled aggregate replacement limit: 100 %. - Type of material to be replaced: aggregates of (NSC) with f_{CK} ≤ 20 MPa.
Concrete on-site for gutters and safety barriers	X	X	X				- Granulometry: thick aggregate. - Recycled aggregate replacement limit: 100 %. - Type of material to be replaced: aggregates of concrete on-site for

APPLICATIONS OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES SUPPORTED [1]	CATEGORIES OF AGGREGATES SUPPORTED						GRANULOMETRY AND SPECIFITIES OF THE MATERIAL [2]
	sRCA	RCA	MRAc	MRAcs	CRA	MRAa	
							gutters with fck > 20 MPa.
Pre-cast concrete [3]							
Interior and exterior flooring, such as cobblestones, concrete tiles and terrazzo tiles	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate.
Kerbstones and slabs	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate with maximum size 12.5 mm.
Concrete blocks	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate with maximum size 40 mm.
Street furniture products such as benches	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate with maximum size 40 mm.
Mortars [3]							
Mortars for surfacing, mortars, mortars for repair and pastes	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate with maximum size 8 mm.
Mortars for rendering and plastering	X	X	X	X	X		
Masonry mortars	X	X	X	X	X		
Other uses							
Ballast in railway networks			X				- Granulometry: thick aggregate with maximum size 50 or 63 mm.
Decoration for gardening	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate.
Mineral substrate for cultivation [4]	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate.
Temporary roads of use in landfills and mining operations	X	X	X	X	X		- Granulometry: fine aggregate, thick aggregate, all-one aggregate with limit size 40 mm. - Type of material to be replaced: gravel.
Breakwaters	X	X					- Granulometry: thick aggregate with a minimum size of 125 mm.

- The recycled aggregates used in the applications defined in this table shall also comply with all the requirements laid down in the General Technical Prescriptions for Road and Bridge Works (PG-3) and the General Technical Prescriptions for Road Conservation Works (PG-4) specifications, as well as in the Structural Code and the corresponding UNE standards or any other laid down in a current standard.
- The granulometry values are conditioned by the percentages defined in the selected granulometric spindle and by specific requirements defined in the corresponding UNE legislation and/or standards.
- Light aggregates may be used for these uses according to:
  - Light aggregates for concrete, mortar and grouting UNE-EN 13055-1:2003 and UNE-EN 13055-1/AC:2004 (EN 13055-1:2002 and EN 13055-1:2002/AC:2004).
  - Light aggregates for bituminous mixtures, surface treatments and applications in treated and untreated layers UNE- EN 13055-2:2005 (EN 13055-2:2004).

- Compliance with UNE-EN 15428:2008 and all the requirements laid down in Royal Decree 865/2010, of 2 July 2010, on cultivation substrates shall be required, in particular the maximum limits for microorganisms and heavy metals set out in Annex VI for crops of plants intended for human consumption.