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Secondary Resources Use as Raw Materials of Construction Materials

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ABSTRACT: This article provides information on the effective use of secondary resources left over from the products produced by industrial enterprises, turning the environment into an ecologically clean area, increasing the volume of exports and imports, and developing economic efficiency.

KEYWORD: industrial waste, plastic waste, economy, environmental problem, component, element, durability, convenience.

As the number of industrial enterprises increases, it is clear to all of us that the products of enterprises are formed as a result of the production processes, and the increase in industrial emissions. Also, over the coming years, waste production around the world has increased significantly. Nowadays, there is no sense in the state of slowing down of this process. According to researchers, by 2050 it is said that waste production will reach 3.4 billion tons, which will increase by about 70%. In order to prevent negative situations arising from this process, if not enough measures are taken, it is possible to damage the environmentally sustainable environment and have a negative impact on the health of the population. “According to the instructions of the chairman of the head of uzbekneftgaz JSC Mehriddin Abdullayev, to reduce the negative impact of production waste, as well as 2020- in order to reduce compensation payments for the current period of the year, “Mubarak” gas processing plant, Shurtan oil and gas production department and “Bukhara” oil refining plant, on the basis of contracts, put 2199 tons of industrial waste into secondary use as raw materials in the production of various construction and economic products in the amount of 543.3 million soums."Also, industrial waste is the main raw material base of building materials. The use of secondary resources as building raw materials increases economic efficiency. In particular, coal industry waste is also cost-effective in the production of building materials. "On the basis of TES ash and slag, it is possible to produce more than 20 types of building materials and products. Coal industry waste, on the other hand, serves as a highly efficient raw material in the production of wall-mounted ceramics and porous fillers. At the same time, the costs of obtaining items due to the use of waste are reduced by 2-2.5 times the cost of products is reduced by 1.5-2 times.“ "There is a direct relationship between the economic level of the country's development and waste management. For example, in Japan, the share of waste for recycling is 100%. In a number of European countries, the share of waste processing exceeds 60%.” Also, the Russian Federation today regularly monitors the work processes of European countries in the processes of processing industrial waste. We can use ash and slag formed as a result of the activities of industrial enterprises as raw materials for building materials. In particular, taking into account the fact that ceramzite reserves are scarce in the regions of the Republic, the use of ash-slag in the production of ceramzite leads to energy and resource savings. It is used as an active mineral additive in the production of building mixtures, concretes with Binding of ash and

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slag powders. The convenience of ash and slag additives is that when they are added to the cement composition, the plasticity of cement compositions increases. "On the basis of cement - ash binders,it is possible to obtain mixtures of Class B3, 5 - B30 in terms of strength in compression, W2 - W12 in terms of water permeability, F50 - F300 in terms of frost resistance and up to 12.5."There is also the possibility of producing building bricks from 75 to - 150 brands using fuel ash slags effectively. The convenience of these bricks is that they have a good grip. Because, their composition is formed by hydraulic active binders. Effective efforts were made on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to rationally use industrial waste, and today a high result has been achieved. The method of obtaining bitumen from gossipol tar, which is formed during the extraction of oil from seeds by professors of Khorezm State University, is conceived as a result of research and work processes are being carried out effectively. As a result of this activity, significant economic efficiency is observed in our country. Gossipol tar was a waste product of thousands of tons, which was formed in the process of obtaining fatty acids. This waste was considered unsuitable for use by this time and was completely unused. It is noteworthy that until today the gossipol tar was considered as an absolutely unused, ordinary waste even in European dav; horses. This discovery, which made the ecological environment sustainable, surprised the countries of Asia, Europe and the CIS. Thus, the import of 700,000 tons of bitumen into our country at the expense of valuta is a sign of economic stability. From this waste medium, the “large-scale production of the oil-free bitumen product " is organized, with the possibility of producing more than 30,000 tons of oil-free bitumen per year throughout the Republic.”

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