

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Problems connected to the environmentally sound waste disposal are continuously growing, while the issue of an efficient disposal is highly ranked or even remains in the first plane. In many regions all over the country, landfills have been saturated. People thinking that a new landfill generates health problems are opposing their establishment. An answer to the high cost and the restrictions to waste types being accepted by municipalities could be found to the community's ability to choose alternative uses for waste products nowadays remaining unexploited. For such a goal to be achieved, highway construction works must be considered, since they are a broad technical field. In this frame, the option of slag use as aggregate material is very promising. Of course, reliable laboratory controls, extensive on-site evaluations, practical utilization in different projects and comprehensive research there remains to be performed in the near future.

A crucial factor for the successful use of a particular slag is the type of the material, which basically depends on the procedures followed in the metallurgy industry. So, criteria are needed for the mechanical behaviour of waste materials, especially slag, in road pavement construction. For a complete design procedure, a proper quantification of samples it is also needed.

Industrial by-products are a challenging way of saving energy and protecting the environment. The slags tested in the laboratory conform to Greek specifications and could be play a role in the construction of pavement layers. The comparison to conventional materials has proved that the benefits from the use of specific slags produced in Greece, particularly near roadway construction sites, will enhanced the technical, environmental, economic and social features of highway works.

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