In chrome quarries, precious minerals in the structure of low-grade ores are separated by means of ore preparation or mineral enrichment method, and they are collected and high-grade concentrates are supplied to the industrial area. In the facilities that produce chromium by this method; 10% of the recovered ore entering the enrichment facility is separated as concentrate ore and 90% as mineral enrichment waste. This significant amount of waste is stored idle; the plant occupies large areas and creates pollution in nature visually and physically.

It is considered to investigate the use of chromium metal waste in the area called Fethiye-Köyceğiz-Denizli-Burdur region as aggregate in the production of foam concrete. It is aimed to determine the advantages of using foam concrete as building material, to reducing the production cost of foamed concrete, to create alternative solutions for rehabilitation and to destroy environmental pollution in the field. In this study, compressive strength experiments were carried out according to TS EN 1354, thermal conductivity experiments were carried out according to TS EN 12664. As a result, it has been observed that chromium waste can be used under certain conditions in the construction of foamed concrete.