Environmental Geotechnology is an interdisciplinary science that covers soil and rock and their interaction with environment, which includes behavior of the soil-water system. The importance of Environmental Geotechnology has been increasingly recognized because of environmental pollution. In order to enhance living standards, we need more advanced, applicable and sustainable environmental technologies.

Recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as waste and turning them into new products. Various types of recyclable materials are currently in use in the construction industry. These include tire shreds, ground tire rubber, fly and bottom ash, blast-furnace slag, steel slag, cement kiln dust, silica fume, crushed glass, and other type of materials. Recycling is beneficial since it protects the environment and economically profitable. In order to elevate the use of recycled waste in civil engineering, research studies and documented field applications of recycled materials are needed.

Sustainable Engineering, within the scope of civil engineering profession, may be defined as the process of designing structures in such a manner that energy and resources are consumed sustainably either during construction stages or thereafter. Considering that earth's resources are rather limited in the face of population rise and demands of modern life style that is keen on high life standards, the engineer is responsible of creating design work that does not only involve best strength and stiffness considerations but also has sustainable point of view so that we do not compromise our environment and undermine the future of next generations.

The organizing committee, with above mentioned considerations, welcomes research and case study articles that cover environmental engineering, use of recycled materials in new design and construction or retrofit of existing structures as well as sustainable engineering approaches and their field applications.