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***Title: Construction Waste Management  
Section 01 74 19***

## SECTION 01 74 19 - CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for the following:
  - 1. Salvaging non-hazardous demolition and construction waste.
  - 2. Recycling non-hazardous demolition and construction waste.
  - 3. Disposing of non-hazardous demolition and construction waste.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
  - 1. Section 01 12 00 "Summary of Multiple Contracts" for coordination of responsibilities for waste management

*There should be language in the Summary of Multiple Contracts to explain that each of the prime contractors and subs have obligations in meeting the Construction & Management Waste specifications.*

- 2. Division 1 Section "Sustainable Design Requirements"
- 3. Division 1 Section "Temporary Facilities and Controls" for environmental-protection measures during construction

*There should be language in the "Temporary Facilities and Controls" to provide a staging area for separation of staging waste.*

- 4. Sections within 02 41 00 "Demolition" for disposition of waste resulting from demolition of buildings, structures, and site improvements.

*Depending on how the Project documents are being assembled, there may be other Division 1 sections that should be listed here. Note that there are myriad technical sections in Divisions 2 and beyond that could be cited here, but it is generally more useful to cite this Division 1 section as a Related Section in each of those sections.*

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Clean: Untreated and unpainted; not contaminated with oils, solvents, caulk, paint, or the like.

- B. Construction Waste: Building and site improvement materials and other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, renovation, or repair operations. Construction waste includes packaging.

*Land clearing is excluded because it is no longer considered construction waste and generally is not landfilled, so is no longer included in the LEED calculation.*

- C. Demolition Waste: Building and site improvement materials resulting from demolition or selective demolition operations
- D. Disposal: Removal off-site of demolition and construction waste and subsequent sale, recycling, reuse, or deposit in landfill or incinerator acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction
- E. Diversion: Avoidance of demolition and construction waste sent to landfill or incineration. Diversion does not include using materials for landfill, alternate daily cover on landfills, or materials used as fuel in waste-to-energy processes
- F. Hazardous: Exhibiting the characteristics of hazardous substances, i.e., ignitability, corrosiveness, toxicity or reactivity
- G. Recycle: Recovery of demolition or construction waste for subsequent processing in preparation for reuse
- H. Recycling: The process of sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting solid waste and other discarded materials for the purpose of using the altered form. Recycling does not include burning, incinerating, or thermally destroying waste.
- I. Salvage: Recovery of demolition or construction waste and subsequent reuse or sale in another facility
- J. Reuse: Recovery of demolition or construction waste and subsequent incorporation into the Work
- K. Source Separation: The act of keeping different types of waste materials separate beginning from the first time they become waste
- L. Toxic: Poisonous to humans either immediately or after a long period of exposure
- M. Trash: Any product or material unable to be reused, returned, recycled, or salvaged
- N. Waste: Extra material or material that has reached the end of its useful life in its intended use. Waste includes salvageable, returnable, recyclable, and reusable material.

#### 1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Owner has established that this Project shall generate the least amount of waste possible and that processes that ensure the generation

of as little waste as possible due to error, poor planning, breakage, mishandling, contamination, or other factors shall be employed.

- B. Of the waste that is generated, as many of the waste materials as economically feasible shall be reused, salvaged, or recycled. Waste disposal in landfills or incinerators shall be minimized, thereby reducing disposal costs.
- C. Develop a construction waste management plan that results in end-of-Project rates for salvage/recycling of 95 percent by weight of construction and demolition waste.

*The requirement to divert 95% of construction and demolition waste from landfills and incinerators significantly exceeds the LEED-NC and LEED-EB construction waste management credits, which provide one point for a 50% diversion and a second point for 75% diversion. The LEED requirements are designed to be usable nationwide. In the Research Triangle Park area, 95% diversion has been shown to be feasible. The 95% diversion rate would qualify the project for both points and a potential "Innovation and Design" point for exemplary performance.*

- D. Salvage/Recycle Requirements: Salvage and recycle as much non-hazardous demolition and construction waste as possible, including the following materials:

- 1. Demolition Waste:
  - a. Asphaltic concrete paving
  - b. Concrete
  - c. Concrete reinforcing steel
  - d. Brick
  - e. Concrete masonry units
  - f. Wood studs
  - g. Wood joists
  - h. Plywood and oriented strand board
  - i. Wood paneling
  - j. Wood trim
  - k. Structural and miscellaneous steel
  - l. Rough hardware
  - m. Roofing
  - n. Insulation

- o. Doors and frames
- p. Door hardware
- q. Windows
- r. Glazing
- s. Metal studs
- t. Gypsum board
- u. Acoustical tile and panels
- v. Carpet
- w. Carpet pad
- x. Demountable partitions
- y. Equipment
- z. Cabinets
- aa. Plumbing fixtures
- bb. Piping
- cc. Supports and hangers
- dd. Valves
- ee. Sprinklers
- ff. Mechanical equipment
- gg. Refrigerants
- hh. Electrical conduit
- ii. Copper wiring
- jj. Lighting fixtures
- kk. Lamps
- ll. Ballasts
- mm. Electrical devices
- nn. Switchgear and panelboards
- oo. Transformers

2. Construction Waste:
  - a. Masonry and CMU
  - b. All untreated wood, including lumber and finish materials
  - c. Wood sheet materials
  - d. Wood trim
  - e. Metals
  - f. Roofing
  - g. Insulation
  - h. Carpet and pad
  - i. Gypsum board
  - j. Unused (leftover) paint
  - k. Piping
  - l. Electrical conduit
  - m. Packaging: Regardless of salvage/recycle goal indicated above, salvage or recycle 100 percent of the following uncontaminated packaging materials:
    - 1) Paper
    - 2) Cardboard
    - 3) Boxes
    - 4) Plastic sheet and film
    - 5) Polystyrene packaging
    - 6) Wood crates
    - 7) Plastic pails
  - n. Beverage and packaged food containers

## 1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP): It is the intent of this specification to maximize the diversion of demolition and construction waste from landfill disposal. Accordingly, not more than 30 days after receipt of Notice to Proceed and prior to the generation of any waste, prepare and submit a draft Construction Waste Management Plan including, but not limited to, the following:
  1. Procedures for Recycling/Reuse Program to divert a minimum of 95% (by weight) of construction and demolition waste from landfill disposal, including waste resulting from demolition of any existing

building and site paving scheduled for demolition; any site paving is required to be ground on site and reused as granulated fill on site.

2. Approval of the Contractor's CWMP shall not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for adequate and continuing control of pollutants and other environmental protection measures.
- B. Submit a 3-ring binder with calculations on end-of-project recycling rates, salvage rates, and landfill rates itemized by waste material, demonstrating that a minimum of 75% of construction wastes were recycled or salvaged and diverted from landfill. Include documentation of recovery rate (if commingled), waste hauling certificates or receipts, and a brief narrative explaining how and to where each waste type has been diverted.
- C. Construction Waste Management Plan: Submit four copies of plan within 45 days of date established for the Notice to Proceed.
- D. Waste Reduction Progress Reports: Concurrent with each Application for Payment, submit four copies of report. Include separate reports for demolition and construction waste. Include the following information:
1. Material category
  2. Generation point of waste
  3. Total quantity of waste in tons
  4. Quantity of waste salvaged, both estimated and actual in tons
  5. Quantity of waste recycled, both estimated and actual in tons
  6. Total quantity of waste recovered (salvaged plus recycled) in tons
  7. Total quantity of waste recovered (salvaged plus recycled) as a percentage of total waste
  8. Include up-to-date records of donations, sales, recycling and landfill/incinerator manifests, weight tickets, hauling receipts, and invoices.
- E. Waste Reduction Calculations: Before request for Substantial Completion, submit four copies of calculated end-of-project rates for salvage, recycling, and disposal as a percentage of total waste generated by the Work. Complete a table similar to the example below.

| Recycled/Salvaged/Diverted Materials | Hauler or Location | Quantity of Material (tons) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                      |                    |                             |
|                                      |                    |                             |
|                                      |                    |                             |

|                                     |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
|                                     |  |  |
|                                     |  |  |
| Total Construction Waste Diverted   |  |  |
| Landfilled Materials                |  |  |
|                                     |  |  |
|                                     |  |  |
|                                     |  |  |
| Total Construction Waste Landfilled |  |  |

|                                                         |  |                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total Construction Waste                                |  | Total Construction Waste Diverted + Total Construction Waste Landfilled              |
| Percentage of Construction Waste Diverted from Landfill |  | $(\text{Total Construction Waste Diverted} / \text{Total Construction Waste}) * 100$ |

- F. Records of Donations: Indicate receipt and acceptance of salvageable waste donated to individuals and organizations. Indicate whether organization is tax-exempt.
- G. Records of Sales: Indicate receipt and acceptance of salvageable waste sold to individuals and organizations. Indicate whether organization is tax-exempt.
- H. Recycling and Processing Facility Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of recyclable waste by recycling and processing facilities licensed to accept them. Include manifests, weight tickets, receipts, and invoices.
- I. Landfill and Incinerator Disposal Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of waste by landfills (or transfer stations) and incinerator facilities licensed to accept them. Include manifests, weight tickets, receipts, and invoices.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with all applicable requirements of North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources Policy Memorandum #16 Concerning Management of Construction, Demolition, Land Clearing, Inert, and Yard Trash Debris and any and all subsequent modifications and amendments to same. Comply with all applicable local ordinances and regulations.
- B. Waste Management Meetings: Conduct an initial conference at Project Site to comply with requirements in Division 1 Section "Project Management and Coordination." Contractor shall include discussions on

construction waste management requirements in the preconstruction meeting. Contractor shall include discussions on construction waste management requirements in the regular job meetings conducted during the course of the Project; at these meetings, review methods and procedures related to waste management including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Review and discuss waste management plan including responsibilities of the Waste Management Coordinator.
2. Review requirements for documenting quantities of each type of waste and its disposition.
3. Review and finalize procedures for materials separation and verify availability of containers and bins needed to avoid delays.
4. Review procedures for periodic waste collection and transportation to recycling and disposal facilities.
5. Review waste management requirements for each trade.

#### 1.7 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- A. General: Develop and implement a CWMP consisting of waste identification, waste reduction work plan, and cost/revenue analysis. Include separate sections in plan for demolition and construction waste. Indicate quantities by weight or volume, but use the same units of measure throughout the CWMP.
- B. Draft Construction Waste Management Plan: Within 30 days after receipt of Notice to Proceed, or prior to any waste removal, whichever occurs sooner, the Contractor shall submit to the Owner and Architect a Draft Waste Management Plan.
- C. Final Construction Waste Management Plan: Once the Owner has determined which of the recycling options addressed in the draft Waste Management Plan are acceptable, the Contractor shall submit, within 10 calendar days, a Final Waste Management Plan.
- D. Waste Identification: Indicate anticipated types and quantities of demolition, site-clearing, and construction waste generated by the Work. Include estimated quantities and assumptions for estimates.
- E. Landfill Options: Indicate the name of the landfill(s) and/or transfer station(s) and/or incinerator(s) where trash will be disposed of, the applicable landfill tipping fee(s), and the projected cost of disposing of all Project waste in the landfill(s).
- F. Waste Reduction Work Plan: List each type of waste and whether it will be salvaged, reused, recycled, or disposed of in landfill or incinerator. Include points of waste generation, total quantity of each type of waste,

quantity for each means of recovery, and handling and transportation procedures.

1. Salvaged Materials for Reuse: For materials that will be salvaged and reused in this Project, describe methods for preparing salvaged materials before incorporation into the Work.
  2. Salvaged Materials for Sale: For materials that will be sold to individuals and organizations, include list of their names, addresses, and telephone numbers.
  3. Salvaged Materials for Donation: For materials that will be donated to individuals and organizations, include list of their names, addresses, and telephone numbers.
  4. Recycled Materials: Include list of local receivers and processors and type of recycled materials each will accept. Include names, addresses, and telephone numbers.
  5. Disposed Materials: Indicate how and where materials will be disposed of. Include name, address, and telephone number of each landfill and incinerator facility.
  6. Handling and Transportation Procedures: Describe method that will be used for separating recyclable waste, including sizes of containers, container labeling, and designated location on Project Site where materials separation will be located.
- G. Materials: The following list of required materials, at a minimum, must be included for salvaging/recycling:
1. Cardboard
  2. Clean dimensional wood
  3. Beverage and food containers
  4. Paper
  5. Concrete
  6. Concrete Masonry Units (CMUs)
  7. Asphalt: Include the approximate weight of the asphalt paving to be crushed and utilized as granulated fill from the existing paving as a component of waste material diverted from the landfill.
  8. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals (banding, stud trim, ductwork, piping, rebar, roofing, other trim, steel, iron, galvanized sheet steel, stainless steel, aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, brass, and bronze)
  9. Stretch and shrink wrap

10. Gypsum wallboard
11. Paint containers and other clean, empty plastic containers

*The specifications writer may want to customize this list based on what is easily recycled or salvaged for resale or reuse at the Project and in local markets.*

- H. Meetings: Provide a description of the regular meetings to be held to address waste management.
- I. Materials Handling Procedures: Provide a description of the means by which any waste materials identified will be protected from contamination, and a description of the means to be employed in recycling the above materials consistent with requirements for acceptance by designated facilities.
- J. Transportation: Provide a description of the means of transportation of the recyclable materials (whether materials will be site-separated and self-hauled to designated centers, or whether mixed materials will be collected by a waste hauler and removed from the site) and destination of materials.

#### 1.8 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

- A. General information contacts regarding construction and demolition waste:
  1. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance; [www.p2pays.org](http://www.p2pays.org).
  2. EPA Construction and demolition (C&D) debris website: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/debris-new/bytype.htm>
  3. Directory of Wood-Framed Building Deconstruction and Reused Building Materials Companies: [http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/documnts/fplgtr/fpl\\_gtr150.pdf](http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/documnts/fplgtr/fpl_gtr150.pdf)
  4. Additional resources to be developed by Contractor with assistance from Owner and Architect, as requested.
- B. Material Recyclers: For information on local recycling entities, visit the following websites:
  1. Triangle Region Construction & Demolition Waste Recycling and Disposal Directory, Triangle J Council of Governments, August 1997: [www.tjcog.org](http://www.tjcog.org).
  2. Carolina Recycling Association (CRA): [www.cra-recycle.org](http://www.cra-recycle.org)

*The specifications writer could include a list of acceptable local entities and transfer stations for recycling, incineration, and landfilling.*

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

- A. General: Implement waste management plan as approved by Architect and Owner. Provide handling, containers, storage, signage, transportation, and other items as required to implement waste management plan during the entire duration of the Contract.
  - 1. Comply with Division 1 Section “Temporary Facilities and Controls” for operation, termination, and removal requirements.
- B. Waste Management Coordinator: Engage a waste management coordinator to be responsible for implementing, monitoring, and reporting status of waste management work plan. Coordinator shall be present at the Project Site full-time for duration of Project.
- C. Training: Train workers, subcontractors, and suppliers on proper waste management procedures, as appropriate for the Work occurring at Project Site.
  - 1. Distribute waste management plan to everyone concerned within three days of submittal return.
  - 2. Distribute waste management plan to entities when they first begin work on-site. Review plan procedures and locations established for salvage, recycling, and disposal.
- D. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct waste management operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
  - 1. Designate and label specific areas on Project Site necessary for separating materials that are to be salvaged, recycled, reused, donated, and sold.
  - 2. Recycling and waste bin areas are to be kept neat, and clean, and clearly marked in order to avoid contamination of materials.
  - 3. Comply with Division 1 Section “Temporary Facilities and Controls” for controlling dust and dirt, environmental protection, and noise control.
- E. Hazardous Wastes: Hazardous wastes shall be separated, stored, and disposed of according to local regulations and should not be included in Construction Waste Management Plan’s calculations of waste.

### 3.2 SALVAGING DEMOLITION WASTE

#### A. Salvaged Items for Reuse in the Work:

1. Clean salvaged items.
2. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
3. Store items in a secure area until installation.
4. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
5. Install salvaged items to comply with installation requirements for new materials and equipment. Provide connections, supports, and miscellaneous materials necessary to make items functional for use indicated.

#### B. Salvaged Items for Owner's Use:

1. Clean salvaged items.
2. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
3. Store items in a secure area until delivery to Owner.
4. Transport items to Owner's storage area designated by Owner.
5. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.

#### C. Doors and Hardware: Brace open end of door frames. Except for removing door closers, leave door hardware attached to doors.

### 3.3 RECYCLING DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION WASTE, GENERAL

#### A. General: Recycle paper and beverage containers used by on-site workers.

#### B. Recycling Receivers and Processors: List below is provided for information only; available recycling receivers and processors include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. List to be developed by Contractor.

#### C. Recycling Incentives: Revenues, savings, rebates, tax credits, and other incentives received for recycling waste materials shall accrue to Contractor.

#### D. Procedures: Separate recyclable waste from other waste materials, trash, and debris. Separate recyclable waste by type at Project Site to the maximum extent practical.

1. Provide appropriately marked containers or bins for controlling recyclable waste until they are removed from Project Site. Include

list of acceptable and unacceptable materials at each container and bin.

- a. Inspect containers and bins for contamination and remove contaminated materials if found.
2. Stockpile processed materials on-site without intermixing with other materials. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust.
3. Stockpile materials away from construction area. Do not store within drip line of remaining trees.
4. Store components off the ground and protect from the weather.
5. Remove recyclable waste off Owner's property and transport to recycling receiver or processor.

### 3.4 RECYCLING DEMOLITION WASTE

- A. Asphaltic Concrete Paving: Break up and transport paving to asphalt-recycling facility or recycle on-site into new paving.
- B. Concrete: Remove reinforcement and other metals from concrete and sort with other metals.
  1. Pulverize concrete to maximum 4-inch (100-mm) size.
  2. Crush concrete and screen to comply with requirements in Division 2 Section "Earthwork" for use as satisfactory soil for fill or subbase.
- C. Masonry: Remove metal reinforcement, anchors, and ties from masonry and sort with other metals.
  1. Pulverize masonry to maximum 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) size.
    - a. Crush masonry and screen to comply with requirements in Division 2 Section "Earthwork" for use as general fill or subbase.
    - b. Crush masonry and screen to comply with requirements in Division 2 Section "Exterior Plants" for use as mineral mulch.
  2. Clean and stack undamaged, whole masonry units on wood pallets.
- D. Wood Materials: Sort and stack members according to size, type, and length. Separate lumber, engineered wood products, and panel products for reuse and/or recycling. Separate wood material treated with heavy metal preservatives for reuse or landfill disposal.
- E. Metals: Separate metals by type.

1. Structural Steel: Stack members according to size, type of member, and length.
  2. Remove and dispose of bolts, nuts, washers, and other rough hardware.
- F. Asphalt Shingle Roofing: Separate organic and glass-fiber asphalt shingles and felts for recycling into asphalt paving or by other recycling entities.
- G. Gypsum Board: Stack large, clean pieces on wood pallets and store in a dry location for recycling off-site. Remove edge trim and sort with other metals. Remove and dispose of fasteners.
1. Moisture-damaged gypsum board with evidence of significant mold growth shall be disposed of in accordance with New York City's "Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments":  
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/moldrpt1.shtml>
- H. Acoustical Ceiling Panels and Tile: Stack large, clean pieces on wood pallets and store in a dry location.
1. Separate suspension system, trim, and other metals from panels and tile and sort with other metals.
- I. Carpet and Pad: Roll large pieces tightly after removing debris, trash, adhesive, and tack strips.
1. Store clean, dry carpet and pad in a closed container or trailer provided by a carpet recycler or manufacturer-related carpet reclamation agency.
- J. Equipment: Drain tanks, piping, and fixtures. Seal openings with caps or plugs. Protect equipment from exposure to weather.
- K. Plumbing Fixtures: Separate by type and size.
- L. Piping: Reduce piping to straight lengths and store by type and size. Separate supports, hangers, valves, sprinklers, and other components by type and size.
- M. Lighting Fixtures: Separate lamps by type and protect from breakage.
- N. Electrical Devices: Separate switches, receptacles, switchgear, transformers, meters, panelboards, circuit breakers, and other devices by type.
- O. Conduit: Reduce conduit to straight lengths and store by type and size.

### 3.5 RECYCLING CONSTRUCTION WASTE

#### A. Packaging:

1. Cardboard and Boxes: Break down packaging into flat sheets. Bundle and store in a dry location.
2. Polystyrene Packaging: Separate and bag materials.
3. Pallets: As much as possible, require deliveries using pallets to remove pallets from Project Site. For pallets that remain on-site, break down pallets into component wood pieces and comply with requirements for recycling wood.
4. Crates: Break down crates into component wood pieces and comply with requirements for recycling wood.

#### B. Site-Clearing Wastes: Chip brush, branches, and trees on-site.

1. Comply with requirements in Division 2 Section "Exterior Plants" for use of chipped organic waste as organic mulch.

#### C. Wood Materials:

1. Clean Cut-Offs of Lumber: Grind or chip into material appropriate for mulch or erosion control.
2. Lumber Treated with Heavy-Metal Preservatives: Do not grind, chip, or incinerate; must be reused or landfilled.

#### D. Gypsum Board: Stack large, clean pieces on wood pallets and store in a dry location for recycling and/or reuse on-site or off-site.

1. Moisture-damaged gypsum board with evidence of significant mold growth shall be disposed of in accordance with New York City's "Guidelines on Assessment and Remediation of Fungi in Indoor Environments":  
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/epi/moldrpt1.shtml>
2. Clean Gypsum Board: Grind scraps of clean gypsum board using small mobile chipper or hammer mill. Screen out paper after grinding.
  - a. Comply with requirements in Division 2 Section "Exterior Plants" for use of clean ground gypsum board as inorganic soil amendment.

#### E. Miscellaneous: Anything called out to be ground and used on site should utilize an on-site grinder.

1. Grinder should be able to accommodate a variety of materials including masonry, asphalt shingles, wood, and drywall.

### 3.6 DISPOSAL OF WASTE

- A. General: Except for items or materials to be salvaged, recycled, or otherwise reused, remove waste materials from Project Site and legally dispose of them in a landfill or incinerator acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
1. Except as otherwise specified, do not allow waste materials that are to be disposed of to accumulate on site.
  2. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
  3. Do not burn or bury waste materials on or off site. Appropriate on-site topical application of ground gypsum or wood, or use of site paving as granulated fill is considered reuse, not waste.

END OF SECTION 01 74 19