Date of Publication: *December 2007*

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

GUIDANCE for SECTION 01 74 19 – CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT

This Specification section is intended to define terms and lay out general procedures and requirements for waste management on construction and renovation projects in U.S. EPA's Research Triangle Park campus.

Relationship to LEED

The requirement to divert 95% of construction and demolition waste from landfills and incinerators significantly exceeds the requirement in LEED-NC MR credit 2 and LEED-EB MR credit 1, 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 in LEED-NC MR credit 2 and in LEED-EB MR credit 1, and a potential "Innovation and Design" point for exemplary performance.

1.4 Performance Requirements

Commercial construction typically generates between 2 and 2.5 pounds of solid waste per square foot, the majority of which can be recycled. Salvaging and recycling C&D waste reduces demand for virgin resources and the associated environmental impacts. Effective construction waste management, including appropriate handling of non-recyclables, can reduce contamination from and extend the life of existing landfills. Whenever feasible, reducing initial waste generation is environmentally preferable to reuse or recycling.

1.5 Submittals

The Construction Waste Management Plan should ideally recognize project waste as an integral part of overall materials management. The premise that waste management is a part of materials management, and the recognition that one project's wastes are materials available for another project, facilitates efficient and effective waste management.

1.6 Quality Assurance

Any topical application of processed clean wood waste and ground gypsum board as a soil amendment must be done in accordance with local and state regulations.

Waste management requirements should be the topic of discussion at both preconstruction and ongoing regular job meetings, to ensure that contractors and

appropriate subcontractors are fully informed of the implications of these requirements on their work prior to and throughout construction.

1.8 Construction Waste Management Resources

The directory listing in paragraph 1.8 (B) 1, "Triangle Region Construction & Demolition Waste Recycling and Disposal Directory" from the Triangle J Council of Governments dated August 1997 is not up-to-date, so a more current directory of regional materials recyclers should be cited if available. In addition, a listing of recommended recyclers should be included in the Specification.

The specification section lists two resources that may be of specific value to the contractor. The LEED-NC reference guide and USGBC website list additional resources that may be of value to the spec writer or contractor.

3.1 Plan Implementation

Waste management should be coordinated with or part of the standard quality assurance program and waste management requirements should be addressed regularly throughout the project. If possible, adherence to the plan would be facilitated by tying completion of recycling documentation to one of the payments for each trade contractor.