

## **SECTION 01 74 19 - CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. Section includes requirements and procedures for ensuring optimal diversion of construction and demolition (C&D) waste materials generated by the Work from landfill disposal within the limits of the Construction Schedule and Contract Sum.
  - 1. California State law (Public Resources Code sections 40000 *et seq.*) requires the California State University to develop source reduction, re-use, recycling, and composting programs to divert 75% of all solid waste from landfill disposal by 2020. Construction waste materials generated by the Work are targeted to achieve and maintain these diversion rates.
  - 2. The Work of this Contract requires that a minimum of 75% by weight of the construction and demolition materials generated in the Work is diverted from landfill disposal through a combination of re-use and recycling activities.
  - 3. For LEED® projects, requirements for submittal of LEED documentation in compliance with the Materials and Resources category, Construction and Demolition Waste Management credit.
  - 4. Requirements for submittal of Contractor's Construction Waste and Recycling Plan prior to the commencement of the Work.
  - 5. Contractor's quantitative reports for construction waste materials as a condition of approval of the third progress payment.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Class III Landfill: A landfill that accepts non-hazardous resources such as household, commercial, and industrial waste, resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations. A Class III landfill must have a solid waste facilities permit from CalRecycle and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).
- B. Construction and Demolition Debris: Building materials and solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, cleanup, or demolition operations that are not hazardous as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, and Section 66261.3 *et seq.* This term includes, but is not limited to, asphalt concrete, Portland cement concrete, brick, lumber, gypsum wallboard, cardboard and other associated packaging, roofing material, ceramic tile, carpeting, plastic pipe, and steel. The debris may be commingled with rock, soil, tree stumps,

and other vegetative matter resulting from land clearing and landscaping for construction or land development projects.

- C. C&D Recycling Center. A facility that receives only C&D material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt, in which the residual (disposed) amount of waste in the material is less than 10% of the amount separated for reuse by weight.
- D. Disposal. Final deposition of construction and demolition or inert debris into land, including stockpiling onto land of construction and demolition debris that has not been sorted for further processing or resale, if such stockpiling is for a period of time greater than 30 days; and construction and demolition debris that has been sorted for further processing or resale, if such stockpiling is for a period of time greater than one year, or stockpiling onto land of inert debris that is for a period of time greater than one year.
- E. Enforcement Agency. Enforcement agency as defined [i.e. in Public Resources Code 40130].
- F. Inert Disposal Facility or Inert Waste Landfill: A disposal facility that accepts only inert waste such as soil and rock, fully cured asphalt paving, uncontaminated concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing rods embedded in the concrete), brick, glass, and ceramics, for land disposal.
- G. Mixed Debris: Loads that include commingled recyclable and non-recyclable materials generated at the construction site.
- H. Mixed Debris Recycling Facility: A processing facility that accepts loads of commingled construction and demolition debris for the purpose of recovering re-usable and recyclable materials and disposing the non-recyclable residual materials.
- I. Recycling: The process of sorting, cleansing, treating and reconstituting materials for the purpose of using the altered form in the manufacture of a new product. Recycling does not include burning, incinerating or thermally destroying solid waste.
- J. Reuse. The use, in the same or similar form as it was produced, of a material which might otherwise be discarded.
- K. Separated for Reuse. Materials, including commingled recyclables, that have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for reuse or recycling in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace, and includes materials that have been "source separated."
- L. Solid Waste: All putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. "Solid waste" does not include hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or medical waste as defined or regulated by State law.

- M. Source-Separated: Materials, including commingled recyclables, that have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream at the point of generation for the purpose of additional sorting or processing of those materials for reuse or recycling in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace.
- N. Waste Hauler: A company that possesses a valid permit from the local waste management authority to collect and transport solid wastes from individuals or businesses for the purpose of recycling or disposal in the locality.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Contractor's Construction Waste and Recycling Plan
  - 1. Review Contract Documents and estimate the types and quantities of materials under the Work that are anticipated to be feasible for on-site processing, source separation for re-use or recycling. Indicate the procedures that will be implemented in this program to effect jobsite source separation, such as, identifying a convenient location where dumpsters would be located, putting signage to identify materials to be placed in dumpsters, etc.
  - 2. Prior to commencing the Work, submit Contractor's Construction Waste and Recycling Plan. Submit in format provided (**Section 01 74 19A**). The Plan must include, but is not limited to the following:
    - a. Contractor's name and project identification information;
    - b. Procedures to be used;
    - c. Materials to be re-used and recycled;
    - d. Estimated quantities of materials;
    - e. Names and locations of re-use and recycling facilities/sites;
    - f. Tonnage calculations that demonstrate that Contractor will re-use and recycle a minimum 65% by weight of the construction waste materials generated in the Work.
  - 3. Contractor's Construction Waste and Recycling Plan must be approved by the Construction Administrator prior to the start of Work.
  - 4. Contractor's Construction Waste and Recycling Plan will not otherwise relieve the Contractor of responsibility for adequate and continuing control of pollutants and other environmental protection measures.
- B. Contractor's Reuse, Recycling, and Disposal Report
  - 1. Submit Contractor's Reuse, Recycling, and Disposal Report on the form provided (**Section 01 74 19B**) with each application for progress payment. Failure to submit the form and its supporting documentation will render the application for progress payment incomplete and delay progress payments. If applicable, include manifests, weight tickets, receipts, and invoices specifically identifying the Project for re-used and recycled materials:
    - a. Reuse of building materials or salvage items on site (i.e. crushed base or red clay brick).
    - b. Salvaging building materials or salvage items at an off-site salvage or reuse center (i.e. lighting, fixtures).

- c. Recycling source separated materials on site (i.e. crushing asphalt/ concrete for base course, or grinding for mulch).
    - d. Recycling source separated material at an offsite recycling center (i.e. scrap metal or green materials).
    - e. Use of material as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) at landfills.
    - f. Delivery of soils or mixed inert material to an inert landfill for disposal (inert fill).
    - g. Disposal at a landfill or transfer station (where no recycling takes place).
    - h. Other (describe).
  2. Contractor's Reuse, Recycling, and Disposal Report must quantify all materials generated in the Work, disposed in [Class III] landfills, or diverted from disposal through recycling. Indicate zero (0) if there is no quantity to report for a type of material.
  3. As indicated on the form:
    - a. Report disposal or recycling either in tons or in cubic yards: if scales are available at disposal or recycling facility, report in tons; otherwise, report in cubic yards. Report in units for salvage items when no tonnage or cubic yard measurement is feasible.
    - b. Indicate locations to which materials are delivered for reuse, salvage, recycling, accepted as daily cover, inert backfill, or disposal in landfills or transfer stations.
    - c. Provide legible copies of weigh tickets, receipts, or invoices that specifically identify the project generating the material. Said documents must be from recyclers and/or disposal site operators that can legally accept the materials for the purpose of re-use, recycling, or disposal.
  4. Indicate project title, project number, progress payment number, name of the company completing the Contractor's Report and compiling backup documentation, the printed name, signature, and daytime phone number of the person completing the form, the beginning and ending dates of the period covered on the Contractor's Report, and the date that the Contractor's Report is completed.
- C. For LEED Projects, complete the LEED Construction and Demolition Waste Management Calculator in format provided under the most current version of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program. Include a signed cover letter with calculation summary on company letterhead.
  1. Certify that the project has completed a waste management plan and diverted construction, demolition, and land clearing waste to uses other than landfill.
  2. Provide quantities of diverted materials and means of diversion in accordance with the results table in the LEED Construction and Demolition Waste Management Calculator.
  3. Indicate how and where waste was diverted.
  4. Indicate quantities of waste diverted in tons [or cubic yards].
  5. Letter will also include: Total quantity of diverted waste, total quantity of waste, and the percentage of waste diverted.
  6. Include name, organization, and role in project. Provide signature and date completed.
  7. Include legible copies of weigh tickets, receipts, or invoices that specifically identify the project generating the material. Said documents must be from recyclers and/or disposal site operators that can legally accept the materials for the purpose of re-use, recycling, or disposal.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)**

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 SALVAGE, RE-USE, RECYCLING AND PROCEDURES**

- A. Identify re-use, salvage, and recycling facilities.
- B. Develop and implement procedures to re-use, salvage, and recycle new construction and excavation materials, based on the Contract Documents, the Contractor's Construction Waste and Recycling Plan, estimated quantities of available materials, and availability of recycling facilities. Procedures may include on-site recycling, source separated recycling, and/or mixed debris recycling efforts.
  - 1. Identify materials that are feasible for salvage, determine requirements for site storage, and transportation of materials to a salvage facility.
  - 2. Source separate new construction, excavation and demolition materials including, but not limited to the following types:
    - a. Asphalt.
    - b. Concrete, concrete block, slump stone (decorative concrete block), and rocks.
    - c. Drywall.
    - d. Green materials (i.e. tree trimmings and land clearing debris).
    - e. Metal (ferrous and non-ferrous).
    - f. Miscellaneous construction debris.
    - g. Paper or cardboard.
    - h. Red clay brick.
    - i. Reuse or salvage materials
    - j. Soils.
    - k. Wire and cable.
    - l. Wood.
    - m. Other (describe)
  - 3. Miscellaneous Construction Debris: Develop and implement a program to transport loads of mixed (commingled) new construction materials that cannot be feasibly source separated to a mixed materials recycling facility.

### **3.2 DISPOSAL OPERATIONS AND WASTE HAULING**

- A. Legally transport and dispose of materials that cannot be delivered to a source separated or mixed recycling facility to a transfer station or disposal facility that can legally accept the materials for the purpose of disposal.
- B. Use a permitted waste hauler or Contractor's trucking services and personnel. To confirm valid permitted status of waste haulers, contact the local solid waste authority.
- C. Become familiar with the conditions for acceptance of new construction, excavation and demolition materials at recycling facilities, and prior to delivering materials.

- D. Deliver to facilities that can legally accept new construction, excavation and demolition materials for purpose of re-use, recycling, composting, or disposal.
- E. Do not burn, bury or otherwise dispose of solid waste on the project job-site.

### **3.3 RE-USE AND DONATION OPTIONS**

Implement a re-use program to the greatest extent feasible. Options may include:

California Materials Exchange (CAL-MAX) is a free program sponsored by CalRecycle and is designed to help connect businesses, organizations, manufacturers, schools, and individuals with the most effective online resources for exchanging materials. Go to <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/CalMAX/>. Public Surplus is a government agency surplus auction system used by many universities. Go to <https://www.publicsurplus.com> for more information.

### **3.4 REVENUE**

Revenues or other savings obtained from recycled, re-used, or salvaged materials shall accrue to Contractor unless otherwise noted in the Contract Documents.

**END OF SECTION 01 74 19**