

Construction Waste Management Plan

Date: _____
Property Owner: _____
Project Address: _____
Permit Number: _____
Contractor/Project Manager: _____

Waste Material Type	Diversion Method: Commingled Sorted Off-Site	Diversion Method: Source Separated On-Site	Name of Diversion Facility/Transfer Station Used	Total Recycled (In lbs. or tons)*	Total Disposed (In lbs. or tons)*
Asphalt					
Concrete					
Metals					
Wood					
Rigid insulation					
Acoustic ceiling tile					
Gypsum drywall					
Carpet/carpet pad					
Plastic pipe					
Plastic buckets					
Siding/boards					
Glass					
Cardboard					
Pallets					
Other:					
Other:					
Other:					

Total Tons Recycled or Reused: _____ **Total Tons Disposed:** _____

****Estimated Recycling Rate:** _____%

*Please provide weight tickets or other documentation to verify amounts recycled or disposed of.

**Tons recycled divided by total tons disposed of and recycled, then converted to a percentage.

This form must be displayed at work site
MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO FINAL INSPECTION

REGARDING ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE 2010 CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE, TITLE 24, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, (CCR) PARTS 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in TITLE 24, CCR, PART 11, CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

HISTORY

In 1989 AB 939 known as the Waste Management Act (WMA) was adopted and made all California cities, counties, and approved regional solid waste management agencies responsible for enacting plans and implementing programs to divert 25 percent of their solid waste by 1995 and 50 percent by year 2000.

In a continuing effort to meet the goals set forth in the Waste Management Act, on January 1, 2011, the 2010 Green Building Standards Code Sections 4.408 and 5.408 became effective. The intent of this measure is to ensure that construction waste is diverted away from landfills and re-used or recycled in conformance with the required construction Waste Management Plan (WMP).

The code requires all new building construction projects to develop a Waste Management Plan and recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50 percent of the non-hazardous construction and demolition debris, generated during the project calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

The code applies to newly constructed buildings, including low-rise residential and most non-residential occupancies. "Low-rise residential" is defined as three stories or less.

The 2010 CALGreen Code currently does not apply to high-rise residential structures and "newly constructed" does not include additions, alterations, or repairs.

For more information on the 2010 CALGreen Code, see the following Frequently Asked Questions: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Library/CandDModel/Instruction/FAQ.htm>

REUSE – RECYCLING - DISPOSAL GUIDANCE

Reuse of salvageable items might include: excess sheetrock saved for a future project or donated to a non-profit.

Recycling of separated materials at a recycling facility might include: a debris box that is picked up or taken to Eel River Disposal's C& D Facility.

Disposal: dump fees are typically more expensive than recycling fees. Choosing to reduce/reuse/recycle C&D materials can generally save you at least 25% on trash expenses.

_____ *Initial to acknowledge receipt and understanding of the Waste Management Plan and guidelines.*