# GENERAL

## SUMMARY

### Projects shall generate the least amount of construction and demolition waste possible, by utilizing the following methods:

### Plan for waste minimization and diversion before project start-up. Projects are encouraged to create Waste Management Plans.

### Minimize waste due to error, poor planning, breakage, mishandling, contamination, or other factors.

### Reuse or salvage as much material as possible.

### Recycle all materials that can be feasibly recycled.

### Waste Diversion requirement

### The target for all projects is to divert at least 75% of construction and demolition waste from disposal. For LEED or REAP projects, refer to current LEED and REAP requirements for waste diversion targets that may be higher than 75%, and other waste related requirements.

### Projects with total demolition/construction value of over $200,000 and generate over 2000 kg of construction waste in total shall submit a waste diversion tracking report.

### A waste diversion tracking and report template is provided on the UBC Technical Guidelines web site.

### Projects applying for LEED and REAP certification may utilize the waste tracking and reporting submittals specified under LEED and REAP rating systems.

### Submit reports to construction.waste@ubc.ca.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### A Waste Management Plan includes:

#### Estimates of the types and amounts of waste expected to be generated on the project, where the wastes will be taken for processing, and the expected diversion rates for each type of material.

#### Determining if demolition and construction waste materials will be source-separated on the project site and/or commingled for later separation at the processing site, and how waste materials will be separated (where applicable) and stored on the project site. Note that commingled waste collection may be restricted in LEED projects.

#### A Waste Management Plan template is provided on the UBC Technical Guidelines web site.

## RELATED SECTIONS AND UBC GUIDELINES

### This section describes requirements applicable to all Sections within Divisions 01 to 33.

### UBC LEED Implementation Guide.

### Refer to information packages available from UBC and also the Metro Vancouver DLC Waste Management Toolkit for information on how waste diversion targets can be achieved.

# EXECUTION

## WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND TRACKING

SPEC NOTE: Depending on the size and complexity of the project, you may either designate a full time construction waste manager or assign responsibility to the job supervisor or appropriate personnel.

### Designate an on‑site party (or parties) responsible for instructing workers and overseeing and documenting waste management results.

### Ensure all relevant parties are familiar with the waste management plan including diversion target and tracking requirement, including Job Site Foreman, each Subcontractor, the Owner, and the Consultant.

### Provide on‑site instruction of appropriate separation, handling, and recycling, salvage, reuse, and return methods to be used by all parties at the appropriate stages of the Project.

### Lay out and label a specific area to facilitate separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse, and return. Recycling and waste bin areas are to be kept neat and clean and clearly marked in order to avoid contamination of materials.

### Manage waste materials

### Separate, protect, store and catalogue items to be reused and salvaged.

### Separate, store, and dispose of hazardous wastes according to local regulations.

### Transport and deliver non‑salvageable items to licensed reuse, recycling or disposal facility.

### Track the types, amounts, destination, and diversion rates for all waste materials throughout the project, including both demolition and construction phases.

### For each shipment of waste material from the site or materials reused on the site, track the types, amount shipped, destination (facility name and location), and amount diverted (reused, salvaged or recycled).

### Request and retain all weight tickets and receipts from all waste destinations such as transfer stations, recycling facilities, etc., showing material weights both disposed and diverted. Retain these for a period of at least two years.

### Use the Waste Tracking template provided, or equivalent template including LEED template, to assist in collecting waste diversion

### Based on the Waste Tracking information, complete and submit the Waste Diversion Report.

### Maintain at job site, one copy of the Waste Diversion Report.

## STORAGE, PROTECTION AND DISPOSAL

SPEC NOTE: Use the following paragraph if material is to be turned over to Consultant.

SPEC NOTE: Use the following paragraph for demolition projects.

### Protect structural components not removed for demolition from movement or damage.

SPEC NOTE: Use the following paragraph for demolition projects.

### Support affected structures. If safety of building is endangered, cease operations and immediately notify Consultant.

### Protect surface drainage, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, and utility services from damage and blockage.

### Waste must be delivered to licensed waste and recycling facilities as per applicable local regulations.

### Burying of rubbish and waste materials is prohibited unless approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

### Disposal of volatile materials, mineral spirits, oil, paint thinner and hazardous waste materials into waterways, storm, or sanitary sewers is prohibited.

### Additional construction waste environmental protection practices are as per City of Vancouver Bulletin 2002-001-EV or the latest revision thereof.

## CLEANING

### Remove tools and waste materials on completion of work, and leave work area in clean and orderly condition.

### Clean‑up work area as work progresses.

## DEFINITIONS

### Construction and Demolition Waste: Solid wastes typically including but not limited to, building materials, packaging, trash, debris, and rubble resulting from construction, re‑modelling, repair and demolition operations.

### Commingled Waste: Unlike source separated waste, commingled waste entails collecting multiple types of waste together in a single container for later separation at a waste processing facility.

### Disposal: Removal of a waste material that will not be reused, returned, recycled, or salvaged from the project site (see Trash).

### Diversion rate: The amount of waste reused, returned, salvaged, and recycled; divided by the total amount of waste generated, in percent; 100% diversion rate means no waste is disposed.

### Hazardous: Exhibiting the characteristics of hazardous substances including, but not limited to, ignitability, corrosiveness, toxicity or reactivity.

### Recyclable: The ability of a product or material to be recovered at the end of its life cycle and re-manufactured into a new product for use by others.

### Recycle: To remove a waste material from the Project site to another site for re-manufacture into a new product for use by others.

### Return: To give back reusable items or unused products to vendors for credit.

### Reuse: To utilize a construction waste material in some manner on the Project site.

### Salvage: To remove a waste material from the Project site to another site for resale or use by others.

### Sediment: Soil and other debris that has been eroded and transported by storm or well production run‑off water.

### Source Separation: The act of keeping different types of waste materials separate beginning from the first time they become waste.

### Trash: Any product or material unable to be reused, returned, recycled, or salvaged.

### Waste: Extra material or material that has reached the end of its useful life in its intended use. Waste includes salvageable, returnable, recyclable, reusable, and trash materials.

### **\*\*\* END OF SECTION \*\*\***