



**Section 34**  
**Safety Health**  
**and**  
**Environmental**  
**Manual**

**2024**

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**Construction General Waste Management**

<b>BRIESER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL CONTRACTORS</b>		Developed:	4/8/2010
		Revised:	4/23/2010
<b>CORPORATE SAFETY, HEALTH &amp; ENVIRONMENTAL MANUAL</b>		Revision:	02
		Reviewed:	8/2023 KRR
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE:	<b>Construction General Waste Management</b>		
CROSS REFERENCE:	35 IAC CH. 1 Part 1100 CLEAN CONSTRUCTION OR DEMOLITION DEBRIS		

## **Construction General Waste Management**

### **PURPOSE**

This written program documents the steps *Brieser Construction* has taken to minimize General Refuse and Construction & Demolition debris resulting from various construction activities consistent with Civil Industrial operations present at our construction sites. Through the use of sound waste minimization practices utilizing a, reduce, reuse, and recycle approach Brieser Construction will strive to reduce their volume of waste.

Brieser Construction Management has overall responsibility for coordinating Safety, Health, and Environmental programs in this company. Copies of the written program may be obtained at the job site or in the Corporate Office.

If, after reading this program, you find that improvements can be made, please contact Brieser Construction. We encourage all suggestions because we are committed to creating a safe workplace for all our employees and to the success of our Construction Waste Management Program. We strive for clear understanding, safe behavior, and involvement with the program from every level of the company.

### **RESPONSIBILITIES**

*The Program Administrator: Brieser Safety Manager*

This person is responsible for:

- Issuing and administering this program and making sure that it satisfies all applicable federal, state, and local requirements.
- Identifying waste minimization opportunities and prescribing appropriate solutions

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*Project Managers, Superintendents and Foreman*

These people are responsible for:

- Estimation of the waste that will be generated prior to work being performed so that the need for containers and waste removal, if necessary, can be determined.
- Coordinate with the project site or owner to ensure proper disposal of wastes or construction and demolition debris.
- Assign or ensure a Brieser employee is given the responsibility to handle the task of proper disposal, reuse or recycling of wastes or C&D debris.
- Assuring that safe operations are maintained on the jobsite to prevent injuries to the eyes, face, head, hands, and feet during handling of wastes.
- Enforcing the use of this program in the areas in which it is required or necessary.

*Employees*

- Using PPE when required
- Properly store and maintain all General and C&D debris.

*Designated Recycling Coordinators*

- TBD

**DEFINITIONS**

**General trash/refuse** – Includes domestic, office and warehouse wastes, paper, and other nonhazardous refuse. Waste should be free of liquids and should not include any recyclable waste, used oil, hazardous wastes, or universal wastes.

**Clean construction or demolition debris** – Also known as "clean fill", is defined as uncontaminated broken concrete without protruding metal bars, bricks, rock, stone, reclaimed asphalt pavement, or dirt or sand generated from construction or demolition activities.

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**General construction or demolition debris** – Is defined as non-hazardous, uncontaminated materials resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities, structures, and roads, limited to the following:

- Soil
- Wall coverings
- Reclaimed asphalt pavement.
- Rock
- Plaster
- Glass
- Non-hazardous painted wood
- Drywall
- Plastics
- Non-hazardous treated wood
- Plumbing fixtures
- Electrical wiring
- Non-hazardous coated wood
- Non-asbestos insulation
- Bricks
- Wood products
- Roofing shingles
- Concrete
- General roof coverings

To the extent allowed by federal law, clean construction or demolition debris shall not be considered "waste" if it is used as fill material outside of a setback zone if the fill is placed no higher than the highest point of elevation existing prior to the filling immediately adjacent to the fill area, and if covered by sufficient uncontaminated soil to support vegetation within 30 days of the completion of filling or if covered by a road or structure; or separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products, if it is not speculatively accumulated and, if used as a fill material, it is used in accordance with the first identical paragraph immediately above within 30 days of its generation; or solely broken concrete without protruding metal bars used for erosion control; or generated from the construction or demolition of a building, road, or other structure and used to construct, on the site where the construction or demolition has taken place, a manmade functional structure not to exceed 20 feet above the highest point of elevation of the property immediately adjacent to the new manmade functional structure as that elevation existed prior to the creation of that new structure, provided that the structure shall be covered with sufficient soil materials to sustain vegetation or by a road or structure, and further provided that no such structure shall be constructed within a home rule municipality with a population over 500,000 without the consent of the municipality. [415 ILCS 5/3.160(b)]

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## Program Activities

### C&D versus General Trash or Refuse

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is nonhazardous, uncontaminated material resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of utilities, structures, and roads. These materials include the following:

- Bricks, concrete, and other masonry materials
- Soil
- Rock
- Wood, including nonhazardous painted, treated, and coated wood and wood products.
- Wall coverings
- Plaster
- Drywall
- Plumbing fixtures
- Non-asbestos insulation
- Roofing shingles and other roof coverings
- Reclaimed asphalt pavement.
- Glass
- Plastics that do not conceal waste.
- Electrical wiring and components that do not contain hazardous substances.
- Piping
- Metal materials incidental to any of the materials above

General trash includes domestic, office and warehouse wastes, paper, and other nonhazardous refuse. Waste should be free of liquids and should not include any recyclable waste, used oil, hazardous wastes, or universal wastes.

### Accumulation and Storage

- Use appropriate PPE, such as rubber or neoprene gloves, boots and safety glasses, and a facemask or goggles.
- When handling trash, use caution to avoid splinters, cuts, or other injuries.
- Trash can be accumulated in bags, drums, baskets, gondolas, or dumpsters. Outdoor receptacles should be covered to prevent stormwater pollution.

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### Waste Management Locations

- Dumpsters should be kept within plain sight of the office, if possible, to facilitate oversight of contractors or others who use it. C&D debris can be transported to a permitted facility by any hauler. The hauler is not required to have a special waste haulers permit. You should first call the disposal facility to determine if it accepts C&D debris.
- If you have lead-based paint that was removed from non-household waste (for example, paint that was removed from the substrate), the paint waste must be tested by a laboratory using the toxicity characteristic leachate procedure (TCLP) before landfilling. Currently this waste must be managed as a special waste.
- Well labeled trash barrels are to be located throughout the jobsite, covered, and labeled; “General Trash.”

### Recycling and Disposal

- All general refuse other than office waste is currently thrown in the dumpster and hauled to the landfill. Employees will be made aware of the proper disposal of waste at their jobsites (refer to Construction Waste Management Plan for details). However, every effort should be made to recycle or reuse certain types of general refuse.
- C&D debris: Three recycling methods available to contractors include the following:
  - **Mixed material collection** - Recyclable materials are transported from the job site, sorted at a designated facility, and sent to processors for recycling.
  - **Source separation** - Similar materials are separated from other wastes at the job site by category (such as wood, metal, and concrete) and sent to processors for recycling.
  - **On-site processing** - Recyclable materials are processed on site and made ready for reuse.

# CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Company Name:**

**Contact Person:**

**Telephone #:**

**Address:**

**Project Location:**

**Contractor:**

**Contact Person:**

**Telephone #:**

**Recycling Coordinators:**

**Designated Recycling Coordinators:**

**Project Description:**

**Waste Management Goals:**

- This project will recycle or salvage for reuse a minimum of \_\_\_ % by weight of the waste generated on-site.
- Waste reduction will be achieved through building design, and reuse and recycling efforts will be maintained throughout the construction process.

**Waste Prevention Planning:**

- Voluntary recycling requirements for Brieser Construction project recyclables include:
  - newspaper
  - corrugated cardboard
  - white and colored office paper
  - glass bottles and jars
  - metal cans
- Compliance with IEPA. and Illinois Landfill Bans, i.e., no disposal of tires, appliances, yard waste, mandatory recyclables, hazardous waste, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and large metal items.
- Project Construction Documents – Requirements for waste management which will be included in all work. The General Contractor will contractually require all subcontractors to comply with any client driven mandatory recycling requirements. A copy of this Construction Waste Management Plan will accompany all Subcontractor Agreements and require subcontractor participation.

- The Construction Waste Reduction Plan shall be implemented and executed as follows and as on the chart:
  - Salvageable materials will be diverted from disposal where feasible.
  - There will be a designated area on the construction site reserved for a row of dumpsters each specifically labeled for respective materials to be received.
  - Before proceeding with any removal of construction materials from the construction site, Recycling Coordinators will inspect containers for compliance with local landfill requirements.
  - Wood cutting will occur in centralized locations to maximize reuse and make collection easier.
  - Hazardous waste will be managed by a licensed hazardous waste vendor.

### **Communication & Education Plan:**

- The General Contractor will conduct an on-site pre-construction meeting with subcontractors. Attendance will be required for the subcontractor's key field personnel. The purpose of the meeting is to reinforce to subcontractor's key field employees the commitments made by their companies regarding the project goals and requirements.
- As each new subcontractor comes on site, the recycling coordinators will present him/her with a copy of the Waste Management Plan and provide a tour of the recycling areas.
- The subcontractor will be expected to make sure all their crews comply with the Waste Management Plan.
- All recycling containers will be clearly labeled. Containers shall be located in close proximity to the building(s) under construction in which recyclables/salvageable materials will be placed.
- Lists of acceptable/unacceptable materials will be posted throughout the site.
- All subcontractors will be informed in writing of the importance of non-contamination with other materials or trash.
- Recycling coordinators shall inspect the containers on a weekly basis to ensure that no contamination is occurring, and precautions shall also be taken to deter any contamination by the public.

### **Evaluation Plan:**

- The General Contractor will develop, update, and post at the jobsite a graph indicating the progress to date for achieving the project's waste recycling goal of XX% by weight of the total project waste stream.



### Expected Project Waste, Disposal, and Handling:

The following charts identify waste materials expected on this project, their disposal method, and handling procedures:

Material	Quantity	Disposal Method	Handling Procedure
Land clearing debris		Keep separate for reuse and or wood sale	Keep separated in designated areas on site
Clean dimensional wood and palette wood		Keep separate for reuse by on-site construction or by site employees for either heating stoves or reuse in home projects. Recycle at:	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Clean Wood" container.
Plywood, OSB, particle board		Reuse, landfill	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Trash" container.
Painted or treated wood		Reuse, landfill	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Trash" container.
Concrete		Recycle	
Concrete Masonry Units		Keep separate for re-use by on-site construction or by site employees	Keep separated in designated areas on site
Metals		Recycle at:	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Metals" container.
Gypsum drywall (unpainted)		Recycle with supplier:	Keep scraps separate for recycling – stack on pallets in provided on site. All scrap drywall will be taken back by contractor to drywall supplier
Paint		Reuse or recycle at:	Keep separated in designated areas on site
Insulation		Reuse, landfill	
Flooring		Reuse, landfill	
Carpet and pad		Reuse or recycle with carpet manufacturer	

<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Disposal Method</b>	<b>Handling Procedure</b>
Glass		Glass Bottles: Recycle at:	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Glass/Plastic bottles/Metal Cans/Mixed Paper/Cardboard" container
Plastics		Plastic Bottles: Recycle at:  Plastic bags/scraps: Reuse, landfill	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Glass/Plastic bottles/Metal Cans/Mixed Paper/Cardboard" container
Beverage		Recycle at:	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Glass/Plastic bottles/Metal Cans/Mixed Paper/Cardboard" container
Cardboard		Recycle at:	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Glass/Plastic bottles/Metal Cans/Mixed Paper/Cardboard" container
Paper and newsprint		Recycle at:	Keep separated in designated areas on site. Place in "Glass/Plastic bottles/Metal Cans/Mixed Paper/Cardboard" container
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**Waste Disposal:** Contractor:

Contact:

- **Name of landfill for disposal of non-recyclable waste:**
  - Transfer Stations:
  - Landfills (ultimate disposal location):
- **Landfill tipping fee:** \$XX / ton
- **Estimate of waste for landfill disposal:**

**Recycling Calculation:**

**If all construction waste was disposed in landfill:** XX lbs = XX tons x \$XX/ton = \$XX

**With recycling:** TOTAL = \$XX

## General Waste Management Learning Exercise

Score:  %

<b>Employees Name:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Company:</b>		<b>Instructor:</b>	
<b>Trade:</b>		<b>Job Title:</b>	

Answer each of the following questions “True” or “False” by circling the appropriate letter.

- T F 1. Construction and demolition debris is nonhazardous, uncontaminated material resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of utilities, structures, and roads.
- T F 2. General trash includes domestic, office and warehouse wastes, paper, and other nonhazardous refuse.
- T F 3. Waste should never be free of liquids and should always include any recyclable waste, used oil, hazardous wastes, or universal wastes.
- T F 4. Trash can be accumulated in bags, drums, baskets, gondolas, or dumpsters. Outdoor receptacles should be covered to prevent stormwater pollution.
- T F 5. Construction and demolition debris can be transported to a permitted facility by any hauler. The hauler is not required to have a special waste haulers permit. You should first call the disposal facility to determine if it accepts Construction and demolition debris.
- T F 6. Compliance with the IEPA. and Illinois Landfill does not ban disposal of tires, appliances, yard waste, mandatory recyclables, hazardous waste, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and large metal items.
- T F 7. As each new subcontractor comes on site, the recycling coordinators will present him/her. with a copy of the Waste Management Plan and provide a tour of the recycling areas. The subcontractor will then be expected to make sure all their crews ignore the Waste Management Plan.
- T F 8. All recycling is voluntary. However, the containers will be clearly labeled. Containers shall located in close proximity to the building(s) under construction in which recyclables/salvageable materials will be placed.

## General Waste Management Learning Exercise

### Answer Sheet

- True** 1. Construction and demolition debris is nonhazardous, uncontaminated material resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of utilities, structures, and roads.
- True** 2. General trash includes domestic, office and warehouse wastes, paper, and other nonhazardous refuse.
- False** 3. Waste should never be free of liquids and should always include any recyclable waste, used oil, hazardous wastes, or universal wastes.
- True** 4. Trash can be accumulated in bags, drums, baskets, gondolas, or dumpsters. Outdoor receptacles should be covered to prevent stormwater pollution.
- True** 5. Construction and demolition debris can be transported to a permitted facility by any hauler. The hauler is not required to have a special waste haulers permit. You should first call the disposal facility to determine if it accepts Construction and demolition debris.
- False** 6. Compliance with the IEPA. and Illinois Landfill does not ban disposal of tires, appliances, yard waste, mandatory recyclables, hazardous waste, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and large metal items.
- False** 7. As each new subcontractor comes on site, the recycling coordinators will present him/her with a copy of the Waste Management Plan and provide a tour of the recycling areas. The subcontractor will then be expected to make sure all their crews ignore the Waste Management Plan.
- True** 8. All recycling is voluntary. However, the containers will be clearly labeled. Containers shall be located in close proximity to the building(s) under construction in which recyclables/salvageable materials will be placed.