



**Standard Operating Procedures:
Contractor Construction Waste Management (CWM)
Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD)**

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Reasons for Procedure

Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD) wastes are solid wastes generated from building materials, hardened concrete and masonry, and rubble that result from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition activities involving pavements, foundations, buildings and other structures. Appropriate management of CDD supports recycling/reuse opportunities and saves municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill capacity. This procedure has been developed to ensure compliance with DEQ environmental regulatory policies and to promote minimization of waste generation. This procedure is also intended to protect the University and its surrounding environment from potential impacts from project-related waste management activities, including CDD waste transportation and disposal activity.

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 To recycle, reuse, and/or salvage non-hazardous waste, otherwise disposed in a landfill, by cost-effective means.
- 1.2 To educate construction crews in best practices regarding segregation of CDD materials from general construction wastes.
- 1.3 To provide CDD waste management guidelines for projects that are not required to develop a Waste Management Plan (WMP). WMPs are required for all projects over \$3 million construction budget or smaller projects anticipated to generate significant amounts of demolition debris.

2.0 Scope

These procedures apply to the collection, handling, transportation and disposal of CDD by construction and demolition contractors, subcontractors and their employees working on UVA's behalf that is not already covered by a WMP.

Construction & Demolition Debris	NOT Construction & Demolition Debris
Concrete, masonry, and paving materials (brick, block, crushed concrete, asphalt, etc.)	Municipal solid waste - general construction site trash (e.g., paper, cardboard, packaging, food waste, household garbage)
Hardened wastes, including concrete washout, masonry mud, cement, etc.	Clean or contaminated soil fill material
Plastics which are a part of the materials of construction (e.g. corrugated pipe/drain tile, fittings, siding, PVC lumber, etc.)	Household-type Plastic and Packaging (e.g., shrink wrap, banding, bags, packaging, etc.)
Plastic container(s) – if emptied of its contents (e.g., totes, buckets, pails, cans, tubes)	Hazardous waste (including aerosol cans)
Piping (e.g., PVC/plastic/metal pipe)	Special waste (e.g. asbestos containing materials, lead-based paint wastes, etc.)
Metal (e.g. structural steel, rebar, ductwork, etc.)	Liquids (e.g., paints, thinners, etc.)
Wire (e.g., electrical, tie wire, structural mesh)	
Roofing material, such as shingles	
Drywall and dried gypsum products (i.e., mud)	
Wood (e.g. lumber, pallets, wood stakes)	
Land-clearing debris (trees, bushes)	
Furnishings, Fixtures, and Equipment (e.g., appliances, equipment, carpet, windows, trim, faucets, toilets, etc.)	

Notes: General Construction Waste may also be referred to as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).

3.0 Responsibility

3.1 Managers and Supervisors

The contractor (and subcontractor) managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring all of their staff involved with generating or managing waste is trained on the procedures outlined in the most recent version of this SOP. In particular, managers and supervisors are responsible for executing proper load manifesting and manifest document retention.

3.2 Personnel Performing Construction/Demolition Activities

All contractors, subcontractors, and their employees are responsible for the proper temporary storage, containment, and disposal of all waste generated during

construction and/or demolition. Separation of general construction waste, CDD and clean fill material is a critical part of this process. Contractor personnel must follow the procedures outlined in this SOP. If personnel are unsure of the proper procedures, they should contact their supervisor.

4.0 Procedures

4.1 Siting Waste Storage Area(s)

- 4.1.1 Locate stockpiles, washout areas, and waste containers away from sensitive receptors. Sensitive receptors may include air intakes, stormwater drop inlets, curb inlets, wetland areas, sensitive vegetation, and ponds, streams and other waterways.
- 4.1.2 Locate waste storage areas away from critical pathways including pedestrian and vehicular access, overhead utilities, fire hydrants, and generators.
- 4.1.3 Maintain adequate ingress/egress to storage areas to allow adequate loading of waste materials for removal from the site.
- 4.1.4 Wherever feasible, place waste storage on an impervious surface. Where none is present, plastic sheeting can be used to provide an impervious surface for erodible or sensitive materials if needed.
- 4.1.5 Use only designated storage/disposal areas for storage of segregated waste(s).

4.2 Waste Segregation and Storage

- 4.2.1 To the extent practical and cost-efficient, the contractor should take all efforts to segregate CDD from other construction waste. As feasible and to support the project recycling objectives, mixed CDD should be segregated at the source to maximize reuse options (e.g., metals or masonry).
- 4.2.2 Segregated brick, block, crushed concrete, asphalt, and other waste aggregate can be recycled (preferred approach) or used as clean fill. Refer to *the [Clean Fill Management SOP](#)* for managing waste as clean fill.
- 4.2.3 See *[Concrete, Masonry Materials, and Sawcutting Pollution Control SOP](#)* to ensure proper handling and containment of these materials and wastes. Concrete washout waste can be managed as CDD when completely dried (i.e., no liquid wastes).
- 4.2.4 Outdoor dumpsters shall be covered at the end of each work day and during rain events to limit stormwater contact and subsequent runoff. Covers may include hard covers provided by the contractor, tarps secured with cords or straps, or any reasonable means to protect the dumpster contents from exposure to rainwater.
- 4.2.5 Stockpiles of erodible materials should be protected from precipitation and with proper erosion and sediment control, if applicable.
- 4.2.6 Light bulbs/lamps should be managed intact under all circumstances and should not be crushed for any reason. Bulbs/lamps should be segregated and stored for disposal in a designated container, which will prevent breakage, and in

accordance with appropriate universal waste guidance. Contact UVA Recycling with questions regarding bulb handling and storage.

- 4.2.7 Contact UVA Environmental Health and Safety at 434-982-4911 with questions regarding mercury containing materials.

4.3 **Waste Storage Area Inspections**

- 4.3.1 Routine inspections of waste storage areas should occur by contractor (or subcontractor) staff on a daily basis before the close of each work day. Allow sufficient time for implementing corrective measures as necessary.
- 4.3.2 Inspect storage areas before and after significant storm events.
- 4.3.3 Inspectors should note any improper waste sorting and remove improperly stored wastes to the appropriate storage area.
- 4.3.4 Wastes should be confined to the limits of its container/area. There should be no overflowing waste.
- 4.3.5 Inspect access, ingress/egress for any impedances.
- 4.3.6 Dumpsters should be closed/covered at the end of each workday and particularly before any storm event.
- 4.3.7 Whether during a formal inspection or not, correct CDD waste management deficiencies when observed. If assistance is needed, report the deficiencies to the site supervisor.

4.4 **Waste Transportation and Disposal**

- 4.4.1 The site supervisor will provide the names of all facilities being sent project waste to UVA Environmental Resources and the UVA Project Manager/Construction Administration Manager (PM/CAM). UVA Environmental Resources will use the information to verify the locations have up-to-date licenses, permits, or approval by the receiving locality and/or DEQ, and the construction wastes meet their respective planning and zoning requirements.
- 4.4.2 The site supervisor will provide UVA Environmental Resources and the PM/CAM with information regarding significant planned hauling activities of clean fill materials to any privately owned lands. UVA Environmental Resources will notify local authorities of all significant clean fill hauling and disposal activities and confirm any restrictions, sensitive transportation routes, detours, etc.
- 4.4.3 Hauling will comply with established haul routes, respective traffic laws, and will commence only during the disposal facility's hours of operation. Additional transportation and disposal restrictions may be imposed by the waste destination facility and/or local jurisdiction authorities.
- 4.4.4 In the event hauling activities generate complaint(s) from surrounding parties, UVA will work with the contractor to implement other traffic control measures to include but not limited to: approving haul route(s), limiting the number of hauling trucks, and/or limiting hours of operation(s).
- 4.4.5 All waste transportation drivers must be properly licensed (i.e., Commercial Driver's License).

5.0 Waste Disposal Manifesting/Documentation

- 5.1 A properly executed manifest or bill-of-lading should accompany each load of CDD transported from the project site, regardless of whether the material is being hauled for disposal, recycling, reuse or clean fill.
- 5.2 Each manifest should include the date, appropriate name of the receiving facility or location and the waste description.
- 5.3 Retain copies of completed manifest/bill-of-lading for the life of the project and provide copies to the University upon request.

6.0 Review of Procedure/Training

Managers are responsible for reviewing this procedure with all applicable staff immediately upon start of work on site and refresher training shall be provided as often as needed to ensure compliance. This SOP is supplemented by a concise Quick Guide for use at contractor tail-gate meetings and for posting at designated storage locations. Visit the [UVA Environmental Resources website](#) for copies of relevant training materials.

7.0 Regulatory Impacts

7.1 Waste Management Regulations

CDD collection, handling, transportation and disposal is regulated by the DEQ Solid Waste Management regulations, 9 VAC 20- 81.

7.2 Stormwater Regulations

Illicit discharges, including wash water or rainwater contaminated with construction materials, are prohibited by the University's MS4 permit. This offense is punishable by civil and criminal penalties as illicit discharges constitute a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, and are deemed public nuisances.

*Printed versions of SOPs with previous review dates are considered current as long as the version number is the same as the current version. Current versions of all SOPs are maintained on the UVA Environmental Resources website.