

CALGreen Construction Waste Management Requirements

Summary Created by CalRecycle

Occupancy	REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATIONS	
	2013 CALGreen (Effective 1/1/2014)	2016 CALGreen (Effective 1/1/2017)
Non-Residential Compliance Methods (5.408)	≥ 50% C&D waste diversion (5.408.1): or ≤ 2 lbs/ft ² disposal (5.408.1.3) and may be required to submit a construction waste management plan (5.408.1.1) or utilize a waste management company. (5.408.1.2)	≥ 65% C&D waste diversion (5.408.1) ¹ or ≤ 2 lbs/ft ² disposal (5.408.1.3) and may be required to submit a construction waste management plan (5.408.1.1) or utilize a waste management company. (5.408.1.2)
New Construction & Demolition ²	Permitted structures	Permitted structures
New Construction	Recycling by Occupants: Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics and metals. (5.410.1)	Recycling by Occupants: Added organic waste (5.410.1)
	Recycled Content (<i>Voluntary</i>): Use materials, equivalent in performance to virgin materials with a total (combined) recycled content value of less than 10% (Tier 1) or 15% (Tier 2) of the total material cost of the project. (A5.405.4)	Recycled Content (<i>Voluntary</i>): Added the use of 2 (Tier 1) or 3 (Tier 2) materials out of 9 product types on a list (insulation-fiberglass & cellulose, exterior paint, carpet, compost, mulch, acoustical ceiling panels, drywall & aggregate base). (A5.405.4)
Additions	1,000 ft ² (301.3)	Permitted structures
	Recycling by Occupants (applies to certain additions) ³ : Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics and metals. (5.410.1)	Recycling by Occupants: Added organic waste
Alterations	\$200,000 (301.3)	Permitted structures
		Universal Waste (applies to certain projects) ⁴ : Require verification that Universal Waste is managed correctly. List of prohibited Universal Waste shall be included in construction documents. (5.408.2)
Residential Compliance Methods (4.408)	≥ 50% C&D waste diversion (4.408.1) and may be required to submit a construction waste management plan (4.408.2) or utilize a waste management company (4.408.3)	≥ 65% C&D waste diversion (4.408.1) ⁵ and may be required to submit a construction waste management plan (4.408.2) or utilize a waste management company (4.408.3)
	Low-rise 3 stories or less (4.408.4)	≤ 4 lbs/ft ² disposal
High-rise 4 stories or more (4.408.4.1)	≤ 2 lbs/ft ² disposal	≤ 2 lbs/ft ² disposal
New Construction & Demolition	Permitted structures	Permitted structures
Additions	Certain additions (301.1.1)	Certain additions (301.1.1) ⁷
Alterations	Certain alterations (301.1.1)	Certain alterations (301.1.1)
Multifamily dwellings ⁸ with ≥ 5 units		Recycling by Occupants: Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste and metals (4.410.2)

¹ Alternate waste reduction methods may apply if adequate diversion facilities do not exist (5.408.1).

² Projects with demolition-only permit (not included with a construction permit) is outside the scope of the CALGreen building code. Therefore, jurisdictions using CALGreen for C&D waste management should address recycling in demolition-only projects should they occur.

³ All additions conducted within a 12-month period under single or multiple permits, resulting in an increase of 30 percent or more in floor area, shall provide recycling areas on site.

⁴ Applies to nonresidential additions 1,000 ft² or greater per CALGreen Section 301.3.

⁵ Applies to building alterations with a permit valuation of \$200,000 or above per CALGreen Section 301.3.

⁶ Alternate waste reduction methods may apply if adequate diversion facilities do not exist (4.408.1).

⁷ Section 301.1.1 applies to additions or alterations of existing residential buildings where the addition or alteration increases the building's conditioned area, volume, or size. Applies only to and within the specific area of addition or alteration.

⁸ See Section 1102A.1 for CALGreen's definition of multifamily dwellings.

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2016 CALGreen (effective 1/1/2017)

Waste Diversion Requirement

- Newly constructed buildings and demolition projects shall divert from landfills at least 65% of the construction materials generated during the project.
- All locally permitted additions and alterations to **non-residential** buildings or structures shall divert from landfills at least 65% of nonhazardous construction and demolition materials.
- Additions and alterations to **residential** buildings that increase the structure's conditioned area, volume or size are also required to meet the 65% minimum diversion requirement.

Methods of Compliance

- 1) Enforcing agencies can require contractors to develop and maintain a waste management plan and document diversion and disposal.
- 2) Utilize a waste management company that certifies a minimum 65% waste diversion.
- 3) Wastestream reduction alternative.
 - Non-residential new construction projects with a combined disposal weight of ≤ 2 lbs/ft² may be deemed to meet the 65% minimum diversion requirement.
 - Residential low rise (3 stories or less) with a combined weight of new construction disposal ≤ 3.4 lbs/ft² may be deemed to meet the 65% minimum diversion requirement.
 - Residential high rise (4 stories or more) with a combined weight of new construction disposal ≤ 2 lbs/ft² may be deemed to meet the 65% minimum diversion requirement.

Recycling by Occupants (Space for Recycling)

- Newly constructed non-residential buildings, certain non-residential additions and multi-family housing with ≥ 5 units should provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste and metals.

Universal Waste

- Universal waste (such as batteries, e-waste, lamps, cathode ray tubes/glass, aerosol cans) from non-residential addition and alteration projects shall require verification that the materials are disposed of properly and diverted from landfills. A list of prohibited universal waste materials shall be included in the construction documents. This is required for nonresidential additions of 1,000 ft² or greater and/or building alterations with a permit valuation of \$200,000 or above (CALGreen Section 301.3).

Recycled Content (Voluntary unless adopted by local agency as mandatory)

- Use materials, equivalent in performance to virgin materials with a total (combined) recycled content value of less than 10% (Tier 1) or 15% (Tier 2) of the total material cost of the project or use 2 (Tier 1) or 3 (Tier 2) materials out of 9 product types on the list (insulation, exterior paint, carpet, compost, mulch, acoustical ceiling panels, drywall and aggregate base). This is a voluntary measure for non-residential structures.