### CALGreen Construction Waste Management Requirements

**Summary Created by CalRecycle**

#### REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATIONS

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<tr>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>2013 CALGreen (Effective 1/1/2014)</th>
<th>2016 CALGreen (Effective 1/1/2017)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Residential Compliance Methods (5.408)</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Construction &amp; Demolition</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Recycling by Occupants: Added organic waste (5.410.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>Recycling by Occupants (applies to certain additions): 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)</td>
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<td>Alterations</td>
<td>$200,000 (301.3)</td>
<td>Universal Waste (applies to certain projects): Require verification that Universal Waste is managed correctly. List of prohibited Universal Waste shall be included in construction documents. (5.408.2)</td>
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<td>Multifamily dwellings with ≥ 5 units</td>
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</tbody>
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1. Alternate waste reduction methods may apply if adequate diversion facilities do not exist (5.408.1).
2. Applies to nonresidential additions 1,000 ft² or greater per CALGreen Section 301.3.
3. Applies to building alterations with a permit valuation of $200,000 or above per CALGreen Section 301.3.
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9. Applies to nonresidential additions 1,000 ft² or greater per CALGreen Section 301.3.

Last Updated: September 7, 2016
2016 CALGreen (effective 1/1/2017)

Waste Diversion Requirement
- Newly constructed buildings and demolition projects and 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) Waste stream reduction alternative.
   - Non-residential new construction projects with a combined disposal weight of \( \leq 2 \text{ lbs/ft}^2 \) 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 \( \leq 3.4 \text{ lbs/ft}^2 \) 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 \( \leq 2 \text{ lbs/ft}^2 \) 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 \( \geq 5 \) 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 ft\(^2\) 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.