

# 2019 & 2022 CALGreen Construction Waste Management Requirements

Summary Created by CalRecycle

Non-Residential Compliance Methods (5.408)					
Occupancy	Covered Projects	Waste Diversion	Waste Diversion Tracking	Space Enclosure	Universal Waste
<b>New Construction &amp; Demolition<sup>1</sup></b>	Locally Permitted Structures (301.3.2)	≥ 65% Waste Diversion (5.408.1) Or ≤ 2 lbs/ft <sup>2</sup> Disposal (5.408.1.3)	Submit a Waste Management Plan (5.408.1.1) Or Use a waste management company with verifiable documentation (5.408.1.2)	Provide areas that serve the entire building for depositing, storage and collection of materials for recycling including metals, paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and organic waste (5.410.1)	NA
<b>Additions</b>				See Above (5.410.1) Applies to certain additions <sup>2</sup> (5.410.1.1)	Verify that Universal Waste is properly disposed. A list of materials shall be in the construction documents (5.408.2) Applies to certain additions <sup>3</sup> (301.3)
<b>Alterations</b>				NA	See Above (5.408.2) Applies to certain alterations <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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. CALGreen Section 5.410.1.1

<sup>3</sup> Applies to nonresidential additions 1,000 ft<sup>2</sup> or greater. CALGreen Section 301.3

<sup>4</sup> Applies to building alterations with a permit valuation of \$200,000 or above. CALGreen Section 301.3

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Residential Compliance Methods (4.408)				
Occupancy	Covered Projects	Waste Diversion	Waste Diversion Tracking	Space Enclosure
<b>New Construction &amp; Demolition</b> <sup>5</sup>	Locally Permitted Structures	<p>≥ 65% Waste Diversion (4.408.1)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>≤ 3.4 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> disposal for low-rise, ≤ 3 stories (4.408.4)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>≤ 2 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> disposal for high-rise, ≥ 4 stories (4.408.4.1)</p>	<p>Submit a Waste Management Plan (4.408.2)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Use a waste management company with verifiable documentation (4.408.3)</p>	<p>Provide areas that serve the entire building for depositing, storage and collection of materials for recycling including metals, paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and organic waste (4.410.2)</p> <p>Only applies to multifamily dwellings<sup>6</sup> with ≥ 5 units (4.410.2)</p>
	<b>Additions</b>	Certain additions (301.1.1) <sup>7</sup>		≥ 65% Waste Diversion (4.408.1)
<b>Alterations</b>	Certain alterations (301.1.1) <sup>8</sup>			NA

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> See Section 1102A.1 for CALGreen's definition of multifamily dwellings.

<sup>7</sup> 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 or within the specific area of addition or alteration.

<sup>8</sup> 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 or within the specific area of addition or alteration.

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## Waste Diversion Requirement

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

## Methods of Compliance

- Enforcing agencies can require contractors to develop and maintain a waste management plan and document diversion and disposal. OR
- Utilize a waste management company that can provide verifiable documentation that it meets 65% waste diversion. OR
- Use a waste stream reduction alternative:
  - Non-residential new construction and residential high rise (4 stories or more) projects with a total disposal weight of  $\leq 2$  lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> meets the 65% waste diversion requirement.
  - Residential low rise (3 stories or less) with new construction disposal of  $\leq 3.4$  lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> meets the 65% waste 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<sup>2</sup> or greater and building alterations with a permit valuation of \$200,000 or above.

## Recycled Content (Voluntary for Non-Residential Structures)

- Use recycled content materials that meets specified Recycled Content Value. Or simply use two or three materials out of 9 product types on the list: exterior paint, carpet, compost, mulch, acoustical ceiling panels, drywall, aggregate base, fiberglass or cellulose insulation.