

University Contact: Project Manager on said project

DIVISION 2: EXISTING CONDITIONS- CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section of the Standards establishes minimum requirements only and is to be used to guide, and not replace, the complete project specification section. The Architect and/or Engineer shall further produce project specifications in line with industry standards that incorporate these University requirements.

➤ REFERENCES

- Reference DNREC guidelines for disposal of asphalt, wood, and concrete:
 - <https://dswa.com/>
- Document dry wall recycled by weight. Follow guidelines of recovery company enlisted. See link for Revolution Recovery below:
 - <https://revolutionrecovery.com/recycling-materials/recycling-drywall/>

➤ PROJECT GUIDELINES

- Project specifications shall require the contractor to submit a Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plan for approval by the University at the beginning of the submittal and review period (or earlier when applicable). This plan must include but is not limited to:
 - Analysis of the proposed job site waste to be generated, including the types of recyclable and waste materials generated (by volume or weight).
 - A list of each material proposed to be salvaged, reused, or recycled during the Project, in particular gypsum board waste.
 - A list of proposed recycling facilities to be used in the project.
 - An outline of proposed Project Waste Management meetings (At a minimum, waste management goals and issues shall be discussed at the kickoff meeting and regular jobsite meetings).
 - Materials Handling Procedures for removal, separation, storage, and transportation.
 - A Communication Plan for informing subcontractors and crews about the Waste Management Plan, establishing job-site instruction, notification, and signage procedures for waste management, and providing a methodology for documenting and reporting quantities and types of materials reused, salvaged, recycled, and disposed.
 - Established protocol of documenting distribution times and weights/volumes from trucks removing debris from the project site.
- Items to be diverted from the landfill shall, at a minimum, include:

- Comingled recycling in offices and lunch areas
- Cardboard – corrugated cardboard
- Scrap metal – includes mixed scrap metal and semi-precious metals
- Wood – includes scrap, pallets, vegetation (excluding oleander)
- Gypsum board – scrap gypsum/drywall
- Inert materials – concrete, asphalt, clean soil, rock, decomposed granite

- Fluorescent light fixture tubes and certain light fixture ballasts must be separately disposed of in accordance with applicable environmental regulations. Consequently, the removal and disposal of existing fluorescent light fixtures shall include the following: All fluorescent tubes shall be removed and packaged by the Contractor in cartons supplied by the EHS. The number of tubes in each carton shall be clearly marked on the outside of the carton. Contractor to deliver packaged tubes to EHS or UD warehouse for disposal by EHS.

- While DE accepts commingled materials into one dumpster for convenience, some materials (clean wood, drywall, cardboard, and metal) may offer a cost savings if you separate them at the project site before reaching out for recovery/waste management services.

- Items that need to be reviewed if the University would like to salvage are not limited to but include:
 - Wood/Hollow Metal doors.
 - Electrical panels.
 - Mechanical equipment.
 - Ceiling diffusers.
 - Projection screens.
 - Mirrors.
 - Irrigation equipment.
 - Refrigeration equipment.
 - Plumbing fixtures.
 - Casework.
 - Disconnect switches.
 - Elevator equipment.
 - Soap/Paper dispensers.
 - Clocks.
 - Access doors.
 - Trees
 - Electrical light fixtures.
 - Electrical equipment.
 - Starters.
 - Windows.
 - Transformers.
 - Thermostats.

- Shelving.
 - HVAC mixing boxes

 - Contractor is to review the scope of the demolition plan with the UD Project Manager and Environmental Health and Safety Team (EHS) to ascertain the existence of any hazardous materials requiring special attention. Most laboratory equipment will require decontamination before demolition and/or removal, i.e., fume hoods, laminar flow enclosures, clean benches, biological safety cabinets, etc.
- ❖ END OF SECTION