

MANAGING CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND OTHER BULKY WASTE

Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD) is defined by the DEP as: "debris resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of structures. It includes, but is not limited to, building materials, asphalt, wallboard, pipes, metal conduits, mattresses, household furniture, fish nets, rope, hose, wire and cable, fencing, carpeting and underlay; it excludes asbestos and other special wastes." In Hancock County, wood normally accounts for about 70 to 80 % of all CDD.

Towns must make provisions for handling CDD generated within their boundaries. Materials stored at a transfer station or other licensed site should be removed regularly, at least once a year. Each city or town must be required to have an arrangement to dispose of or recycle material at a site that is specifically licensed to accept CDD from that town. There is no requirement for the town to provide transportation. Contractors and homeowners may make arrangements at their own expense.

HCPC is available to help towns draft CDD management ordinances. These normally address recycling requirements (see discussion below under *CDD Management Tips*) and establish a disposal fee schedule. Since space at most transfer stations is limited, most ordinances restrict the maximum size of individual items accepted. This means that generators of CDD normally must cut items into smaller pieces before delivering them to the disposal/recycling site.

CDD MANAGEMENT TIPS

1. SPONSOR AN ANNUAL BULKY WASTE PICK-UP DAY

Many towns sponsor an annual pick-up of bulky waste including CDD. This allows homeowners dispose of items that may be difficult to transport. It is important to make clear to residents the type and conditions of materials that will be accepted.

2. KEEP YOUR CDD DRY.

Since most solid waste haulers and landfills charge by the ton, keep the weight of your CDD low. A wet load is heavier and adds to your cost, so keep your loads covered. Some towns keep their CDD in a covered roll-off container. If wood is normally chipped on-site, it is less important to keep it covered.

3. SEPARATE MATERIALS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

It is possible to recycle a good portion of the CDD waste stream:

- a. **Asphalt shingles:** See: www.hpcme.org/environment/solidwaste/CDD_Shingles050113.pdf for information on recycling of asphalt shingles;
- b. **Carpet:** There are firms that recycle carpet. For more information see: www.carpetrecovery.org If there is a major demolition project in your town it may be cost-effective to recycle carpet. The technology is changing rapidly so contact the HCPC for the latest information.
- c. **Drywall:** clean drywall can recycled into new drywall material. It may also be used as a bulking agent in compost. Used drywall may have contaminants that make it difficult to recycle.
- d. **Inert Material:** Stone can be processed into aggregate for use as road bedding. It can also be buried on-site. While the demand for clean aggregate is high, its heavy weight makes it expensive to transport.
- e. **Mattresses and furniture:** The volume of this material can be reduced if it is dismantled before delivery to the transfer station. The metal components can go in your metal pile and the wood in your wood pile. There is presently no viable reuse for stuffing and pads.
- f. **Tree Stumps:** can be buried on the construction site or disposed of with green wood.
- g. **Wood:** can be chipped into biomass fuel if it meets certain specifications. Check with the DEP for the latest requirements. Pressure treated wood generally cannot be incinerated.

Since rules change frequently, be sure to contact the DEP before making changes in your CDD facility and handling rules.

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