



Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Transfer Facilities Overview

Construction and Demolition Debris¹ (C&DD) consists of any waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition operations of pavement, buildings or other structures. It represents a significant portion of the solid waste stream in most communities across the country. Some examples of C&DD include concrete, asphalt, wood, gypsum, and asphalt shingles generated from the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, bridges, and dams.

Proper management of C&DD can play a major role in achieving waste reduction goals. Management of this waste stream is difficult because of the diversity of materials present, the diversity of entities which generate it, and the relatively low value of most of the inherent materials.

Facility Considerations

Ideally, a C&DD recycling or transfer facility is located in an appropriately zoned property for the area, as the local community allows such material handling activities. The location of a C&DD recycling or transfer facility should also take into account adjoining properties and reduce any noise, dust and/or visual disturbances to the extent practicable, as zoning and applicable permits may require.

Operational Considerations

A C&DD recycling or transfer facility should not knowingly accept any hazardous wastes, infectious wastes, friable asbestos, or containerized or bulk liquids. If any such materials are detected in the incoming debris, the entire load should be refused due to the substantial regulatory and financial liabilities involved with handling these materials.

A C&DD recycling or transfer facility could receive recyclable and non-recyclable materials that may not be within the definition of C&DD. Any non-recyclable and non-C&DD material should be separated from the C&DD material in the unloading process or first stage of processing for proper handling. For example, a tire should be removed from the C&DD material and recycled in a proper way in the unloading process or the first stage of processing.

¹ C&DD Defined in ORC 3714.01(C):

"Construction and demolition debris" means those materials resulting from the alteration, construction, destruction, rehabilitation, or repair of any physical structure that is built by humans, including, without limitation, houses, buildings, industrial or commercial facilities, or roadways. "Construction and demolition debris" includes particles and dust created during demolition activities. "Construction and demolition debris" does not include materials identified or listed as solid wastes or hazardous waste pursuant to Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it; materials from mining operations, nontoxic fly ash, spent nontoxic foundry sand, and slag; or reinforced or nonreinforced concrete, asphalt, building or paving brick, or building or paving stone that is stored for a period of less than two years for recycling into a usable construction material.

Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Transfer Facilities Overview



Unloading of materials should be limited to the designated staging area and be supervised by the appropriate operating personnel. C&DD stored at the facility should be staged on a working surface that is appropriate to support the load of earth-moving/recycling equipment and material stockpiles utilized on site. Adequate operating equipment should be available during posted operating hours.

C&DD should be transported in a manner that said materials are not scattered on the site's ground or on public roadways. Access roads should be designed and constructed to be passable by

vehicles, including emergency vehicles, so that traffic will flow smoothly and not be interrupted during operations for extended periods during inclement weather. The facility should be operated in a manner that minimizes mud, dirt, and dust on public roads before vehicles leave the premises.

The first stage of processing should include the initial separation of materials and the removal of non-C&DD materials, not included in the definition of C&DD. Stockpiling of unprocessed C&DD material prior to the first stage of processing is not recommended. The facility should conduct operations with the intent of having unprocessed C&DD material efficiently processed through the facility. However, inclement or winter weather, or equipment breakdowns may affect the amount of time it takes to process the material.

The size of the unprocessed C&DD storage area should be appropriate to the recycling efforts being completed. Appropriate storage of C&DD recyclable materials should be provided and a system for the removal, proper handling and proper disposition of other materials should be utilized.

A daily log of incoming materials should be kept that identifies the point of origin, the hauler and the rejected loads not suitable for recycling. The daily log should be accessible for inspection by the Health Department or Ohio EPA, including the origin of the incoming C&DD (*such as identification of the hauler/transporter and origin of the C&DD*) and basic processing information (*such as tons/yards accepted for storage and the quantity and disposition of non-recyclables and any solid waste*). This information should be based on the amount of incoming materials; the amounts and types of outgoing materials; receipts of waste and material transactions, and the schedules of mobile processing units. In addition, any applications, permits, licenses, site drawings and related materials should be accessible at the facility.

A recycler may make data available to customers to provide support of recycling achievements, i.e., facility recycling rates for the materials accepted by the facility.

Ohio EPA Regulatory Authority

Ohio EPA's construction and demolition debris program regulations focus on disposal and do not require authorization to conduct construction and demolition debris transfer or recycling. Other Ohio EPA programs, such as air or surface water, may regulate activities at such facilities.

Environmental and Safety Considerations

The facility should operate in a manner that minimizes any threats to surface water or groundwater sources. Any litter at the site should be collected and properly recycled or disposed. Frequent policing of the area should occur to minimize any off site nuisance issues. Collected litter and other debris should be containerized regularly and properly disposed of or recycled on a regular basis.

Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Transfer Facilities Overview

The facility should have the appropriate environmental permits based upon the characteristics of the site and the activities completed. These permits may include an NPDES Storm Water permit, appropriate fugitive air emissions permits, fuel burning emissions permits for necessary equipment utilized on site, as well as any permits required by applicable local requirements, ordinances, and zoning. In addition, businesses operating in Ohio must register with the Secretary of State.



The facility should limit access to the premises to authorized personnel only for safety reasons and not allow the removal of material from the facility by unauthorized personnel. Gates and signage should be used to help limit access and provide information such as, business name, hours of operation, materials accepted and prohibited, and emergency contacts. The facility should have a plan to prevent fires and to respond to a fire should one occur. The facility should be operated in a manner that minimizes the risk of fires. Facility management and employees should be familiar with emergency protocols, including fire response and be properly trained to operate any fire equipment that may be available. It is recommended that the facility have adequate fire control equipment and materials available to immediately control and extinguish any fire.

The facility should have a facility manager familiar with safety and environmental issues and employees that have basic OSHA/safety training and are provided with appropriate safety equipment. Facility management and employees should be familiar with the definition of C&DD and the protocols needed for inspecting incoming material to confirm acceptability, removal of unacceptable material and rejection of loads.

Construction and Demolition Debris Resources

Ohio EPA Division of Materials and Waste Management C&DD Information:
<http://epa.ohio.gov/dmwm/Home/CDD.aspx>

Ohio EPA Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention:
<http://epa.ohio.gov/ocapp/ComplianceAssistanceandPollutionPrevention.aspx>

For more information

Division of Materials and Waste Management
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
50 West Town St., Suite 700
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
(614) 644-2621
<http://epa.ohio.gov/dmwm/Home.aspx>