



## Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facilities – Overview

*Construction and Demolition Debris<sup>1</sup> (C&DD) consists of any waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, pavement or other structures. It represents a significant portion of the waste stream in most communities across the country. Some examples of C&DD include concrete and asphalt (when not recycled into a usable construction material), wood, gypsum, and asphalt shingles generated from the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, bridges, and dams.*

*Proper management of C&DD plays 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

A C&DD Processing Facility should be located at an appropriately zoned property for the area, as the local community allows such material handling activities. The location of a C&DD Processing Facility should also consider adjoining properties and reduce noise, dust and/or visual disturbances to the extent practicable. As of October 6, 2017, C&DD Processing Facilities are required to submit an [Application for Registration](#) to the licensing authority. C&DD Processing Facilities in operation prior October 6, 2017, which obtain a registration, will not be subject to the siting criteria.

### Operational Considerations

A C&DD Processing Facility should not accept any hazardous waste, infectious waste, 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 Processing 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 management. 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.

#### <sup>1</sup> 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 Processing 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/processing equipment and material stockpiles utilized on site. Adequate processing equipment should be available during posted operating hours.

C&DD should be transported in a manner such that materials are not scattered on the ground at the site, 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, such as having vehicles go through a tire wash before they 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 prior to the first stage of processing is not recommended. The facility should conduct operations with the intent of having unprocessed C&DD efficiently managed at the facility. However, inclement or winter weather, or equipment breakdowns may affect the amount of time it takes to process the C&DD.

The size of the C&DD storage area should be appropriate to the processing efforts being completed. Appropriate storage of C&DD should be provided and a system for the removal, proper handling and proper disposition of waste and recycled 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 processing. 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 C&DD; 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.

### Ohio EPA Regulatory Authority

Ohio EPA's construction and demolition debris program regulations are set forth in Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-400. With the passage of [Senate Bill 2](#), effective October 6, 2017, C&DD Processing Facilities have Ohio EPA regulatory oversight. ORC § 3734.01 now includes the definition of processing facility; a site, location, tract of land, installation, or building that is used or intended to be used for the purpose of processing, transferring, or recycling construction and demolition debris that was generated off the premises of the facility. Other Ohio EPA programs, such as air or surface water, may regulate activities at such facilities.

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

## Regulatory Considerations

Effective October 6, 2017, uncodified Section 4. of Senate Bill 2 requires C&DD Processing Facilities to submit an Application for Registration to the licensing authority (Health District or Ohio EPA). Information that is required on the registration form includes the location of the facility, the applicant's name and phone number, and the address of the owner/operator. There is also a registration fee of one hundred dollars. Senate Bill 2 also enables the director to promulgate regulations for

## Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facilities Overview

C&DD Processing Facilities. These regulations will address issuance of permits-to-install and annual licenses as well as conditions for the location, design, construction, operation and closure of C&DD Processing Facilities.

### Environmental and Safety Considerations

The facility should operate in a manner that minimizes any threats to surface water or ground water sources. 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 or recycled on a regular basis.

The facility should have the appropriate environmental permits based upon the characteristics of the site and the activities conducted. 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 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.



C&DD Processing Facilities should have management 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 materials identified as solid or hazardous waste 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>