

GG184-14

202 (New), 503.1

Proponent: Mark Nowak, representing Steel Framing Alliance

Add new definition as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

Manufactured to size. A structural member that does not produce waste at the construction site or excess material at the point of manufacturing by being manufactured to the size specified for installation.

Revise as follows:

503.1 Construction material and waste management plan. Not less than 50 percent of nonhazardous construction waste shall be diverted from disposal, except where other percentages are indicated in Table 302.1. Where structural materials are manufactured to a specified size, credit equivalent to 5 percent of the total material manufactured to size shall apply toward the total amount of waste diverted. A Construction Material and Waste Management Plan shall be developed and implemented to recycle or salvage construction materials and waste. The Construction Material and Waste Management Plan shall comply with all of the following:

1. The location for collection, separation and storage of recyclable construction waste shall be indicated.
2. Materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, manufactured to size, recycling, reuse, manufacturer's reclamation, or salvage for future use, donation or sale shall be specified.
3. The percentage of materials to be diverted shall be specified and shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not both.
4. Receipts or other documentation related to diversion shall be maintained through the course of construction. Where requested by the *code official*, evidence of diversion shall be provided.

For the purposes of this section, construction materials and waste shall include all materials delivered to the site and intended for installation prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, including related packaging. Construction and waste materials shall not include land-clearing debris, excavated soils and fill and base materials such as, but not limited to, topsoil, sand and gravel. Land-clearing debris shall include trees, stumps, rocks, and vegetation. Excavated soil, fill material and land-clearing debris shall be managed in accordance with Section 406.1.

Reason: Materials used to frame a building constitute over 20% of construction waste for non-residential and average over 42% for residential buildings, according to data compiled in a study by Franklin Associates for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency¹. This is a significant amount of material that goes into landfills. By recognizing framing materials that are manufactured to eliminate waste onsite and during manufacturing, the IgCC will facilitate reduction of waste ending up in landfills.

Manufacturing framing products to specified size reduces the amount of waste that is generated from the start.

Five to 15% of framing materials is waste^{2, 3}. This proposal encourages more-efficient framing methods by crediting the waste that is prevented as being effectively diverted from a landfill.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. CHARACTERIZATION OF BUILDING-RELATED CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS IN THE UNITED STATES, Prepared for The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, Report No. EPA530-R-98-010, by Franklin Associates, Prairie Village, KS.
2. "How to estimate the cost of load-bearing wood framed walls," Shane Nocus, in Estimating Today, April 2009, American Society of Professional Estimators, Nashville, TN

3. "Whittling down wood waste," Peter Yost, et. al., in May-June 2006 Home Energy magazine, Berkeley, CA.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction.

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