



Why Burning Is Bad

The reason for banning the open burning of refuse is obvious if you think about what happens when construction or demolition materials are “disposed” of by burning. Volume is reduced, but dangerous chemicals are released into the environment.

When burned, foam insulation, synthetic carpets, PVC pipe, asphalt shingles, linoleum, and most other synthetic materials release toxic pollutants. These pollutants include hydrogen chloride, hydrogen cyanide, phosgene, sulfur dioxide, dioxin, carbon monoxide, heavy metals, and other toxic chemicals depending upon the materials burned.

The pollutants that are released through open burning can cause health problems for workers and for anyone living or working nearby. The effects may include damage to lungs, the nervous system, kidneys, and liver. Some pollutants may cause or aggravate cancer, asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and numerous other diseases and conditions. The damage to

health is more serious the longer neighbors or workers are exposed to the smoke. The problems are particularly serious for people who already have difficulty breathing.

Dealing with the ash from an open burn is also a problem. It is likely to contain toxic substances that may be a threat to ground water.

All the evidence points to the fact building materials simply shouldn’t be burned. Instead, construction and demolition waste should be disposed of at a certified landfill or other state-approved facility where the environmental and health risks are minimized.

Better still, avoid the need to dispose of materials altogether. Cut down on waste by planning ahead, and recycle as many materials as you can.

Be Aware And Be Responsible

As a contractor or a homeowner, you should be aware of how you affect your environment and what disposal methods are allowed by Vermont law. Be responsible and follow these tips:

- **Minimize the generation of waste. Train your workers to make the best use of materials. Plan your project carefully so all dimension materials are used efficiently.**
- **Salvage as much as possible. Old beams and some old lumber can be valuable. Set up separate bins for scrap wood that workers or the public can use for kindling (natural, untreated wood only).**
- **Recycle. More and more construction materials can be recycled. Consult the accompanying list.**

Title 10, Chapter 201, Section 8010 of the Vermont Statutes, includes penalties (up to \$170,000 per incident) for violations of Vermont’s environmental laws, including the illegal burning or dumping of construction or demolition waste. The penalties were set partly to prevent some companies from out-bidding others through avoiding the costs of legal disposal of construction or demolition debris.

What Can Be Recycled or Re-used?

As with household trash, much construction waste and debris can be recycled. You just have to know what, and where to take it. In the future, new recycling centers for these materials are likely to be built.

For answers to specific questions, and for updates on new recycling efforts, call the Waste Management and Prevention Division at (802) 828-1138.

Here’s a general list of materials that can currently be recycled.

- **Lumber.** Substantial cuts can be kept for future jobs or given to do-it-yourselfers. Smaller pieces of natural, untreated wood can be used for kindling in woodstoves. Also, several companies now have equipment to chip wood for fuel or other purposes.
- **Plywood, particle board, pressed board, and similar materials.** Again, keep substantial cuts for future jobs or give them to do-it-yourselfers. Don’t burn scraps; the glues used to make the sheets contain toxic substances.
- **Copper pipe and wire.** Copper has high salvage value. Don’t strip wire by burning; the plastic or rubber coating emits pollutants when burned, and burnt copper is worth less. Some salvage yards with stripping machines accept unstripped wire.
- **Paint.** Paint “swaps” are sponsored periodically by local solid waste districts and paint stores.
- **Metal roofs and other metals.** Numerous scrap metal yards accept a wide variety of metals, including tin and steel alloys.
- **Gypsum board.** Gypsum is a recyclable material. Contact the Recycling Hotline for more information.
- **Corrugated cardboard.** Corrugated cardboard is easily recycled at numerous private recycling companies. Several salvage yard around the state accept usable construction materials.



Air Pollution Control in Vermont

Construction and Demolition Waste

The Vermont Air Quality and Climate Division was established to maintain and improve the quality of Vermont's air. Clean air will safeguard our citizens' health and safety, promote economic and social development, and enhance enjoyment of the state's natural attractions.

The program described in this pamphlet is one of several administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation as part of this mission.

Questions?

For more information about the burning of construction and demolition waste, and other air pollution issues, call the Air Quality and Climate Division at (802) 828-1288. The Division can also supply additional copies of this brochure.

For more information on recycling, call the Waste Management and Prevention Division at (802) 828-1138.

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Managing It Responsibly

**Proper disposal of construction and demolition waste
Is essential to avoid damage to the environment
And to avoid human health hazards.**

Building, Tearing Down, Renovating: Waste Is Produced In Many Ways

Every year roughly 195,000 tons of construction and demolition waste (not including asphalt and concrete) is generated in Vermont. The waste comes from many sources: from homeowners renovating a room to large contractors building housing developments, shopping malls, and offices. And as new structures are going up, old ones are coming down.

The specific types of waste generated depend on the project. Typically, demolition projects produce large amounts of natural wood, painted or treated wood, asphalt roofing materials, floor coverings such as linoleum and carpeting, insulation, coated wiring, plastic bathroom fixtures, counter tops, plumbing materials, asbestos, and even appliances.

New construction generates many similar

materials, as well as foam insulating board, particle board, plywood, vinyl siding, paint buckets, plastic pipe, compound buckets, and pressure-treated lumber.

Proper disposal of these wastes is essential to avoid environmental damage and potential health hazards. Both the Air Pollution Control Regulations and the Solid Waste Management Rules prohibit the open burning of any solid waste except untreated wood. Under these rules, it is illegal to burn particle board, chip board, plywood or similar wood products, pressure-treated lumber, cardboard, paper, materials containing asbestos, asphalt roofing materials, insulation, or any other synthetic materials.

