

Dubai Municipality Waste Management Department's Technical Guidelines No. 7 details the waste segregation requirements for different types of wastes, while Technical Guideline No. 9 details the classification for recyclable materials.

Excavated soils and land-clearing debris are excluded from the calculations because these products are increasingly being stockpiled for reuse. Hazardous wastes must be disposed of in an appropriate and safe manner as required by DM and must follow Dubai Municipality Waste Management Department's Technical Guidelines No. 8 for Hazardous Waste Disposal.

Project sites having restriction on the space availability for the various waste streams, can consider commingled recycling procedure. Commingled recycling / single stream involves collection of all recyclable wastes in single container and sorting them at the recycling facility where the wastes are sorted, decontaminated, processed, recycled and repurposed. Projects following commingled recycling procedure should ensure through a waste management contract, that clearly stipulates the contractual responsibility of the waste recycler in terms of waste handling, recycling and providing the required recycling documentation in conformance to this regulation.

To meet the requirements of this regulation, records must be kept for all waste generated on-site during construction and demolition. These records must show quantities of waste reused on-site and how much is left at site. The records must indicate whether the material has been sent to landfill, sent for reuse at a different location, or recycled. The destination of any waste material must be recorded together with the quantity.

Records of waste collection should be maintained at the project site. The record should include the details of the quantity of waste, contents and waste reuse/recycling/disposal location. Proof of receipt for waste sent for reuse or recycling, must be obtained from receiving party and the same should be maintained at project site. Records must be kept up to date and must be retained on-site and available for DM inspection.

Waste materials can be recorded, either by weight (kg) or volume (m³). This should be determined very early and must be used consistently for all calculations (i.e. if weight is selected, all materials should be measured in weight. Similarly, if volume is used, all materials should be measured in volume). Based on recorded data, project teams should calculate the percentage of waste, diverted from landfill. If material weights are not readily available, the following conversion table (Table 702.01 (1)) may be used as a general guideline. Project teams may also opt for different density values, if it can be adequately justified.

Table 702.01(1): Typical Densities of Common Construction Materials

Material	Density (kg/m ³)
Cardboard	180
Gypsum Wallboard	900
Mixed Waste	650
Concrete	2,500
Steel	1,800
Wood	550

Case Study

For a residential building, contractor is maintaining a log of waste trips (Table 702.01(2)) being done for the project. Based on the recorded data, project team is tracking the waste generated (Table 702.01(3)) in the project to ensure compliance with this regulation.