

# **DECONSTRUCTION AND RE-USE: RETURN TO TRUE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY**

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# Sustainability: A Business Imperative

- Midcourse Correction: Towards a Sustainable Enterprise: The Interface Model
- Believing Cassandra: An Optimist Looks at a Pessimist's World
- The Ecology of Commerce: A Declaration of Sustainability
- Natural Capitalism
- The Natural Step for Business: Wealth, Ecology and the Evolutionary Corporation
- Dancing with the Tiger: Learning Sustainability Step by Natural Step
- Cool Companies: How the Best Businesses Boost Profits and Productivity
- Lean Thinking: Banish Waste and Create Wealth in Your Corporation

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# The Natural Step

- (1) Substances from the Earth's crust (the lithosphere) must not systematically increase in the ecosphere
- (2) Substances produced by society must not systematically increase in the ecosphere
- (3) Nature's functions and diversity must not be systematically impoverished by physical displacement, over-harvesting, or other forms of ecosystem manipulation
- (4) Resources must be used fairly and efficiently in order to meet basic human needs worldwide

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# Henry Ford: Today and Tomorrow 1926

- Waste: lost opportunity (“opportunity cost”) and failure
- “Waste hatred”: shop rags, steel, wood, anything getting away
- Lived the four principles, including environmental and generational equity
- Workers could buy the cars they built
- Commonly doubled prevailing wages at business acquisitions
  - glass, steel foundries, steamshipping, mines, etc.
- “Human capital” joined “economic capital” and “natural capital” : “triple bottom line”
- Cost savings shared: stockholders, employees, customers: survival in the long term
- Broader interest in cohort systems and future system

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# Today and Tomorrow

- .“...meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED - World Commission on Environment and Development



# The Elimination of Regulation

- Swift Packing Company
- “sheen” on the water: “lost product”
- Ford charcoal briquet process: wood scraps “getting away”
  - E.K. Kingsford helped along the way
- Regulation as an indication of business failure
- Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things
- These were not pansies.
- Ford was not a “greener”.

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# Built to Last: Successf of

- Little value in “charismatic leader
- Long-term success: broad vision; operating principles
- Nothing to do with profit, but “doing the right thing”
  
- Nike: “ Just Do it” to Do the right thing”
  
- Merck: “our medicine is for the patient.....the profits will follow”.
- Ford Motor Company: employees and automobiles, profits a by-product
  
- Companies “built to last”

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# Acceptance of Waste Streams: A New Business Principle?

- World War II-era (and younger) buildings
  - 50 Million square feet)
  - Demolished at \$7 per square foot
  - Landfilled at approximately \$30 – 50 per ton (\$1 Million/acre)
- Typical 2-story WWII barracks
  - Generates 300 tons of debris
  - Effective landfill costs: \$12,000 to \$20,000 per building
- Demolition and disposal: major cost elements of building removal
  - 85% of the solid waste burden
  - Diminishing landfill capacities
  - \$30 to \$90 per ton of debris in the near future





# Wastes (Costs) to Resources (Income)

- Deconstruction: emerging practice
  - Positive results: 50% to 90% recovery
  - Takes longer than simple demolition
  - Salvages 3 - 5 square feet of building per labor-hour
  - Manual deconstruction: \$5 to \$6 per square foot
  - \$3 for conventional demolition (without hauling and disposal costs)

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## Wastes to Resources (cont.)

- Salvaged materials sold (wholesale)  
25% of their retail value (new)
  - If retailed directly, 50%
- Non-profit organizations
- Non-manual methods and techniques
- Economically competitive with conventional demolition, if all costs considered

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“Waste can be eliminated as a  
concept”

- McDonough, William, and Braungart, Michael, Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things

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# Army Buildings: Which Paradigm?

- “Bash and trash” has sometimes been abandoned
- Fort McCoy sells surplus buildings to the highest bidders
- 140 buildings over the last 10 years, saving \$3.5 Million
- Fort Knox uses similar process
- 285 buildings over three years, \$250,000 in income through recycling
- saving roughly \$640,000 in demolition costs.

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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Homebuilders

- Commercial viability of deconstruction (four metropolitan areas)
- “A Report on the Feasibility of Deconstruction”
- Military installations: greater economic opportunity for economic deconstruction

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# Army wide: enormous opportunity

- Lumber: predominant building material in the 40's, 50's, and 60's
- Good condition, though often appearing rundown
- Most components are usually recoverable
- Given some 50 million SF of wooden buildings to be removed
- over 200 MILLION BF of lumber

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# Opportunities

- -Tongue and groove flooring
- -Original and replacement windows
- -Steel and solid core doors with hardware
- -Asphalt shingles that can be recycled
- -Metals .
- -Heating systems
- -Acoustic ceiling systems
- -Recently installed furnaces
- -Water heaters
- -Plumbing fixtures
- -Electrical hardware
- -Lighting fixtures
- -Electrical wiring, piping, ductwork, boilers, etc.

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# “The largest existing stand of growth f

- “Old-growth lumber”-- denser, with tighter growth rings
- Higher grade wooden siding
- Unavailable at any price

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# Army promotes reuse or salvage of

- Assistant Chief of Staff for Installations and Management (ACSIM)
- “...to ensure that materials removed from demolished structures and waste materials generated during new construction are either salvaged for resale, reused on site, or recycled in lieu of being disposed in a landfill or incinerated, when economically feasible.
- The Unified Federal Guide Specifications (UFGS)

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# Impediments: Hurdles in the Path

- General Practice
- Familiarity with the Market
- Economic Factors
- Scheduling
- Contracting
- Real Property Transfer
- Lead-Based Paint
- Other Hazardous Materials

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# Recommendations

- Education and awareness
- Total system economic analysis and decision
- Identify local salvage and deconstruction capabilities
- Adjust demolition schedules and procurement times
- Should not require demolition debris be placed in the installation landfill
- Allow recovery or salvage
- Identifying comparative extent and nature of resultant pollution
- Clarify regulatory and statutory requirements



# Successf

## Ef

- [www.smartgrowth.org/library/waste\\_mgmt\\_update\\_4.html](http://www.smartgrowth.org/library/waste_mgmt_update_4.html)
- [www.ciwmb.ca.gov/ConDemo/CaseStudies/Presidio/default.htm](http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/ConDemo/CaseStudies/Presidio/default.htm)  
[www.smartgrowth.org/pdf/deconstruction.pdf](http://www.smartgrowth.org/pdf/deconstruction.pdf)
- [www.conversion.org/cec/dsrr.pdf](http://www.conversion.org/cec/dsrr.pdf)
- [www.ilsr.org/recycling/deconatwork.html](http://www.ilsr.org/recycling/deconatwork.html)
- [www.cce.ufl.edu/past/deconstruction/reuse.html](http://www.cce.ufl.edu/past/deconstruction/reuse.html)
- Used Building Materials Association (UBMA) (See <http://www..ubma.com>)
- Reuse Development Organization (See <http://www.redo.org>)

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