



- Improving materials storage procedures during construction to minimize weather damage.
- Reducing the amount of packaging left at the site by suppliers by requiring recycling of cardboard, plastic and pallets.
- Purchasing materials such as fasteners, paint, caulking and drywall mud in bulk containers.
- Buying more durable materials such as kiln-dried wood to reduce the amount of material rejected due to warping and shrinkage.
- Using factory-made wall panels, engineered wood products and advanced framing techniques.
- Buying materials made either entirely or partially of recycled materials (using recycled materials reduces the amount of virgin material harvested and consequently reduces the amount of virgin material that ends up as landfill).
- Making sub-trades responsible for dealing with their own waste, or at least requiring sub-trades to place their wastes in separated bins.
- Developing a centralized cutting and storage area on a multi-unit job to keep all wood waste in one spot. This promotes reuse of off-cuts, allows for better collection of waste wood, and makes for faster clean-up.

Manufacturers are already offering less wasteful products and products with decreased packaging. The number of construction materials with recycled content is also growing. Builders can expedite this process by asking suppliers for resource-conserving products (Figure 5.3).

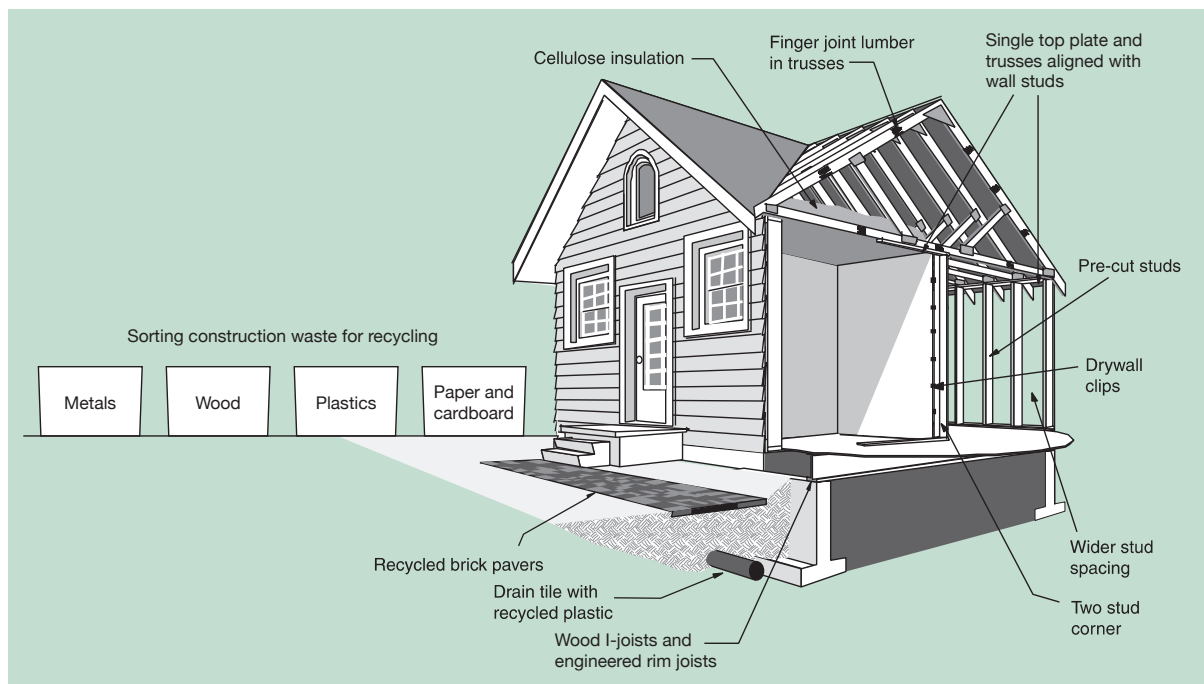


Figure 5.3 Reducing waste