CDPH
Chicago Department of Public Health

**DEMOLITIONS, RENOVATIONS & ASBESTOS ABATEMENT**

# Frequently Asked Questions for Contractors[1]

1. **When must I submit a Demolition Notice of Intent to the Department of Health?**

   The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) requires a Demolition Notice of Intent (NOI) **ten working days** prior to the start of any non-emergency demolition of any building. The form must be submitted online (See #4 below.)

   For emergency demolitions (where a building is found structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse by the building commissioner or court order), the Notice is required "as soon as practicable," but **no later than one day** before the start date of the emergency demolition. (In addition, a licensed asbestos abatement contractor must be on site during the emergency demolition.)

   See Section 11-4-2170(a) of the Chicago Municipal Code.

2. **When does CDPH require a Notice of Asbestos Abatement?**

   A Notice of Asbestos Abatement (NESHAP/Joint Agency Form) must be submitted at least **ten working days** prior to the start of any work that will disturb any amount of asbestos in any building, except single-family homes.

   The Notice must be submitted "as soon as possible," but **no later than the following work day**, for emergency renovations.

   See Section 11-4-2170(e)(3) of the Chicago Municipal Code.

3. **When does CDPH require a Notice of Renovation?**

   If the renovation is subject to the federal Lead-Safe Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule, Notice must be submitted to CDPH after a building permit is issued and before work begins. For more information, see A Guide to Filing Form LRRP.

   See Section 11-4-2170(h) of the Chicago Municipal Code.

4. **Where should the Notice forms be sent?**

   Demolition NOI forms and Asbestos Abatement NESHAP forms must be submitted online at https://ipi.cityofchicago.org/Profile/. **Revisions** of previously submitted forms must also be submitted through this website.

   Lead-Safe Renovation (LRRP) forms may be submitted by mail or in person at City Hall, 121 N. LaSalle St., Rm. 906, Chicago, IL 60602.

**5. How much are the notice fees?**

- Demolition of single-family home: $300
- Demolition of residential building with 2-4 units: $300
- Asbestos Abatement in residential building with 2-4 units: $300
- Demolition or Asbestos Abatement of residential building more than 4 units: $450
- Demolition or Asbestos Abatement of non-residential structure: $600
- Renovation subject only to the RRP Rule: No fee

No fee is required for work performed by any unit of federal, state or local government or public school district.

If you fail to update the start date on the online portal as needed (e.g., project is pushed back for some reason), you must restart the process and pay a new fee. This will also include another 10-day hold. No refunds will be issued if the contractor does not begin work at the start date provided on the application.

See Section 11-4-2170(g) of the Chicago Municipal Code.

**6. What happens if my start date changes?**

You must go to the online permit portal and change the date no later than 24 hours prior to original start date.

**7. When must a licensed asbestos professional be retained?**

- To inspect a building prior to demolition, except single-family homes*
- To do any work that will disturb asbestos, except in/on single-family homes*

** Please note: While owners of single-family homes are not required to hire a licensed asbestos professional, CDPH **strongly recommends** that they do so to ensure safe removal and disposal of asbestos-containing material prior to demolition or renovation. For facilities containing greater than 4 dwelling units, NESHAP requires a thorough inspection. (Also see #8 below.)*

See Sections 11-4-2170(a)(1)(iv) and 11-4-2170(e) of the Chicago Municipal Code.

**8. What does the Environmental Code require for work on single-family homes?**

- Pre-Demolition of single-family homes: Person performing the demolition must, at minimum, visually inspect for asbestos and must certify in the Demolition NOI whether or not the home contains asbestos.
- Disposal of asbestos-containing debris from a single-family home: Asbestos-containing debris must be transported off-site and properly disposed of at a facility duly licensed to accept asbestos-containing waste.
- Demolition and Renovation Safeguards for single-family homes: Owners, contractors, and workers must ensure that all dust-minimization safeguards are used, including adequate wetting; use of dust-tight chutes or buckets; covered trucks; and daily cleaning of streets, sidewalks, and alleys.

In addition, it is a violation of 7-28-060 to make, use, keep, maintain, or operate any building, yard, lot, or premises, etc., in a manner that is unsafe, dangerous to life or detrimental to health.

See Sections 11-4-2170(a)(1)(iv), 11-4-2170(d)(2), and 11-4-2170(b) of the Chicago Municipal Code.

**8. What is a Safety & Operations Plan?**

This is required for your Department of Buildings (DOB) Demolition Permit Application. Please visit DOB's website for more information. Please note, CDPH can start its review of the Demolition Notice of Intent before this item is received. Do not wait to submit your Notice of Intent with CDPH until the Safety & Operations Plan is complete so that CDPH can start its review.

**9. What is a Structural Condition Report?**

This is required for your Department of Buildings (DOB) Demolition Permit Application. Please visit DOB's website for more information. Please note, CDPH can start its review of your Demolition Notice of Intent before this item is received. Do not wait to submit your Notice of Intent with CDPH until the Structural Condition Report is complete so that CDPH can start its review.

**10. What is a Dust Mitigation Plan?**

A Dust Mitigation Plan demonstrates that adequate precautions and best practices are employed to minimize fugitive dust as well as demonstrating that a robust contingency plan will be in place in case the primary measures fail to control or minimize fugitive dust.

The objectives of a dust mitigation plan are:

- Identify potential sources of dust emission
- Implement mitigation measures for each potential source
- Conduct visual monitoring to ensure implementation of dust-mitigation measures
- Conduct air monitoring, if applicable, to verify effectiveness of dust-mitigation measures (see #8)
- Review and enhance dust controls as needed to meet City and State regulations
- Establish and maintain recordkeeping and reporting

The plan should describe measures that will be implemented to limit the generation and dispersion of fugitive dust. Such measures shall include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following best practices:

- The thorough sweeping of paved surfaces using a sweeper effective at removing fine particulates;
- Adequate wetting of all unpaved areas. The operator shall ensure that surficial soils within the ground impact area and 50% beyond is thoroughly saturated up to a depth of four inches, or otherwise treated using approved method(s) on the day of and within one-hour prior to the demolition, or within the closest timeframe allowed by safety protocol;
- Employing misting cannons around the building or structure and/or at strategic locations and elevations determined based on the results of the air dispersion modeling;
- Applying water to debris immediately following blast and safety clearance; and
- Restricting traffic and operations to paved areas or stabilized surfaces. Soils exhibiting a high particulate emission potential should be fenced off or otherwise demarcated to prevent disturbance, or shall be effectively stabilized, removed or covered if vehicle traffic or operations will occur over these areas.

The Dust Mitigation Plan must include a description of the contingency measures to be implemented if the above control measures fail to adequately control dust emissions. In addition, the plan must describe the steps that will be taken to verify that a dust control measure is working and, upon discovery of an inadequacy, the steps that will be taken to initiate a contingency measure.

**11. What is an Air Monitoring Plan?**

A comprehensive air monitoring plan investigates air quality impacts from fugitive dust prior to demolition and includes a plan for monitoring of PM10 in the air, before, during, and after demolition activities. Such an air monitoring plan shall include, but may not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- Air Dispersion Modeling
    - The Air Quality Monitoring Plan shall include an air dispersion modeling study using computational fluid dynamic simulation such as finite element method, applied element method, or other approved methods. The study shall simulate dust propagation generated from the demolition under varying wind speeds, wind directions, and weather stability classes (unstable, neutral, and stable). The model shall calculate the concentrations of PM10 in the dust plume generated from the impact of the collapsed building or structure with the ground. The model shall produce the following outputs superimposed over aerial or satellite imagery:
        - PM10 concentration contours;
        - PM10 concentration versus time at the source, in the surrounding public way and at sensitive areas offsite;
        - Maximum PM10 concentrations specified above; and
        - Computer-generated videos for the estimated dust cloud propagation and dissipation.

- Air Monitoring Plan
    - The air upwind and downwind at the site, as well the air at sensitive areas within 1,000 feet of the site or within the plume modeled, whichever distance is greater, shall be continuously monitored for PM10 for a 24-hour duration one week prior, the day of, and one week following the Implosion until air monitoring confirms that the hourly and 24-hour PM10 levels are back to normal, pre-Implosion levels. PM10 levels shall be considered normal when the measured PM10 levels are within the historic mean, plus or minus the standard deviation, within the last three years, unless CDPH has reason to believe that the site is still causing PM10 levels to be elevated. Historic PM10 data shall be based on data collected from the nearest ambient air quality station operated by Cook County or IEPA or other approved data sources.
    - In conjunction with the above PM10 monitoring, air samples shall be collected at all monitored locations for analysis of lead using NIOSH Method 7300, 7302 or 7303; asbestos fibers using NIOSH Method(s) 7400 and/or 7402; silica using NIOSH Method 7500 or 7602; respirable particulates using NIOSH Method 0600; and total dust using NIOSH Method 0500. CDPH may approve alternate test methods or require the use of EPA methods, depending on site-specific factors. CDPH may also require the air sampling of any or all RECs that may be emitted into the air by the Implosion.
    - The PM10 monitoring shall be conducted using instruments designated as Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) by EPA or meet the requirements for a Near Reference PM 10 Monitor as defined in these rules. If Near Reference PM10 Monitors will be used, a site-specific correlation factor must be determined that calibrates the instruments' readings against concentrations determined by gravimetric sampling using EPA IO 3.1, NIOSH 0500, or other methods approved by CDPH. The site-specific correlation factor shall be calculated using mathematical formulas provided by the equipment manufacturer.
    - The plan shall also include operation, according to manufacturer's specifications, a weather station, or other permanent device to monitor and record wind speed and wind direction, along with the corresponding temperature, barometric pressure, and relative humidity at or near the site. Such readings shall be taken at an unobstructed, unsheltered area, unimpacted by the Implosion, and at a minimum height of 10 meters above ground level, unless another height is appropriate pursuant to applicable US EPA protocols and guidance. CDPH may require

additional monitoring methods, including, but not limited to, video recording and one or more filter-based sampling sites, based on the findings of the Phase I ESA, soil sampling results, the material composition of the building or structure, or when the department believes the PM10 monitoring is not sufficient to adequately assess the health and environmental impacts.

**12. What is an Asbestos Survey Report?**

Prior to commencement of the demolition, the site must have a thorough survey done to determine the presence of asbestos containing materials and categorize the materials. The inspection should determine all suspect asbestos-containing materials and have them sampled and analyzed by an approved laboratory to determine their asbestos content. The State of Illinois requires that personnel conducting the survey be trained and certified as an Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) building inspector.

The laboratory should use a microscopic method defined by EPA (appendix A, subpart F, 40 CFR part 763 section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM)). The laboratory will identify materials that contain greater than 1% asbestos. The laboratory that is used for the analysis should be accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). Friable asbestos material is any material containing more than 1% asbestos as determined by PLM, that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. The inspector that does the sampling will determine the friability of each of the materials prior to sending to the laboratory.

Once the results from the laboratory sampling are determined, the inspector will prepare the report that categorizes the materials into three types:

A. Regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) which includes:
   - Materials assumed to contain asbestos
   - Friable asbestos material
   - Category I (Cat I) nonfriable ACM that has become friable
   - Cat I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading, or
   - Category II (Cat II) nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

B. Cat I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM) are products that have been determined to contain greater than 1% asbestos by PLM and are nonfriable (crumbly by hand pressure).
   - Asbestos-containing packing
   - Asbestos-containing gaskets
   - Asbestos-containing resilient floor covering
   - Asbestos-containing asphalt roofing products

C. Cat II nonfriable ACM is any material, excluding Cat I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1% asbestos as determined by PLM, that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

This report should include a description of the inspection, sampling and analysis conducted, detailed findings of the samples (e.g., the material it was sampled from, location, condition, friable status, asbestos content and estimated quantity), conclusions that summarize the ACM containing or assumed to contain greater than 1% asbestos, and recommendations for abatement.

**13. What is an Air Clearance Report?**

An air clearance report is documentation of clearance air monitoring which employees aggressive sampling techniques with a volume of air collected to determine the airborne concentration of residual fibers upon conclusion of an asbestos abatement project. Aggressive sample is a method of sampling in which the person collecting the air sample creates activity during the sampling period to stir up settled dust

and simulate the activity of that area of the building. The air sampling procedures and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) (40 CFR 763) and Illinois Department of Public Health Rule Section 855.170(b)(1) requirements.

Contractors should submit a letter or report that certifies the air sampling was conducted after completion of the abatement and the findings from the sampling do not demonstrate a concentration of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of AHERA clearance criteria (70 structures per millimeter squared). Completed asbestos air sampling forms by an air sampling professional should be attached. Asbestos air sampling forms include information such as asbestos activity, sample types, sampling location, flow/rate, sampling time, total volume, fibers/field and fibers/cc.

This report may be included as part of the Asbestos Abatement Closeout Report (see #14).

**14. What is an Asbestos Abatement Closeout Report?**

An asbestos abatement closeout report documents the completion of an asbestos abatement project and should include, but is not limited to, a description of the following:

- Scope of abatement work performed,
- Work procedures,
- Work area preparations,
- Decontamination system, and
- Material removal and disposal of waste.

Attachments/appendices may also include air monitoring forms, final visual inspection forms, laboratory reports, chain-of-custody forms, copies of licenses, certifications and accreditations, field reports, waste shipment records, photo logs, etc.

**15. What is a contingency plan for unanticipated asbestos encountered during demolition?**

If during the demolition process, you encounter asbestos, all work must stop immediately, and you need to contact CDPH (cdphpermits@cityofchicago.org) and IDPH (DPH.Asbestos@illinois.gov). Contractors can request an emergency waiver for asbestos abatement. The contingency plan should include the name(s) and license number of the asbestos professionals who will be evaluating, managing and/or abating, safety protocols that will be put in place immediately after discovery, emergency protocols for workers on-site when asbestos is discovered, notification protocols to workers, regulatory agencies, building owner, etc., and protocols for when work (e.g., demolition) can resume.

**16. What are universal and hazardous wastes?**

Hazardous waste is waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment. Hazardous waste is generated from many sources, ranging from industrial manufacturing process wastes to batteries and may come in many forms, including liquids, solids gases, and sludges. EPA developed a regulatory definition and process that identifies specific substances known to be hazardous and provides objective criteria for including other materials in the regulated hazardous waste universe. Hazardous wastes must be removed from a project site prior to demolition or renovation and be disposed of according to specific rules.

For more information on hazardous waste, please visit the EPA website.

Universal waste, also known as commonly-generated, is a classification for hazardous wastes. These wastes are of the more commonly produced and identified oftentimes as “dangerous goods”. Universal wastes are hazardous wastes that can be collected and transported with fewer regulations. The federal regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations in part 273) identify five specific categories of

materials that can be managed as universal wastes: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, lamps and aerosol cans. Universal waste regulations still require that the materials be managed in a way that prevents releases to the environment.

For more information on universal waste, please visit the EPA website.

**17. What is a Universal and Hazardous Waste Survey?**

Conducting a universal and hazardous waste survey is necessary before the complete or partial demolition of a building to avoid unnecessary exposure to these materials. Not only could they pose a risk to human health, but larger areas of the building could become contaminated, causing project delays and additional expenses, perhaps even including regulatory fines.

On-site hazardous materials need to be identified and evaluated to determine the presence of, concentration, and configuration of potentially harmful substances. An inventory should be provided at the conclusion of the survey in report format. These items will need to be removed prior to the demolition of the subject project. In many cases and locations, these materials will need to be disposed of in a manner other than general waste. As such, extra fees for disposal will likely be required.

This report should include a description of the inspection, any sampling and analysis conducted, detailed findings of the visual inspection and samples (e.g., location, condition and estimated quantity), conclusions and recommendations for removal and disposal.

**18. What is a Pre-Demolition Lead Assessment Survey?**

A Pre-Demolition Lead Assessment Survey should be conducted in general accordance with US EPA's work practice standards for conducting lead-based paint (LBP) activities (40 CFR 745.227), and the HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (Second Edition, July 2012) for all buildings/structures constructed before 1978. The survey shall be performed by a lead inspector or lead risk assessor duly licensed by the State of Illinois.

Lead plumbing and lead-based paint are commonly found in many older buildings. Lead may be found in paint on woodwork and metal equipment, leaded glass, lead window-sash weights, lead flashing molds, roof vents, lead pipes and solder. Lead is found in both indoor and outdoor applications. Lead is also found in lead-acid batteries associated with older lighting, exit signs, and security systems. The US discontinued manufacturing lead paint for residential use by 1978, but lead is still used in specialty paints in commercial and industrial applications. Most buildings have multiple layers of paint, and all layers should be considered.

The survey should include a description of the visual inspection procedures, lead-based paint sampling and analysis procedures, detailed results from inspection, sampling and analysis (including location, type, etc.) conclusions and recommendations for removal and disposal.

**19. Can I combine my asbestos, lead, universal and hazard waste surveys in one document?**

Yes, but all three surveys must be clearly delineated and described, and all requirements met for each, within the one document.

**20. Why do I have to report on refrigerants, above/underground tanks, lead, asbestos, universal and hazardous wastes?**

Identifying refrigerants, above/underground tanks, lead, asbestos, universal and hazardous materials before starting work on a project site protects worker health and safety, the surrounding neighborhoods and residents, and the financial viability of the project. Doing this up front can help you choose the

appropriate inspectors, consultants and contractors and avoid costly change orders, project delays, fines and penalties. When chemicals such as mercury, lead, and cadmium are disposed of as part of hazardous building components, they may enter the environment and contaminate soil and groundwater. They may also pose a risk to workers at C&D recycling facilities and contaminate some of the products produced by recycling of demolition waste.

Asbestos is a known human carcinogen that can cause serious health problems when disturbed and inhaled. Historically, asbestos was commonly used in industrial, commercial, and residential structures. Asbestos is still used today, but to a lesser extent, in more than 3,000 building materials. Asbestos is commonly found in HVAC systems, electrical systems, interior and exterior walls, roofing materials, ceilings, plumbing, and flooring insulation. It is also found in appliances with a heating element, fire curtains and blankets, laboratory tabletops, fume hood lining, blackboards and fire-resistant clothing.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons damage the earth's protective ozone layer high in the atmosphere, allowing greater exposure to the sun's dangerous ultraviolet rays. Some of the harmful effects of increased UV exposure include increased risk of skin cancer, eye cataracts, immune system deficiencies, and crop damage. CFCs can be found in refrigerants in rooftop, room and central air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, and chillers, dehumidifiers, heat pumps, water fountains and drinking coolers, walk-in coolers (refrigeration or cold storage areas), vending machines and food display cases. Halons are found in fire extinguishers and other fire control equipment.

Inhaling or swallowing lead dust can cause serious health effects, including kidney disease, neuropathy, infertility, heart and cardiovascular disease, stroke, memory problems, and Alzheimer's disease. Lead plumbing and lead-based paint are commonly found in many older buildings. Lead may be found in paint on woodwork and metal equipment, leaded glass, lead window-sash weights, lead flashing molds, roof vents, lead pipes and solder. Lead is found in both indoor and outdoor applications. Lead is also found in lead-acid batteries associated with older lighting, exit signs, and security systems. The US discontinued manufacturing lead paint for residential use by 1978, but lead is still used in specialty paints in commercial and industrial applications. Most buildings have multiple layers of paint, and all layers should be considered.

Liquid mercury evaporates slowly at room temperature and gives off harmful vapors that are invisible and odorless. Breathing these vapors causes the most harm to people, but mercury can also be harmful when it comes in contact with broken skin or when it is swallowed. Women and children are most at risk from mercury poisoning, which can cause brain and nerve damage, resulting in impaired coordination, blurred vision, tremors, irritability and memory loss. Mercury poisoning also causes birth defects. Mercury may be found in thermometers, barometers, thermostats, dental offices, blood-pressure devices, and fluorescent and other types of light bulbs (e.g., high intensity discharge lamps). Any equipment used for measurement of pressure, fluid level, temperature, or flow rate could contain mercury. These devices are most commonly associated with commercial and industrial equipment systems, including tanks, boilers, furnaces, heaters, electrical systems, water cleaning systems, and systems for the movement or pumping of gas (air) or liquid (water). In addition, mercury containing devices are common in certain agricultural operations such as dairy, and may be present in older model consumer appliances, vehicle light switches and residential properties, especially larger multi-unit properties. Dental offices use mercury-containing amalgam that may be found in sink drain traps. Mercury can also be found as part of older wastewater treatment plant trickling filters. Mercury-bearing wall switches that use mercury as an electrically conductive switching mechanism. These "silent switches" are no longer manufactured but they can still be found in older structures. Numerous industries also use mercury for various types of switches and relays.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) may cause cancer in humans and can disrupt hormone and nervous system function. PCBs are persistent in the environment and stay in animals' and humans' systems. PCBs are a source of contamination in fish and have caused fish consumption advisories for humans. PCBs can be found in electrical oils (e.g. transformers and capacitors in appliances) electronic equipment, heat transfer equipment, hydraulic fluids, light ballasts, high intensity discharge lamps,  industrial paints,

specialty paints (e.g. swimming pools) and caulking materials. Sumps, oil traps and concrete flooring in facilities that used or manufactured PCBs may be contaminated with PCBs as well. Electrical devices manufactured prior to 1978 should be assumed to contain PCBs. You may be able to determine PCB concentrations in electrical equipment oil using identification labels, documents from the manufacturer indicating the PCB concentration at the time of manufacture, or service records showing the PCB concentration measured when the equipment was serviced. If a manufactured date and PCB content label are not found on a transformer or capacitor, the oil should be tested to determine the PCB content prior to dismantling and disposal. Oil-filled electrical equipment labeled "No PCBs" may still contain PCBs, but at a concentration lower than what the EPA regulates. The oils in this equipment should still be tested to see if they contain PCBs and then handled appropriately. Testing of specialty paint, epoxies and caulks in buildings built or renovated between 1950 and 1979 is recommended. High levels of PCBs are being found in these materials across the country. Once testing is complete, boldly label all surfaces and items that were found to contain PCBs so they are handled appropriately during renovation or demolition.

Chemical tanks (underground and aboveground) should be assessed, emptied and decommissioned.

When planning your project, you should:

- Conduct a walk-through of the project building(s) and grounds to identify items that contain harmful materials and other site-related concerns.
- Identify and quantify harmful materials at your job site with specialized inspectors or contractors, as required.
- Hire specialized consultants, contractors or transporters to remove and properly manage harmful materials prior to demolition.
- Request and file all receipts and complete all required forms for the disposal of harmful and non-harmful materials related to the project to avoid potential enforcement action.

**21. Why do I need to provide information and/or documentation on asbestos, lead, refrigerants, above/underground storage tanks, universal and hazardous waste?**

As materials are removed from the project site, request and file all disposal receipts to document the disposal or recycling of your wastes. This is an important step in protecting your company. If materials are illegally dumped, CDPH will investigate to determine where the materials came from. Part of the investigation process would be to identify projects in the area that may have been the source of the illegally dumped materials. Receipts show that your project wastes were disposed of appropriately and protect you from liability issues and fines and/or forfeitures.

Once the harmful materials have been removed from the project site and the notification to CDPH is submitted, CDPH can begin reviewing your Demolition Notice of Intent, which ensures that all harmful materials have been identified and safely removed and disposed of prior to demolition thereby protecting the health and safety of workers and surrounding neighborhoods and residents.

**22. What is a Construction & Demolition (C&D) Recycling Plan?**

Pursuant to City of Chicago Municipal Code 11-4-1905, contractors whose projects meet the criteria, must recycle or reuse at least 50% of construction and demolition debris , as measured by weight, produced on site that does not contain lead, asbestos or other hazardous materials in such a way as to render recycling of such material illegal or impossible. The City of Chicago has prepared a document that provides best practices for C&D recycling planning. This document also includes valuable information on site cleanliness. For questions on C&D Recycling please email CDPHpermits@cityofchicago.org.

[1] This factsheet is for general information only. It is not intended to replace, interpret, or modify any federal, state, local, or other law of any kind, nor does it provide or constitute legal advice. To view the full text of the Chicago Municipal Code, please visit http://www.amlegal.com/library/il/chicago.shtml. For additional information, please visit www.cityofchicago.org/health.