INTRODUCTION

Significant generation of construction and demolition waste is considered as major impacts to the environment [1]. Waste is defined as by-products generated and removed from construction, renovation and demolition workplaces or sites of building and civil engineering structures [1]. With the demands in implementing major infrastructure projects, together with many commercial building and housing redevelopment programmes, a large amount of construction waste has been produced. Furthermore, excessive wastage of raw materials, improper waste management and low awareness of the need for waste reduction are major difficulties in implementing waste minimization.

Existing works have proposed various waste management approaches. Petts [2] proposed proactive community involvement in implementing waste management, and suggested a consensus in public building to control waste generation and mitigate waste impacts for the environment. Coffey [3] pointed out that construction solid waste management is generally seen as a low priority when financial constraints are present and suggested that considerable waste reduction can be achieved if waste management is implemented as part of project management functions. He further suggested that whilst the choice of the optimum waste handling methods should be determined by considering the cost implications, any practices, which induce waste reduction, should be encouraged. The provision for training and educating staff are considered as effective approaches in implementing waste management [4, 5]. However, employee