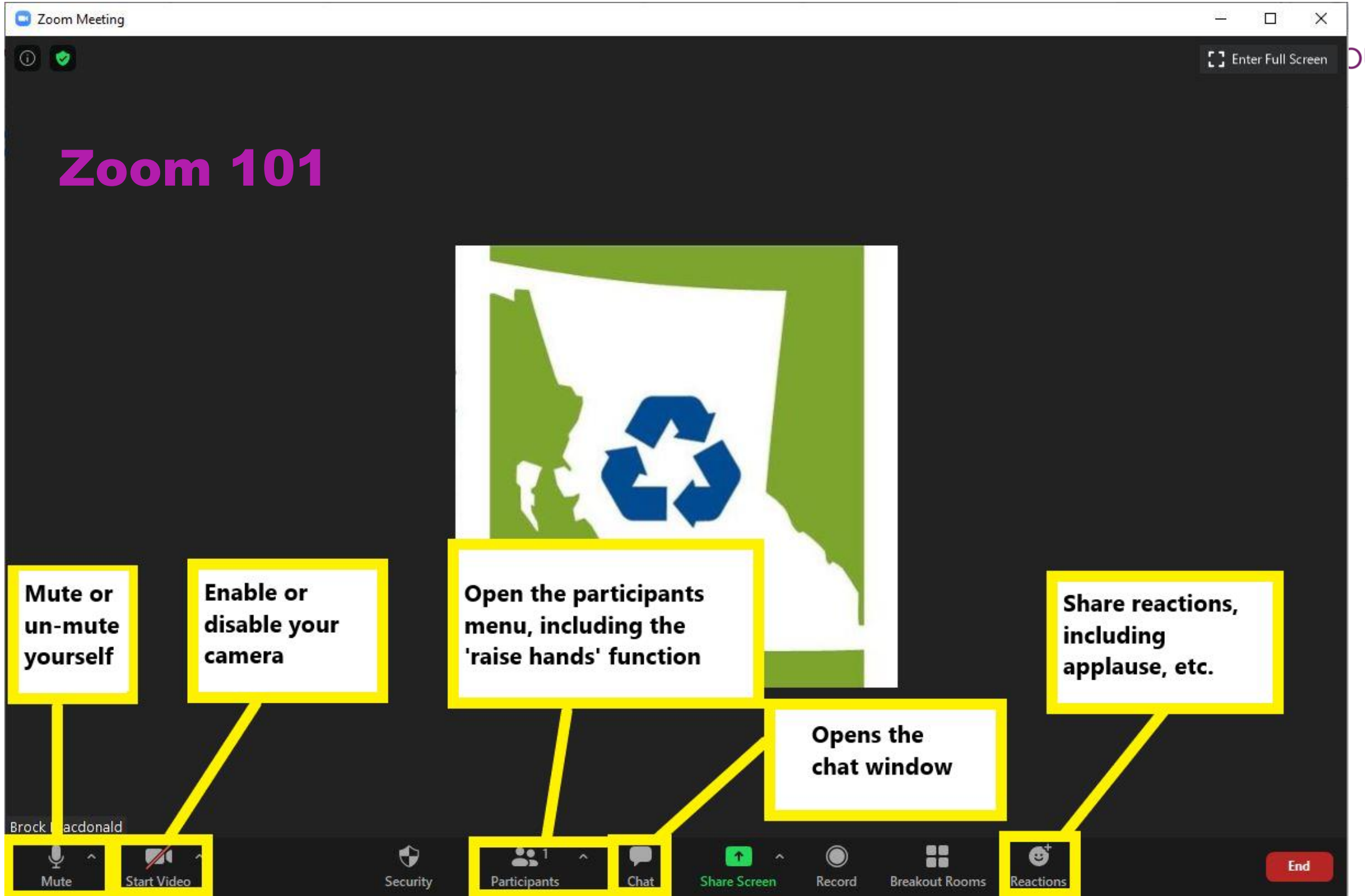
RCA RECYCLING COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

Welcome to the Webinar:
Advancing a Circular Economy – Policy Changes Across Canada

RCBC
RECYCLING COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA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Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

JUST LAUNCHED!

A PROPOSED INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR PLASTIC PRODUCTS

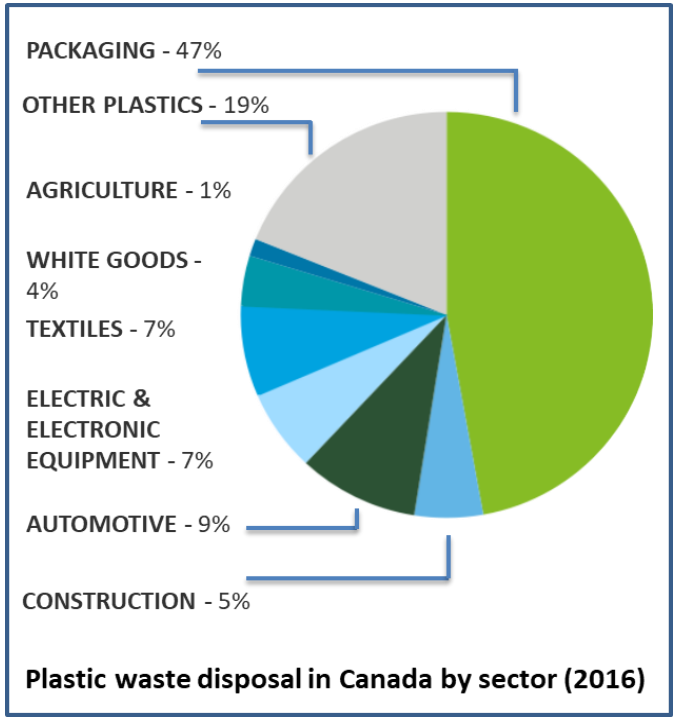
Recycling Council of Alberta webinar

October 22, 2020

Canada

PLASTIC WASTE: A CANADIAN ISSUE

- **Plastic litter and microplastics found on all three coasts and in freshwater systems**
  - 29,000 t/yr leak into the environment
- **86% of Canada's plastic waste was landfilled in 2016, a lost value of up to $7.8B**
  - 9% recycled, 4% incinerated, 1% leaked
- **Plastics important to the economy …**
  - Low-cost, durable, and useful in a wide range of applications, including packaging, clothing, personal protective equipment (PPE) and construction materials
  - $10B virgin resin industry (72% for export), $25B plastic manufacturing; $350M recycling industry
- **… but pollution and waste are costly**:
  - Waste management, recycling and litter cleanup are major municipal budget items
  - 100s of volunteer hours spent on clean-up



Source: Economic study of the Canadian plastic industry, markets and waste, 2019

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA'S AGENDA

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment	• Working with provinces and territories to implement the Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste and its action plan
Policies and regulations	• **Measures, regulations, agreements to prevent plastic waste and pollution, support the transition to circularity**
Greening our government	• Reducing plastic waste from federal operations and promoting sustainable procurement
Advancing science	• Supporting and conducting research through Canada's Plastics Science Agenda
Plastics innovation	• Supporting innovative social and technological solutions for the sustainable management of plastics throughout their lifecycle
Mobilizing Canadians	• Supporting education and awareness-raising initiatives as well as community solutions, such as demonstration and clean-up projects
Ocean Plastics Charter and international actions	• Advancing international actions on plastic waste and pollution

RATIONALE FOR AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT APPROACH

- Governments and stakeholders working towards circular plastics economy, but key challenges are:
  - competition with primary plastics
  - weak end-markets for recycled plastics
  - low collection rates, and some major waste-generating sectors without recycling programs
  - insufficient recovery options
  - costs shouldered by individuals and communities
- No single measure can overcome these challenges – need for measures and actions along the entire life-cycle of plastic products to:
  - eliminate some sources of pollution
  - support viable secondary end-markets for recycled plastic
  - improve value recovery for products and packaging
  - support innovation and scaling up of new technologies

USING CEPA TO MANAGE PLASTICS

- CEPA is cornerstone federal legislation for preventing pollution, and protecting the environment and human health
- Accessing authorities under CEPA requires adding a substance to Schedule 1 (List of Toxic Substances)
  - Proposal to list “plastic manufactured items” is a response to the findings and recommendations of the Science Assessment
  - “Substance” is defined in CEPA as “any distinguishable kind of organic or inorganic matter, whether animate or inanimate”, and includes manufactured items that are formed into a specific physical shape or design during manufacture
  - Provides significant flexibility to tailor regulatory measures to address issues in a targeted manner
    - Enables various possible measures during the life-cycle of any plastic manufactured product (e.g. restricting or prohibiting uses, manufacturing specifications such as recycled content, biodegradability, or disposal requirements)

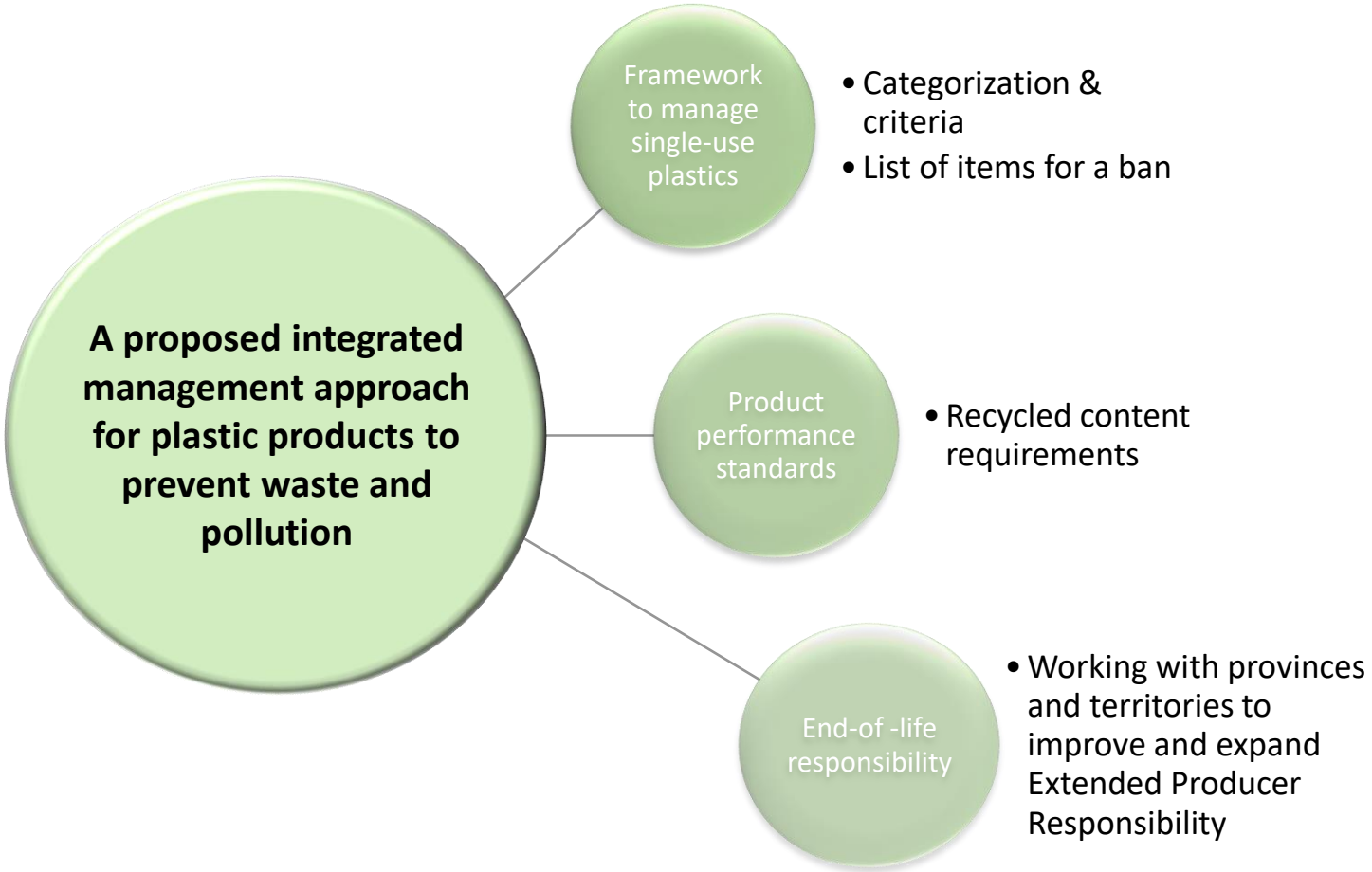
PROPOSED REGULATORY AGENDA

The proposals include:

- banning or restricting the use of harmful single-use plastics, where warranted and supported by science, through a CEPA regulation;
- introducing product performance requirements for recycled content to support sustainable end-markets for recycled plastics, beginning with standards; and
- working with provinces and territories to strengthen collection and recovery through consistent Extended Producer Responsibility policies, and determining the need for any complementary national action.

The steps that underpin these actions are:

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT APPROACH: DISCUSSION PAPER



MANAGING SINGLE-USE PLASTICS: SCOPE

- Single-use plastics are designed to be thrown away after one use and can include:
  - **packaging**: primary packaging (e.g., food wrappers), secondary or short-lived packaging (e.g., plastic bags)
  - **convenience items**: utensils, hot and cold drink cups and lids, straws, disposable wipes, quick-serve containers
  - **essential items**: masks, latex gloves, sterile packaging
- Can present different challenges, including: pollution in the environment and harm to wildlife and/or hampering of recycling, composting, wastewater systems
- Potential may exist for new and innovative technologies to improve outcomes of some single-use plastics (e.g., bioplastics)
- Managing single-use plastics requires a flexible approach that can apply a range of tools to address the main issues associated with each single-use plastic item
  - It may be appropriate to ban some items, while others should have their design improved or systems put in place to improve recovery rates

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR SINGLE-USE PLASTICS: THREE-STEP PROCESS

Management Framework for Single-use Plastics

Step 1: Categorize single-use plastics according to criteria:

- **Environmentally problematic:**
  - Prevalent in the environment
  - Known or suspected to cause environmental harm
- **Value-recovery problematic:**
  - Hampers recycling or wastewater treatment systems
  - Low or very low recycling rates
  - Barriers to increasing recycling
- **Considerations for exemptions:**
  - Essential function
  - No viable alternatives

Step 2: Set management objectives, informed by waste management hierarchy

Objective 1: Eliminate or reduce from the Canadian market, or restrict use

Objective 2: Increase recycling or recovery rate of single-use plastics and packaging

Step 3: Choose best instrument to meet the management objectives

- Bans, restrictions in use
- Incentives to encourage reusable products or systems
- Material specifications (e.g., recycled content)
- Extended producer responsibility or other collection, recycling requirements

BANNING HARMFUL SINGLE-USE PLASTICS

- Using the Framework, ECCC has identified six single-use plastic items as potential candidates for a total, partial or conditional ban
- Consultations will inform development and implementation of regulations, including phase-in periods, reporting requirements, appropriate exemptions
- **Are these items problematic for recycling?**
- **Are there any specific considerations we should keep in mind when defining a ban or restriction in use?**

Items identified as potential candidates for a ban

1. Checkout bags
2. Straws
3. Cutlery
4. Stir sticks
5. Six-pack rings
6. Food service ware made from problematic plastics

STRENGTHENING END-MARKETS FOR RECYCLED PLASTIC

- Proposal to establish through regulations requirements for a minimum recycled content in order to:
  - support market demand for recycled plastic
  - drive investment in recycling operations, innovations in material separation, and scaling up emerging technologies
- Proposed measures will accommodate technical and regulatory needs (e.g., food safety standards)
- Design considerations for measuring and reporting will include definitions (e.g., post-consumer vs pre-consumer), methods of tracking, and flexibility in meeting requirements
- **What needs to be considered when designing these requirements, and then implementing them?**

Proposed approach

Regulations and guidance would establish:

- a minimum percentage of recycled content
- rules for measuring and reporting
- technical guidelines and related tools

Potential approaches:

1) By resin type
2) By product category or sector
3) Economy-wide

END-OF-LIFE RESPONSIBILITY

- Solutions are needed across Canada to ensure the collection of plastics and a reliable supply of recycled materials for all sectors

- Expanding and making consistent Extended Producer Responsibility programs and addressing the gaps is the priority. ECCC recognizes the leadership role of provinces, territories in implementing EPR

- ECCC will continue to work within the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and with industry stakeholders to achieve this objective and will consider national actions, where necessary

- **What gaps in EPR could be considered for action by the federal government?**

- **How could this be done?**

Proposed approach

- Working with provinces and territories to develop a robust EPR system that:
  - **consistent**: allows industry to reduce administrative burden, leverage efficiencies by working in regional, inter-provincial/territorial markets, work toward common targets
  - **comprehensive**: extends to all major sectors of Canadian plastics economy
  - **transparent**: accountability through transparent reporting of key data

NEXT STEPS

- Government of Canada path forward:
  - Seeking feedback from all stakeholders on the proposed integrated management approach
  - Six webinars will be held over the next two months for stakeholders
  - Public comment period on the proposed integrated management approach ends on December 9, 2020
  - Intention is to post draft regulations for the ban/restrictions in Canada Gazette, Part I in 2021
  - Discussions will continue on the development and implementation of recycled content requirements
- We encourage you and your members to provide your comments and views on the Discussion paper, found at:
  - https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/plastics-proposed-integrated-management-approach.html

QUESTIONS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of
Environment and
Climate Change Strategy

EPR Update

RCA/RCBC Webinar

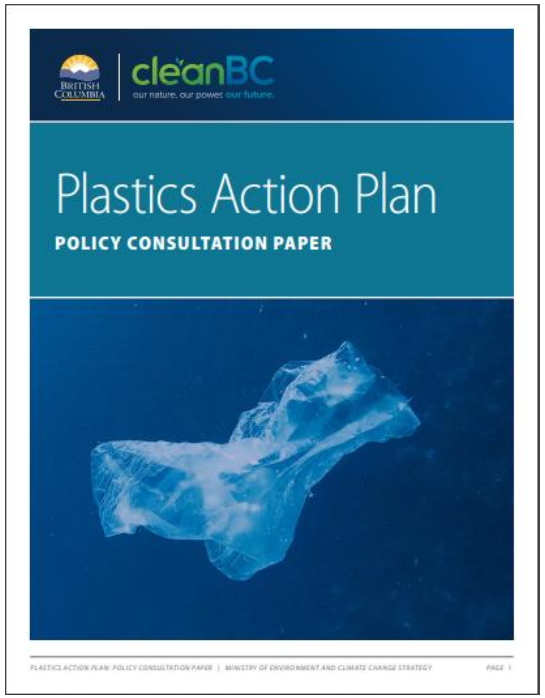
Advancing a Circular Economy and Policy Changes Across Canada

October 22nd, 2020

Overview

- Introduction and Context
- CleanBC Plastics Action Plan - overview
- Recycling Regulation changes June 2020
- Recycling Regulation Intentions Paper Sept. 2020
- Questions

CleanBC - Plastics Action Plan



Four key areas:

1) Bans on Single-Use Packaging
2) Dramatically Reduce Single-Use Plastic in Landfills & Waterways
3) Expanding Plastic Bottle and Beverage Container Returns
4) Reducing Plastics Overall

The What We Heard Report is available at: https://cleanbc.gov.bc.ca/plastics

Recycling Regulation Changes

- June 2020 amendments included:
  - Deposit-refund 10 cents, cashless refunds, milk under deposit, single-use & packaging-like products added
- September launch of Intentions Paper – webinar dates:
  - Session #1: October 14, 2020 at 11:00 AM PST
  - Session #2: October 28, 2020 at 1:30 PM PST
  - Session #3: November 4, 2020 at 1:30 PM PST

Intentions Paper

Purpose

1. Input regarding potential products for inclusion in the Recycling Regulation, or other policy initiatives to minimize waste

2. Feedback will inform the development of a multi-year strategy, which may include further outreach on proposed priorities, and will be presented to a new government

What is B.C. Considering?

Expanding recycling and recovery

1. Mattresses
2. Moderately hazardous products
3. Electronic and electrical products and batteries
4. Packaging and paper products beyond residential sources
5. Lost fishing and aquaculture gear

1. Mattresses

- Made of recyclable materials
  - Widely landfilled
  - Where recycled, inconsistent materials recovered

- High waste management costs and illegal dumping
- Need consistent, province-wide approach
  - Convenient and free recycling
  - Ensure material is recycled effectively

Residual Product Category

- Regulated and safely managed
  - Paints and aerosols, solvents, gasoline, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, oil and anti-freeze
- Need more free, convenient, safe disposal options
  - Reduce confusion for consumers, retailers and depot operators
  - High waste management costs and safety concerns
- Examples of improper disposal
  - Single-use propane canisters in curbside recycling and parks
  - Transfer station/landfill fires from pool and spa chemicals

3. Electronic & Electrical Products

- Majority of products already regulated
  - Appliances, tools, toys, medical, light fixtures/bulbs, TVs, computers, phones
- Producers successfully operate EPR programs with diverse collection networks
  - Depots, reverse-logistics, direct pick-up, mail back, collection events
- B.C.'s processing facilities use leading environmental standards – capacity for more

Electronic & Electrical Products (cont'd)

Examples

- Vapes/e-cigarettes
- Motorized yard decorations
- Flashing "Open" signs
- Light-up shoes and hats
- Hybrid, electric vehicle batteries and charging equipment
- Solar panels

- Feedback on all products with a plug, cable or battery

4. Packaging & Paper Products

- 2014 residential packaging and paper products (PPP)
  - B.C. businesses have invested in infrastructure and local processing capacity
  - More materials are recycled in B.C., while recycling programs across North America have been impacted by diminishing export markets
  - The standardized system has improved the supply of clean materials, resulting in better recycling rates
- Required extensive engagement with key partners and stakeholders prior to launch

Packaging & Paper Products (cont'd)

- Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI)
  - Distinct from residential sector, currently unregulated
  - Complex sub-sectors with different generation sources, material types, varying amounts recycled
  - Examples: grocery stores, malls, stadiums, universities, hospitals, office buildings/businesses, industrial facilities

- CleanBC Plastics Action Plan and UBCM feedback
  - Local governments, Indigenous Nations and a range of stakeholders expressed a desire to include ICI PPP

5. Marine Debris – Lost Gear

- A source of debris is gear from commercial, aquaculture, and recreational fisheries

- The 2020 report, *What We Heard on Marine Debris in B.C.*, identifies
  - Lack of options for disposal or recycling
  - Impacts to environment and fishing/tourism industry, threatening health and economies of coastal communities

Feedback

Until November 20, 2020

- Read the Intentions Paper
- Complete the online feedback form
- Email: ExtendedProducerResponsibility@gov.bc.ca

Questions

Bob McDonald

Director, Extended Producer Responsibility

Bob.McDonald@gov.bc.ca

ADVANCING A CIRCULAR ECONOMY – POLICY CHANGE IN ONTARIO

Recycling Council of Alberta
Webinar
October 22, 2020

POLICY INTEGRITY consulting

AGENDA

- A lot happening in Ontario and will do my best to cover the following:
  - Producer Responsibility
  - Organics Diversion and ICI Waste
  - Modernized Oversight and Enforcement
  - Changes to Approvals

ONTARIO'S WASTE DIVERSION FRAMEWORK

- 2016 Ontario passed a new waste diversion framework - the **Resource Recovery & Circular Economy Act**
- Act included four main elements that are driving current change:
  - Establishment of Provincial Interest & Policy Statements
  - Establishment of a new producer responsibility framework (focus on outcomes over process)
  - Creation of a new oversight body – the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority
  - Requires the upkeep of a Provincial Strategy

MOVE TO FULL PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

- Transition includes two concurrent steps:
  - Wind-up existing waste diversion programs and Industry Funding Organizations
  - Put in place regulations to make producers fully responsible

Transitioned January 1, 2019

Batteries transitioned - July 1, 2020
EEE – January 1, 2021
Lamps – January 1, 2023

Transitions - July 1, 2021

Transitions between 2023-2025

CONCERNS WITH RECENT ELECTRONICS REGULATION

- Substantial retraction in both Electronics and battery regulation from draft to final

	Difference Between Final Electronics & Lamps Regulation & Draft
Designated Materials	• Includes IT, Telecommunications and AV - televisions, laptops, printers, cell phones, stereo equipment, etc. and embedded batteries. • Lamps included but implementation delayed until 2023 • However, removed items from the draft include small appliances, large appliances, power tools
Recycling Targets	2021– 55% (reduced by 20% from draft); 2022 – 55% (reduced by 25% from draft) 2023 – 60% (reduced by 15% from draft) ** Reduce management through use of recycled content, provide tools to facilitate repair and extended warranties & refurbishment in ON can get 2 for 1 management credit
Collection	Producers to establish and operate a province-wide collection system including arranging pick up from small municipalities, crown sites or First Nations communities
Compliance	More exemptions and annual performance audits now required every 3 years. Requirements removed for P&E and audits of visible fees

PACKAGING, PAPER & SINGLE USE PRODUCTS REGULATION

- Draft regulation published last week with a 45-day consultation period & expectation this will be passed by the end of the year.
- Different than transitioning other programs:
  - Shared responsibility model (producers pay ~50% costs and municipalities operate)
  - Municipalities (over 5,000) currently mandated to establish and operate curbside Blue Box programs
- Transition existing programs from shared responsibility to full responsibility between 2023-2025

PROPOSED DESIGNATED MATERIALS

✓ DESIGNATED

The following items, where made from paper, metal, glass, plastic, compostable materials, or any combination of these materials:

- Packaging, including aerosol containers
- Printed and unprinted paper
- Single-use packaging-like products, like trays, boxes
- Single-use food and beverage service items like straws, cutlery, plates, food service ware

✗ NOT INCLUDED

- Packaging, single-use packaging-like products, and single-use food and beverage service products that are made primarily from other materials, such as wood, textiles, wax
- Any materials designated under a different RRCEA, WDTA or EPA regulation (e.g. of automotive oil containers)
- Garbage bags
- Books and hardcover periodicals
- Paper fibres used for sanitary purposes (e.g. tissues, paper towel)
- Items intended for disposal in a sewage works (e.g. toilet paper)
- Biomedical or hazardous waste (e.g. pressurized containers)

PROPOSED COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

2023 - 2025	2026 Onward
• All municipal programs including what they already service under the shared responsibility model including where applicable residences, schools, long-term care, public spaces and parks	• All municipalities, unorganized territories, and reserves located outside the Far North would be eligible communities, including communities with populations below 5,000. This would expand collection services to eligible communities that currently do not have local blue box programs. • All non-serviced multi-residential units would be added • All non-serviced schools would be added • All non-serviced long-term care and retirement homes would be added • All eligible public spaces and parks would be added

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT METHODS

- Focus on extending the life of materials – collection, recycling, and other related measures.
- Producers could use any of the following management methods toward their diversion targets:
  - Re-Use
  - Recycling (mechanical or chemical)
  - Composting/Anaerobic digestion used to supplement soil
  - Use of materials as aggregate (e.g. road building) ** Limited by %
- The following management methods would not count toward diversion targets:
  - Landfilling
  - Landfill cover
  - Incineration and energy from waste
- Use of materials to generate energy or fuel is not considered diversion but would be allowed for wastes that cannot be recycled (e.g. Blue Box residuals).

PROPOSED TARGETS

- Producers would have to meet targets for the proportion of products and packaging they market.
- Producers would be required to report on their supply and diversion outcomes for each target category. Producers that do not achieve targets could be subject to administrative penalties.
- Producers of beverage containers would be obligated for all containers – including those in the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors – driving collection outside the home.
- Ability to use recycled content towards targets

Target Category	Stage 1: 2026-2029 Proposed Target	Stage 2: From 2030 Proposed Target
Paper	90%	90%
Rigid Plastic	55%	60%
Flexible Plastic	30%	40%
Glass	75%	85%
Metal	67%	75%
Beverage containers	75%	80%
Compostable packaging	No target – register and report on supply from 2022-2026; Ministry will use this information to create management requirements that would begin in 2026	

ORGANIC DIVERSION & ICI WASTE

- Introduction of a Food & Organic Waste Policy Statement
  - Sets targets for certain municipalities and businesses for 2023 and 2025 onwards (50 – 70%)
  - Requires source separation or equivalent efforts
  - Also includes various encouragements to reduce waste, ensure better planning / infrastructure, and increase diversion
- Consideration of a Food and Organic Disposal Ban
- Implementation of a Voluntary Renewable Gas Program
- Consultation will begin shortly on ICI waste diversion framework

MODERNIZED OVERSIGHT & ENFORCEMENT

- Resource Productivity of Recovery Authority
  - Provides an oversight and enforcement mechanism for producer responsibility policies (producers, PROs, service providers)
  - Also allows for an economy of scale to address other areas of interest such as electronic manifesting for hazardous waste and excess soil management manifesting

CHANGES TO APPROVALS

- Demand the Right for Landfills – provides municipalities more decision-making for new landfills proposed to be located within their own borders or in adjacent municipalities where the proposed new landfill is within 3.5 kilometers of the municipal border
- Process underway to improve the permissions process to ensure competitive and sustainable end-markets for the management of waste in Ontario
- Focus on organic waste permissions, new technology and innovation, reducing application process times through clear understanding of application requirements

THANK YOU & QUESTIONS

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PPP-EPR for NB

Proposed Framework

Mark Miller, Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG)

Presented to Recycle Council of Alberta
October 22, 2020

Introduction

- Oct 2019, NB announced EPR Program for PPP
- Dec 2019, workshop with stakeholders
- Feb 2020, updated draft framework for stakeholder feedback
- Sep 2020, platform commitment to PPP-EPR

The following slides outline the key aspects being considered by the Department as part of the draft regulatory framework for a PPP-EPR Program.

Goals and Objectives of the Program

- Make producers responsible for the management of their PPP products
- Increase the amount of waste diverted from landfills
- Ensure all PPP material is included in the program
- Encourage industry to reduce the use of packaging and/or use more easily recyclable PPP products
- Provide/maintain access to convenient, efficient and consistent recycling programs for all residents
- Ensure that additional red tape and cost on NB small businesses is minimized

Designated Material

PPP definitions:

Intent is to:

- be consistent with other jurisdictions' materials
- include materials that predominantly end up in our curbside recycling programs
- include the more difficult PPP materials that may not be currently accepted such as film plastics, glass and polystyrene
- include items that are intended to be PPP (aka packaging-like)

Not included:

- ICI materials
- Single use items that are not packaging (i.e., straws and utensils)

Brand Owners

- Goal is to be consistent with other jurisdictions
- Obligate brand owners as far up the supply chain as possible
- Exempt small brand owners:
  - < $2 million in total annual revenue;
  - < one-tonne of PPP distributed annually; or
  - are a registered charitable organization.

  For the purposes of exemptions, if the brand owner is operating under a franchise agreement, the franchisor is deemed to be a single brand owner.

Process

- A brand owner may designate an Agent (aka PRO) to act on behalf of the brand owner

- An Agent will submit a PPP Stewardship Plan for approval to Recycle New Brunswick (Recycle NB)

- Recycle NB is a multi-material stewardship board that oversees the implementation and operation of EPR programs in NB

- Recycle NB will oversee the PPP Program in NB

Stewardship Plan Requirements

Must include services to:

- single unit dwellings;
- multi-unit dwellings;
- remote and rural areas;
- schools; and
- public spaces.

Details on the management of PPP waste, by material type, with the following order of preference:

- reuse;
- recycle / composting;
- recovery of energy; and
- disposal.

Stewardship Plan Requirements (cont'd)

- Details on how the interests of First Nations, industry, local governments, ENGOs, and residents will be represented
- Information on who was consulted
- Consideration for existing recycling services and providers, including:
  - the manner in which the interests of those providers were considered, and
  - a description of how the program takes into consideration the social and capital infrastructure value of existing recycling operations in the Province.

Stewardship Plan Requirements (cont'd)

- A plan to address litter along roadsides, watercourses and wetlands, and coastal areas
- Details on research and development activities in NB related to PPP
- A dispute resolution procedure between the brand owner and service providers
- Considerations for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impacts resulting from the PPP stewardship plan and opportunities for reducing GHGs

Annual Report Requirements

Annual report must include the total amount of PPP material, by weight, and by material type:

- distributed into NB;
- collected in the Province, by geographical area and return facility; and
- recycled, recovered for energy, contained, or otherwise treated or disposed.

Performance Measures and Targets

- Two years following implementation, PPP brand owners or Agents must propose one or more performance measures for each material type
- Proposal must be submitted to Recycle NB for approval
- Recycle NB will assess the proposal against the goals and objectives of the stewardship plan

Timelines

Once the Regulation comes into force:

- 12 months to submit stewardship plan for Recycle NB approval
- 6 months to implement the program following Recycle NB approval

Next steps

- Draft amendments to the *Designated Materials Regulation – Clean Environment Act*
- 30-day public comment period on draft regulation
- Finalize draft regulation based on comments
- Approval of regulation by Government

Highlights on certain measures to support better waste management in Québec

Ministère de l'Environnement
et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

October 22, 2020

Votre gouvernement

Québec

Topics/Highlights

- 2019-2024 Action Plan and Targets
- Extended Producer Responsibility
  - Review of current umbrella regulation
  - Designation of new product categories
  - New EPR regulation for deposit-return and PPP
- Strategy on the Recovery of Organic Materials
  - Review of current disposal levies;
  - New levies on cover materials and CRD wastes;
  - Diversion of organics from disposal (food waste/yard waste/biosolids)
  - Financial Aid programs for infrastructures for organic materials
- Strategy on Plastic Waste Reduction and Management;
- Criteria for Energy-from-Waste;

Waste Management Policy 2019-2024 Action Plan

Previous 2015 global target

To bring under 700 kg per capita the quantity of wastes sent to disposal by 2015

Results (including residential, ICI, CRD and sludges)

2015: 685 kg/capita

2016 : 659 kg/capita

2017 : 798 kg/capita

2018 : 697 kg/capita

New 2023 target : to reduce under 525 kg/capita

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Review of EPR Regulation

Current EPR « Umbrella » Regulation Enacted in 2011

Covers the categories of:

- Used paint and paint containers (carried over from 2001);
- Used oil, oil containers and filters (carried over from 2005) + antifreeze ;
- Electronics (2011)
- Batteries (single use and rechargeables, except lead-acid, automotive and industrial) (2011)
- Mercury lamps (2011)
- Large appliances and air conditionners (New 2019 - programs to roll out in 2021)

Regulation currently under review, with a focus on:

- On-line sales;
- Products sold as components of non designated products;
- Parallel recovery networks;
- Adjustments to targets and penalties and ecodesign incentives;
- Reporting requirements;

Review of EPR Regulation (2)

New products under consideration for designation:

- Agricultural plastics and products;
- Gypsum panels
- Roofing materials
- Single use pressurized fuel containers (propane, butane, etc.)
- Electric Vehicle Batteries
- Pharmaceuticals

Expected timeline

- Posting and consultation : winter 2021
- Enactement: spring-summer 2021

New EPR Regulation(s) for PPP

Winter 2020

Announcement by the government of two major reforms

1 – Enlargement of our current deposit-return system on single-use beer and soft drink containers to cover all beverage containers ≤ 2 liters, to be developed and managed under an EPR approach;

2 – Modernisation of the PPP municipal curbside programs and the current compensation regime by industry (shared responsibility) under an EPR scheme.

- Full EPR approach + partnership agreements with municipalities for proximity services (collection/transportation and outreach with the local population);
- Sorting, conditioning and marketing of materials and financing of the entire system rests with producers.

New EPR Regulation(s) for PPP (2)

September 2020

Introduction of Bill 65 amending the Environment Quality Act – currently under study by the Quebec National Assembly

- Provides for each system to be managed by a unique designated producer responsibility organisation

Expected timeline

Posting of draft regulation - spring/summer 2021

Enactment of regulation – fall 2021

Deposit-refund system

Roll-out of new system expected by 2023

PPP system

Transition of municipal contracts to EPR-partnership scheme expected to begin in 2022, with the phasing-out of the current compensation regime to be completed by end of 2024.

Strategy on the Recovery of Organic Materials

Votre gouvernement

Québec

Strategy on the Recovery of Organic Materials

Organic materials such as

- Food waste
- Yard waste
- Biosolids/sludges
- Construction wood
- Paper and cardboard

make up 60 % of the 5,8 millions tonnes of waste going to landfill each year;

Disposal of organic waste accounts as the 5th most important sector in terms of GHG emissions (~ 6%)

Disclosed in July 2020, this strategy aims at:

- Establishing organic waste management in all municipalities by 2025;
- Managing organic waste in the ICI sector by 2025;
- Recovering 70 % of all organic wastes in 2030;
- Reducing GHG emissions from landfills by 270 000 t éq. CO_2 in 2030.

Organic Materials – Highlights (1)

Disposal Levies

- Initiated in 2006 at 10,00$/t;
- Additional levies introducted in 2010 at 9,50$/t;
- Current total disposal levies at 23,51$/t(2020).

The strategy announces:

- an increase of disposal levies to 30,00$/t, with an annual increase of 2,00$/t;
- new levies applicable to waste used as cover/road material in landfills, set at 1/3 of the cost of the disposal levies (i.e. 10,00$/t at start)

This will make disposal less attractive and foster diversion;

Revenue from the levies provide funding of a variety of activities to support waste reduction and recovery.

Organic Materials – Highlights (1)

Redistribution program to municipalities

- Since 2006, an average of 79 M$ per year has been redistributed to municipalities to support implementation of Regional waste management plans required by the Environment Quality Act (total amount to date 880 M$);
- Amounts are mainly established on a mixed approach of « diversion from disposal performance » and a « per capita » basis;

In the future:

- Eligibility to funding will be conditionnal to the implementation of collection services for food and yard waste;
- Amounts will be set based on a « diversion from disposal performance » criteria only.

Organic Materials –Highlights (2)

Composting and anaerobic disgestion infrastructure program

- Started in 2010, this program aims at ensuring appropriate infrastructures and capacity for the treatment of organics in the province;
- Initial budget 554 M$. Strategy/new levies will add 308 M$, and focus on the ICI sector.

Projects in operation:

- 11 (8 composting platforms / 3 anaerobic digestion)
- Total capacity: 322 000 tonnes per year

Approved projects, still in planning/building stage:

- 8 (3 composting platforms / 4 anaerobic digestion or mixed)
- Total capacity: over 455 000 tonnes per year

Eligible projects:

20 (17 composting platforms / 3 anaerobic digestion)

- Total capacity: over 378 000 tonnes per year

Overall:

39 projects / Total capacity 1 155 000 tonnes per year / Total investment 366,3 M$

More to come…

Organic Materials –Highlights (3)

Domestic and backyard composting Program

This program is aimed at small communities, less populated areas and indigenous communities;

So far:

- 22 projects financed
- Total capacity: 1 126 tonnes
- Total investment : 651 653 $
- Total budget available : 7 M$

Organic Materials –Highlights (4)

Other highlights (in bulk)

Financial help to municipalities to acquire collection equipment for organics and to develop/optimize/implement best practices at municipal ecocentres (wood);

Recovery of organics to become obligated for ICI sector and gradually for multi-dwellings;

Financial support to optimize sorting facilities and processes for PPP;

Investments in development of standards and markets for composts and digestat;

CRD wastes, which often contain wood, will have to go through certified CRD sorting facilities to avoid specific levies to CRD waste at disposal sites.

Strategy on Plastic Waste Reduction and Recovery

Votre gouvernement

Québec

Plastic Strategy

A Plastic Strategy is under development;

Next steps are expected to include:

- A province-wide study on plastic product production, generation, recovery and waste;
- Determination of measures and targets aiming primarily on packaging and single-use/short lifespan plastic products;
- Identification of future priorities to address for plastics, including durables.

Criteria for Energy-from-Waste

Votre gouvernement

Québec

Energy-from-waste

The Environment Quality Act provides for thermal destruction of waste to qualify as energy-from-waste if it meets regulatory criteria, currently under development;

Criteria under development must include:

- a posivitive energy balance (yield);
- a required minimal energy efficiency;
- a contribution to the reduction of GHGs.

Other criteria could include:

- only source-separated materials or materials generated by a sorting process;
- a demonstration that no other forms of recovery or recyling in line with the 4R hierarchy is reasonably available.

No disposal levies applicable if all criteria are met.

Thank you !

Questions ?

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Q&A

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Thank you – Brock Macdonald

Upcoming topics include:

- Extended Producer Responsibility
- Single-Use Disposable Items
- Construction & Demolition Materials

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Thank You!

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