

MEMORANDUM



TO: Loryn Day, Solid Waste Coordinator
Peace River Regional District

FROM: Veronica Bartlett,
Morrison Hershfield

PROJECT No.: 190397600

RE: Memo: Consolidation of strategies for inclusion in the
Draft RSWMP

DATE: September 22,
2020

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The Regional Solid Waste Management Plan (the “RSWMP” or simply the “Plan”) has been undergoing review and amendment as part of the PRRD Strategic Plan. Through several meetings in 2020, the Public Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC)¹ and the Committee of the Whole has reviewed multiple strategies to be incorporated in the new Plan. During the summary review of these strategies and the draft Plan on August 13, 2020, concerns were expressed that Directors felt they had not been able to provide significant input to the plan to date.

At the SWC meeting on Sept 3, it was decided that in order to give Board Members adequate time to review and approve revised draft strategies, the COW will review the revised, consolidated strategies (based on feedback from the Board and SWC) in two parts, to be conducted at two special COW meetings in October 2020 (October 1 and October 16).

The Draft Plan, presented to the Board on August 13 included 26 strategies. These 26 strategies have recently been consolidated into 17 strategies in total. The presentation on October 1 will cover part 1 of 2 of the Plan content with the first 9 strategies. The content of the remaining 8 strategies will be presented on at the COW meeting on October 16.

The table below identifies the proposed new strategies and how these refer to the strategy numberings in the Draft Plan previously discussed.

Table 1 Proposed strategies (#1 to #9) to consider for inclusion in the Draft RSWMP

Proposed New Strategy	Original Strategy	Considerations for inclusion of strategy
Strategy 1: Lobby for improved EPR programs in the PRRD This can include but is not limited to: a) Lobby for a provincial EPR program for single-use items b) Lobby for better service levels for existing EPR materials	Strategy 1:Lobby for reduced single-use packaging a) Lobby for a provincial EPR program for single-use items via organizations like the North Central Local Government Association and the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EPR programs (current and future) should be accessible to everyone and easy to implement.

¹ PTAC is a required stakeholder group consisting of members at large, waste haulers, agricultural and industry members, First Nations, municipal staff, private/non-profit groups. The purpose of PTAC is to provide input, feedback on the Plan review, and to provide input and recommendations to the Peace River Regional District on proposed programs and policies that would make up the updated Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

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<p>c) Lobby for ICI to be included in current and future EPR Programs</p> <p>d) Lobby for inclusion of new materials, regardless of source (residential or ICI), under the Recycling Regulation.</p> <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>	<p>b) Lobby the federal government to address single-use items at a national level.</p> <p>Strategy 5: Lobby to influence issues relating to EPR Programs</p> <p>a) Lobby for better service levels for existing EPR materials in rural areas.</p> <p>b) Lobby for inclusion of new materials, regardless of source (residential or ICI), under the Recycling Regulation. Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>	
<p>Strategy 2: Promote and educate on the pollution prevention hierarchy</p> <p>This can include but is not limited to:</p> <p>a) Adopt successful waste reduction campaigns used in other regions to target residents.</p> <p>b) Equip each share shed with a “share board” to encourage the reuse of bulky items.</p> <p>c) Host, organize and/or support repair activities through for example repair cafés, “maker spaces”, or similar in targeted communities.</p> <p>d) Provide clear information on recycling options, including how to segregate materials, what happens to them, and the benefits of recycling.</p> <p>e) Educate on the cost of recycling in the Region and on ways costs can be reduced.</p>	<p>Strategy 2: Promote waste reduction and reuse ideas to residents</p> <p>a) Adopt successful waste reduction campaigns used in other regions to target residents. Implement education programs where feasible</p> <p>b) Equip each share shed with a “share board” to encourage the reuse of bulky items.</p> <p>Strategy 3: Support Repair events</p> <p>a) Host, organize and/or support repair activities through for example repair cafés, “maker spaces”, or similar in targeted communities.</p> <p>Strategy 4: Adopt a green procurement policy</p> <p>a) Adopt a preferential purchasing policy for green procurement that supports the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle), and encourage member</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per-person waste generation is increasing. • Lowering waste generation results in reduced need for handling, transportation, processing, and disposal.

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<p>f) Adopt a green procurement policy that supports the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Implement reuse and recycling programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible. Promote and educate on the programs.</p>	<p>municipalities to follow its example.</p> <p>Strategy 6: Educate residents on recyclables management and costs</p> <p>a) Provide clear information to residents on recycling options, including how to segregate materials and what happens to them, and the benefits of recycling. Use enforcement when suitable.</p> <p>b) Educate residents about the cost of recycling in the Region and on ways residents can help reduce costs.</p>	
<p>Strategy 3: Research options for recycling agriculture plastics</p> <p>This can include but is not limited to:</p> <p>a) Continue to investigate attainability of recycling agricultural plastics. PRRD will implement pilot when deemed feasible.</p> <p>b) If the pilot demonstrates promising results, implement larger scale recycling of agricultural plastics in the Region.</p> <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>	<p>Strategy 7: Research options for recycling agricultural plastics</p> <p>a) Continue to investigate feasibility of recycling agricultural plastics. PRRD will implement pilot when deemed feasible.</p> <p>b) If the pilot demonstrates promising results, implement larger scale recycling of agricultural plastics in the Region.</p> <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRRD is an agriculturally intensive region. • Only a small portion of agricultural plastics are being recycled due to lack of available recycling options.
<p>Strategy 4: Increase waste diversion in the ICI sector through promoting the waste hierarchy</p> <p>This can include but is not limited to:</p> <p>a) Establish an ICI Waste Working Group to develop an overall ICI waste diversion strategy that identifies specific waste</p>	<p>Strategy 8: Support ICI sector to divert more recyclables</p> <p>a) Establish an ICI Waste Working Group to develop an overall ICI waste diversion strategy that identifies specific waste diversion initiatives supported by members.</p> <p>b) Support or organize a waste reduction forum or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICI sector contributes a significant portion of the waste tonnages received at PRRD's landfills. • A large portion of the landfilled waste is divertible material. • ICI waste diversion efforts have mainly focused on the construction and demolition sector.

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<p>diversion initiatives supported by members as needed.</p> <p>b) Support or organize a waste reduction forum or workshop for targeted businesses.</p> <p>c) Develop guidance information for organizations on how to redistribute food to people in need rather than wasting.</p> <p>d) Gradually increase ICI disposal fees for sorted waste, unsorted waste, controlled, and restricted waste and carry out education and outreach program(s) to implement changes and improve waste diversion.</p> <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>	<p>workshop for targeted businesses.</p> <p>c) Develop guidance information for organizations on how to redistribute food to people in need rather than wasting.</p> <p>Strategy 23: Incentivize ICI waste diversion by increasing disposal fees</p> <p>a) Gradually increase ICI disposal fees for sorted waste, unsorted waste, controlled, and restricted waste and carry out education and outreach program(s) to implement changes and improve waste diversion.</p>	
<p>Strategy 5: Improve collection of hazardous waste and targeted EPR materials</p> <p>This can include but is not limited to:</p> <p>a) Identify cost-effective ways of offering mobile or periodic hazardous wastes and targeted EPR materials collection at locations where service gaps exist. This may include partnering with stewardship or private organizations to support round-up events. PRRD will implement the temporary collection if deemed feasible.</p> <p>b) Investigate potential partnerships with stewardship organizations</p>	<p>Strategy 9: Improve collection of hazardous waste and targeted EPR materials</p> <p>a) Identify cost-effective ways of offering mobile or periodic hazardous wastes and targeted EPR materials collection at locations where service gaps exist. This may include partnering with stewardship or private organizations to support round-up events. PRRD will implement the temporary collection if deemed feasible.</p> <p>b) Investigate potential partnerships with stewardship organizations to offer permanent drop-off of hazardous wastes and targeted EPR materials at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many hazardous waste materials are covered by current EPR programs. • However, there are limited drop-off options for many of the hazardous wastes produced by smaller generators and residents in some parts of the Region.

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<p>to offer permanent drop-off of hazardous wastes and targeted EPR materials at locations where service gaps exist. PRRD will pilot a permanent collection option and establish more permanent drop-off locations if it is deemed viable.</p> <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>	<p>locations where service gaps exist. PRRD will pilot a permanent collection and establish more permanent drop-off options if it is deemed feasible.</p>	
<p>Strategy 6: Increase diversion of construction and demolition waste through promoting the waste hierarchy</p> <p>This can include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encourage reduction and reuse of C&D materials. b) Investigate feasibility of recycling additional C&D materials such as drywall and carpets, and implement pilot when deemed feasible. c) Increase differential tipping fees and/or introduce disposal bans for landfilled C&D waste to encourage source separation of divertible C&D materials through education and enforcement. d) Support member municipalities that have permitting processes to require source separation of C&D wastes for acceptance at PRRD's landfills. e) Review PRRD permitting process to require source separation of C&D wastes for acceptance at PRRD's 	<p>Strategy 10: Recycling of construction and demolition waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase differential tipping fees and/or introduce disposal bans for landfilled C&D waste to encourage source separation of divertible C&D materials through education and enforcement. b) Investigate feasibility of recycling additional C&D materials such as drywall and carpets, and implement pilot when deemed feasible. c) If there is interest, support member municipalities that have permitting processes to require source segregation of C&D wastes for acceptance at PRRD's landfills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The C&D sector contributed 21% of the annual waste tonnages at PRRD landfills. • PRRD segregates clean wood waste and asphalt shingles. • However, divertible waste still being landfilled. • Option for local governments to regulate construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings to encourage more waste diversion.

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<p>landfills and implement if deemed suitable.</p> <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>		
<p>Strategy 7: Establish organics processing capacity in the Region</p> <p>This can include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pilot small-scale composting processes at PRRD's facilities and establish larger scale processes at suitable sites if pilot is deemed successful and cost-effective. b) Reassess the feasibility of a large scale organics processing facility (such as a Regional AD Facility) and how it compares with small-scale solutions. c) PRRD will implement small-scale composting processes and/or a large scale organics processing facility if deemed viable. <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>	<p>Strategy 11: Establish organics processing capacity in the Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pilot small-scale composting processes at PRRD's facilities and establish larger scale processes at suitable sites if pilot is deemed successful and cost-effective. b) Reassess the feasibility of a large scale organics processing facility (such as a Regional AD Facility) and how it compares with small-scale solutions. c) PRRD will implement small-scale composting processes and/or a large scale organics processing facility if deemed feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited processing capacity in the Region. • Compostable organics often make up the largest part of landfilled waste (31% overall). • The PRRD is piloting composting of cardboard, mixed paper and food waste using a vermicomposting process.
<p>Strategy 8 Facilitate collection of compostable organics in the Region</p> <p>If organics processing capacity is available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Work closely with member municipalities to investigate the feasibility for improving organic waste collection in the region from residents and the ICI sector. b) Investigate the feasibility of accepting organics at 	<p>Strategy 12: Support Curbside collection of compostable organics in member municipalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support the implementation of curbside organic waste collection with existing curbside collection services in member municipalities when composting solutions are proven. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited drop-off options in the Region. • Contamination of feedstock (organic waste). • Organic waste is costly to haul.

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<p>suitable solid waste sites for on-site processing or transfer to a central facility.</p> <p>Implement programs at PRRD facilities, where feasible.</p>		
<p>Strategy 9: Assess suitability of technologies for energy recovery for organics in the Region</p> <p>This can include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Re-assess option to process organic waste (including biosolids) at a Regional AD facility after small-scale composting pilot results are available. If deemed feasible, pursue AD facility with procurement process to canvas interest from vendors. b) If deemed necessary, collaborate with member municipalities to implement bylaw amendments in order to secure organic feedstock for an AD facility. 	<p>Strategy 13: Assess suitability of technologies for energy recovery for organics in the Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Re-assess option to process organic waste (including biosolids) at a Regional AD facility after small-scale composting pilot results are available. If deemed feasible, pursue AD facility with procurement process to canvas interest from vendors. b) If deemed necessary, collaborate with member municipalities to implement bylaw amendments in order to secure organic feedstock for an AD facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRRD approached AD vendors in 2018. • Preliminary costs appeared to be prohibitively expensive. • Vendors required guaranteed feedstock.