

Outline



- Meeting purpose
- Proposed strategies to consider (Part 2 of 2)
- Next steps

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Meeting Purpose

- Part 2 of 2 Draft RSWMP (7 strategies)
 - Recent changes to proposed strategies
 - Covering energy recovery, residual waste management and system financing
 - Gain approval to include strategies in the Draft RSWMP
- COW meeting (November 26) to review Draft
 Plan with revisions based on feedback on part 1
 & 2



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Proposed Strategies - Part 2 of 2

- 7 proposed strategies (second half of Plan)
- Refer to table in Agenda Package for original strategy numbering
- Proposed strategies:
 - One (1) energy recovery non-recyclable materials & residual waste
 - Four (4) for residual waste management
 - Two (2) for solid waste funding and cost recovery

Energy Recovery Strategies



10: Assess suitably of technologies for energy recovery for non-recyclables materials and residual waste

Considerations:

- Preserves landfill space, recovers energy and some divertible materials, destroys contaminants in the waste stream.
- More cost effective with economies of scale.
- Waste to Energy (WTE) planning and capacity can be established only after considering the higher levels of the waste hierarchy and does not impede these efforts.
- Provincial guidance and requirements apply if the PRRD wants to pursue energy recovery.

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Energy Recovery Strategies



Strategy 10

This can include but is not limited to:

- a) Assess feasibility of establishing a Regional Energy Recovery Facility for non-recyclable materials and residual waste with potential to accept waste from neighbouring regions/province. If feasible, solicit interest from potential vendors and establish a process for evaluating and selecting a suitable technology or process.
- b) Undertake an assessment and comparison of waste management and disposal options in accordance with Ministry requirements.

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Energy Recovery Strategies



Strategy 10

This can include but is not limited to (cont.):

c) Consider out-of-region resource recovery facilities as potential future solutions for managing a portion of the Region's waste stream, as long as these options do not compromise local waste diversion initiatives.

Implement energy recovery initiatives where feasible and consider best practices.

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Residuals Waste Management Strategies



11: Improve accessibility and efficiency of the solid waste network

Considerations:

- The PRRD operates a vast network of solid waste facilities.
- Majority of costs are associated with hauling, attendant and supervisor services and bin rentals.
- Since 2016 PRRD has consolidated and upgrades sites to provide a better level of service.

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11: Improve accessibility and efficiency of the solid waste network

Considerations (cont.):

- Public survey (Fall 2019): Residents wanted better access to waste diversion programs, facilities.
- Opportunities to review efficiencies and level of service provided throughout the Region.

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Residuals Waste Management Strategies



Strategy 11

This can include but is not limited to:

- a) Regularly assess the efficiency of the waste management network and implement changes when cost savings are identified.
- b) Regularly review the need to consolidate sites and replace unmanned disposal sites with manned transfer stations with diversion options where deemed suitable in order to improve waste management services.

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Strategy 11

This can include but is not limited to:

- a) Undertake a pilot to provide 24 hr access for free disposal of bagged household garbage at a transfer station and implement at more sites if deemed feasible.
- b) Assess the feasibility of a rural curbside collection service that is funded by its users.

Implement initiatives where feasible and consider best practices.

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Residuals Waste Management Strategies



12: Monitor the PRRD's three active landfills to continually assess long-term disposal options

Considerations:

- The Chetwynd Landfill is nearing capacity, with approximately 10 years remaining.
- Future options need to be reviewed soon.
- PRRD has become aware of some external factors that may impact the North Peace Regional Landfill.





Strategy 12

This can include but is not limited to:

- a) In parallel with operating the Chetwynd Landfill, complete a review of the options available for long term disposal, as the Chetwynd Landfill is nearing capacity.
- b) In parallel with operating North Peace Regional Landfill, continue to monitor external influencing factors and plan for changes if deemed necessary.
- c) In parallel with operating the Bessborough Landfill, continue to monitor and plan for changes if deemed necessary.

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Residuals Waste Management Strategies



Strategy 12

This can include but is not limited to (cont.):

d) If any changes to any of the active landfills are deemed necessary, proceed with most suitable option(s) which could include final closure, establishment of a transfer station, continuing operation as a landfill for demolition and land clearing waste, expansion of the landfill, and/or relocation of the landfill to an alternative site.

Implement design/procurement for disposal options as necessary and consider best practices.



13: Develop an illegal dumping strategy Considerations:

- Illegal dumping is an ongoing issue for the Region where many rural areas have significant distances between transfer stations and landfills.
- Frequent public abuse of unmanned transfer stations.
- The PRRD wants to continue existing initiatives aimed to prevent illegal dumping:
 - seasonal clean-up events,
 - replacing unattended sites with attended facilities,
 - providing education/ promotion of current recycling & disposal options, and
 - optimizing operating hours at transfer stations.

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Residuals Waste Management Strategies



Strategy 13

This can include but is not limited to:

- a) Consider establishing an inter-agency working group to develop an illegal dumping strategy aimed to improve tracking, identification of problem areas, and/or assessing accessibility to solid waste facilities to reduce the number of illegal dumping incidents.
- b) Promote public outreach to prevent illegal dumping and how to report occurrences and continue to support clean up activities.

Implement strategy, where feasible and consider best practices.



14: Develop an emergency debris management plan

Considerations:

- Natural disasters can cause debris that needs to be managed to protect human health, conserve disposal capacity, and minimize or prevent environmental impacts.
- Debris can significantly influence amount of waste needing management.
- The PRRD has identified the need to develop an emergency debris management plan.

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Residuals Waste Management Strategies



Strategy 14

This can include but is not limited to:

a) Develop an Emergency Debris Management Plan.

Solid Waste Management Funding Strategies



15: Set limit on acceptable recycling cost and implement other management methods as necessary

Considerations:

- Priority for stewardship organizations to take more responsibility for recycling in rural communities.
- High recycling costs to manage materials not funded by EPR programs.
- As a last option, the PRRD can set an upper limit for acceptable recycling costs.

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Solid Waste Management Funding Strategies



Strategy 15

This can include but is not limited to:

 a) Establish cost threshold when alternative lower cost options (e.g. landfilling) are pursued until recycling is no longer cost prohibitive.

Implement cost threshold if deemed feasible.

Solid Waste Management Funding Strategies



16: Continually assess financial model used to fund the solid waste system

Considerations:

- Over the last few years, a typical operational budget for solid waste management services has ranged from \$11 to \$14 million annually.
- The 2019 operational budget for solid waste management is approximately \$11 million.

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Solid Waste Management Funding Strategies



16: Continually assess financial model used to fund the solid waste system

Considerations (cont.):

- Revenue to fund the solid waste management services comes mainly from tipping fees and taxation.
- First Nation communities pay a \$50 per household fee in lieu of taxes.
- Any new programs or facilities, such as a Regional Waste to Energy facility, will result in increased costs to the PRRD.

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Solid Waste Management Funding Strategies



Strategy 16

This can include but is not limited to:

- a) Assess cost recovery model to implement tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system.
- b) Investigate and pilot the waiving of tipping fees for sorted residential waste at transfer stations and landfills. Implement system-wide if deemed feasible and fund disposal via taxation.
- c) Review waste disposal fees paid by First Nation communities in lieu of taxes and adjust to align with PRRD's Regional residential disposal rates.
- d) Incentivize residential waste diversion by increasing disposal fees on unsorted wastes.

Implement cost recovery options where feasible and consider best practices.

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Next Steps

COW recommendations from October 1 and October 16 meetings will inform the final revisions to the draft RSWMP for review on November 26 2020.







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Next Steps

Draft RSWMP & Preferred Options

- MH presents Draft RSWMP (November 26)
- COW approves what to include in Draft RSWMP for consultation
- COW agrees on suitable engagement technique(s) for public consultation



- Draft RSWMP issued for public consultation
- Public consultation takes place over the winter months into 2021



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