



# Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Review

### October 30<sup>th</sup> 2018 Advisory Committee Meeting #1

### Agenda

- Introductions
- The Planning Process
- Advisory Committee
- Highlights of the Existing System Report
- Key Drivers for Updated SWMP
- Guiding Principles
- Next Steps / Wrap Up

# **Project Team**

**Sperling Hansen Associates:** 

- Dr. Tony Sperling
- Mairi Dalgleish
- Scott Garthwaite
- Carly Wolfe

**RDEK Support:** 

- Kevin Paterson
- Jim Penson
- Lynne Newhouse
- Loree Duczek

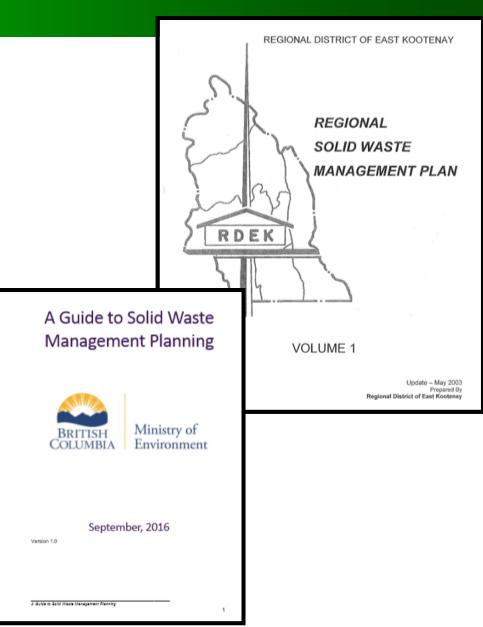




# THE PLANNING PROCESS

### **Solid Waste Management Plans**

- Comprehensive guide for next 10 years
- Vision for next 20-30 years
- Provincial approval required:
  - Authorization to spend funds identified in Plan
  - No need to go to referendum to approve borrowing



### **Solid Waste Management Planning Process**

- Conducted in 3 phases
- Has concurrent technical and consultation processes
- Consultation process:
  - Advisory committee
  - Stakeholder consultation
  - General public consultation



# Phase One

### **Conduct a review of current system**

- Review of technical reports and data
- Site visits and contact with stakeholders
- Assessment of the existing solid waste management system

### Phase 1 Report (Existing System)

- Description of existing activities
- Implementation status of current Plan
- Baseline for updating the Plan
- Waste Composition Study





# **Phase Two**



- Identify Opportunities to Increase Waste Diversion
- Identify Opportunities to Enhance Residual Waste Management
- Identify Financial Implications
- Prepare Draft Plan

# **Phase Three**

- Community and stakeholder consultation on draft Plan
- Finalize content of Plan
- Approval by Board
- Submission of Plan to Minister of the Environment
  - Once approved, RDEK has permission to borrow \$ to implement the plan (if needed)

### Concurrent Communication and Consultation Program

Phase 1

Establish advisory committee

Review Existing System

SWMP Communications Phase 2

On-going advisory committee engagement

Community survey

Update information on SWMP webpage Phase 3

Community and stakeholder consultation on draft Plan

Review input with advisory committee

### **Communication and Consultation Program**



### **Questions? Comments?**

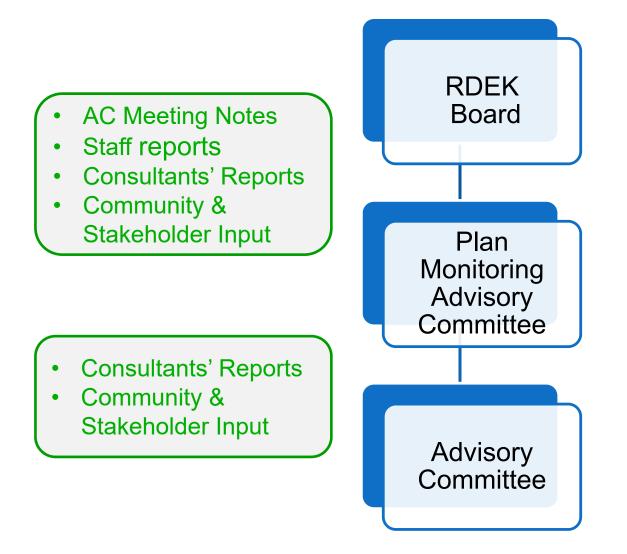




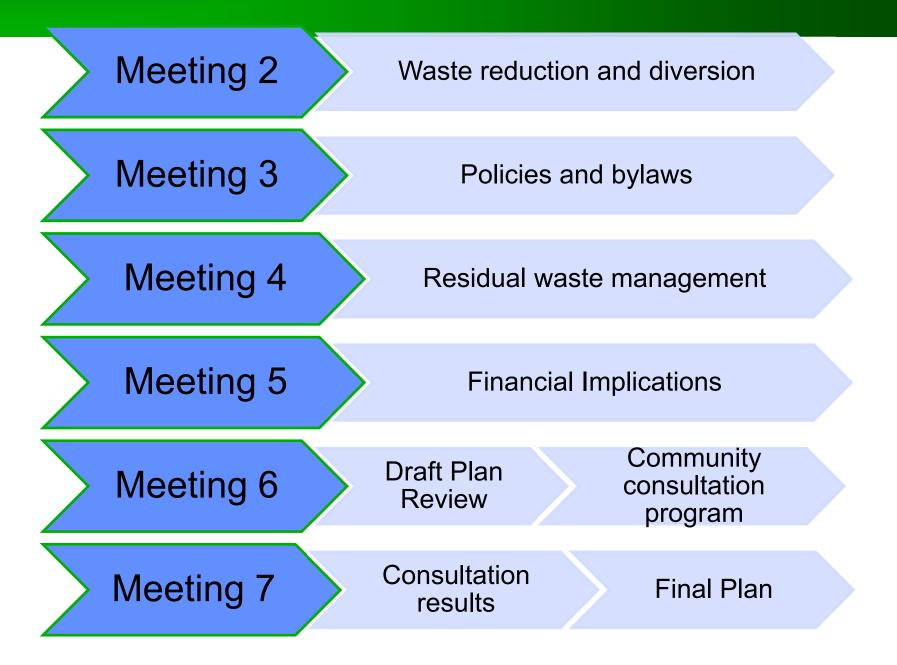
# ADVISORY COMMITTEE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY



### **Reporting Structure**



### **Advisory Committee Meetings**



### **Terms of Reference**

### **Questions? Comments?**





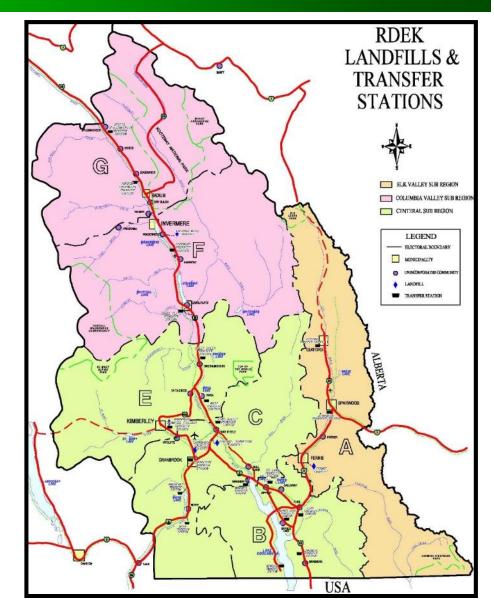
### EXISTING SOLID WASTE SYSTEM REVIEW OF PHASE 1 REPORT



### **Regional District of East Kootenay**

### **Statistics**

- 27,500 km<sup>2</sup>
- pop'n 60,400 (2016 Census)
  - 73% Urban
  - 26% Rural
  - 1% First Nations Land
- 8 municipalities
- 6 electoral areas

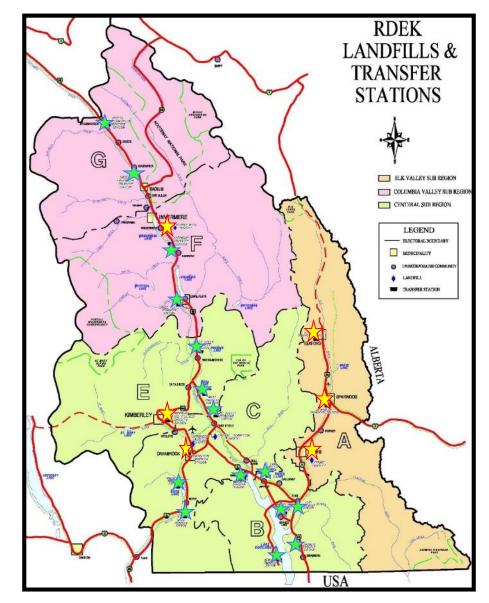




### **Current Solid Waste System**

#### **Disposal Facilities**

- Elk Valley
  - 3 Full-Service Transfer Stations (attended)
  - 1 Landfill
- Central
  - 2 Full-Service Transfer Stations
  - 11 Rural Transfer Stations (2 Marshalling areas)
  - 1 Landfill
- Columbia Valley
  - 4 Rural Transfer Stations (1 Marshalling area)
  - 1 Landfill





### **Current Solid Waste System**

### Subregional Landfills (3)

- Sparwood Landfill
  - Demolition Waste Only
  - 600 MT per year
  - 10 Years Lifespan (or more)
- Central Subregion Landfill
  - 32,000 MT per year
  - 75 Years Lifespan Remaining
- Columbia Valley Landfill
  - 10,500 MT per year
  - 35 40 Years Lifespan
    Remaining









## **Regional District of East Kootenay**

### **Attended Transfer Stations**

- Open 6 or 7 days/week
- Supervised disposal and diversion
- Services include:
  - Yellow Bin Recycling
  - Yard waste / wood waste
  - Metal
  - Large Appliances
  - Tires
  - Share shed





### **Regional District of East Kootenay**

**Unattended (Rural) Transfer stations** 

- Open 24/7
- Garbage bin + Yellow Bin
  - 3 Marshalling Areas with Wood & Metal diversion
- Less services than Urban Sites









### **Recycling & Reuse**

- Yellow-bin program
- Marshalling Areas
- Share Shed's
  - Located at Attended Transfer stations
- Canadian Diabetes Association
  Clothing Donation Bins
- Mattress Recycling Pilot Program
- Household Hazardous Waste Roundup
- Batteries
- Extended Producer Responsibility
  - Ex: Lights, smoke alarms, used oil, small appliances etc
- Education







### **Organics Diversion**

- Food waste:
  - Backyard Composters (Black Bins)
  - RDEK Pilot Program 2016
- Wood Waste / Yard Waste:
  - Diverted, chipped and used in cogeneration at Skookumchuck Pulp Mill
  - Wood waste reuse program (Kimberley Transfer Station)
  - Open Burning at Marshalling Areas
    - Contamination issues







# **QUANTIFYING THE SYSTEM**



### **Definitions**

- Waste Generation Rate:
  - Includes recycling, diversion and disposal
- Waste Disposal Rate:
  - Includes waste buried at the landfill; does not include waste that is reused or recycled.





**Diversion is** between 28% - 54%

2016 Disposal Data by Subregion									
Material	Valley								
WASTE DISPOSED (MT)									
Const. Demo	1,276	768	245						
Asphalt	170	-	54						
Concrete	-	-	61						
Animal Carcass	-	19							
Glass	10	140							
Septic Sludge	0	65	1						
MSW	9,047	22,896	8,354						
Total Disposed	10,503	23,888	8,715						
WASTE DIVERTED (MT)									
Roofing / Shingles	354	925	34						
Land Clearing Waste	242	503	26						
Green Woodwaste	114	220	-						
Yard & Garden Waste	232	3,798	257						
Clean Wood Waste	812	2,796	2,219						
Scrap metal	179	895	751						
White Goods	-	-	-						
Contam Soil	12	506	19						
Soil or Dirt	83	763	5,281						
Gravel	8	5							
Asphalt	-	77							
Concrete	737	281							
Recycling	1,325	3,842	1,442						
Total Diverted	4,097	14,610	10,029						
Total Waste Generated	14,600	38,499	18,744						



## Per Capita Disposal (kg per year)

Waste Disposal Data by Subregion									
Subregion	Population	Total Waste Generated (MT)	Total Diverted (MT)	Total Disposed (MT)	Disposal Rate (kg per capita)				
Columbia Valley	9,482	14,600	4,097	10,503	1,108				
Central	35,431	38,499	14,610	23,888	674				
Elk Valley	15,526	18,744	10,029	8,715	561				
RDEK Total	60,439	71,843	28,737	43,106	713				

\*\*Based on 2016 Census Population\*\*



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\*\*Based on 2016 Census Population\*\*

BC Waste Disposal Calculator Estimates the Waste Disposal Rate for the RDEK is closer **561 kg** per capita;

this is based on a Regional Population of 74,975 to account for Seasonal population increases.

Provincial Average:472 kg per capita in 2016Provincial Goal:350 kg per capita by 2020

New Programs needed to meet provincial goals



# FINANCES

### Solid Waste Management Costs in the RDEK

Five Year Financial Plan	Columbia Valley			(	Central Subr	egion		Elk Valle	y
Revenue	2016 Actual		% of Total	20	016 Actual	% of Total	2016 Actual		% of Total
Requisition	\$	1,020,484	61%	\$	3,663,193	74%	\$	2,105,433	68%
Payments in lieu of Taxes	\$	3,572	0%	\$	9,144	0%	\$	22,481	1%
Local Government Grants	\$	79,615	5%	\$	-	0%	\$	-	0%
Fees and Charges	\$	344,014	21%	\$	461,825	9%	\$	298,415	10%
Interest	\$	1,000	0%	\$	6,000	0%	\$	-	0%
Prior Period Surplus	\$	222,061	13%	\$	806,956	16%	\$	647,495	21%
Total Revenue	\$	1,670,746		\$	4,947,118		\$	3,073,824	
Exepnditures									
Legislative	\$	267	0%	\$	-	0%	\$	-	0%
Salaries & Benefits	\$	114,579	8%	\$	229,154	7%	\$	70,133	4%
Administration	\$	45,323	3%	\$	59,865	2%	\$	42,791	2%
Operations & Maintenance	\$	1,010,202	66%	\$	2,537,913	77%	\$	1,489,469	79%
Vehicle & Hauling	\$	291,932	19%	\$	400,667	12%	\$	148,290	8%
Consulting	\$	7,233	0%	\$	9,051	0%	\$	54,676	3%
Grants	\$	30,000	2%	\$	-	0%	\$	-	0%
Telephone & Utilities	\$	5,827	0%	\$	17,513	1%	\$	18,355	1%
Interest and Bank Charges	\$	3,000	0%	\$	20,534	1%	\$	62,600	3%
Shared Overhead	\$	18,517	1%	\$	30,623	1%	\$	9,607	1%
Total Expenditures	\$	1,526,879		\$	3,305,319		\$	1,895,921	

### Solid Waste Management Costs in the RDEK

Subregion	Annual Disposal Cost		Annual Diversion Cost		Annual Recycling Cost		Approximate Total Annual System Cost	
Columbia Valley	\$	798,476	\$ 363,468	\$	249,925	\$	1,411,869	
Central	\$	1,289,531	\$ 1,104,405	\$	734,399	\$	3,128,335	
Elk Valley	\$	710,338	\$ 546,785	\$	278,920	\$	1,536,043	
RDEK Total	\$ 2	2,798,345.00	\$ 2,014,658.00	\$1	,263,244.00	\$	6,076,247.00	

Based on 2016 Financial information and Tonnage

#### Revenue 2016:

Columbia Valley	\$1,670,746
Central	\$4,947,118
Elk Valley	\$3,073,824
Total Revenue	\$9,691,688

#### **Expenditures 2016:**

Total Expenditures	\$6,728,119
Elk Valley	<u>\$1,895,921</u>
Central	\$3,305,319
Columbia Valley	\$1,526,879

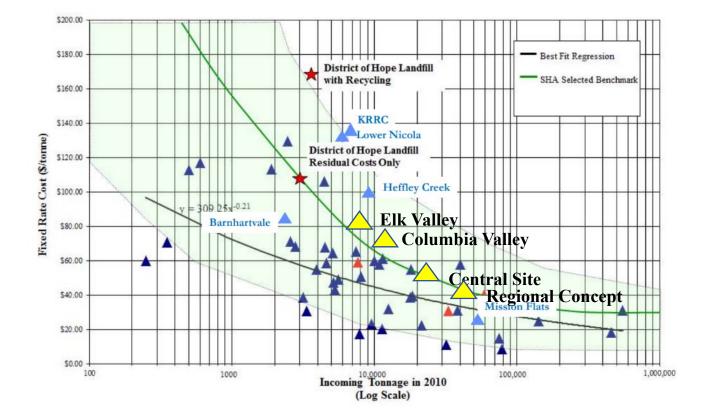
### **Unit Cost Summary**

Subregion	Columbia Valle y Subre gion		Central Subregion		Elk Valley Subregion	
Disposal (\$/Tonne)	\$	76.03	\$	53.98	\$	81.51
Diversion (\$/Tonne)	\$	131.09	\$	102.56	\$	63.67
<b>Recycling (\$/Tonne)</b>	\$	188.68	\$	191.14	\$	193.47
Total System	\$	96.70	\$	81.26	\$	81.95

#### Based on 2016 Financial Information and Tonnage

Costs would likely increase if new diversion initiatives Added to meet provincial waste disposal reduction goals

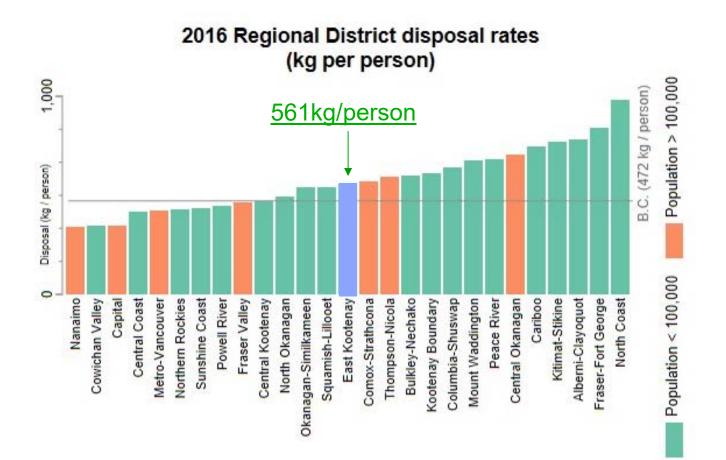
### Regional Landfills - Economy of Scale





# PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKING

### 2016 Per Capita Disposal Rates & System Costs



### **2016 Per Capita Disposal Rates & System Costs**

	Service Population	Density persons	Total MSW Tonnage	Total System Cost	Total System Cost Per Tonne MSW	Cost Per Person	Landfill Cost Per Tonne Landfilled	Per Tonne Recycled
	persons	/km <sup>2</sup>	tonnes/yr	\$	\$/tonne	\$/person/yr	\$/tonne	\$/tonne
Regional District of Nanaimo	157,599	72	114,266	\$15,652,000	\$136.98	\$102.62	\$177.35	-
Thompson-Nicola Regional District	129,642	3	120,306	\$17,765,024	\$147.67	\$137.03	\$47.40	-
Regional Disrict of Fraser Fort George	95,216	2	115,074	\$19,329,630	\$167.98	\$203.01	\$180.29	\$27.81
Peace River Regional District	66,504	1	62,903	\$9,023,743	\$192.67	\$135.69	\$59.25	\$306.60
Regional District of East Kootenay	60,439	2	71,843	\$6,076,247	\$84.58	\$100.54	\$64.92	\$114.07
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	51,572	2	57,876	\$4,500,000	\$92.75	\$86.89	\$65.15	\$76.39
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	20,120	0	20,120	\$3,077,696	\$152.97	\$152.97	\$42.99	no data
District of Squamish	19,067	182	32,908	\$2,992,368	\$90.93	\$156.94	\$97.17	\$72 - \$130
Regional District of Mount Waddington	11,500	1	11,265	\$1,002,881	\$89.03	\$87.21	\$71.26	\$252.33



- Unattended transfer stations make it impossible to enforce disposal bans and difficult to encourage separation of divertible materials;
  - Contamination challenges with wood waste and scrap metal
- Alternative form of wood waste diversion may be required if open burning is discontinued;
- Currently little or no incentive to reduce the amount of waste thrown away;
- Tax based fee structure does not incentivize waste reduction;
- RDEK is paying for handling of materials that are covered through Extended Producer Responsibility Programs;
- Public awareness and education could be improved.



### IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 2003 SWMP



### Key Goals of 2003 Plan

- $\checkmark$  To minimize, as much as possible, the generation of wastes.
- $\checkmark$  To work towards reducing the quantity of waste being disposed of by 30%
- $\checkmark$  To manage waste based on the 5 R hierarchy.
- $\checkmark$  To manage waste economically and efficiently.
- ✓ To educate citizens and businesses on how to reduce wastes.
- ✓ To strive for annual decreases in per capita waste generation.
- To provide access to environmentally sound waste diversion and disposal facilities throughout the Regional District.
- To develop and implement a user-pay system that will encourage people to participate in waste reduction efforts and gradually shift all or a portion of the cost of residual management from the tax base to the user pay system.
- To co-ordinate and co-operate with neighboring subregions and other Regional Districts on solid waste management.
- To develop and promote partnerships with senior levels of government by acknowledging a shared responsibility in the protection and enhancement of the environment.

RDEK SWMP 2003 Action Items	Implementation Status		
REDUCE			
Public education for all age groups (public and private sectors)	Complete		
Prepare a self-audit manual for business.	Incomplete		
RDEK & member municipalities will implement waste reduction in daily operations.	Complete		
RDEK will administer all common regional programs. Member municipalities will be responsible for cost recovery of their own programs.	Complete		
REUSE			
Chip and compost wood waste.	Complete		
Consider developing central composting facilities at all landfills. Encourage backyard composting & Develop trial composting programs.	Complete		
Designate storage areas at residual facilities for separation of reusable materials.	Complete		
Promote and encourage the use of existing programs through the Recycling Council of BC.	Complete		

RDEK SWMP 2003 Action Items	Implementation Status		
RECYCLE			
Columbia Valley & Central Subregion			
Offer recycling through drop boxes and consider curbside recycling collection	Complete		
Provide recycling containers to businesses and institutions	Complete		
Promote recycling through education, waste audits, and by implementing disposal bans on products which are recyclable.	Partially Complete		
Provide space at its residual management for scrap metal and white goods.	Complete		
Ensure that appliances containing Ozone Depleting Substances will be serviced by a qualified person prior to recycling.	Complete		

RDEK SWMP 2003 Action Items	Implementation Status			
RECYCLE				
Elk Valley Sub Region				
Recycling programs will continue to be operated by private contractors in the districts of Sparwood and Elkford, the City of Fernie, and electoral area A.	Complete			
Commercial recycling will continue to provided as long it is required.	Complete			
The RDEK will distribute existing educational and promotional material available from the Provincial Government and Federal Government to encourage participation in the recycling program.	Complete			
A directory of recycling services will be prepared co- operatively between the subregions.	Complete			
RECOVER				
RDEK staff will work with proponents to assist in the development of cogeneration proposals as necessary. (Wood waste)	Complete			

RDEK SWMP 2003 Action Items	Implementation Status			
RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT				
Central Subregion				
Designated wood waste will be trench burned at the landfill as a means of disposal as a last resort if other options are not viable.	No wood waste is burned at Central			
Central Subregion has developed marshalling areas to serve Electoral areas B and E.	Complete			
Clean wood waste will be open burned at approved times at Tie Lake and Wasa transfer stations.	Complete			
Columbia Valley Subregion				
RDEK will undertake a landfill development process to maximize the life of the existing CVLF.	Complete			
The existing transfer stations will continue in operation. The Columbia Valley Subregion will construct additional transfer station if required.	Complete/On-going			
Designated clean wood wastes will be open burned on a periodic basis at approved times at the Canal Flats transfer station.	Complete			

RDEK SWMP 2003 Action Items	Implementation Status			
RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT				
Elk Valley Subregion				
The Elk Valley subregion will develop and operate transfer station in the district of Elkford, District of Sparwood, and in or near the City of Fernie.	Complete			
City of Fernie and District of Elkford Landfills are to be closed to the public.	Complete			
The Elk Valley Subregion shall develop a marshalling area at the Sparwood Transfer station. Designated clean wood waste will be open burned on a periodic basis.	Complete			
Prepare closure plans for all landfills that will cease to operate and submit for approval.	Complete			
Encourage the use of existing industry stewardship programs.	Complete			
Investigate on a region wide basis alternatives for accepting and treating septic tank sludge and holding tank effluent from facilities approved and inspected by the Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection, and local health societies.	Covered by Different Plan			

### **Septic Sludge Dewatering Facility - Forceman**





### KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR THIS PLAN UPDATE



### **Key Drivers**

#### **Increase Service Levels**

- Explore opportunities to
  increase service at small transfer stations
  - Expand diversion programs
- Consider providing
  supervision at unattended
  transfer stations to encourage
  diversion of recyclable
  materials
  - Transfer responsibility for PPP to Recycle BC





### **Key Drivers**

### **Reduce Disposal**

- Explore opportunities to
  provide incentive for waste
  reduction (user fee)
- Explore opportunities for organic waste diversion (composting)
  - Centralized Composting + Backyard Composting







### **RDKS Composting Facility – Forceman Ridge**





### **Key Drivers**

#### **Increase Efficiency**

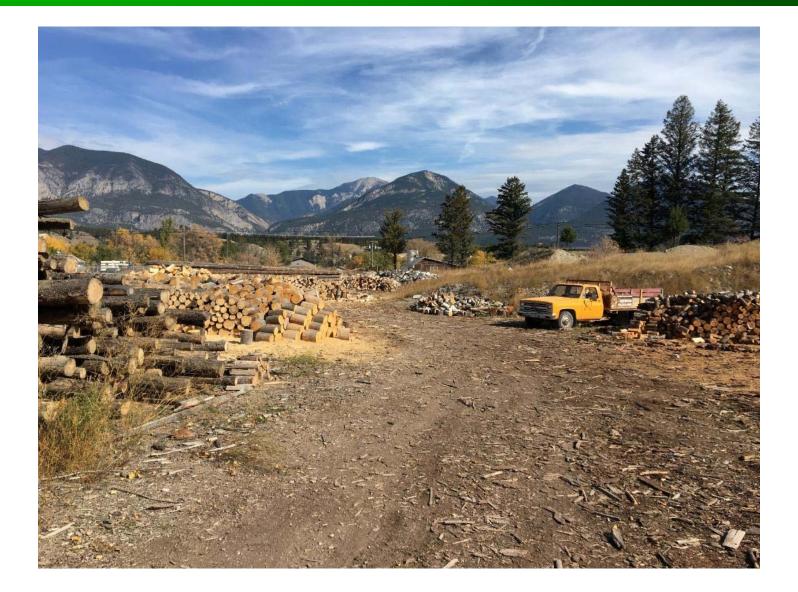
- Explore Opportunities to
  enhance the efficiency of the
  residual waste management
  system
- Explore addition of full-service transfer station in the Columbia Valley
  - Invermere or Radium Hot Springs







### **Invermere – Athalmer Site**



### **Radium Site**





### **Key Drivers**

### **Financial sustainability**

- Maintaining system cost efficiency
- Avoiding the "death spiral"
  - Providing "free" recycling services is a cost to the system
- Obtaining appropriate levels of funding from product stewardship organizations to provide collection services on their behalf
  - Many programs don't cover RDEK's cost to provide the collection service
  - RecycleBC funding could reduce RDEK's cost to provide residential recycling services of "Yellow-Bin" materials
    - Depot collection system would have to change significantly





### **Key Drivers**

- Roundtable:
  - What issues, opportunities or subjects do you think are critical to consider during this planning process?



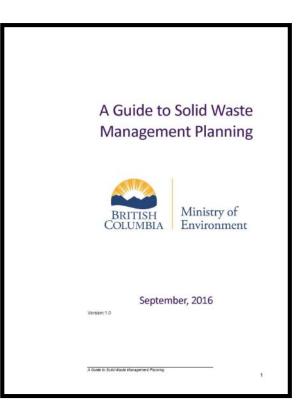
### Exercise

- Of the issues and opportunities posted on the wall:
  - Put a "sticky" the ones that you think are the most important / highest priority



## **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

- The Province has provided 8 guiding principles for regional districts to follow in developing their solid waste management plan.
- Can add locally-relevant guiding principles
- Can revise/edit with appropriate rationale

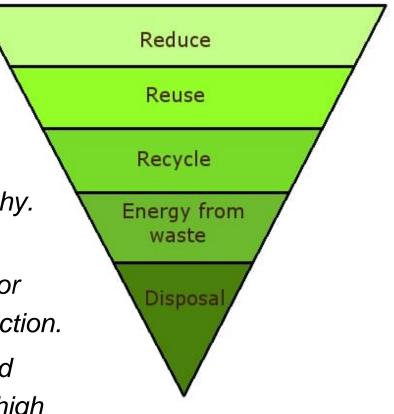


1. Promote zero waste approaches and support a circular economy

- Encourage a shift in thinking from waste as a residual requiring disposal, to waste as a resource that can be utilized in closed-loop systems.
- Zero waste approaches aim to minimize waste generation and enable the sustainable use and reuse of products and materials.
- At the local level, look to remove barriers or encourage opportunities that will contribute to towards the establishment of a circular economy.

### 2. Promote the first 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)

- Elevate the importance of waste prevention by prioritizing programming and provision of services for the first 3 Rs in the 5 R pollution prevention hierarchy.
- Implement programs and services that consider provincial and regional targets for waste reduction and environmental protection.
- Encourage investments in technology and infrastructure, and ensure they occur as high up on the hierarchy as possible.



3. Maximize beneficial use of waste materials and manage residuals appropriately

 Technology, best practices and infrastructure investments should continue to develop to recover any remaining materials and energy from the waste stream, and to manage residuals for disposal.

## 4. Support polluter and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize behaviour outcomes

- Producer and user responsibility for the management of products can be supported through the provision of market-based incentives, disposal restrictions on industry-stewarded products, zoning to support collection facilities, and support for reuse and remanufacturing businesses.
- Education and behaviour change strategies aimed at consumers and businesses will help foster further waste reduction, reuse and recycling. For example, user fees can be managed as incentives to increase waste reduction and diversion.

## 5. Prevent organics and recyclables from going into the garbage wherever practical

- Maintaining a system to prevent organics and recyclables from going into the garbage will provide clean feedstock of greater economic value as well as a potential end product use to the recycling industry, while reinforcing behaviour to reduce, reuse and recycle.
- Innovation in separation solutions, establishment and enforcement of disposal restrictions or other creative means will influence this approach.

6. Collaborate with other regional districts wherever practical

 Collaboration on many aspects of solid waste management (e.g., to access facilities and markets, share campaigns and programs) will support the most efficient and effective overall municipal solid waste system.

# 7. Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve regional targets set in plans

- Strengthen partnerships with interested parties to achieve regional targets. All waste and recycling sector service providers, associations, and environmental organizations, product stewardship producers and agencies, and waste generators are key interested parties in achieving these targets.
- Cooperative efforts will optimize successful outcomes. Encourage a marketplace that will complement stewardship programs and drive private sector innovation and investment towards achievement of targets.

8. Level the playing field within regions for private and public solid waste for solid waste management facilities

- Solid waste management facilities within a given region should be subject to similar requirements.
- A consistent set of criteria should be used to evaluate the waste management solutions proposed by private sector and by a regional district or municipality.



### **NEXT STEPS / WRAP UP**

### Next Steps / Wrap Up

- Community Survey
- Next AC meeting:
  - Results of the community survey
  - Waste Composition in the RDEK
  - Waste reduction and diversion opportunities
  - RSWMP Goals and Targets

### **THANK YOU!**

