

# Solid Waste in the RDN



"TED, I DON'T THINK THAT'S HOW THEY WANT OUR TRASH SEPARATED."

# Presentation Overview

- Solid Waste in the RDN
- Where does the rest go?
- Economics of Waste
- Alternatives to RDN Disposal
- Solid Waste Plan



# Waste in the RDN

- 50,000 tonnes/year to regional landfill
- Transfer Station at Church Road
- 7 large commercial haulers (a few minor)
- 3 Processors (i.e paper, metal, plastic)
- 2 Depots (i.e. GIRO, NRE)
- 2 Composters (i.e NOW, Earthbank)
- Numerous stewardship drop-off locations (e.g. beverage containers, electronics, oil, antifreeze, HHW, tires, batteries)

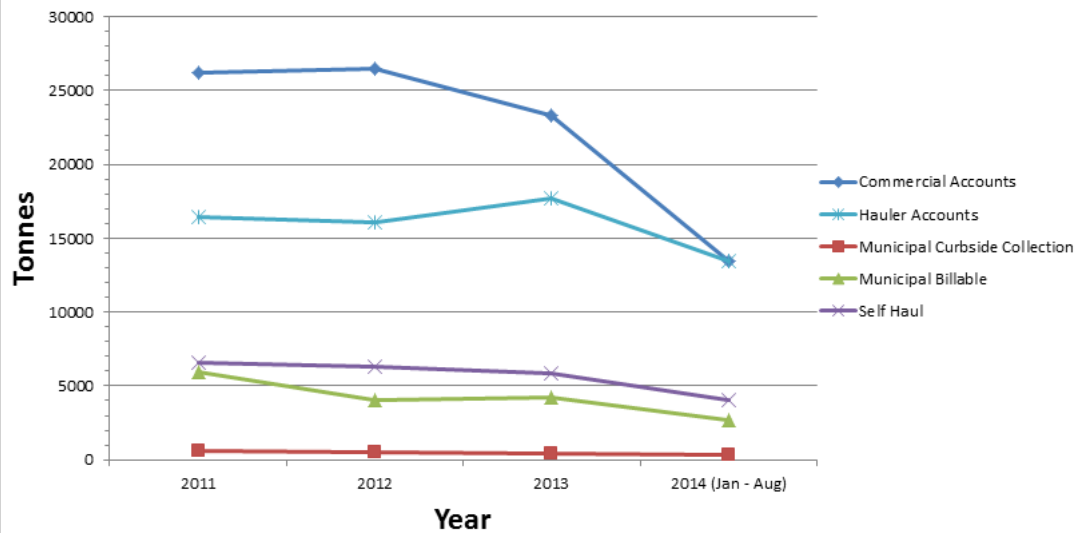


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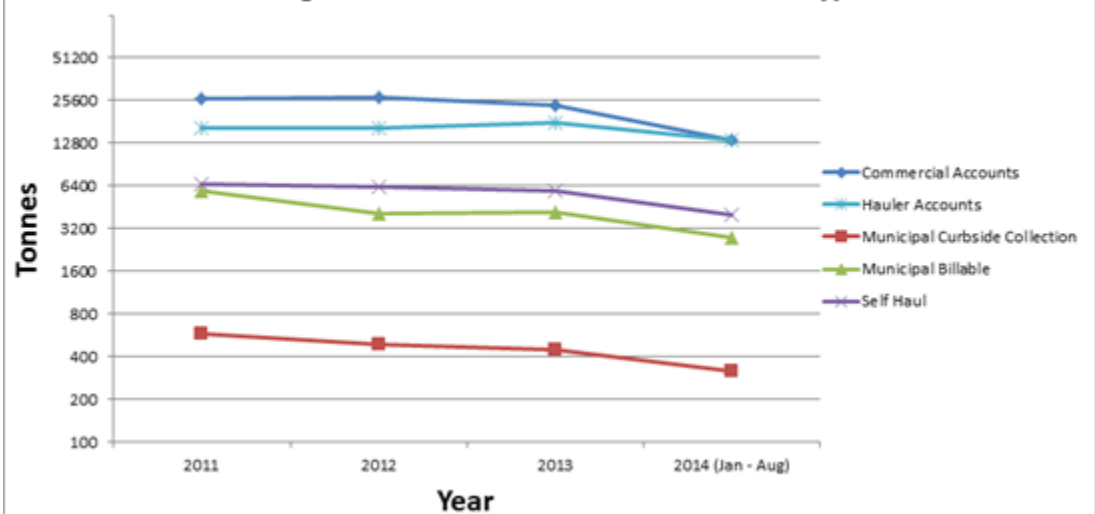


# Materials Received at RL/CRTS

Tonnage 2011 - 2014 for Five Main Business Types



Tonnage 2011 - 2014 for Five Main Business Types



# Waste Stream Management Licenses

- 12 licenses
  - Processors, depots, composters
- Why?
  - High standard/level playing field
  - Protect and enhance diversion rate
  - Commitment in our approved SWMP
  - Waste Tracking



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# Illegal Dumping

- Effective program
- 2011 - 117 files
  - 42,690 kgs cleaned up (3 sites)
- 2012 - 120 files
  - 21,920 kgs cleaned up (50 sites)
- 2013 - 143 files
  - 22,996 kgs cleaned up (50 sites)
- 2014 - 104 files
  - 16,370 kgs cleaned up (37 sites)

- 100% resolution!



# Where does the rest go?

- Example....electronics stewardship



# E-waste processors

*Recycling Vendor Standards – ensure environmentally sound recycle/reuse*

Processors:

- Cycle Solutions, Chilliwack
- Global Electric Electronic Processing, Edmonton
- Genesis Recycling Ltd., Aldergrove
- Teck, Trail
- FMC Recycling, Delta



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## Where Do the Recovered Materials Go?

MATERIAL/COMPONENT	PROCESS	RESULT	PROCESS LOCATION
Leaded Glass	Manually and/or mechanically separated, cleaned and processed into cullet for use in glass production	Glass Recovery	Canada / USA / Mexico
	Manually and/or mechanically separated smelted for reclaim of lead from the glass	Metal Recovery	Canada
Non-leaded Glass	Manually separated and processed into cullet for use in glass products or construction materials	Glass Recovery	Canada / USA
	Mechanically processed and used as a silica flux substitute in the precious metals smelting process	Substitute Resource	Belgium
Plastic	Manually and/or mechanically separated, ground, and pelletized	Plastic Recovery	Canada / USA / China
	Manually and/or mechanically separated and consumed in smelting process	Energy Recovery	Canada
Circuit Boards	Manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim of precious metals	Metal Recovery	Canada / USA / Belgium / Japan
Cables and Wires	Manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for metal recovery	Metal Recovery	Canada / Belgium / USA
Metals	Manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim	Metal Recovery	Canada / USA / Belgium / Japan
Batteries	Mechanically separated and smelted and metal recovery	Metal Recovery	Canada / USA
Mercury Containing Lamps	Mechanical separation of lamps to capture glass, metal and phosphor powder. Phosphor powder is further distilled for mercury recovery	Mercury Recovery	Canada / USA
Inks & Toners	Cleaned and reconditioned for reuse	Cartridge Reuse	Canada
	Processed through energy from waste process	Energy Recovery	USA
Ethylene Glycol	Manually recovered for refinement and purification	Glycol Recovery	Canada
Wood	Mechanically processed for energy recovery or other disposition	Energy Recovery	Canada
		Landfill	Canada

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MERLIN PLASTICS

ABOUT US  
SERVICES  
PRODUCTS  
EQUIPMENT  
CONTACT US



ABOUT US

PHILOSOPHY

HISTORY



PROFILE

Today Merlin processes: **PE film scrap** - printed and non-printed; **industrial injection moulded plastic pails**; **post-consumer blow moulding, high density polyethylene**; as well as **PET** (soft drink containers) and some **industrial scrap** from commodity resin to engineering grade.

Merlin has the production capability of 80 million pounds a year, and is continually investigating new production processes and opportunities.

We currently employ over 85 employees and foresee the potential for future growth.

**We also have a unique process under patent pending which makes our flakes of a superior quality.**



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## HDPE PELLETS

All the recycled material used in the **HDPE** plant falls under the # 2 **Plastics** identification code, which is High Density Polyethylene post consumer bottles. The bottles are sorted, ground into a 1/2" flake, washed, dried and pelletized.

**We produce 3 kinds of HDPE pellets:**

### Natural



### Colored



### Injection



### FEED STOCK

Milk jugs  
Juice bottles  
Water bottles

Food, Cleaning and Shampoo bottles  
Antifreeze and Windshield washing  
fluid bottles  
Yogurt containers and oil bottles

Pails

### APPLICATIONS

Household and Industrial  
Chemical/Cleaning bottles  
Communication pipe lines  
Extrusion profile cores or channels

Oil and Detergent bottles  
Corrugated Drainage pipes

Garden / Potting containers  
Drain tile for Septic tanks  
Large pails and buckets

## PET FLAKES

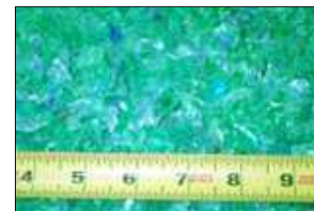
All the **recycled** material used in the **PET** plant falls under the # 1 **Plastics** identification code, which is Polyethylene Terephthalate Polymer post consumer bottles. The bottles are sorted, ground into a 3/8" flake, washed and dried.

**We produce 2 kinds of PET flakes:**

### Clear



### Green



### FEED STOCK

Pop bottles  
Juice bottles  
Other PET containers

Pop bottles  
Juice bottles  
Other PET containers

### APPLICATIONS

Structural layers for pop bottles, liquor bottles, water bottles, liquid detergent bottles, juice bottles.

Carpets, fiberfill for sleeping bags, pillows and ski jackets.  
Can be rolled into clear sheets for VCR and audio cassettes.

# Paper

- Different grades (i.e. cardboard, mixed, shredded/unshredded office, news)
- Cellmark
  - 14 sales offices & 10 processing facilities in N.A.
  - 30 to 40% to US/Can mills
- KapStone
  - Kraft paper & corrugated packaging
  - \$2.1 billion revenues; 4,500 people



- SP Fiber
  - Newsprint and packaging; Newberg OR.
  - Processing 100% post-consumer material
- JMK Fibers
  - 90,000 square foot building, Tacoma
  - 24 shipping/receiving docks
  - Materials sorting of paper and plastic



# Economics of Waste

## “Is there a business case for a zero waste strategy in British Columbia?”

(MOE, Zero Waste Business Case, Draft, May 2013)

### Findings:

- Depending on implementation (i.e., 62% vs 81% diversion):
  - \$56 million and \$126 million of annual net economic benefit;
  - create between \$27 million and \$89 million in new annual GDP;
  - generate between \$755,000 and \$2.5 million in new annual income tax revenue for BC.



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# Economics of Waste



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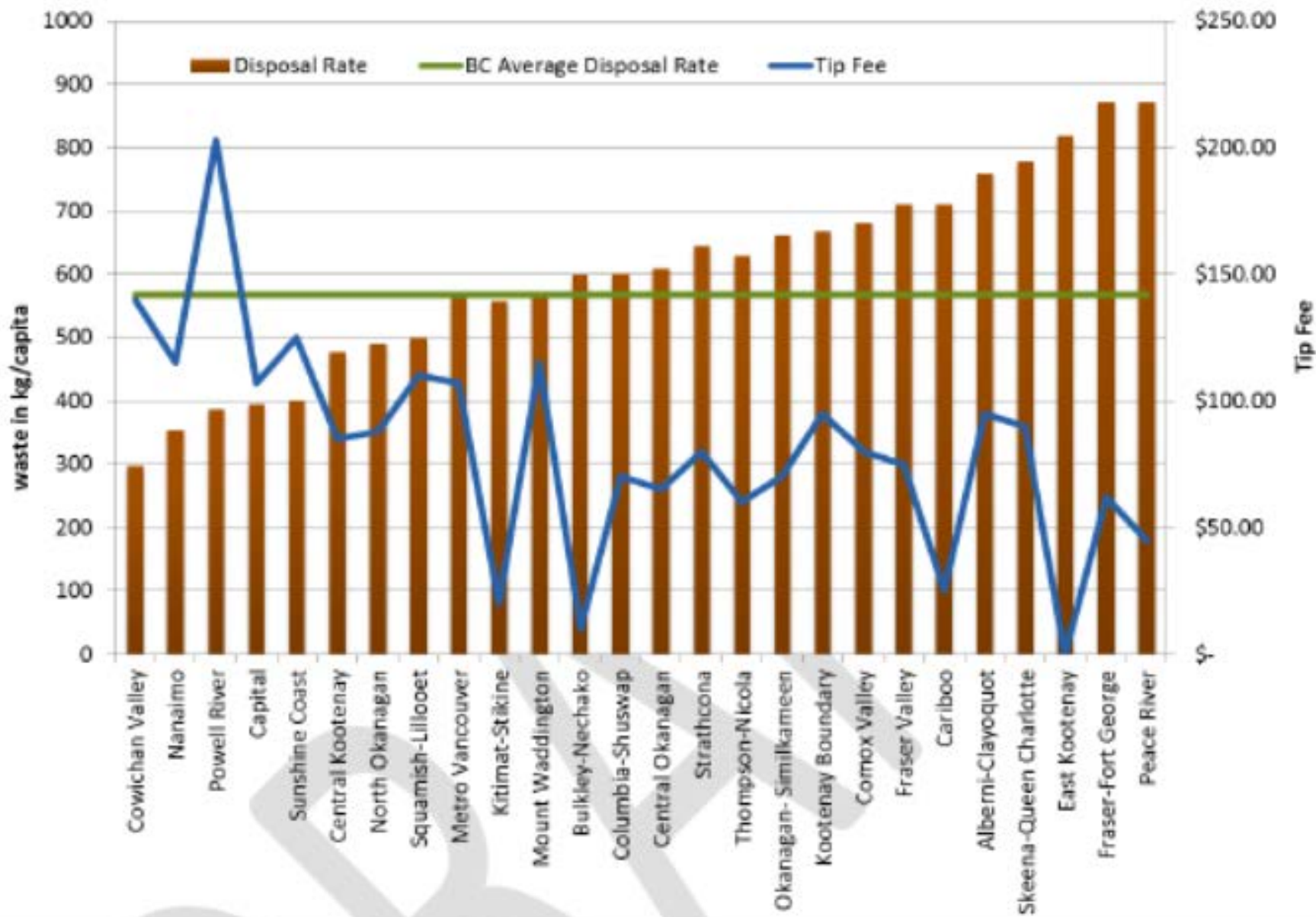
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REGIONAL  
DISTRICT  
OF NANAIMO



Figure 3: Disposal Rate vs. Tipping Fees

Disposal Rate vs. Tip Fees in BC's Regional Districts



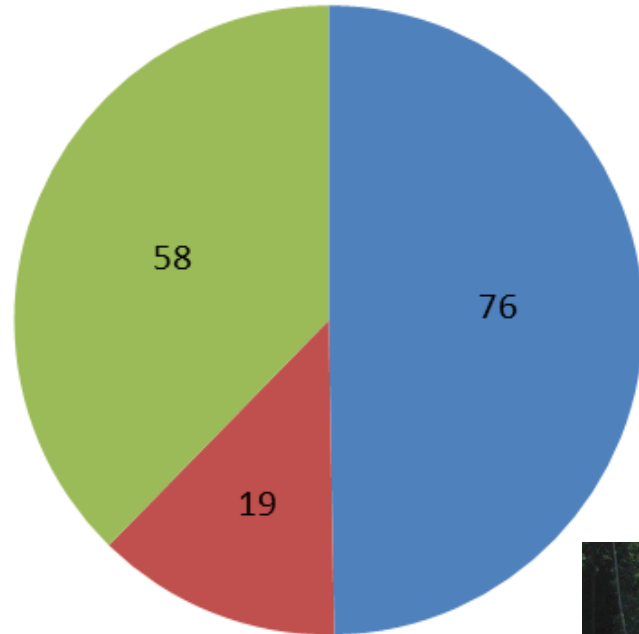
# Landfill tip fees

*Tip fees are a closely guarded secret.*

- Large USA landfill \$25 to \$30 per tonne
- Roosevelt Regional Landfill, Washington
  - \$24us/ton
  - 2011/2012 data reported to the Department of Ecology
- CVRD; USA disposal
  - \$90/tonne (includes shipping)
  - \$140/tonne tip fee (50% tax req.)
- RDN \$125/tonne (3% tax req.)



# SW Financials



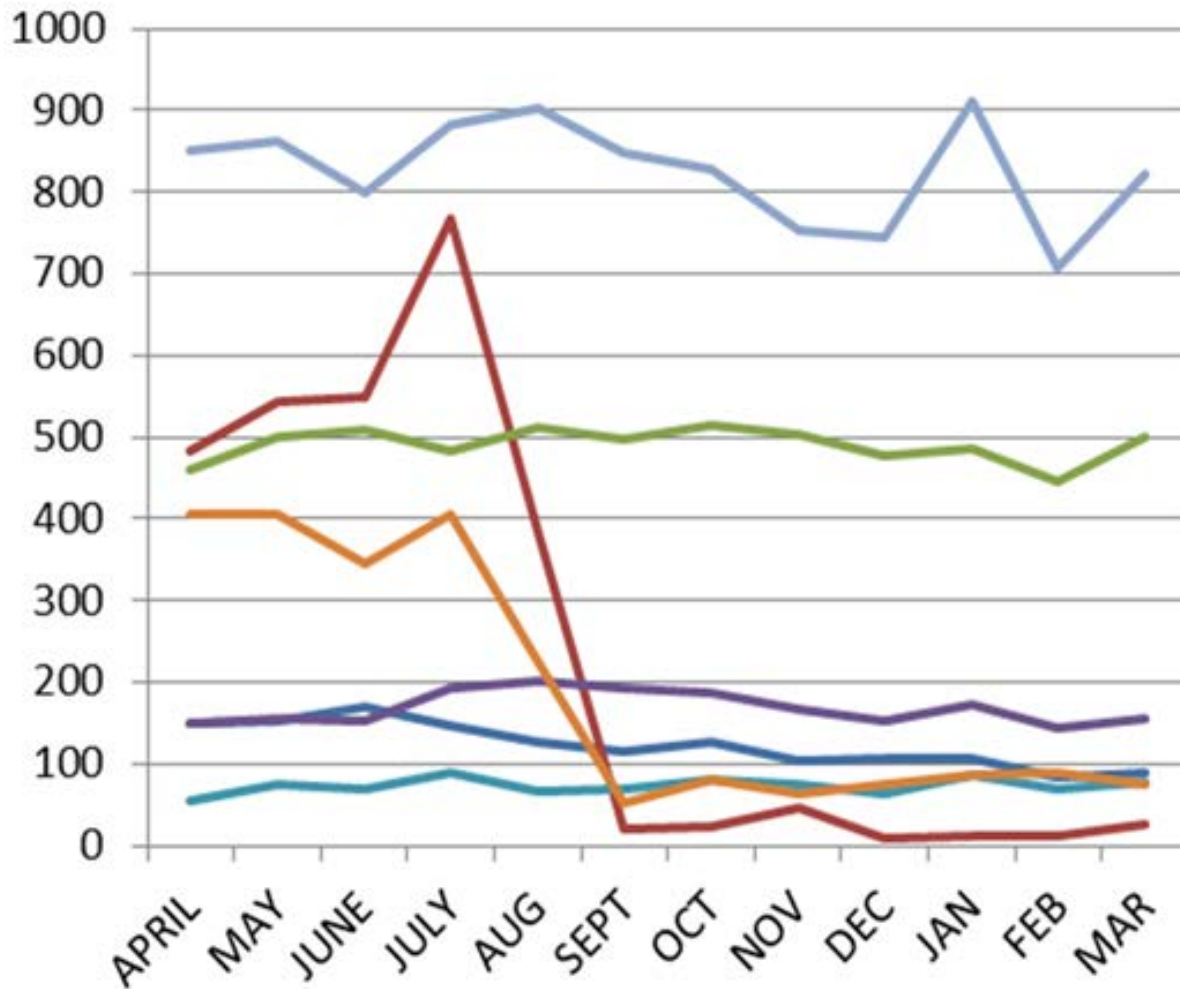
- Landfill Disposal Operations
- Landfill Scale and Transfer Service
- Solid Waste Programs



# Alternatives to RDN Disposal



# Disposal Trends by major haulers at Regional Facilities



Graph depicts number of loads taken to Regional facilities from April 2013- March 2014

# Waste to Energy

*Electricity and/or heat from the incineration of waste.*

MOE expectations:

- 70% reduction before WTE
- 60% min. efficiency to be “reduce”

Thermal Technologies:

- Incineration, co-combustion, RDF
- Gasification (conventional, plasma-arc)
- Pyrolysis

# Solid Waste Management Plan

*“The purpose of the implementation of solid waste management planning process was to restructure the way municipal solid waste was generated and managed in order to create a sustainable, integrated waste management system.”*

BC MOE



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**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW  
PROJECT STAGES & ACTIVITIES**

<b>TIMELINES</b>	<b>STAGES</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>STAGE 1</b> EVALUATE EXISTING SYSTEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS/FUTURE NEEDS</li> <li>• ISSUES &amp; OPPORTUNITIES</li> </ul>
	↓	↓
<b>2014</b>	<b>STAGE 2</b> DEVELOP & EVALUATE OPTIONS AND STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEVELOP OPTIONS</li> <li>• INCLUDE STRATEGIES FOR REVIEW</li> <li>• PREPARE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN</li> </ul>
	↓	↓
<b>2014-15</b>	<b>STAGE 3</b> PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT & ADOPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONDUCT PUBLIC REVIEW</li> <li>• PLAN APPROVAL</li> </ul>



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# ENGAGE STAKEHOLDERS THROUGHOUT SWMP REVIEW PROCESS

Evaluate current system & identify strengths & opportunities

Establish goals & priorities for considering options

Develop new program & policy options

Develop consultation plan & liaise with MOE

Recruit & establish Advisory Committee

Develop draft plan for diversion & residual options

Consult with wider public on the draft plan

KEY

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Incorporate feedback from wider consultation

Prepare final plan

MOE & Board approval

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# Questions ?



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