

Unfinished Business: Baseline Waste & Recycling Report

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Context

- Ontario has a challenging history in managing waste
 - Failed Interim Waste Authority to site landfills in GTA
 - Hagersville tire fire
 - International disputes over waste exports
- Estimated that Province has less than 10 years of landfill capacity
 - Exacerbated with housing target of 1.5M homes by 2031

Implemented

- ✓ Establish the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority to provide oversight and enforcement over waste regulations
- ✓ Establish outcomes-based producer responsibility regulations
- ✓ Establish registry to better track Hazardous Waste and Excess Soils
- ✓ Initiating processes to modernize approvals and expedite siting of needed waste infrastructure

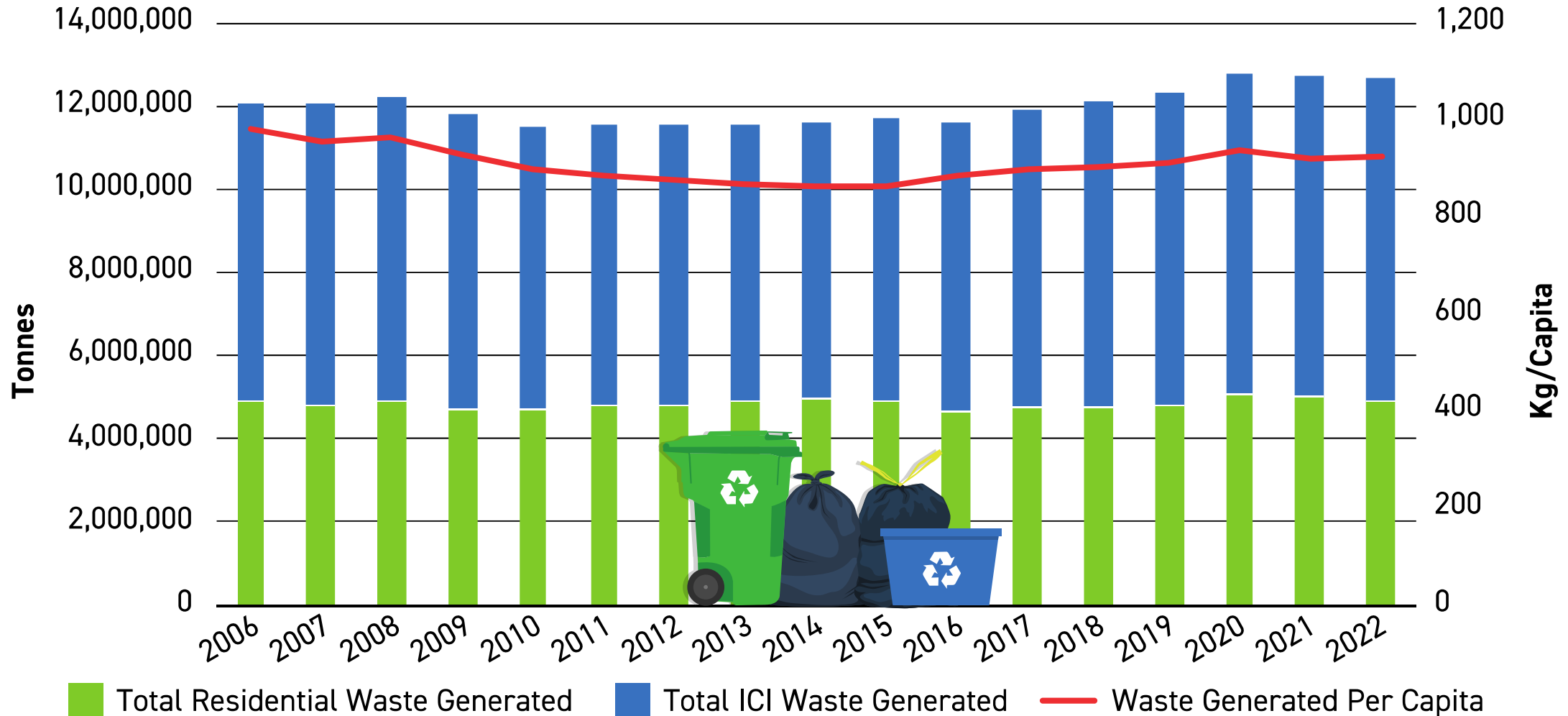
Outstanding

- ✘ Revise the recycling requirements for industrial, commercial, and institutional (ICI) entities to increase waste diversion
- ✘ Designate new materials for EPR policies in 2020 and 2023
- ✘ Implement disposal bans to divert materials into recycling programs
- ✘ Implement an Action Plan to reduce the amount of food and organic waste going to landfill

Objectives

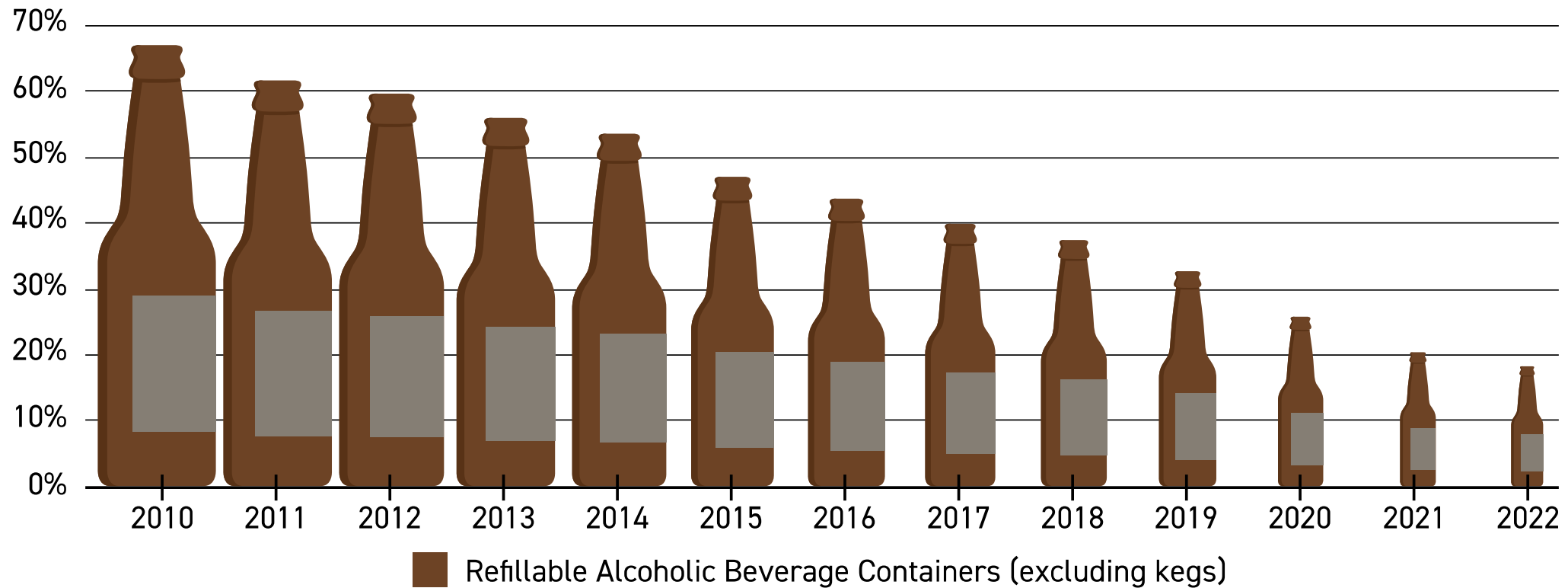
- Provide a better understanding of Ontario's efforts to tackle non-hazardous solid waste (past, present, and future)
- Assess current performance
- Identify what actions may be necessary to meet Ontario's goals
 - 30% waste diversion rate by 2020;
 - 50% by 2030; and
 - 80% by 2050

Waste Generation

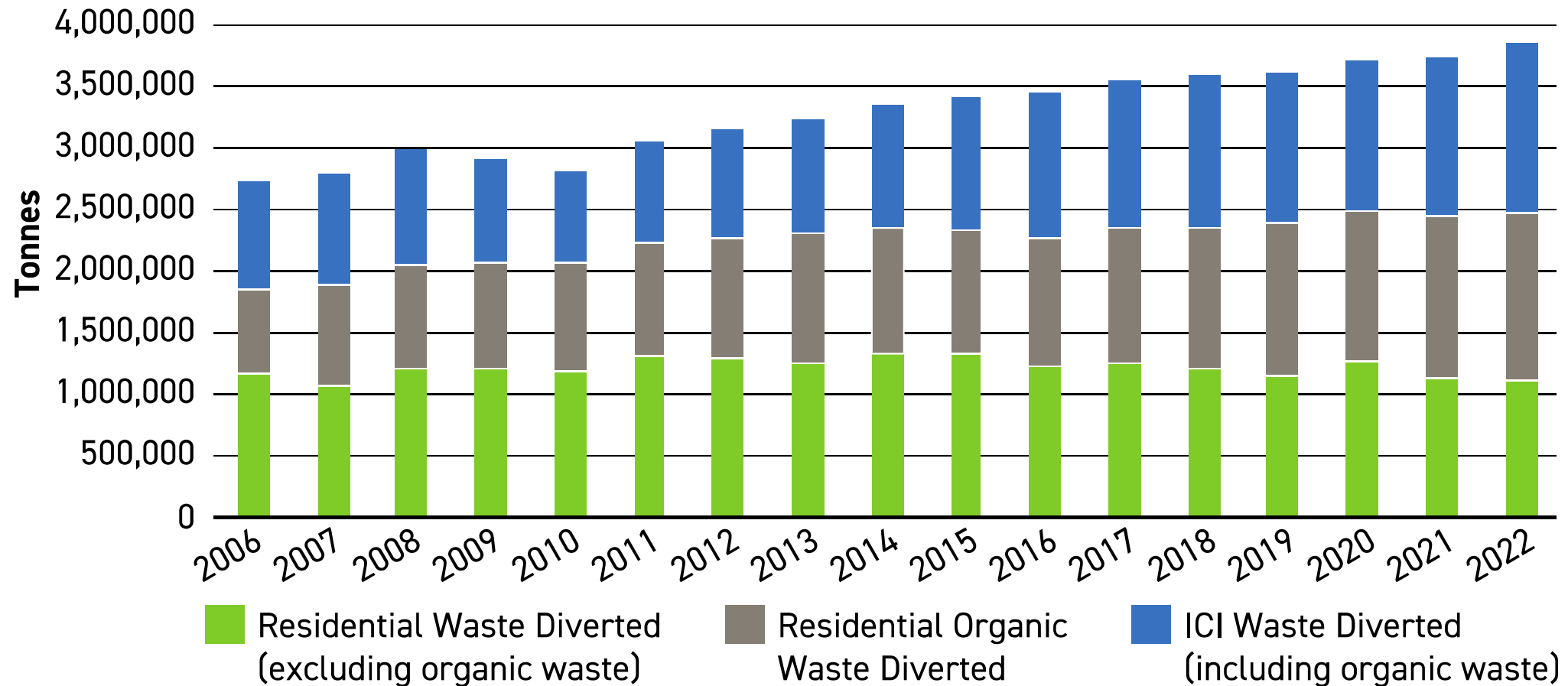


Refillables and Reuse

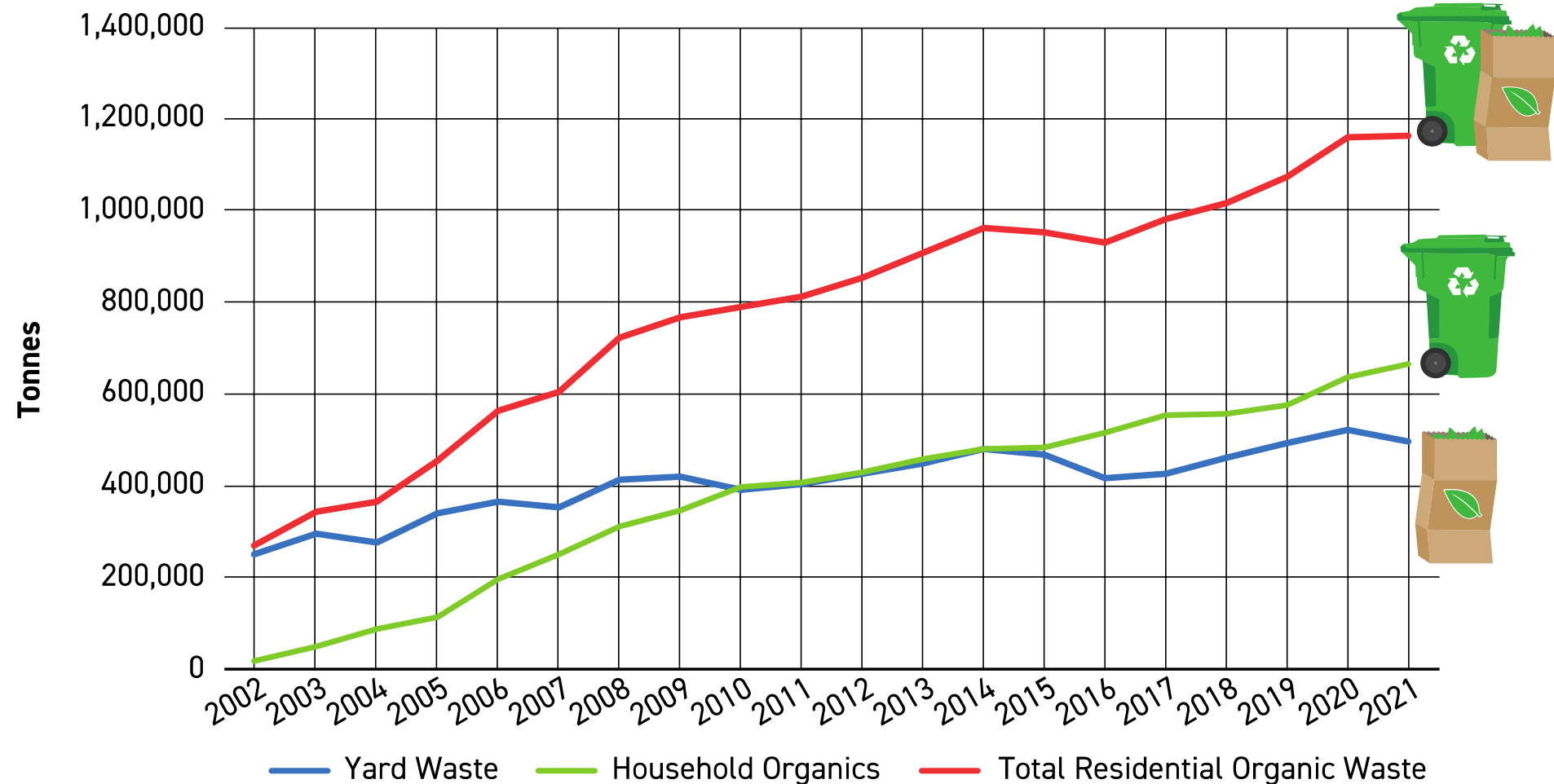
Share of refillable alcoholic beverage containers (excluding kegs) in Ontario



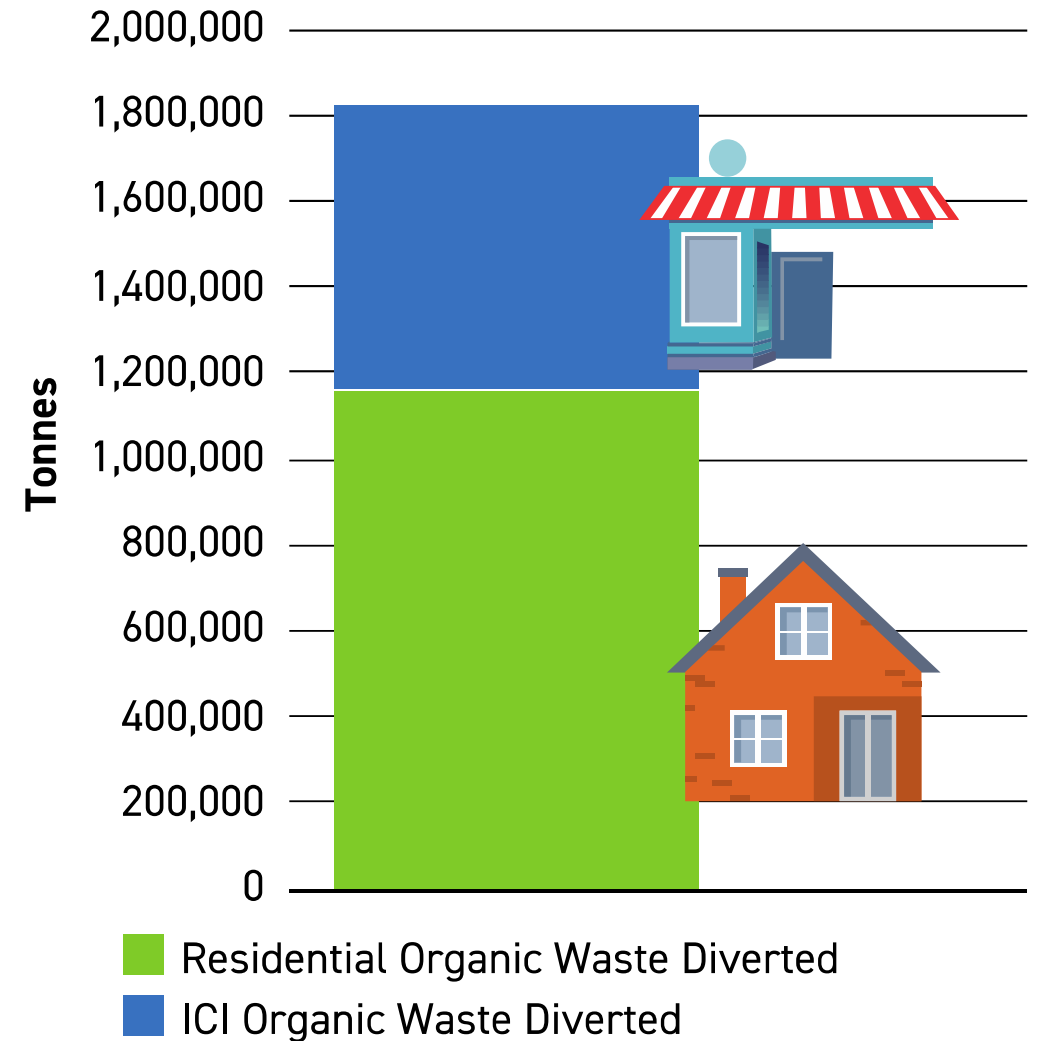
Diversion Performance



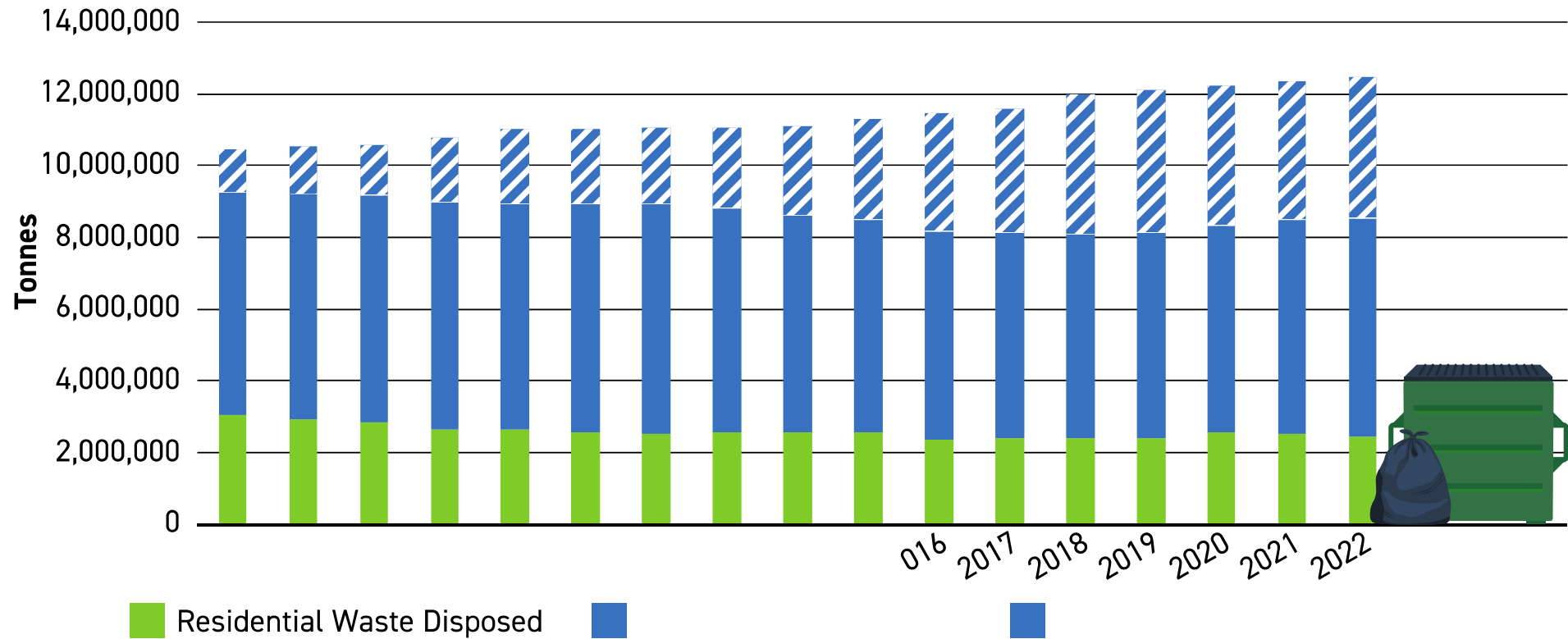
Residential Food and Organic Waste Diversion



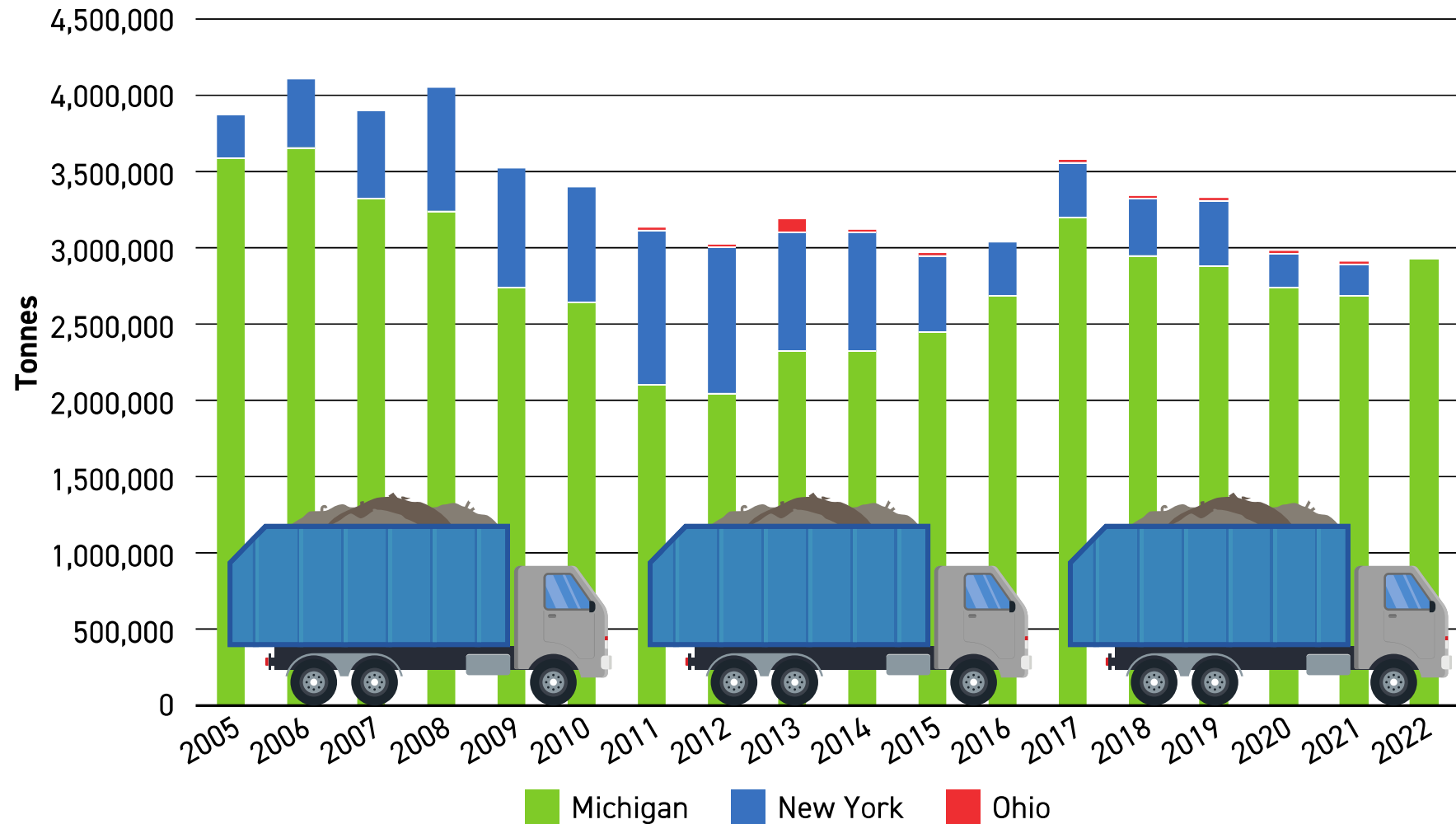
Diversion of Food & Organic Waste in ICI vs. Residential



Disposal



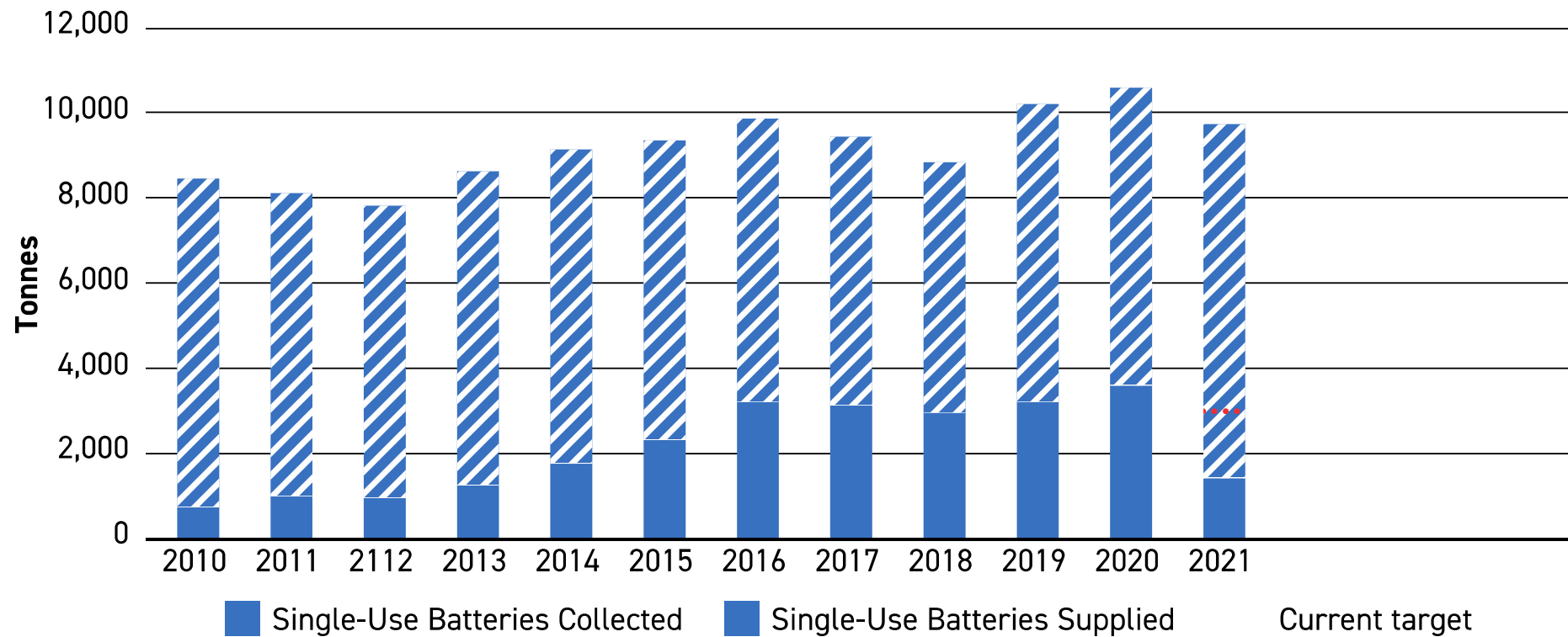
Waste Exports



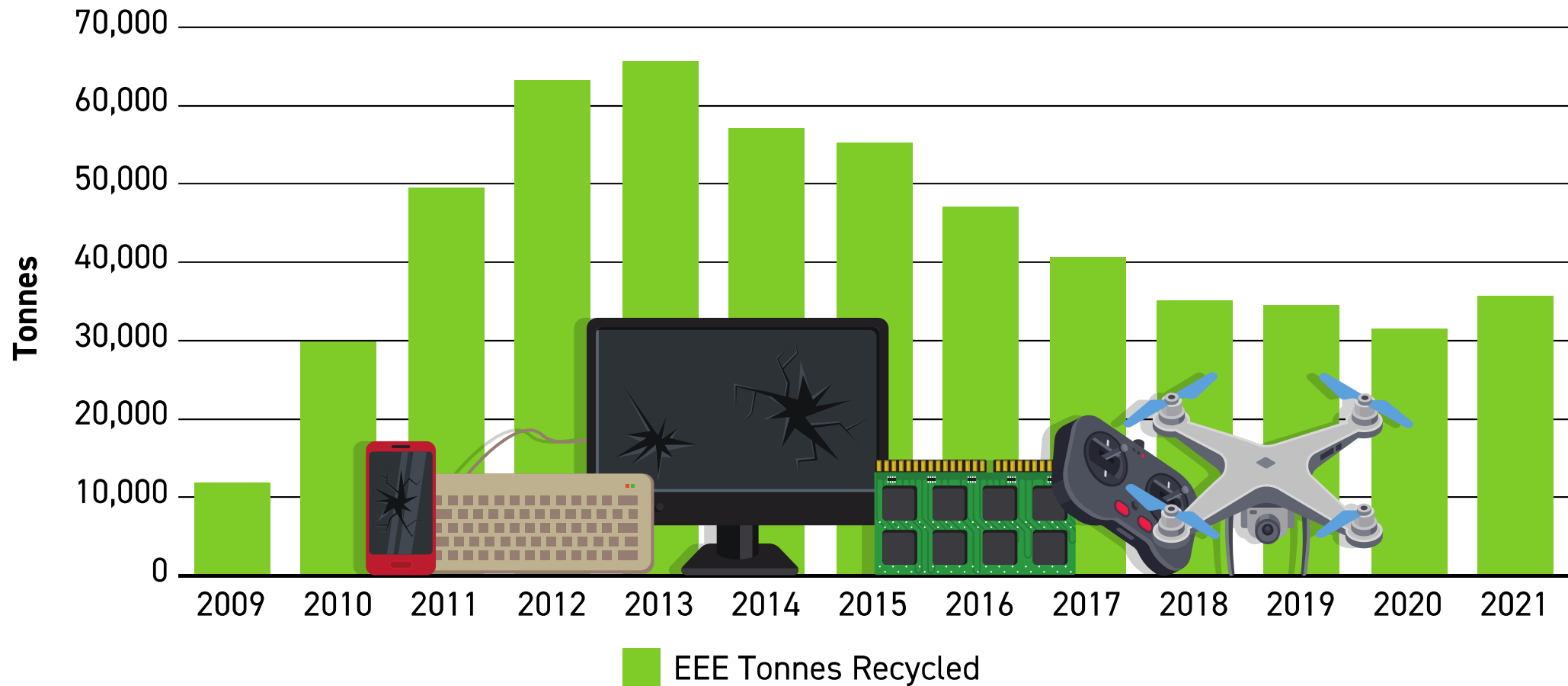
Existing EPR Regulations

- Regulations exist for batteries, blue box, deposit-return for alcohol, electronics and electrical equipment, hazardous and special products, tires
- Report reviews each of the regulations in detail and assesses performance
- Moving to producer responsibility ensures the party with the most ability to improve outcomes is responsible and municipal governments have supported this
- New regulatory approach and adjustments will be necessary (iterative process)

Battery Recycling



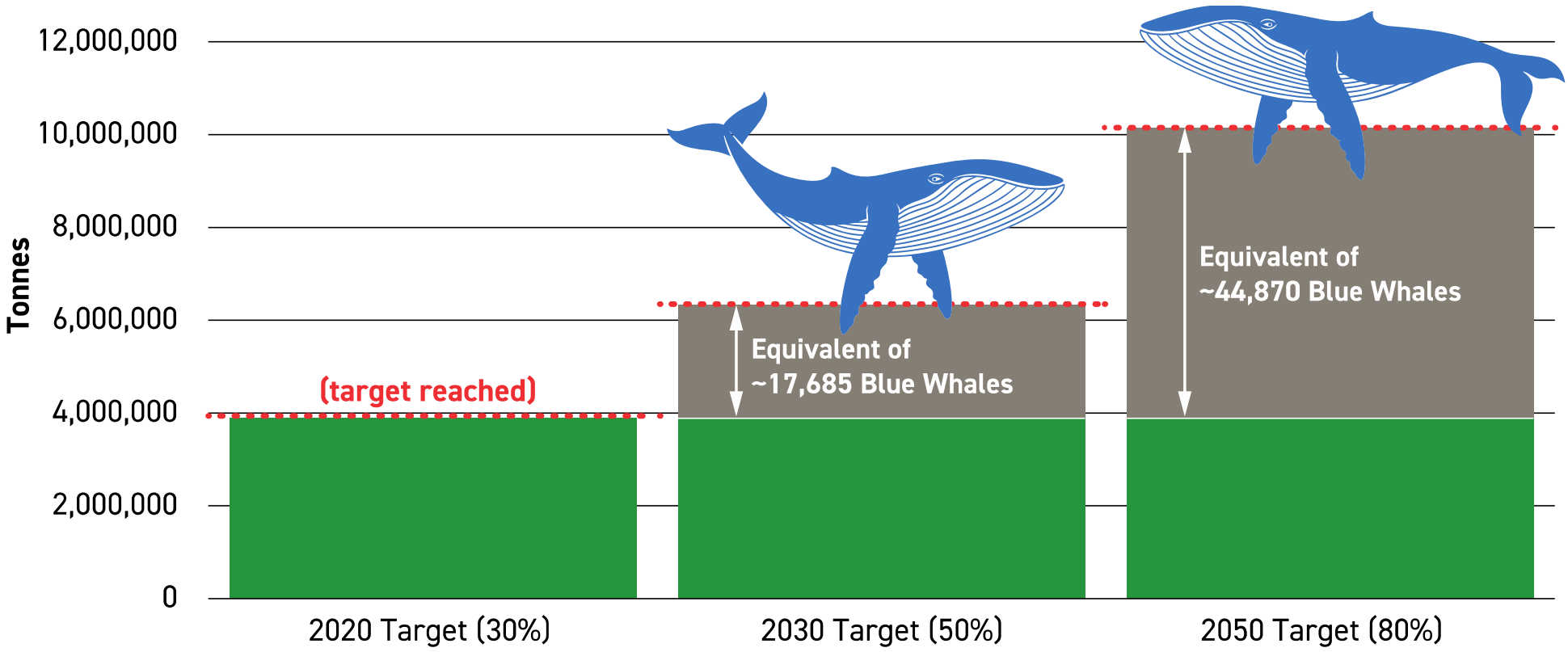
Electronics and Electrical Equipment



5 Lessons Learned for EPR Regulations

1. Performance targets need to be measurable, and drive meaningful and continual improvement;
2. Additional materials should be designated at a minimum to align with other Canadian jurisdictions;
3. Unnecessary exemptions, deductions and credits should be removed from regulations;
4. Annual third-party performance audits should be mandatory in all regulations to reduce enforcement costs and ensure a level playing field; and
5. A clear timeline should be established for new material designations to allow for proper planning.

Diversion Results vs. Targets



■ Current Diversion ■ Additional Tonnes Required to Meet the Target* - - - Diversion Target

* Tonnes necessary to meet targets may be higher based on Waste to Resource Ontario disposal data.

How do we get to 50% Diversion?

Target regulations to drive diversion in the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) sector:

The waste generated by the ICI sector offers a significant opportunity to drive increased diversion. Policies should focus on two key areas:

- Increase food and organic waste diversion + **1,800,000 tonnes**
- Increase diversion of paper and packaging + **1,239,000 tonnes**

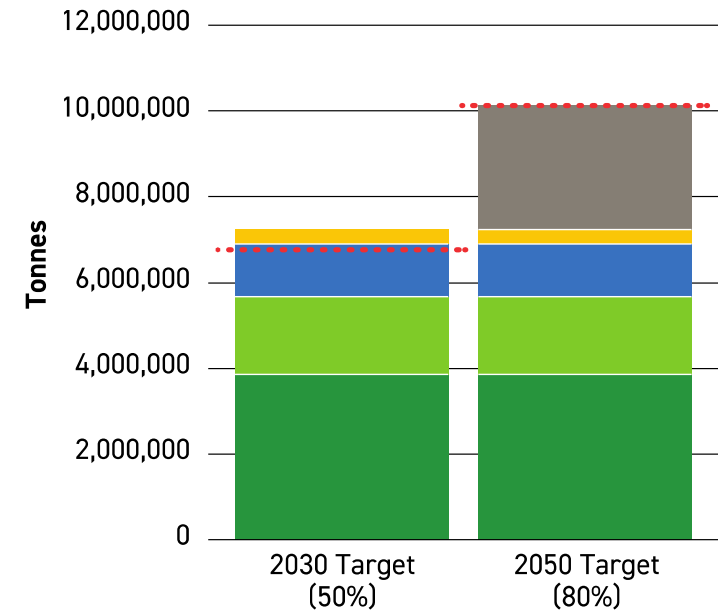
Enhance current EPR regulations and expand material designations:

Address issues with the current EPR regulations, including a review of performance targets and aligning designations with other Canadian jurisdictions.

Additionally, following through with the provincial government's commitments to designate small appliances, electrical tools, mattresses, carpets, clothing and other textiles, furniture, and other bulky items could provide + **327,700 tonnes**

Pathway to 50%

- Introducing these recommended policies would:
 - provide the additional 2.5M tonnes of diversion required to meet the 2030 goal of 50% diversion, and
 - significantly advance circular economy efforts in the Province. These efforts result in both economic and environmental benefits.



- Current Diversion
- Potential ICI Organic Waste Diversion
- Potential ICI Blue Box Materials
- Potential Additional EPR Designations
- Additional Tonnes Required to Meet the Target*
- ⋯ Diversion Target

* Tonnes necessary to meet targets may be higher based on Waste to Resource Ontario disposal data.