

## York Durham EFW EA Document -- WDO Information

### 1. WASTE DIVERSION IN YORK REGION

#### Waste Diversion Rate 2006-2008

- Waste Diversion Ontario's Municipal Datacall shows York Region's diversion rate has been increasing steadily, from 40% (2006) and 46% (2007) and reaching 53% in 2008.
- This is consistent with the York-Durham EA Document (p. 7-32) which indicates York achieved 46% diversion in 2007.
- We did note some possible inconsistencies in the EA Document though:
  - Figure 7-6 pie chart (p. 7-34) shows a 47.7% disposal rate in 2007, which suggests a diversion rate of 52.3% in 2007.
  - Table 7-5 (p. 7-33) also suggests a diversion rate of 52.3% in 2007.

#### Waste Diversion Rate Compared With Other Municipalities

- York's 2008 diversion rate is well above the provincial average residential diversion rate of 42%, and above the average for large urban municipalities<sup>1</sup> (47%) and the highest of all municipalities in the GTA.

#### 2008 Residential Waste Diversion Rate in the Greater Toronto Area

GTA Municipality	2008 Residential Diversion Rate
York Region	53%
Halton Region	51%
Durham Region	49%
Peel Region	49%
City of Toronto	44%

#### Materials Collected for Recycling

- According to the WDO Datacall, in 2008, York Region diverted the following materials<sup>2</sup>:
  - A wide range of **Blue Box** materials, beside the 5 mandatory materials under O. Regulation 101/94, including plastic film and polystyrene – serviced through curbside collection.

<sup>1</sup> WDO includes as large urban municipalities, York, Halton, Peel, City of Hamilton, City of Toronto, City of London.

<sup>2</sup> Based on Waste Diversion Ontario's 2008 Municipal Datacall.

- A range of **WEEE** (waste electrical and electronic equipment) - including white goods/small appliances, IT equipment, telecommunications equipment, audio-visual equipment – collected through permanent depots.
- **Municipal hazardous or special waste** – including aerosols, antifreeze, car and dry cell batteries, flammables, fluorescent lamps, oil, oil filters, paint, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, propane cylinders and tanks, and syringes – collected through four permanent depots.
- **Organics** – including yard waste, Christmas trees, and household organics – collected curbside, as well as yard waste and Christmas trees collected through depots. EA notes that SSO is collected curbside in Markham only.
- **Other recyclables** – including bulky goods, scrap metal, brick & concrete, tires and textiles (collection method not indicated).

#### Cost of Blue Box

- The Datacall shows that in 2008, diverting Blue Box materials cost York Region \$152 net per tonne.
- This was lower than the provincial average (\$181 net per tonne) and the average for large urban municipalities (nearly \$159 net per tonne).

## **2. WASTE DIVERSION IN DURHAM REGION**

#### Waste Diversion Rate 2006-2008

- Waste Diversion Ontario's Municipal Datacall shows Durham Region's diversion rate has been increasing steadily, from 42% (2006) and 48% (2007) and reaching 49% in 2008.
- This is consistent with the York-Durham EA Document (p. 7-30) which indicates Durham achieved 48% diversion in 2007.
- We did note some possible inconsistencies in the EA Document though:
  - Figure 7-4 pie chart (p. 7-31) shows a 49.9% disposal rate in 2007, which suggests a diversion rate of 50.1%, rather than 48%.
  - Table 7-4 (p. 7-30) also suggests a diversion rate of 50% in 2007.

### Waste Diversion Rate Compared With Other Municipalities

- Durham's 2008 diversion rate is above the provincial average residential diversion rate of 42%, and above the average for large urban municipalities<sup>3</sup> (47%).

### 2008 Residential Waste Diversion Rate in the Greater Toronto Area

GTA Municipality	2008 Residential Diversion Rate
York Region	53%
Halton Region	51%
Durham Region	49%
Peel Region	49%
City of Toronto	44%

### Materials Collected for Recycling

- In 2008, Durham Region diverted the following materials<sup>4</sup>:
  - A wide range of **Blue Box** materials, beside the 5 mandatory materials under O. Regulation 101/94. However, Durham did not collect plastic film or polystyrene – 92% of households serviced through curbside collection; the remainder through depots.
  - A range of **waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)** - including white goods/small appliances, IT equipment, telecommunications equipment, audio-visual equipment – collected through permanent depots, special event days and recycling depots.
  - **Municipal hazardous or special waste** – including aerosols, antifreeze, dry cell batteries, flammables, fluorescent lamps, oil, oil filters, paint, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, propane cylinders and tanks, and syringes – collected through four permanent depots and two event days.
  - **Organics** – including yard waste, Christmas trees, and household organics – collected curbside, as well as yard waste collected through depots.
  - **Other recyclables** – including wood, scrap metal, tires and textiles (collection method not indicated).

### Cost of Blue Box

<sup>3</sup> WDO includes as large urban municipalities, York, Halton, Peel, City of Hamilton, City of Toronto, City of London.

<sup>4</sup> Based on Waste Diversion Ontario's 2008 Municipal Datacall.

- In 2008, diverting Blue Box materials cost Durham Region \$97.55 net per tonne. This was considerably lower than the provincial average (\$181 net per tonne), the average for large urban municipalities (nearly \$159 net per tonne) and the average for urban regional municipalities (\$129 net per tonne).

### 3. WASTE DIVERSION ONTARIO -- MUNICIPAL DATACALL

- Since 2003 Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO) has been responsible for the Municipal Datacall in which municipalities provide statistical data for waste generation and diversion activities on an annual basis (as a condition of getting Blue Box funding).
- The annual Municipal Datacall compiles information on residential materials diverted and disposed by Ontario municipalities. Municipalities provide WDO with residential tonnage data for blue box materials, organics, other recyclables, household hazardous waste, and electronic waste.
- These data are used by WDO annually to calculate residential diversion rates for each municipality and association of municipalities participating in the Datacall, starting in 2006. In calculating diversion rates, WDO uses the GAP (Generally Accepted Principles) methodology for measuring municipal residential waste flows. This methodology was adopted in 2001 by a GAP Team that included provincial governments, municipalities, and industries across Canada.
- Some municipalities may not be using the same methodology as WDO (GAP) in reporting their residential diversion rates so there could be some minor differences in the rates stated by some municipalities and WDO.