

Frequently Asked Questions #1

Environmental Assessment for Proposed Landfill Expansion

BACKGROUND

Why has the City started this process?

The City of London's W12A Landfill has approximately eight years of approved capacity remaining. Planning, approvals and construction of new or expanded disposal capacity can take several years. The environmental assessment (EA) process is one of the approvals required and is expected to take three to four years to complete. Work on the EA approval has been started to ensure a long term disposal solution can be obtained prior to existing approved capacity being exhausted.

How much waste is produced in London and where does it go?

In London, more than one tonne of waste is produced per person each year or about 390,000 tonnes per year. This includes waste generated at home as well as business waste.

Much of this waste is diverted through numerous reduction, reuse, recycling composting and biogas programs. The waste that remains is commonly called garbage or waste. It can also be considered "Residual Waste". All of the Residual Waste generated from households and a portion generated by businesses is disposed of at the

2016 Residual Waste



City's W12A Landfill Site. There is also a small amount of waste from outside of London that is delivered to the City's landfill, while the remainder of London's business waste is taken to landfills located outside of the city for disposal.

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How much waste is diverted from landfill?

London diverts approximately 45% of residential waste, 50% to 60% of construction, renovation and demolition waste and 20% to 30% of industrial, commercial and institutional waste. Many top performing municipalities in Ontario are diverting between 50% and 60% of their residential waste. When all waste streams are considered, London diverts 30% to 40% of its waste compared to a provincial average of 20% to 25%.

What direction has London Municipal Council provided at this stage?

Municipal Council has directed staff to develop long term residual waste disposal and resource recovery strategies for the City and endorsed the following study parameters for public consideration:

- find solutions that will manage residual waste until 2050 (25 years beyond the current approved capacity of the W12A Landfill);
- look at the possibility of allowing neighbouring municipalities to use any new or expanded waste and/or resource recovery facilities developed by the City, approved by the Province and under conditions approved by Municipal Council;
- place limits on the amount of waste that will be accepted; and,
- commit to increasing the current London residential (household) waste diversion rate to 60% by 2022 from the current rate of 45%.

What does the long term Resource Recovery Strategy entail?

A companion Resource Recovery Strategy is being developed in conjunction with the environmental assessment. The goal is to complete this strategy in the first half of 2018. The Resource Recovery Strategy involves the development of a plan to maximize waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and resource recovery (e.g., composting, biogas and other waste conversion) in an economically viable and environmentally responsible manner. The Resource Recovery Strategy will identify:

- areas of continuous improvement to maximize waste reduction, waste diversion and resource recovery including increasing the current London household waste diversion rate to 60% by 2022 from the current rate of 45%;
- opportunities for advanced resource recovery and increased waste diversion through new, emerging and next generation technologies and where these technologies may play a role in London and surrounding areas;
- areas to reduce or maintain current costs of City programs;
- ways in which to support local and regional job creation efforts;
- ways in which to maximize program convenience to Londoners; and,
- methods to align with Provincial direction (Waste-free Ontario - A Strategy) and the *Waste Free Ontario Act*.

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PROCESS

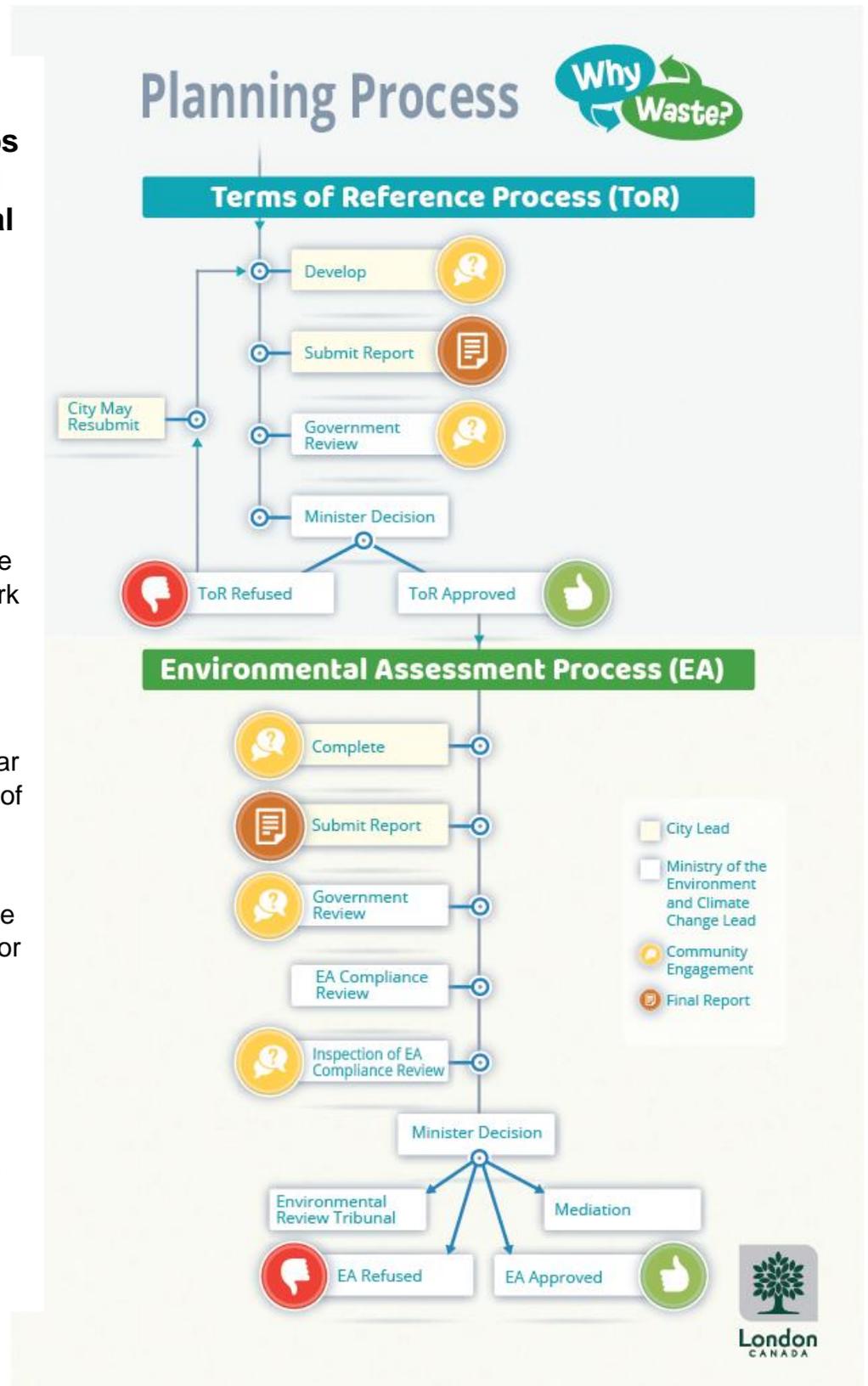
What are the steps and how long will the Environmental Assessment process take?

The Environmental Assessment process will take three to four years to complete.

The first step is to develop the Terms of Reference which is the work plan or framework for completing the Environmental Assessment. It is expected to take approximately one year to develop the Terms of Reference.

The Minister of Environment & Climate Change can approve or reject a ToR.

The environmental assessment must be approved by the Minister and Cabinet before the project can proceed.

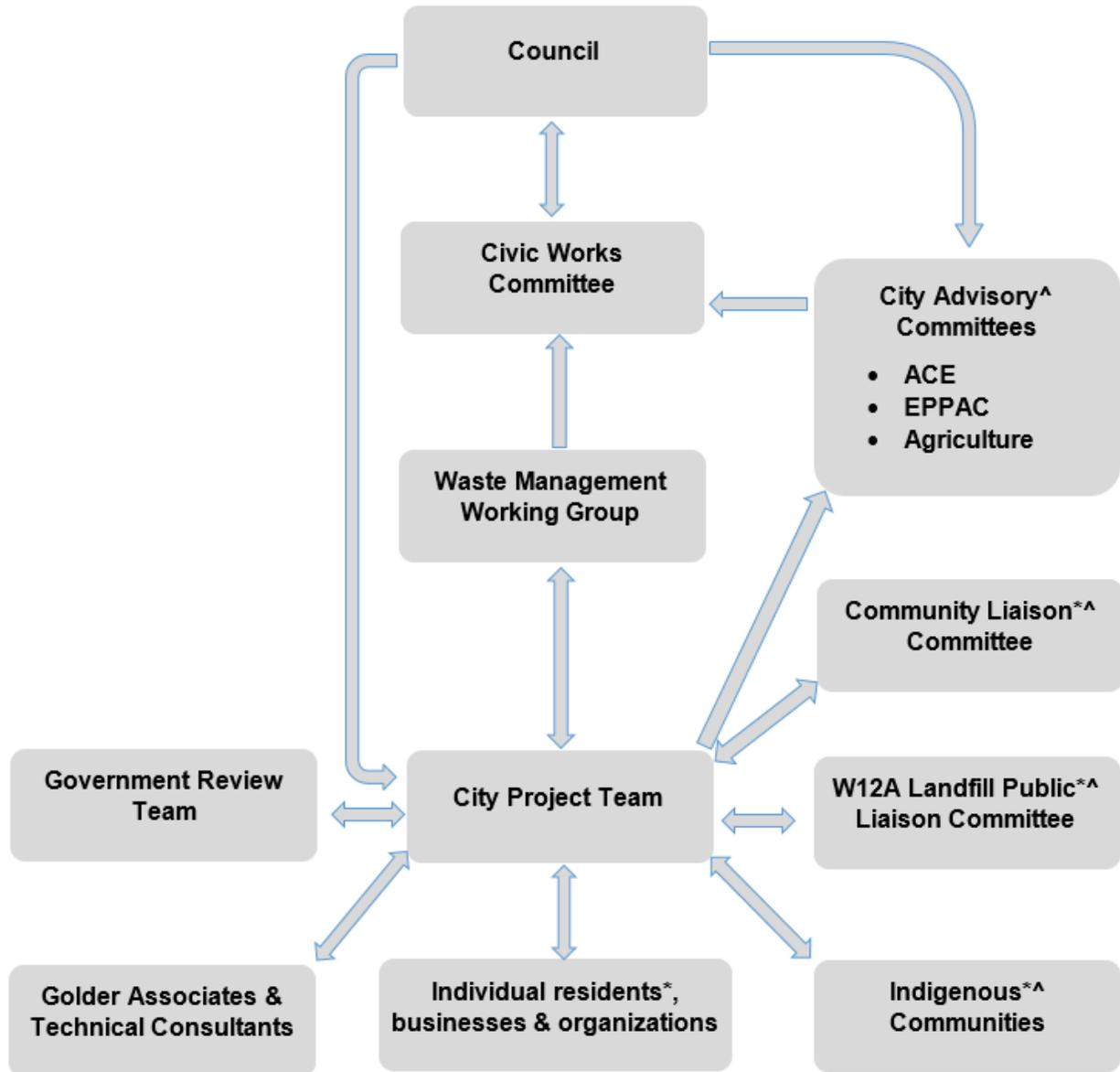


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What is the decision-making process at the City of London?

Municipal Council makes all interim and final decisions before submitting to the Minister. There will be numerous stakeholders involved in the development of the Residual Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery Strategies. The typical flow of information between the various stakeholders and the City approval process is presented below.



* Stakeholders also have the opportunity to appear as delegations before the Civic Works Committee to provide input into the process.

^ Formal dialogue process between WMWG, City Advisory Committees, CLC, W12A Landfill PLC and Indigenous Communities to be determined.

ACE = Advisory Committee on the Environment;
 EPPAC = Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee

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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

What Community Engagement Opportunities Exist?

There will be numerous opportunities to provide feedback to both the City and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (approval body for the study) throughout the course of the study (see Figure on previous page). Information on current opportunities can be obtained by visiting getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal and include:

- sign-up to be on a project contact list
- apply to join the Community Liaison Committee (discussed below)
- take part in engagement opportunities at getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal
- attend an upcoming Open Houses (May 24 and 25)
- provide comments at getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal

What is the Waste Management Community Liaison Committee?

The City will establish a new liaison committee whose role is make sure that the interests of multiple stakeholders are equally and adequately represented and to function as a liaison (feedback) panel to assist City and technical consultant staff as part of the overall Community Engagement Program for the EA process. The proposed composition of the Waste Management CLC is:

- representatives from environmental and community groups and the business community
- one or two representatives from companies using the W12A Landfill and/or resource recovery companies
- one or two members from the W12A Landfill Public Liaison Committee
- two members at large (general public; applications accepted until April 20, 2017)

Members will be selected to ensure various viewpoints are represented.

Where and When are the Open Houses?

The first Open Houses will take place at:

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| • May 24, 2017 Horton Street Goodwill Centre, 255 Horton Street (At Wellington) 2 pm to 4 pm and 5 pm to 8 pm | • May 25, 2017 Lambeth Community Centre, 7112 Beattie Street 2 pm to 4 pm and 5 pm to 8 pm |
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Questions? Comments?

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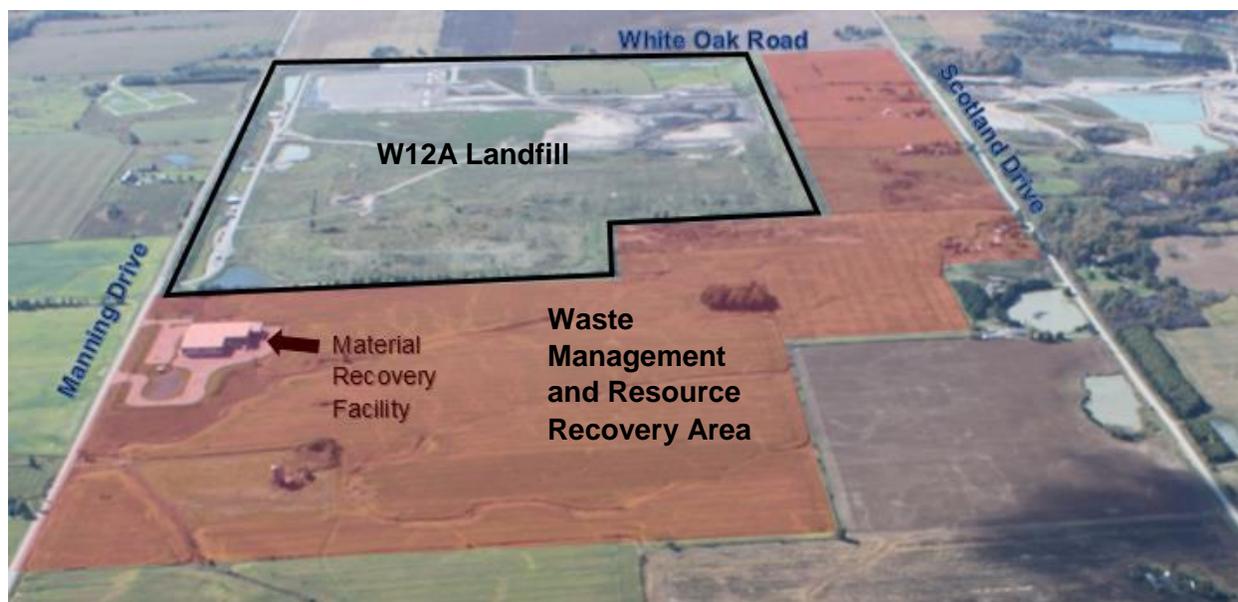
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W12A LANDFILL

How big is the W12A Landfill?

The W12A Landfill covers an area of 142 hectares; 107 hectares is licensed for waste disposal by the province and 35 hectares serves as on-site buffer. The landfill is located within the 288 hectare City owned Waste Management and Resource Recovery Area. Any landfill expansion would be restricted to this area.



How is groundwater protected?

- *Thick Deposits of Clay* – The W12A Landfill is located on thick deposits of “tight” clay which act as a natural barrier and filter.
- *Leachate Collection System* – Leachate (water that has come in contact with the garbage) is collected via a system of pipes and drainage layers (stone) that is placed around or under the garbage. The collected leachate is sent off-site for treatment.
- *Groundwater Monitoring* - Groundwater monitoring keeps track of the quality of water under and around the landfill. This monitoring provides an "early warning system" in the remote possibility of any movement of leachate-contaminated groundwater away from the landfill.

What other monitoring and compliance actions are in place?

Actions include: surface water monitoring (discharge quantity and quality), private well water quality monitoring, landfill gas collection/destruction, odour migration monitoring (active and reactive), litter management (controls, inspections and clean-ups), final cover inspection/maintenance, vector control (daily cover), regulatory agency inspections.

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