



London
CANADA



Frequently Asked Questions

Residual Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery Strategies

BACKGROUND

Why has the City started this process?

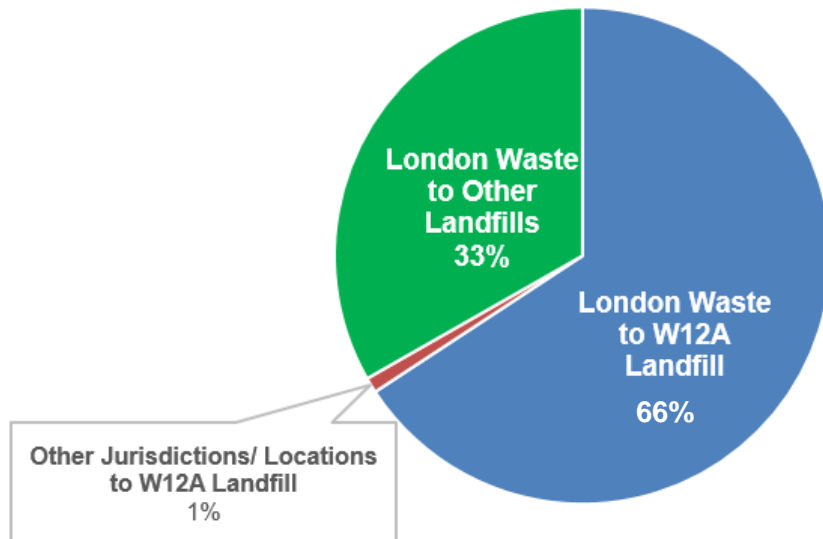
The City of London's W12A Landfill has approximately eight years of approved capacity remaining. Planning, approvals and construction of new or expanded disposal capacity can take several years so work must begin now on long term Residual Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery Strategies. The environmental 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. 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 and is about 390,000 tonnes per year. It can also be considered "Residual Waste". All of the Residual Waste generated from households and a portion generated by businesses

2016 Residual Waste



is disposed of at the 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.

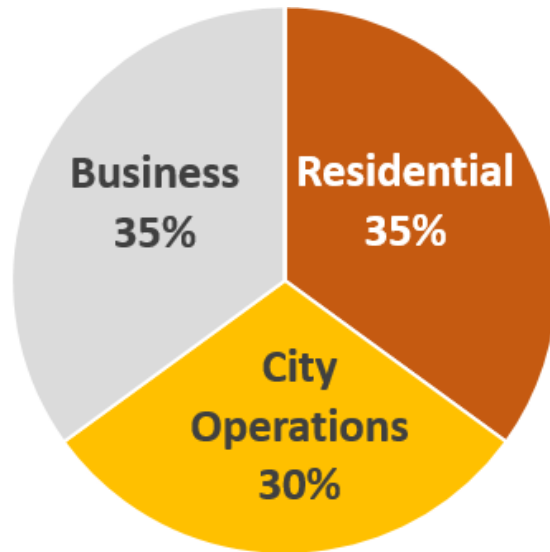
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What is the composition of the waste going to the W12A Landfill?

Waste to the W12A Landfill consists of:

- residential waste (coming from single family homes, townhouses, condominiums and apartments);
- business waste (coming from industrial, commercial, institutional sources as well as construction, renovation and demolition recycling process residuals); and.
- waste from City operations (e.g., street sweeping, waste from waste water treatment plants, etc.).



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 35% 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:

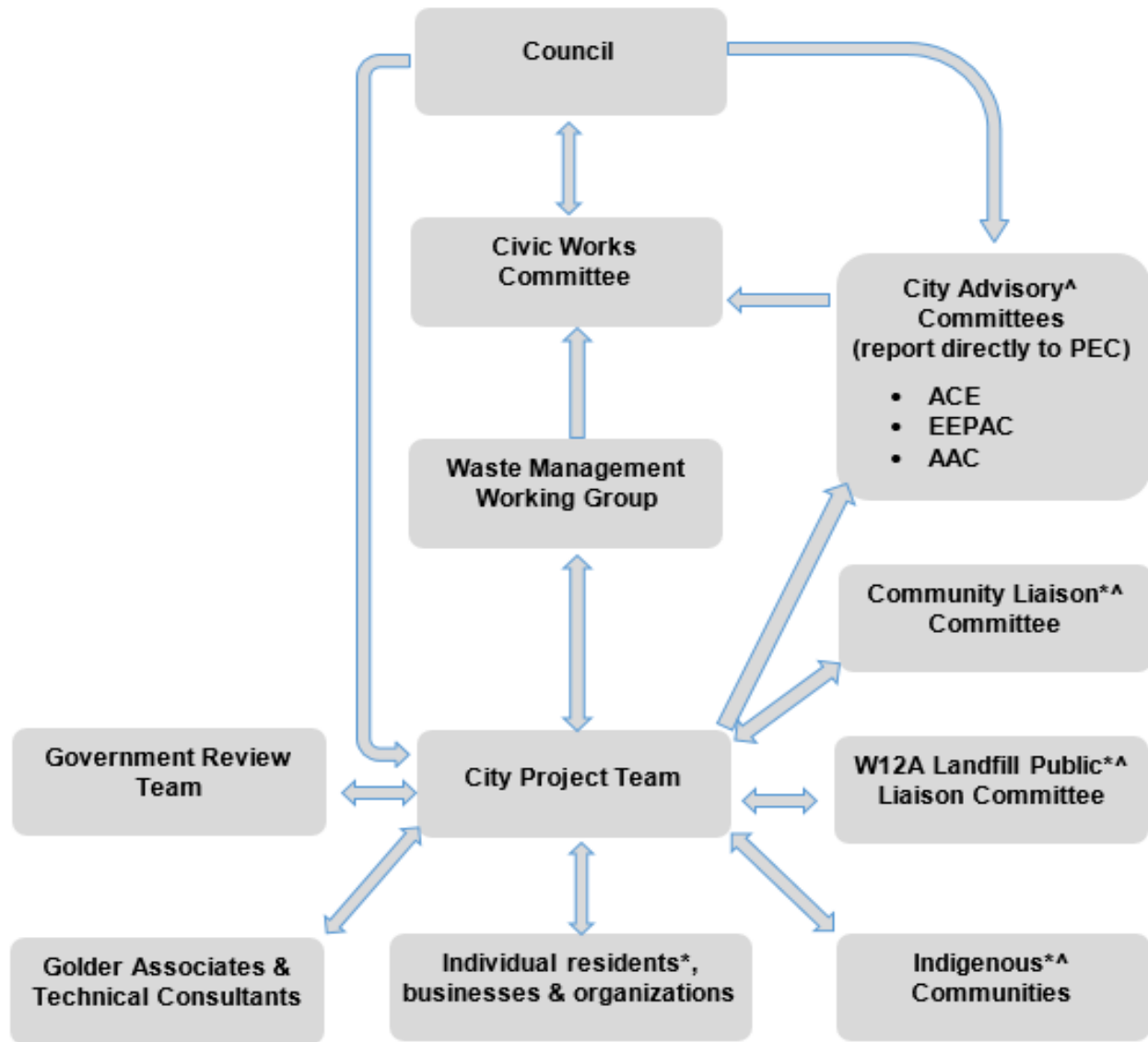
- find solutions that will manage residual waste until 2050 (25 years beyond the current approved capacity of the W12A Landfill);
- look at the possibility of allowing neighbouring municipalities to use any new or expanded waste and/or resource recovery facilities developed by the City, approved by the 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%.

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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 at key milestones during the process.

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

PEC = Planning and Environment Committee (a Standing Committee of Council)
 ACE = Advisory Committee on the Environment;
 EEPAC = Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee
 AAC = Agricultural Advisory Committee

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Resource Recovery Strategy

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*.

What are the stages in developing the Resource Recovery Strategy?

Stage	When?
Community Engagement – Overall	March 2017 to March 2018
1. Announcement	March/April 2017
2. Discovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choices, Ideas, Transition • What is practical? What is possible? 	May - August 2017
3. Develop 60% Diversion Plan by 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on implementation plan 	August – Nov. 2017
4. Develop Overall Long Term Resource Recovery Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on long term strategy 	August – Feb. 2018

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EA PROCESS

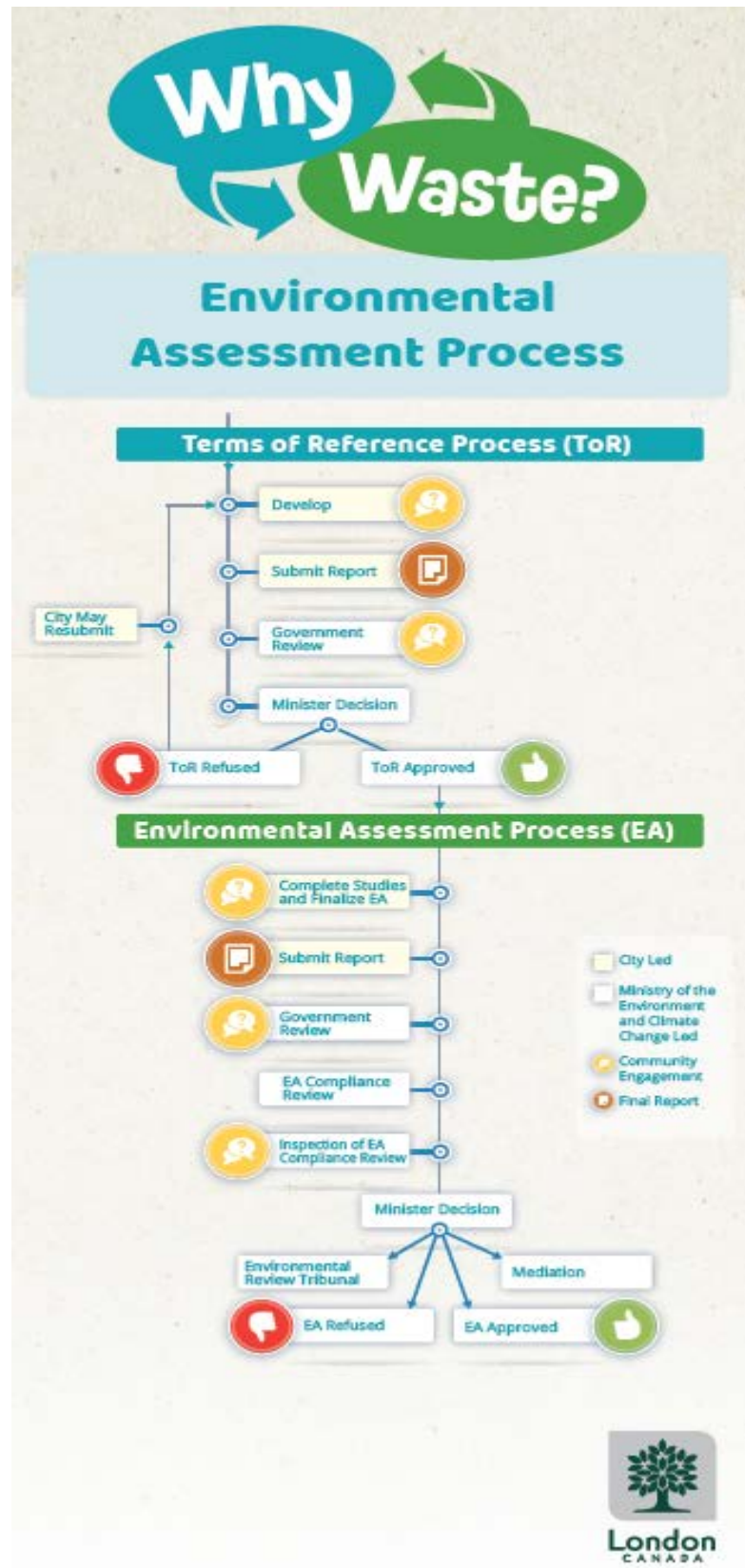
What are the steps and how long will the Environmental Assessment process take?

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.



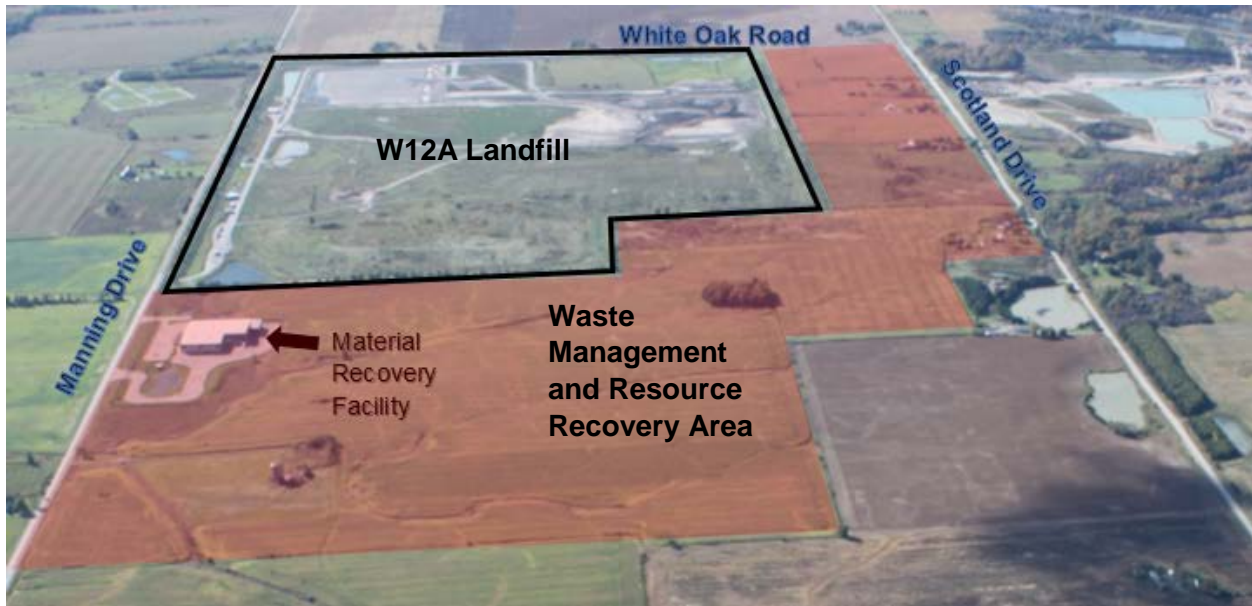
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W12A LANDFILL

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) and regulatory agency inspections.

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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

What Community Engagement Opportunities Exist?

There will be numerous opportunities to provide feedback throughout the development of the Residual Waste and Resource Recovery Strategies. Information on current opportunities can be obtained by visiting [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal) and [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource) and include:

- sign-up to be on a project contact list
- take part in engagement opportunities at [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal) and [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource)
- come to an open house
- provide comments at [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal) and [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource)

What is the Waste Management Community Liaison Committee?

The City has established 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 Residual Waste and Resource Recovery Strategies. The composition of the Waste Management CLC is:

- representatives from environmental and community groups and the business community
- two representatives from companies using the W12A Landfill and/or resource recovery companies
- one members from the W12A Landfill Public Liaison Committee
- two members at large (general public)
- Meetings will be advertise on [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteDisposal) and [**getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource**](http://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource)

Questions? Comments?

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