

Material Acceptance Prioritization

Table 1 provides a summary of the materials accepted through current landfill services and therefore required to be included in Recovery Park's minimum Design-Build scope. These materials would continue to be accepted on-site with any option chosen.

Table 1: Required materials for acceptance at Recovery Park

Material	Material Type	Proposed Storage Area
Garbage transfer	Garbage	Z-Wall
Appliances/white goods	Recycling	At grade
Small engines	Recycling	At grade
Compressed gas cylinders	Recycling	Eco-Centre
Lead acid batteries	Recycling	Eco-Centre
Used oil/antifreeze	EPR ¹	Eco-Centre
Bicycles	Recycling	At grade
Single-stream mixed recycling	Recycling	At grade bin
Clean fill	Landfill cover	At grade bin
Scrap metal	Recycling	Z-Wall

In Option 2, the materials that Recovery Park could accept are ranked by priority in Table 2 below and are considered in addition to the materials listed in Table 1.

Table 2: Material rankings for prioritization in Option 2

Material	Type	Proposed Storage Area	Comments
Clean lumber	C&D ²	Surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, recycling/reuse options exist, potential inclusion in organics processing, supports future C&D regulation.
Drywall	C&D	Surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, recycling options exist and supports future C&D regulation, potential FCM funding.
Elm wood	Yard waste (managed with C&D)	Surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, no current recycling option (due to regulatory limitations – W&WO ³ planning to apply for approval for an elm composting pilot in 2020; potential inclusion in organics processing, potential FCM funding (no current recycling in SK, innovative).
Asphalt shingles	C&D	Surface storage	Dependent on City amending its construction specification to allow inclusion, recycling options exist locally, supports future C&D regulation, and may choose to include space for if including other C&D materials.

¹ Extended Producer Responsibility

² Construction and Demolition

³ Water & Waste Operations

Treated, painted, composite lumber	C&D	Surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, no current recycling option locally (however potential for a start-up if the City were to create a business case and partly subsidize through deferred landfill airspace savings), recycling technology and cost dependent, potential FCM ⁴ funding, may want to include space for if including other C&D materials.
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Materials that Option 3 could accept are ranked by priority in Table 3 below and are considered in addition to materials listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3: Material rankings for prioritization in Option 3

Material	Type	Proposed Storage Area	Comments
Clean lumber	C&D	Z-wall and surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, recycling/reuse options exist, potential inclusion in organics processing, supports future C&D regulation, commonly suggested for expanded recycling during resident engagement.
Drywall	C&D	Z-wall and surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, recycling options exist, and potential FCM funding, commonly suggested for expanded recycling during resident engagement.
Elm wood	Yard waste (managed with C&D)	Z-wall and surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, no current recycling option (due to regulatory limitations - W&WO planning to apply for approval for an elm composting pilot in 2020; potential inclusion in organics processing, potential FCM funding (with no current recycling in SK, this would be innovative).
Concrete, brick	C&D	Z-wall and surface storage	Low expected volumes, low cost from capital and operating perspective, should offer if offering other C&D streams, recycling options exist locally (use as aggregate), and opportunity for re-use on Civic construction projects.
Asphalt shingles	C&D	Z-wall and surface storage	Dependent on City amending its construction specification to allow inclusion, recycling options exist locally, commonly suggested for expanded recycling during resident engagement, and may want to include space for if including other C&D materials.
Treated, painted, composite lumber	C&D	Z-wall and surface storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, no current recycling option locally (however potential for a start-up, if the City were to create a business case and partly subsidize through deferred landfill airspace savings), recycling technology and cost dependent, potential FCM funding, may want to include space for if including other C&D materials.
Tires	EPR	Z-Wall	Even though banned from landfill currently, W&WO does recycle what is retrieved from garbage stream;

⁴ Federation of Canadian Municipalities

			low cost to offer (capital + operating), potential EPR funding for operating.
Rigid plastics	Recycling	Z-Wall	Few current recycling options, deemed important from a resident need perspective, likely item for a specific reduction and recycling strategy within next 5-10 years (pending provincial/federal action), recycling options exist (other jurisdictions), potential FCM funding.
Ceramics, glass, porcelain	C&D	Z-Wall	No current recycling options in SK, low expected volumes, low cost from capital and operating perspective, could offer if offering other C&D streams, recycling options exist (as aggregate), resident suggestion for expanded recycling, potential FCM funding, could also offer as a one-off recycling program to complement a future City water-use reduction program (e.g. toilet rebates), opportunity for addition to Civic re-use policy (as aggregate).
HHW	HHW (future EPR)	HHW Area	Pending provincial EPR program (details forthcoming and to be finalized in 2020, therefore City decision should wait; other recyclers may offer drop-offs), resident suggestion for convenient disposal, Council priority (in current strategic plan), potential for future EPR funding, some operational cost savings (would replace current eco-centre).
Paints, stains	EPR	HHW Area	Should only offer if offering HHW, other public drop-offs exist.

Option 4 represents the full Master Plan, materials are ranked by priority in Table 4 and are considered in addition to materials listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 4: Material rankings for prioritization in Option 4

Material	Type	Proposed Storage Area	Comments
Mattresses, box springs	Recycling	Covered Storage	High diversion potential/air space savings, recycling options exist (but none locally), potential FCM funding (with no current recycling in SK, this would be innovative). Very low capital cost/space required/operating cost, likely item for a specific reduction and recycling strategy within next 2-5 years, commonly suggested for expanded recycling during resident engagement, partnership opportunity with local charities.
Clothing, shoes	Gently used	At-grade bin	Low priority but high diversion potential/air space savings, may want to include if planning to construct covered building for mattresses, partnership opportunity with local charities/social enterprise for reuse/deconstruct + recycle, low anticipated operating cost, potential FCM funding.
Furniture, fixtures	Gently used	Covered Storage	Low priority, potential for elimination from waste stream pending Federal action to ban single-use plastics, supports future single-use item reduction, resident suggestion for expanded recycling, potential FCM funding and recycling solutions exist.

Electronics	EPR	Covered Storage	Low priority (other public drop-offs already exist), easy to offer (EPR program in place), low anticipated operating cost, operating funding from EPR program, may want to include if planning to construct covered building for mattresses (or reduce building size).
Leaves, grass, branches, logs	Yard waste	Yard Waste area	City already operates two drop-off depots. Recovery Park site should serve as a future drop-off in the event either of these sites close.

Additional Comments and Considerations

Public engagement⁵ with residents has shown construction and demolition waste is a commonly suggested material for expanding recycling to include. Its inclusion as a priority material for Recovery Park supports C&D diversion and future commercial sector regulation, which could include landfill bans. Further considerations include:

- Elm is likely to be an item for a specific reduction and recycling strategy within the next 2-5 years (Water & Waste Operations are planning to launch a 2020 elm pilot). Elm is currently landfilled due to Dutch Elm Disease Regulations (requires a permit to divert);
- Ceramics diversion supports recycling of inefficient toilets as part of a future water conservation program rather than seeing them end up in the landfill;
- Old asphalt shingles can contain asbestos, which is a potential health concern (can be mitigated with testing);
- Landfilled treated lumber has the potential to negatively impact leachate quality and thus the environment (diversion could lower the impact); and
- Railway ties (part of treated lumber) are currently banned from landfill.

Recyclable items were also identified for their potential income from sale and/or potential reuse, and others were flagged for their current support of partnerships. Notable further considerations discussed included:

- Public engagement⁶ with residents showed appliances/white goods, scrap metal, and Styrofoam were commonly suggested items for maintaining recycling services for or expanding recycling to include;
- Public engagement further demonstrated a high level of support for maintaining or expanding recycling depots;
- Rigid plastics were identified by administration as a likely item for a specific reduction and recycling strategy within the next 5-10 years, pending provincial/federal policy development; and
- Mixed recycling inclusion supports future policy/program development that could include landfill bans and is consistent with current services offered at Civic recycling depots (one-stop shop concept).

Further considerations pertaining to extended producer responsibility items, household hazardous waste, and gently used items included:

⁵ Waste & Recycling Awareness Study: Summer 2019

- A resident survey⁶ found gently used clothing, shoes, and furniture were commonly suggested items for expanding recycling to include (also potential for reuse);
- Gently used clothing/shoes and furniture were identified by administration as likely items for targeted reduction and recycling strategies within the next 4-9 years;
- Current partnership opportunities exist with local charities to support gently used clothing and shoe diversion;
- Social enterprise opportunities that promote reuse, deconstruct and recycle, or even some material processing, are possible for gently used items;
- Public engagement demonstrated some interest for more convenient disposal for household hazardous waste;
- On June 26, 2019 the Government of Saskatchewan enacted The Household Hazardous Waste Product Stewardship Regulations. First sellers have until December 24, 2019 to submit a program proposal for review. Details of the program and funding are expected to be made available by mid-2020. The intent of the program is to fund collection, processing, and recycling/disposal through product levies. The Administration expects to have an opportunity to negotiate with the successful steward, however the steward may choose to partner with another collector entirely; and
- There is a landfill ban on battery-containing electronics due to their potential to negatively impact landfill leachate quality and thus the environment.

Finally, considerations for leaf and yard waste material included:

- Public engagement found it was commonly suggested to maintain or expand compost depots for diverting yard waste; and
- Yard waste diversion accessible to all sectors supports future policy/program development that could include landfill bans.