

Waste Management

Peel 2041 Discussion Paper

June 2020 - **Draft**



This policy discussion paper (including any attachments) has been prepared using information current to the report date. It provides an assessment of provincial policy conformity requirements, recognizing that Provincial plans and policies were under review and are potentially subject to change. The proposed direction contained in this discussion paper will be reviewed to ensure that any implementing amendments to the Regional Official Plan will conform or be consistent with the most recent in-effect provincial policy statement, plans and legislation. Additional changes will not be made to the contents of this discussion paper.

Table of Contents

Section	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Discussion Paper Purpose	6
2. OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN PEEL.....	7
2.1 Waste Generation and Diversion	7
2.2 The Roadmap to a Circular Economy in the Region of Peel.....	8
2.3 Climate Change	10
3. OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION AND PLANS	10
3.1 Environmental Protection Act and the 3Rs Regulations.....	10
3.2 Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 – Waste Management.....	11
3.3 The Waste-Free Ontario Act, 2016	12
3.4 The Strategy for a Waste-Free Ontario, 2017	13
3.5 The Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, 2018.....	13
3.6 The Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan, 2018.....	14
3.7 Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities: Discussion Paper, 2019.....	15
3.8 A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019.....	15
4. PROPOSED DRAFT CHANGES TO ROP WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES.....	16
4.1 Update to Regional Official Plan Waste Management Policies	16
4.1.1 Circular Economy Policies	16
4.1.2 Thermal Treatment and Alternative Resource Recovery Policies	17
4.1.3 Food and Organic Waste Policies.....	18
4.1.4. Update to Regional Official Plan Map Figure.....	18
5. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS.....	19

List of Figures

Figure 1: Disposal & Diversion of Materials in 2018.....	7
Figure 2: Waste Composition Breakdown by Curbside & Multi-Residential Sector.....	8

List of Tables

Table 4.1: Proposed Updates to ROP Mapping of Waste Management Figure.....	17
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Executive Summary

The Region of Peel is responsible for the collection, processing and disposal of waste generated by residents, eligible businesses within Business Improvement Areas and along residential routes, municipal and Regional facilities and schools.

The Region manages approximately 500,000 tonnes of waste annually and in 2018 diverted 50% of this waste from disposal. About half of what Peel residents dispose of as garbage can be diverted as blue box recycling or green bin organics.

In 2015 Regional Council tasked staff with increasing the diversion rate to 75% by 2034. To meet this target, staff developed a long-term plan titled, “The Roadmap to a Circular Economy in the Region of Peel”, which identifies the programs, policies and processing capacity that will be implemented to reach the target.

Waste management in Ontario is subject to a various legislation, regulations and plans. These include the Environmental Protection Act, 1990, the Waste-Free Ontario Act, 2016, the Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, 2018, the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020, the Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan, 2018, and A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019.

As part of the Peel 2041 Official Plan Review, waste policies have been identified as a policy gap in the Regional Official Plan based on changes in waste management legislation and policies that have occurred since 2009 and the introduction in 2018 of the Roadmap to a Circular Economy in the Region of Peel. These policy changes will be captured under ‘other’ and not a particular focus area. Possible policy options include inserting policies that address the circular economy, resource recovery, waste diversion and food and organic waste source separation. Specifically, the above noted changes in legislation and policies set out aggressive waste diversion targets (e.g. organics) and require from municipalities:

- Designation and protection of land used in the recovery and management of waste materials; and
- Improvements to development review process to ensure new residential developments allow for waste material diversion.

These policies could be located within the existing waste management section 6.5 in the Regional Official Plan.

1. Introduction

The Region of Peel is currently undertaking a five-year review and update of the Region of Peel Official Plan (ROP) known as “*Peel 2041: Regional Official Plan Review*”. The Ontario *Planning Act* requires all municipalities to update their Official Plans to ensure that the policies stay current, conform to Provincial Plans, are consistent with Provincial policy statements, and achieve their goals and objectives.

As part of the *Peel 2041: Regional Official Plan Review*, the Region of Peel is conducting a waste management policy review to ensure that the Regional Official Plan (ROP) is consistent with the waste management policy in Ontario’s *Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 (PPS), A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019*, the *Waste-Free Ontario Act, 2016*, and the *Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, 2018*.

1.1 Discussion Paper Purpose

The purpose of this discussion paper is to provide an overview of waste management in Peel and recommend policy options for the Regional Official Plan to ensure that it is consistent with provincial policy direction.

This background paper will provide the following:

- An overview of waste management in Peel;
- Provincial legislation and plans;
- Proposed updates to the Waste Management policies in the Regional Official Plan; and,
- Conclusions and next steps.

This Discussion Paper is meant to inform and engage the Region of Peel’s stakeholders, local municipalities and the public. It will identify policy gaps and opportunities as well as identify what must be updated to ensure conformity with provincial legislation, plans, policies and guidelines.

2. Overview of Waste Management in Peel

The Region of Peel collects, processes and disposes of residential waste within the local municipalities: City of Brampton, Town of Caledon and City of Mississauga. The Region also provides services to eligible small businesses in Business Improvement Areas and along residential routes, to municipal and Regional facilities, to institutions including long-term care facilities and places of worship, and to schools (recycling collection only).

The Region provides single-family and multi-residential curbside and front-end waste collection and operates six Community Recycling Centres where residents can drop off garbage, yard waste, household hazardous waste and recyclable items.

2.1 Waste Generation and Diversion

As of 2019, the Region has a population of 1.4 million with 330,000 single-family and 94,000 multi-residential households. The Region generates over 500,000 tonnes of residential waste which includes Blue Box recyclables, Green Bin organics, leaf and yard waste, other recyclables and garbage. In 2018, Peel diverted 50% of its waste from disposal.

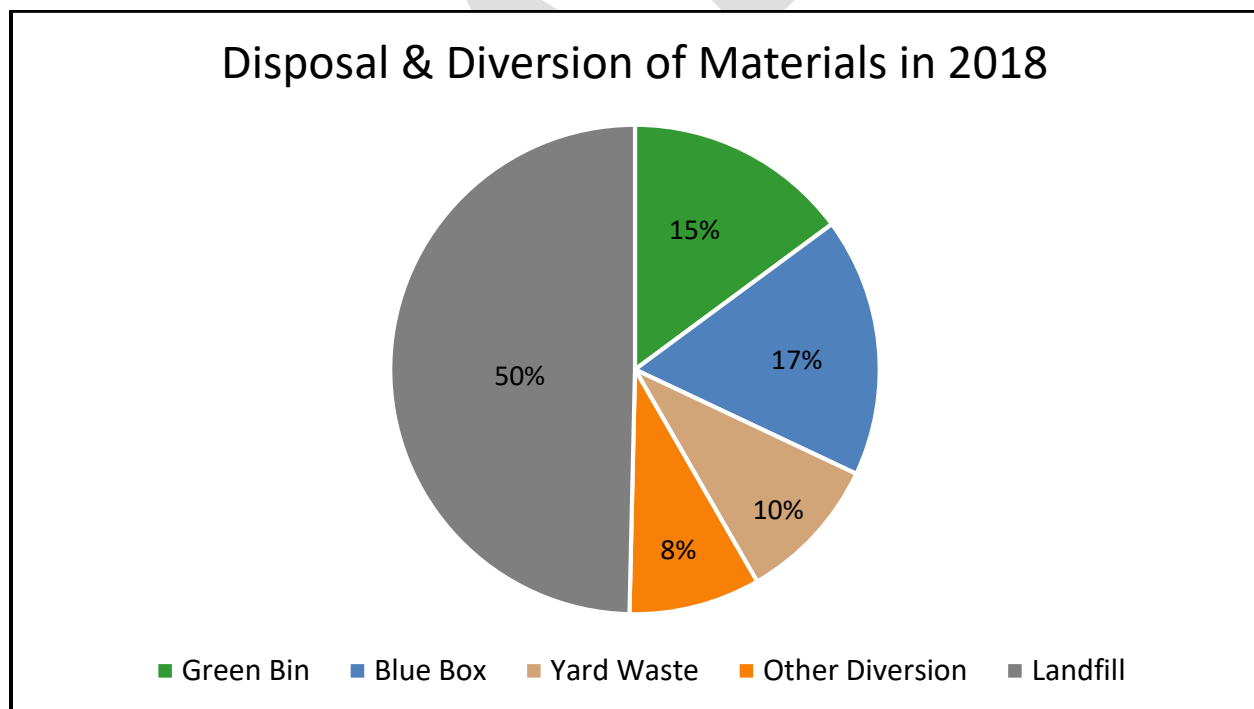


Figure 1: Disposal & Diversion of Materials in 2018

Peel’s 2018 waste audits identified the capture rates of Blue Box and Green Bin materials. Capture rate is the percentage of recyclable or organic material that is placed in the proper receptacle. The table below shows capture rates by household type.

Material	Curbside	Multi-Residential
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	Capture Rate	Capture Rate
Blue Box Recycling	76%	37%
Green Bin Organics	53%	NA ¹

Approximately half of what Peel residents disposed of as garbage was material that could have gone in the Blue Box or the Green Bin. Peel’s waste composition audits of the garbage set out by curbside households show that, on average: 15% of the material is recyclables that could be placed in the Blue Box, and 41% of the material is organics that could be placed in the Green Bin. The waste audits for multi-residential households show that, on average: 22% of material is recyclable, and 43% of the material is organics. These audit results are depicted in the below charts.

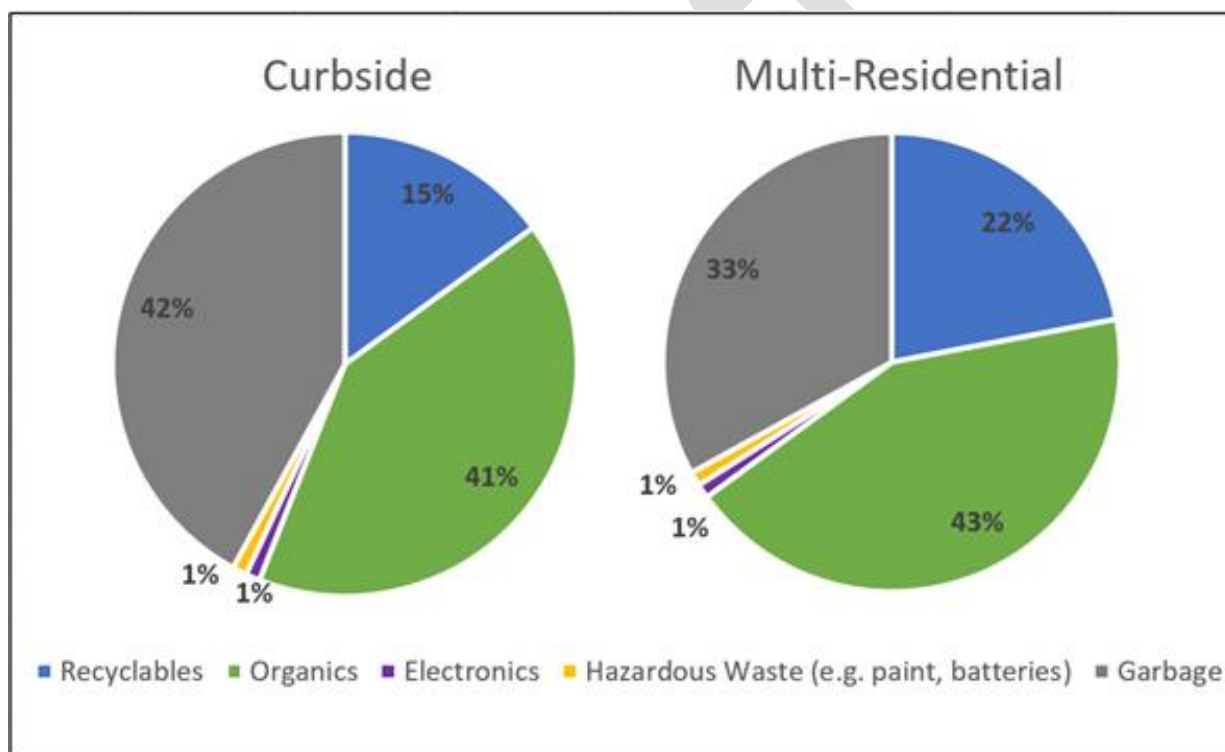


Figure 2: Waste Composition Breakdown by Curbside & Multi-Residential Sector 2018

These numbers are evidence that there is still a significant amount of material in the garbage that can be diverted from disposal through recycling and organic waste composting.

2.2 The Roadmap to a Circular Economy in the Region of Peel

The Waste Management Division at the Region of Peel was tasked with increasing the 3Rs (reduction, reuse and recycling) diversion rate to 75% by 2034 by Regional Council in 2015.

¹ Green Bin Organics are not collected from the multi-residential buildings.

The Roadmap to a Circular Economy (“the Roadmap”) in the Region of Peel sets the goals of zero waste from residential sources in the Region of Peel and zero greenhouse gas emissions from residential waste management. These are aspirational goals and will take many years to fully realize. To achieve these goals, the Roadmap sets out the following objectives: minimize waste generation; maximize recovery of resources from waste; and design and deliver waste management services that meet the needs of the customer.

The concept of circular economy, of which the Roadmap is based on, is an alternative to the traditional take-make-use-dispose approach. It is based on the premise of a closed-loop system where materials are not wasted and instead returned to the economy as new products or energy using the principles of product longevity, renewability, reuse, and repair.

A circular economy requires a shift in the way people think about waste, how products and packaging are designed, and how waste is managed to maximize resource recovery. Transitioning to a circular economy can also decrease the risk associated with the reliance on external sources of raw materials and labour, improve economic outcomes, and improve the resiliency of Regional services and infrastructure.

In order to move Peel’s diversion rate from 50% to 75% by 2034, Peel must significantly increase the amount of resources recovered from waste by increasing participation in waste reduction and resource recovery programs through convenience, education, enforcement and by using new technologies to better recover resources from waste. The Roadmap identifies the programs, policies and processing capacity required to meet the diversion goal.

Programs

- Waste reduction programs that support and promote activities that reduce the consumption and, thus, generation of waste products.
- Resource recovery programs that provide residents’ the opportunity to play a role in a way that allows the resource value of their waste materials to be recovered.

Policies

- Design standard policies and approaches that ensure design requirements are more effectively incorporated into the development application and approval process of new developments eligible for Regional waste collection services in order to encourage convenient source separation, collection and recovery of divertible materials.
- Education and enforcement policies that encourage residents to participate in the Region’s waste reduction and resource recovery programs.

Processing Capacity

- Implement new processing capacity allows Peel to expand its existing programs and to recover resources remaining in the garbage after collection. The Region’s 75% diversion target cannot be achieved by at-source policies and programs alone. New processing technology is needed to complement these initiatives.

- To further develop Peel's Green Bin organics program, the Region is currently developing an anaerobic digestion facility to process household organic waste. This will allow the Region to expand the program to allow the acceptance of additional organic materials (e.g. diapers, pet waste). An additional of the anaerobic digestion facility is the production and capture of biogas, which is a type of biofuel.

2.3 Climate Change

The Waste Management Division's objective to minimize waste generation and maximize resource recovery supports the Region of Peel's objective to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. Waste Management infrastructure investments have been consistent with Peel's climate change objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the challenges posed by a changing climate. Waste Management's asset management integrates climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations to build resilience and ensure continuity and quality of service levels for Peel residents. For example, opportunities for energy from waste are considered through thermal and alternative resource recovery.

The proposed modifications to the Waste Management policies in the Regional Official Plan consider the impacts they may have on climate change. The Waste Management Division will engage with the Office of Climate Change and Energy Management to increase waste diversion and promote conservation and adaptive re-use programs in support of Regional Climate Change policies to build a greener, healthier, low-carbon community for Peel Region.

3. Overview of Provincial Legislation and Plans

The waste management framework in Ontario is comprised of regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives that provide direction to, and seek cooperative approaches with, the various stakeholders who share responsibility for the management of Ontario's environment such as producers, industry, commercial establishments, institutions, municipalities, environmental groups and the public.

Future Federal level waste management policies and plans that may impact Regional waste management services will be considered in the development of Regional policies and programs. For example, the Federal government is planning to release in 2021 a Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste. In the development of a Regional single-use plastics strategy, the Region will follow the lead of the Federal government.

3.1 Environmental Protection Act and the 3Rs Regulations

The *Environmental Protection Act*, 1990 and its 3Rs Regulations (O. Regulations 101/94, 102/94, 103/94 and 104/94) require municipalities and businesses to reduce waste sent to disposal through reduction, reuse and recycling programs.

Under O. Regulation 101/94, municipalities with a population of over 5,000 are required to provide recycling collection at a frequency that is at least half the frequency of garbage collection (for instance, if garbage is collected weekly, recyclables must be collected at least bi-weekly). Recycling programs must include five core materials (paper, glass, aluminum, steel and PET) and a minimum of two materials from a supplemental list. In addition, a municipality that has a population of at least 50,000 must include the collection or acceptance of leaf and yard waste in a manner that is reasonably convenient to the generators of leaf and yard waste in the municipality.

The 3Rs Regulations also require some industrial, commercial and institutional establishments to conduct waste audits, develop and implement waste reduction plans, and update the audits and plans annually (O. Regulation 102/94); to have source separation programs for specified wastes and ensure that the wastes are reused or recycled (O. Regulation 103/94). Most businesses in Peel contract with the private sector for waste management services. Municipal building, and some small businesses in residential and business improvement areas receive Regional service.

3.2 Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 – Waste Management

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) is issued under the authority of Section 3 of the Planning Act. It provides direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development and promotes the provincial “policy-led” planning system.

Waste management, referenced throughout the PPS, is included as an element of municipal infrastructure in municipal planning.

In terms of coordination of planning matters, policy 1.2.1 of the PPS states:

“A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, across lower, single and/or upper-tier municipal boundaries, and with other orders of government, agencies, and boards including:

d) *infrastructure, multimodal transportation systems, public service facilities, and waste management systems;* “

In terms of waste management systems, policy 1.6.10 of the PPS states:

“*Waste management systems* need to be provided that are of an appropriate size and type to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate, encourage and promote reduction, reuse and recycling objectives.

Waste management systems shall be located and designed in accordance with provincial legislation and standards.”

The PPS defines waste management system as “sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and disposal sites”.

In addition, in terms of land use compatibility and *major* facilities (which includes waste management systems in its definition), policy 1.2.6.1 of the PPS states:

“Major facilities and sensitive land uses shall be planned and developed to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate any potential adverse effects from odour, noise and other contaminants”.

3.3 The Waste-Free Ontario Act, 2016

In 2016, the *Waste-Free Ontario Act* was proclaimed and repealed the *Waste Diversion Act, 2002*. It enacts the *Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act (RRCEA), 2016* and the *Waste Diversion Transition Act (WDTA), 2016*.

The RRCEA sets out the provincial interest in resource recovery and waste reduction. It introduces the concept of the circular economy, “an economy in which participants strive to minimize the use of raw materials; maximize the useful life of materials and other resources through resource recovery; and minimize waste generated at the end-of-life of products and packaging” and defines resource recovery as “the extraction of useful materials or other resources from things that might otherwise be waste, including through reuse, recycling, reintegration, regeneration or other activities”.

As a Provincial Interest the RRCEA establishes full producer responsibility for five waste diversion programs (Tires, Batteries, Municipal Hazardous or Special Waste, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and Blue Box), where producers are fully accountable and financially responsible for the end-of-life management of their products and packaging. Further, it requires the development and confirmation of a Provincial strategy to support these interests.

Section 14 (1) in the RRCEA states:

“A council of a municipality or a municipal planning authority shall ensure that its official plan is consistent with the resource recovery and waste reduction policy statements that apply to the municipality or the authority and shall amend its official plan if necessary, to achieve consistency.”

In consultation and collaboration with the Province, producers and other stakeholders, the Region will advocate that the levels of service and quality are maintained or improved upon during and after transition of the extended producer responsibility waste programs.

3.4 The Strategy for a Waste-Free Ontario, 2017

Released under the RRCEA, the Strategy for a Waste-Free Ontario: Building the Circular Economy (“the Strategy”) sets the goals of zero-waste Ontario and zero greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector. It outlines the actions to be taken by the Province that support the goals of zero waste and a circular economy.

The Strategy also defines Ontario’s resource recovery and waste reduction priorities as focusing on reducing, reusing, recycling and reintegrating materials into the economy. The Strategy also highlights the Province’s position on energy from waste and alternative fuels as being permitted as waste management options, but these methods do not count towards waste diversion.

The Strategy identifies the commitment of the Province to develop a Food and Organic Waste Framework which includes an action plan and policy statement. The goals of the Framework are to reduce food and organic waste; recover resources from food and organic waste; support resource recovery infrastructure; and promote beneficial uses of recovered organic resources. Amendments to the relevant policies are proposed in order to support the development of programs required to meet the objectives of the Strategy.

3.5 The Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, 2018

The Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement (Policy Statement) is the first policy statement under the *Waste-Free Ontario Act*. It is issued under Section 11 of the *Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016* and provides direction to municipalities and other stakeholders in the waste management sector to increase waste reduction and resource recovery of food and organic waste.

Highlights from the Policy Statement include:

- Ontario’s food recovery hierarchy;
- Recovery targets of food and organic waste for municipalities, businesses, schools and hospitals;
- Promotion and education from municipalities and retail establishments to encourage behaviour change and reduce food waste;
- Source separation of food and organic waste from the Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial (ICI) sector; and
- Certification of compostable products and packaging according to international, national or industry standards and meet environmental standards in Ontario.

Part 2 of the Policy Statement requires municipalities to ensure that their official plans are consistent with the Policy Statement in accordance with the timing requirements of the Planning Act which call for official plan reviews every five years. The policy states:

*“Municipalities and other planning authorities shall ensure that official plans are consistent with the Policy Statement by the end of the period determined under subsection 26 (1) of the *Planning Act*, while municipal zoning by-laws must be amended within three years after the related official plan amendment.”*

Policy 4.9 in the Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement requires that the municipal planning and development approvals support efforts to meet the objectives of the policy statement. The policy states:

“Municipalities and other planning authorities should ensure that their official plans, zoning by-laws, plan of subdivision approvals and site plan approvals support the resource recovery of food and organic waste for their residents.”

Policy 6.1 in the Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement requires municipalities to consider existing and future waste management infrastructure needs. The policy states:

“Municipalities and other planning authorities should protect existing and planned resource recovery systems from incompatible uses² and plan for new systems, where appropriate, to meet projected needs.”

3.6 The Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan, 2018

The Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan (“the Plan”), awaiting formal adoption, is intended to replace the 2017 Strategy for a Waste-Free Ontario: Building a Circular Economy. It outlines the actions to be taken by the Province that support four areas: protecting air, lakes, and rivers; addressing climate change; reducing litter and waste and keeping land and soil clean; and conserving land and greenspace.

With respect to reducing litter and waste, the proposed Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan seeks to:

- Reduce and divert food and organic waste from households and businesses by retaining the food and organic waste reduction targets set out in the Provincial Policy Statement (discussed above) and including a potential landfill ban on food waste
- Reduce plastic waste
- Reduce litter in our neighbourhoods and parks
- Increase opportunities for Ontarians to participate in waste reduction efforts

² Includes different land uses that are meant to be kept separate from resource recovery systems in order to prevent adverse effects from odour, noise and other contaminants, and minimize risk to public health and safety. Examples of incompatible uses to resource recovery systems will vary and be dependent on the policies of the municipality and extent/intensity of the potential hazard associated with the use.

- Make producers responsible for the waste generated from their products and packaging
- Explore opportunities to recover the value of resources in waste (using advanced energy recovery technologies)
- Provide clear rules for compostable products and packaging
- Support competitive and sustainable end-markets for Ontario's waste

The Region, through the Waste Management Department, will monitor the final adoption of the Plan and implement polices brought forward as appropriate.

3.7 Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities: Discussion Paper, 2019

The Provincial discussion paper, Reducing Litter and Waste in Our Communities, which expands upon commitments of the Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan, poses questions that will help guide future decision-making to divert more waste from disposal. The discussion paper sets out goals, actions and performance measures and outlines how the province will decrease the amount of waste going to disposal and increase the province's overall diversion rate. The role that municipalities will play in meeting the goals and objectives set by the Province in the discussion paper have yet to be determined.

3.8 A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019

A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019 is the Province's initiative to plan for growth and development that supports economic prosperity, protects the environment, and helps communities achieve a high quality of life. *The Places to Grow Act, 2005* enables the development of regional growth plans that guide government investments and land use planning policies.

Section 3 addresses infrastructure to support growth which includes waste management systems. The infrastructure framework in the Growth Plan requires "that municipalities undertake an integrated approach to land use planning, infrastructure investments, and environmental protection to achieve the outcomes".

Section 4.2.9.1d of a Culture of Conservation states:

"Municipalities will develop and implement official plan policies and other strategies in support of the following conservation objectives:

- d) integrated waste management, including through:
 - i. enhanced waste reduction, composting, and recycling initiatives, and the identification of new opportunities for energy from waste, source reduction, reuse, and diversion, where appropriate;
 - ii. a comprehensive plan with integrated approaches to waste management, including reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, diversion, and disposal of residual waste;
 - iii. promotion of building conservation and adaptive reuse, as well as the reuse and recycling of construction materials; and

iv. consideration of waste management initiatives within the context of long-term regional planning, and in collaboration with neighbouring municipalities.”

4. Proposed Draft Changes to ROP Waste Management Policies

The following section provides an overview of proposed revisions to the Regional Official Plan that are recommended to ensure the Plan conforms to the *Waste-Free Ontario Act*, Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, and the Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan.

The Regional Official Plan has been reviewed to identify where additions, deletions, and/or modifications to policies are required to ensure conformity with the *Waste-Free Ontario Act*, Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, and the Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan. Conformity with Provincial policy requirements have been highlighted using ‘✓’ or ‘Δ’ symbols.

Legend:

- ✓ Indicates that existing policy continues to conform with Provincial legislation and plans and no or only minor changes are required.
- Δ Indicates that the addition of a new or modification of an existing policy is required.

4.1 Update to Regional Official Plan Waste Management Policies

Since the adoption of the Regional Official Plan (2009), there has been no amendments to the Waste Management preamble and existing policies. To bring the ROP into conformity with the *Waste-Free Ontario Act*, Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, and the Made-in-Ontario Plan the current policy section will be reviewed to update the existing preamble and objectives and modify or add policies to the Regional Official Plan.

4.1.1 Circular Economy Policies

The circular economy is not explicitly recognized in the waste management section of the existing Regional Official Plan. In order to be consistent with Provincial policy and the Regional vision for waste management, the ROP will need to be amended to include circular economy practices. The following section will discuss potential policy options to incorporate circular economy into the ROP. These options include:

Proposed Changes to the Regional Official Plan

✓ Update Preamble and Objectives

It is recommended that the Waste Management section in the ROP be amended to include the concept of the circular economy in the preamble and objective statements to be consistent with the Province’s vision of a circular economy.

△ Update existing Policies

It is recommended that the Waste Management section in the ROP be modified to update the preamble and policies to refer to the Region's long-term waste management strategy.

✓ Update existing Policies

It is recommended that the Waste Management section on Industrial, Commercial & Institutional Waste and Construction & Demolition Waste 6.5.2.20 – 6.5.2.23 in the ROP be amended to be consistent with the Province's vision of a circular economy.

4.1.2 Thermal Treatment and Alternative Resource Recovery Policies

Thermal treatment and alternative resource recovery refers to extracting energy from the municipal waste stream prior to disposal of residual materials.

From 1992 to 2012, the Region of Peel used a thermal treatment facility located in the City of Brampton to process a portion of its residual waste. In 2015, Regional Council adopted a new 3Rs target of 75 percent. Currently, Peel delivers up to 10,000 tonnes per year to the thermal treatment facility.

Under the Roadmap to a Circular Economy, Peel may consider advanced thermal treatment for non-recyclable plastic waste. In addition, mixed waste processing studies will consider conversion of non-recyclable waste to low carbon fuel or some other engineered fuels.

The Province's resource recovery and waste reduction priorities are focused on reducing, reusing, recycling and reintegrating materials into the economy. The *Strategy for a Waste-Free Ontario* states that "although energy from waste and alternative fuels are permitted as waste management options, these methods will not count towards diversion in Ontario. The recovery of nutrients, such as digestate from anaerobic digestion, is considered diversion." Further, the Province's *Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan* suggests the consideration of advanced thermal treatment for resource recovery from non-recyclable plastic waste.

Proposed Changes to the Regional Official Plan**✓ Modify existing Policies**

It is recommended that the Waste Management section on Energy from Waste 6.5.2.16 – 6.5.2.19 in the ROP be amended to be consistent with the Province's vision and direction.

4.1.3 Food and Organic Waste Policies

In order to be consistent with Provincial Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement, the ROP will need to be amended to include food and organic waste source separation. The potential policy options to incorporate food and organic waste source separation into the ROP include:

- The promotion of resource recovery of food and organic waste
- A collaborative effort between the Region, local municipalities other stakeholders to develop and implement approaches that facilitate the collection and resource recovery of food and organic waste
- The protection of resource recovery systems from incompatible uses and at the same time plan for new systems to meet future needs
- Working with local municipalities to require the inclusion of food and organic waste policies in their official plans.

Proposed Changes to the Regional Official Plan

△ Conformity with the Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement

ROP Waste Management policies will be reviewed and amended to conform with the Province's Food and Organic Waste Policy Statement.

4.1.4. Update to Regional Official Plan Map Figure

The ROP provides a map schedule that shows the location of Waste Management sites in the Region. This map was reviewed and updated as noted below with new data where such data was available. Table 4.2 provides a description of the summary changes proposed for the ROP mapping to reflect changes. The schedule and figure will be updated to reflect a new mapping template and background data.

Table 4.2: Proposed Updates to ROP Mapping of Waste Management Figure

New Mapping	Corresponding ROP Schedule / Figure	Original Source	Availability of Updated Data
Heart Lake Community Recycling Centre	Figure 10 (draft Figure Y7) – Waste Management Sites	Region of Peel (2011)	Region of Peel: Infrastructure Development
Caledon Sanitary Landfill Site	Figure 10 (draft Figure Y7) – Waste Management Sites	Region of Peel (2011)	Region of Peel: Infrastructure Development
Caledon Composting Facility	Figure 10 (draft Figure Y7) – Waste Management Sites	Region of Peel (2011)	Region of Peel: Infrastructure Development

Anaerobic Digestion Facility	Figure 10 (draft Figure Y7) – Waste Management Sites	Region of Peel (2011)	Region of Peel: Infrastructure Development
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5. Conclusion and Next Steps

The policies and guidance that govern waste management systems are in constant evolution. With the introduction of new waste management technologies and approaches, changes in consumer buying habits and product packaging and advances in environmental protection and governing legislation we are more of the need to update the governing policies in a timely fashion.

As part of the Peel 2041 Official Plan Review, the Regional Official Plan may be amended to reflect new Provincial policy and guidance regarding waste management. Possible policy options for the Regional Official Plan include inserting policies that bring the plan into conformity with provincial legislation in the following areas: circular economy, resource recovery, waste diversion, and food and organic waste source separation. These policies could be located within existing waste management section 6.5 in the ROP.

Regional staff will be consulting with local municipal planning and waste staff individually and through the Technical Advisory Committee for comments on this discussion paper and the policy options that have been discussed. Following these consultations, the draft discussion paper and options will be revised and more formally circulated for public consultation.