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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The following two sections provide the background to and a description of the services provided to the City of Hamilton with respect to the subject investigations and reporting.

### 1.1 Background

The City of Hamilton is interested in establishing the basis upon which it can make critical decisions concerning future investments in its Blue Box recyclables management infrastructure. In the fall of 2011, at the direction of Waste Diversion Ontario's (WDO) Municipal Industry Program Committee (MIPC), a RFP was issued by the Continuous Improvement Fund (CIF) for a Study of Optimization of the Blue Box Materials Processing System in Ontario (the MIPC Study). The work was completed over the course of 2012 with a series of reports published in June of that year.

The MIPC Study created a model of an optimized (greenfield) province-wide system of Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs) and transfer stations for the management of a "standard suite" of Blue Box recyclable materials. The Study's consulting team undertook to compare this greenfield system to existing public and private Blue Box infrastructure in a number of defined regions. Gaps were identified together with the presentation of options for transitioning to the optimized greenfield system for each region.

The City of Hamilton is located within the "Southwestern Ontario" region as defined in the Study. The existing Blue Box recyclables management infrastructure is identified together with the greenfield infrastructure and a series of "options" comprised of alternative scenarios for components of the infrastructure. The City of Hamilton is defined within the subject greenfield system as the location of one of two large MRFs that would serve as "hubs" for the management of Blue Box recyclables from various jurisdictions via transfer stations located in the Niagara, Brantford, Waterloo, Huron-Perth and GreyBruce areas.

The City's existing MRF is a two-stream processing facility. It presently has an approved through-put capacity of 109,000 tonnes per year (TPY) which is sufficient to meet the City's projected recyclables management requirements for the current planning period. The building that houses the MRF was built in the 1950's and retrofitted for its current use in 1989. The facility's equipment was updated in 2008 but according to the City's 2012 SWMMP report, it is anticipated that the MRF equipment will reach the end of its useful life by 2020. Among the recommendations coming out of the Plan-update process, adopted by City Council in June 2012, directed that a review of single-stream processing and expansion of the capacity of the City's MRF be undertaken to provide for the planning of Hamilton's Blue Box recyclables management infrastructure for 2020 when the facility's current equipment will have to be replaced. Council subsequently agreed to move this review to 2014 so as to accommodate for the analysis of the feasibility of establishing a single-stream MRF as a regional "hub" facility further to the MIPC Study.

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### 1.2 Project Description

The subject assignment entailed the following key components:

- The preparation of projections of the quantity and characteristics of Blue Box recyclables in both the City of Hamilton and selected municipalities in the catchment area defined in the MIPC Study.
- The development of an up-to-date model that mapped the City's existing Blue Box recyclables infrastructure including collection and transfer to the MRF together with a process-design-based outline of the MRF's design capacity.
- Discussion of the key components of the model with City representatives and the incorporation of modification further to these discussions.
- The modeling of alternative options for the catchment area defined in the MIPC Study to examine the tonnage of Blue Box recyclables that may realistically be secured at a MRF located in the City of Hamilton.
- Completion of an analysis of single stream and two-stream MRF process designs with a focus on capital and operating costs.
- Examination of the option of the City acquiring processing capacity from either a municipal or privatesector third party (parties) for its Blue Box recyclables.

The project entailed the following key components:

- The collection and organization of existing, applicable background information.
- The completion of volume and composition projections for the City's as well as selected municipalities' Blue Box recyclables within a defined catchment area.
- Development of a methodology that would model alternative Blue Box recyclables management scenarios or options.
- Confirmation of the modeling methodology with City of Hamilton representatives.
- Population and application of the model to alternative, defined management options.
- Completion of an engineering review of the existing services and floorspace of the facility against typical requirements for a facility that would be required to service the "hub" processing level throughput. This will not involve detailed design but will be a general review of the services and spacing that are anticipated to be required, in comparison to the capability of the current facility.
- Preparation and distribution of a questionnaire to identify "linked" municipalities to determine their interest in accessing the services of a regional MRF located in the City of Hamilton. This project component included the tabulation of the responses received from the subject municipal contacts.

- Documentation of the key findings as a "draft" report for review by City representatives and then preparation of a "final" report based upon the input received from the representatives.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

The Hamilton MRF Infrastructure Planning 2020 Study employed two methods for its analysis: 1) modeling; and 2) surveying linked municipalities. The following sections below outline the different methodologies undertaken for this Study.

### 2.1 Hamilton MRF Infrastructure Planning Study Area

### 2.1.1 Catchment Area

The catchment area for this Study was derived from the MIPC Study. The Southwestern Study Area defined in the report was utilized to determine the identities of linked municipalities for the purposes of the subject Study. The catchment area was then developed by identifying the municipalities linked to Hamilton based on the MIPC Study's "Existing System" figure as well as in consultation with City of Hamilton representatives. The linked municipalities used to identify the catchment area for the subject Study are as follows:

- County of Brant
- City of Brantford
- City of Guelph
- County of Haldimand
- Regional Municipality of Halton
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
- County of Norfolk
- Regional Municipality of Waterloo
- County of Wellington


### 2.1.2 Scenarios

The municipalities in the defined catchment area were divided into different scenarios to determine feasible options for the Hamilton MRF. The scenarios were analyzed based upon collection, processing and transportation costs both to and from the Hamilton MRF. The following scenarios will be further examined and discussed below:

- Scenario 1: City of Hamilton - the Hamilton MRF serving the City of Hamilton only.

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- Scenario 2a: City of Hamilton, County of Brant, City of Brantford, City of Guelph, Regional Municipality of Halton, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, and County of Wellington - This scenario includes municipalities north and west of City of Hamilton. This scenario was used to analyze the feasibility of the Hamilton MRF servicing these western municipalities.
- Scenario 2b: City of Hamilton, Haldimand County, Regional Municipality of Niagara, and Norfolk County - This scenario includes municipalities east of the City of Hamilton and was defined to provide of the analysis of the feasibility of the Hamilton MRF serving these identified eastern municipalities.


### 2.2 Analysis of Alternative Blue Box Recyclables Management Options

This analysis entailed the investigation of the aforementioned scenarios presented by the selected catchment area. The planning period for the Study was defined as extending from 2020 to 2035. This timeline was selected based on the following: previous studies have determined that it is anticipated that the MRF equipment will reach the end of its useful life by 2020. Replacement equipment is expected to have a useful service life in the order of 15 years.

An individual profile was created for each municipality. Each of these profiles includes:

- Blue Box Quantities and Composition
- Financial Analysis
- Environmental Impact

The following sections describe the methodology used to undertake the modeling of the identified alternative management scenarios or options.

### 2.2.1 The Modeling Methodology

## Blue Box Quantities and Composition

Blue Box quantities and composition changes over time were tied to the municipality's respective population changes. The major assumption in this section was that the per capita composition and quantity of Blue Box values would be constant, and therefore would increase as the population increases.

Base information to determine the composition and quantity of Blue Box materials in each municipality was sourced from 2012 Blue Box Tonnage, WDO Municipal Datacall. Information for each of the ten municipalities investigated was available through this source.

Population projections were determined using the census data for 2011 and 2006 from Statistics Canada. The rate of population change from the period 2006 to 2011 was extrapolated forward to provide population projections for the 2020 to 2035 period. The projected population for each year was
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applied to the Blue Box material per person calculation to generate the value for the total Blue Box materials generated per year.

To account for the upward trend in plastics use and corresponding downward trend in printed paper and paper packaging, a $1 \%$ annual decrease in fibres generation rates and a $1 \%$ annual increase in plastic generation rates was incorporated into the model. Each of these assumptions for generation on a per capita basis was coupled with the projected population increase on an annual basis, to represent an annual rate of change. For example, when the model combines the overall fibre decrease of $1 \%$ per year with a population increase of $1 \%$ per year, the result is an overall $0.1 \%$ decrease per year in anticipated fibre tonnages for Hamilton. This compares well with the June 2012 StewardEdge projections, which indicates a $4 \%$ net tonnage decrease for fibres over 15 years or about a loss of $0.25 \%$ per year (one quarter of one percent) in tonnage for all of Ontario. Similar projected changes were applied within the model to obtain estimates of what the anticipated future recyclables generation would be.

## Financial Analysis

Base information to determine system cost for each municipality was sourced from 2012 Blue Box Financial Details, WDO Municipal Datacall. Information for each of the ten municipalities investigated was available through this source. The information used from the municipal data call included:

- Residential Collection Cost
- Residential Depot/ Transfer
- Residential Promotion and Education Cost
- Administration and Interest on Municipal Capital

Each of these costs are presented as a cost per tonne, therefore to produce cost projections using the current system for Blue Box recycling, these proportions were applied to the projected Blue Box quantities produced in the respective time period. A two percent annual inflation rate was also assumed.

Several of the investigated municipalities included in this study currently run as a dual stream system. To account for conversion to a single stream system that will be supported by the Hamilton MRF, it was assumed that the overall cost of a dual stream system is $3 \%$ higher than a single stream system. This is based on various inputs, in particular related to potential savings in single stream collection due to efficiencies that can be achieved with longer routes, fewer staff, etc. These anticipated savings are generally offset at the processing stage, with an increase in sorting equipment, residual volumes or reduction of quality of salable material due to contamination, additional staffing and maintenance associated with single stream processing, etc.

Analysis of costs related to a Hamilton Regional MRF based system assumed that the major variable would be Residential depot/Transfer costs. Residential Collection Cost, Residential Promotion and

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Education Cost, and Administration and Interest on Municipal Capital were assumed to follow the same cost per tonne proportions.

Transfer Station costs as a result of a Hamilton Regional MRF system were calculated using the methodology outlined in Guidelines for Establishing Transfer Stations for Municipal Solid Waste, UMA Engineering Inc. The base assumptions that feed into this method are indicated in each individual municipality datasheet.

Costs outlined in the Guidelines for Establishing Transfer Stations for Municipal Solid Waste, UMA Engineering Inc were used for estimating the costs associated with each municipality's transfer station. Additionally, the percentage of Blue Box material that would be directed to the transfer station as opposed to going directly to the Hamilton MRF was also estimated. Generally, the further the individual Municipality was from the Hamilton MRF, the higher the percentage of total Blue Box material that is directed to the respective Transfer Station. Both the cost for the current system and the selected scenarios of a Hamilton Regional MRF system are presented for comparison purposes.

## Environmental Impact

The Environmental Impact of each municipality, and by extension each scenario, was determined using the Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool (MSWDST) developed by RTI International Ltd. The MSWDST can be used to identify and evaluate cost and environmental aspects associated with specific waste management strategies or existing systems. It can also be used to identify costs and environmental aspects of proposed strategies such as those designed to meet recycling and waste diversion goals, quantify potential environmental benefits associated with recycling, identify strategies for optimizing energy recovery from MSW, and evaluate options for reducing greenhouse gases, air pollutants, and environmental releases to water-bodies or ecosystems.

For the purposes of this assessment, the life cycle environmental impact of the system was not the focus, since this study revolves around Blue Box recyclables. Thus, the gross emissions as a result of collection and processing were calculated using the MSWDST. Additionally, the base figures were not deemed to be as important as the comparison in environmental impact between the existing system and the scenarios presented for the Hamilton MRF system.

## Scenarios

The scenarios are presented in a summary page of the model, which essentially provides a summation of the individual municipalities included in each scenario. The model has been constructed to allow alternative scenarios to be analyzed as well.

### 2.2.2 Surveys to Linked Municipalities

A survey was conducted to engage with surrounding municipalities within the catchment area for interest and information regarding their current management systems.

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Contacts at each of the municipalities were identified and asked to complete a small questionnaire. These questions entailed:

- The Project will be building on the results reported in A Study of the Optimization of the Blue Box Material Processing System in Ontario - Final Report, June 2012 (MIPC Blue Box MRF Optimization Study). The study identified Hamilton as one of the 2 regional state-of-the-art MRFs that would anchor the processing and transfer system in Southwest Ontario. As such, would your municipality be interested in participating in a recyclables management system where your Blue Box recyclables are processed at a regional MRF in Hamilton? Please provide reason(s) for your response.
- Would your municipality consider other MRF options, such as partnerships, retro-fitting your existing facility, building a new facility, etc?
- What is the nature of your current Blue Box recyclables Contract (i.e., \% out-sourced/\% in-house)?
- What is the duration of current Contract(s)?
- Is your municipality carrying out any work/studies to assess Single Stream vs. Dual Stream processing?

The answers to these questions will aid the City of Hamilton in establishing various scenarios to act as a regional hub for different cities.

Each of the nine (9) linked municipalities were contacted via email and followed up by phone calls to complete the questionnaire. Linked municipalities provided responses to the questions as well as indicated whether or not they are interested in participating in a regional MRF hub with the City of Hamilton. Results of the survey can be found in Section 3 below.

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## 3 KEY FINDINGS

### 3.1 Projection Modeling

This section will contain relevant excerpts from the model created for this study. The full model is provided in Appendix A.

## Blue Box Quantities and Composition

The total blue box recyclable marketed tonnages for each scenario are summarized below in Table 1.

$$
\text { Table } 1 \text { - Total Blue Box Recyclable Tonnages }
$$

|  | 2020 | 2035 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Scenario 1 | 40,104 | 44,000 |
| Scenario 2A | 152,687 | 194,409 |
| Scenario 2B | 87,485 | 92,529 |

Determining the required processing capacity of the Hamilton MRF facility is directly related to the number of adjacent municipalities that will participate. Based on our model, the tonnages generated from each scenario lead to what may be entirely different processing options as outlined in Section 4. Note that despite the difference between marketable tonnages and inbound tonnages actually received at the MRF (different due to year-end inventories and contamination resulting in some material being considered unsalable), for the cases described in Section 4, the differences in quantities would make little change to the design capacity of the processing lines. Changes in requirements would be specifically addressed during future studies, in particular during or prior to engineering feasibility assessment and/or detailed design.

The composition of Blue Box recyclables per 2012 Blue Box Tonnage, WDO Municipal Datacall across all ten (10) investigated municipalities is summarized in Figure 1.


Figure 1 - Blue Box Recyclables Composition

Figure 1 demonstrates that the large majority of recyclable material consists of paper products. This indicates that the majority of processing costs and potential revenue that will be generated from the Hamilton MRF is tied to the processing efficiency of paper products.

## Financial Analysis

The summary of system costs generated by the model is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 - System Costing Summary

|  | Current System | 2020 | 2035 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Collection Cost (delivered directly to MRF) | \$9,688,974 | \$14,306,884 |
|  | Transportation Cost (from local Transfer Stations to MRF) | \$151,823 | \$224,183 |
|  | Residential Promotion and Education | \$177,942 | \$262,751 |
|  | Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$694,114 | \$1,024,940 |
|  | Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System | \$10,712,852 | \$15,818,758 |
|  | Hamilton MRF System | 2020 | 2035 |
|  | Collection Cost (delivered to MRF) | \$9,398,304 | \$13,877,677 |
|  | Transportation Cost (from local Transfer Stations to MRF) | \$55,057 | \$79,402 |
|  | Residential Promotion and Education | \$177,942 | \$262,751 |
|  | Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$694,114 | \$1,024,940 |
|  | Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | \$10,325,417 | \$15,244,770 |
|  | Current System | 2020 | 2035 |
|  | Collection Cost (to Transfer Station) | \$32,023,190 | \$53,098,635 |
|  | Transportation Cost (from Transfer Station to MRF) | \$770,071 | \$1,210,138 |
|  | Residential Promotion and Education | \$920,309 | \$1,570,808 |
|  | Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$2,504,793 | \$4,129,816 |
|  | Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System | \$36,218,363 | \$60,009,396 |
|  | Hamilton MRF System | 2020 | 2035 |
|  | Collection Cost (to Transfer Station) | \$31,357,507 | \$52,075,415 |
|  | Transportation Cost (from Transfer Station to MRF) | \$2,249,247 | \$3,634,594 |
|  | Residential Promotion and Education | \$920,309 | \$1,570,808 |
|  | Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$2,504,793 | \$4,129,816 |
|  | Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | \$37,031,856 | \$61,410,632 |
|  | Current System | 2020 | 2035 |
|  | Collection Cost (to Transfer Station) | \$20,867,744 | \$29,650,008 |
|  | Transportation Cost (from Transfer Station to MRF) | \$755,891 | \$1,027,820 |
|  | Residential Promotion and Education | \$774,989 | \$1,087,295 |
|  | Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$1,835,133 | \$2,593,642 |
|  | Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System | \$24,233,757 | \$34,358,764 |
|  | Hamilton MRF System | 2020 | 2035 |
|  | Collection Cost (to Transfer Station) | \$20,241,712 | \$28,760,508 |
|  | Transportation Cost (from Transfer Station to MRF) | \$1,142,823 | \$1,570,161 |
|  | Residential Promotion and Education | \$774,989 | \$1,087,295 |
|  | Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$1,835,133 | \$2,593,642 |
|  | Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | \$23,994,656 | \$34,011,605 |

Generally, cost differences between the current system and a Hamilton Regional MRF system are based almost entirely on the additional transportation costs. As a result, any investigated scenario that includes municipalities other than the City of Hamilton would generate a higher cost in collection and transportation than their respective existing systems.

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However, this needs to be weighed against the potential savings that will result from not operating additional MRF facilities that were previously necessary.

## Environmental Impact

After running scenarios for each municipality through the MSWDST tool, it was evident that converting from the current system towards a Hamilton Regional MRF system would result in significant increases in emissions as a result of collection and transportation.

On average, the percentage increase in emissions for the ten municipalities is as follows:
Table 3 - Percentage Increase in Emissions for Hamilton MRF System

| Emission Impact | Emission Type | Percentage Increase |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Global Warming Air | Carbon Dioxide Fossil | $34 \%$ |
| Acidification Air | Nitrogen Oxides | $45 \%$ |
|  | Sulfur Oxides | $0 \%$ |
| Human Health Criteria <br> Air-Point Source | Total Particulate Matter | $8 \%$ |
|  | Nitrogen Oxides | $45 \%$ |
|  | Sulfur Oxides | $0 \%$ |
| Eutrophication Air | Nitrogen Oxides | $45 \%$ |
| Smog Air | Nitrogen Oxides | $45 \%$ |
|  | Carbon Monoxide | $92 \%$ |

These increases are due to the increased need for haulage of recyclable materials from transfer stations to the Hamilton MRF. However, there would be a significant reduction in emissions due to there being one operating MRF facility versus having several in operation. This would likely partially or fully offset the additional emissions caused by the increased transportation requirements of the Hamilton MRF system.

## Revenues

Due to the high level of volatility that exists in the commodities market coupled with the fact that the period being investigated extends well into the future, projected revenues were not modeled in our analysis. As indicated in Figure 2, cumulative tonnages and gross costs per tonne increased at a relatively stable rate during the 2002 to 2011 period, however revenues during this time are seen to fluctuate wildly. These trends allow for relatively accurate projections for tonnages and gross costs, though any speculation about the resulting revenues would be largely unreliable.

Can EPR Programs Make Recycling More Efficient? Ontario Over Time


Figure 2 - Ontario Waste Management Trends
Potential revenues have been identified, using data presented in the Reclay StewardEdge Ontario Price Sheet. The RSE Ontario Price Sheet is a monthly publication that contains a blend of municipal spot market prices for Ontario-based municipalities. It details current and historical price trends for postconsumer metals, glass, plastic and fibres. Table 4 provides the mean revenues generated for each Blue Box recyclable material during the 2011 to 2014 time period.

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Table 4 - Mean Revenues (2011-2014)

| Commodity | CDN\$/Metric Tonne |
| :--- | :---: |
| Aluminum Cans | 1648 |
| Steel Cans | 294 |
| PET (mixed) | 458 |
| HDPE (mixed) | 565 |
| Plastic Tubs \& Lids | 128 |
| Mixed Plastics | 41 |
| Film Plastic | 22 |
| Polystyrene | $(22)$ |
| Newspaper (ONP8) | 86 |
| Corrugated (OCC) | 143 |
| Hardpack (OBB/OCC) | 65 |
| Boxboard (OBB) | 60 |
| Polycoat Containers | 91 |
| Composite Index | 103 |

From Table 1 and from the Blue Box Quantities and Composition projections, it is evident that the major drivers of revenues will be Aluminum, PET, HDPE and Fibres. PET, HDPE and particularly aluminum will contribute to high revenues due to their high commodity prices. Fibres (paper, OCC/OBB) will contribute significantly to revenues due to the large quantity of these materials that will be recycled in all investigated scenarios. The distribution of Blue Box recyclable materials across all ten investigated municipalities is illustrated in Figure 3.

From Figure 3, the highest drivers of revenue in terms of value per tonne collectively make up approximately 11 percent of all collected Blue Box recyclable material with Aluminum making up approximately 1 percent of all collected Blue Box recyclable material. Additionally, fibres, which comprise approximately 73 percent of all Blue Box recycling material, will, therefore, contribute to the majority of revenues realized despite its relatively low value per tonne as a product. The ability to find appropriate markets for the recycled materials presents an additional factor in its effectiveness in generating revenue.


Figure 3 - Breakdown of Blue Box Recyclables Composition

## Outsourcing

As noted in Table 2, the total cost for the current Blue Box recycling system for the City of Hamilton is expected to be approximately $\$ 11$ million per year. By pursuing an outsourcing option, it would be anticipated that the costs associated with the service provider would be within a similar range, with an additional service charge. It is difficult to define what any associated service charge would be, as it will likely be a result of extensive negotiations conducted between the supplier and the City. As a result, this may represent a more expensive option for the City of Hamilton.

### 3.2 Participation of Linked Municipalities

The survey to the nine (9) linked municipalities will allow for the City of Hamilton to determine various MRF scenarios with different municipalities. All of the nine (9) linked municipalities within the catchment area provided responses to the questionnaire.

It is acknowledged that any information provided by the municipalities may include confidential information regarding their interest, management systems and current contracts, not previously disclosed to the general public. As such, the information provided by the respondents will strictly be kept confidential and for the purposes of the City of Hamilton's MRF Infrastructure Planning for 2020 Study.

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Table 5 provides a description of the responses to each question by each municipality. To ensure that municipalities are kept anonymous, respondent codes are used so as to not reveal which municipality is making the comment.

Table 5 - Municipality Responses to Questionnaire

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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Based upon the results of the questionnaire, two (2) municipalities have expressed interest in participating in a recyclables management system where their Blue Box materials would be processed at a regional MRF located in Hamilton. However, they have indicated that their interest is dependent on the costs to transfer the materials to the city as well as access to their portion of the potential revenues generated by the sale of the processed materials. One (1) municipality indicated that options can be reviewed and/or investigated at the staff level to determine their interest in participating in a regional MRF located in Hamilton. The remaining four (4) municipalities indicated that they were not interested in accessing a regional MRF located in Hamilton for reasons such as transfer costs and the fact that they have a MRF facility located in their municipality.

In terms of the municipalities considering other MRF options such as partnerships, retro-fitting their existing facility, or building a new facility, three (3) municipalities indicated that they are considering other options and partnerships, and one (1) indicated that options can be investigated further to consider other MRF options for their municipality. The remaining five (5) municipalities indicated that they are not considering other options as they do not have their own MRF, they tender the service, or they have already expanded their facility.

According to the responses, seven (7) of the municipalities outsource their Blue Box recyclables and one (1) municipality processes their recyclables in-house.
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In terms of their current contracts, municipalities have two to three years left in their current contracts.
Based on the results, three (3) municipalities will be carrying out any work/studies to assess single stream versus multi-stream processing and six (6) municipalities will not be doing so.
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## 4 ENGINEERING REVIEW OF EXISTING MRF FACILITY

### 4.1 Scope of Work

The engineering review of the current MRF included a review of the existing and anticipated services to be provided, and a comparison of available floor space of the facility against typical storage, staging and equipment requirements for a facility that would be required to service future recycling needs for the City (and potentially additional surrounding areas) for the period of 2020 to 2035. The engineering review considers the following scenarios:

- Two (2) stream processing of blue box recyclables for the City of Hamilton only, with an anticipated maximum capacity of 45,000 tonnes per year.
- Two (2) stream processing for the City of Hamilton and some of the surrounding area, up to a maximum capacity of 93,000 tonnes per year.
- Single (1) stream processing for the City of Hamilton and some of the surrounding area up to a maximum capacity of 185,000 tonnes per year.

The above tonnages represent the cumulative total of material to be processed, individual components can be estimated based on the breakdown of material received as identified previously in Figure 3. The scenarios were selected in order to meet potential future throughput requirements for a MRF, as predicted by modelling projections. In the event that the Regional Hub model does not progress, the first scenario will be appropriate for future City of Hamilton volumes/tonnages during that period (barring any significant changes in receivable material). The second scenario highlights the possibility of some contribution from (a) local municipality(ies); however, for a relatively modest increase in throughput, it is likely that the most feasible option would be to partner with municipalities also operating a similar, or mostly similar, collection system (2-streamed source separated). In the event a significant increase in volumes or tonnages is ultimately deemed feasible due to partnerships with surrounding municipalities, the third scenario reviews the potential for implementing a single-stream collection system due to the likelihood that other contributing municipalities would have contracts for collection under a single-stream program, necessitating Hamilton adopt this system.

The engineering review provided herein does not involve detailed design but is considered a general review of the services and spacing that are anticipated to be required, in comparison to the capability of the current facility. Preliminary and detailed design are anticipated to follow in later projects once additional clarification has been developed on interest from potential partners and follow-up planning review and implementation studies have been completed.


### 4.2 Existing Facility

The MRF is owned by the City and is operated by Canada Fibers Ltd. (CFL). The MRF receives two stream recyclables (mixed fibers and mixed containers) from a blue box based program from the residents of the City.

The following items are currently accepted for paper (mixed fibers) recycling:

- Cardboard, Molded Pulp (egg cartons, coffee cup trays, etc.), Boxboard, Fine Paper, Newspapers and Magazines, Paper Towel or Toilet Paper Cores, Soft-cover Books, Telephone Books.

The following items are currently accepted for mixed container recycling:

- Glass - Bottles and jars
- Metal - Metal cans, Soft drink cans, Aluminum containers, Clean foil, Empty paint cans with lids removed, Aerosol cans (empty hairspray, paint, whipping cream), Spiral-wound canisters with metal ends (frozen concentrate cans, potato chip tube)
- Plastic - HDPE \& PETE plastic bottles, jars and jugs, tubs and tub lids (yogurt, sour cream, hand cleaner, margarine containers), Plastic grocery or shopping bags, Styrofoam (coffee cup lids, plastic bakery trays, Styrofoam containers)
- Cartons - Milk and juice cartons
- TC Tetra Pak - Drink boxes, Soup boxes, Milk boxes

All recyclable materials are hauled by a collection contractor in split collection trucks. Materials are tipped at the MRF (mixed fibers in one area, mixed containers in another area) and processed on the mixed fiber line and mixed container line. Separated material is then sent to markets and residue sent to landfill.

### 4.2.1 Existing Facility Equipment

The fibre line equipment is owned by CFL. The processing equipment appears to include an old corrugated cardboard (OCC) screen for removal of cardboard from the paper stream since the outgoing products to market from the fibre line are OCC and mixed paper. The fiber line also includes one conveyor/baler system. As there is only a single baler present, under current processes, the system typically focuses on mixed paper during day-to-day operations and cardboard is stockpiled separately until sufficient volumes have been accumulated. The line is then switched over to be dedicated to bail cardboard only until the stockpile is exhausted and the system returns to mixed paper bailing. As this equipment is owned by CFL, it would need to be replaced once the existing contract with CFL is completed, or included as a provision by the site operator in future contracts. Should the two (2) stream process continue, the City should consider whether they would invest in their own fibre processing line

and whether they want to have the line designed with additional screens in order to produce additional outgoing products or paper recyclables of varying grades.

The container line produces several outgoing products to market including two (2) grade aluminum, mixed glass, film, gable top/aseptic (tetra packs and cartons), mixed plastics, HDPE \#2, PET \#1, polystyrene, metal, and tin cans.

The container processing line includes several screens and sorters to separate out the various recycling products. The container line has 1 conveyor/baler system. According to the City, the baler is owned by CFL with the remaining equipment making up the container processing line owned by the City. In 2013, the container line was upgraded with new equipment worth $\$ 1.9$ million. . According to the City, this newer equipment includes a drum feeder, fines screen, ORSE (organic separator) screen, glass eddy current and transfer system, and bag opener.

### 4.2.2 Existing Facility Layout

The building that houses the MRF was built in the 1950's and retrofitted for its current use in 1989. The property includes the sub-basement portions of the former Firestone plant, which is a vacant lot to the north of the existing building. The facility's equipment was updated in 2008 but according to the City's 2012 SWMMP report, it is anticipated that some of the MRF equipment will reach the end of useful life in the early 2020's, depending on individual usage and installation dates since 2008 and 2013.

MRF operations utilize approximately half of the space in the existing MRF building. The facility layout is shown on Drawing 1.

Existing ceiling elevations are considered an important factor in potential future changes to the processing equipment in the existing building. Drawings 2 and 3 illustrate the building dimensions and ceiling elevations across the building layout. The building fibre and container sorting/processing lines are strategically located in areas with higher ceilings in order to accommodate height requirements for equipment.

### 4.2.3 Existing Facility Capacity

The existing MRF has an approved through-put capacity of 109,000 tonnes per year, which is significantly higher than actual processing tonnages in recent years. In 2011, 2012, and 2013, actual inbound processing tonnages were approximately 46,300 tonnes, 44,400 tonnes, and 45,000 tonnes, respectively. Further, it is noted that based on current staffing and processing rates utilized by CFL, the mixed fibre line is shut down during the low season on a daily basis 1 to 2 hours before shift completion due to a lack of material.

### 4.3 Future Design Scenarios

### 4.3.1 Option 1 - Two Stream Processing with a Maximum Capacity of 45,000 tonnes per Year

No changes to the current facility operations would be required to maintain a through-put capacity of 45,000 tonnes per year.

Given that the existing fibre line equipment and two (2) balers are owned by the contractor currently operating the facility, the City would need to consider potential investment in a new fibre processing line should the two (2) stream process continue in 2020. Alternatively, the contractor could continue to be responsible for provision of this equipment with no capital outlay required by the City, but with the costs balanced by the contract period and amount.

It is understood that under former studies it was noted that the fibre processing line could be upgraded to include additional screens in order to better segregate the outgoing products/paper recyclables into varying grades in order to maximize potential profitability.

In 2011, $\$ 5$ million worth of capital costs were estimated for potential improvements to the current dual stream processing facility (HDR, 2013). More details about costs are reportedly available in the City report PW11030a dated June 2011; however, this report was not made available to SNC-Lavalin. The only investment made following the recommendations by the City was $\$ 1.9$ million towards the container line. They continued the contract with CFL for the fibres line with no change to operations. It was noted by the City that an additional study is nearing completion that will provide specific recommendations to implement improvements to the container line to improve overall capture rate of container recyclables.

It is assumed that upgrades would include at a minimum a new fibre processing line and two (2) balers, to replace equipment currently owned by CFL. Estimated capital costs for equipment and installation would be on the order of $\$ 6$ to 7 million.

### 4.3.2 Option 2 - Two Stream Processing with a Maximum Capacity of 93,000 tonnes per Year

Given that the current facility is already approved for a maximum capacity of 109,000 tonnes per year, to increase the capacity of the existing two (2) stream process up to a through-put of 93,000 tonnes per year would not involve significant changes.

The facility currently operates with staff working one (1) day shift. Staff have noted that they can accommodate greater volumes of material within their existing work hours. As such, it is anticipated that an increase to a little over twice the current capacity could be accommodated by increasing the working hours to two (2) shifts. Several large municipal recycling facilities (Region of Peel, City of Toronto) currently operate with two (2) or more work shifts. The existing building also has sufficient storage space for a greater through-put capacity and potential storage of additional ready for market products awaiting shipment.

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Operating costs would increase under this scenario; however, capital costs are estimated to be the same as with Option 1 described above. Noise by-laws and other considerations may also need to be addressed for this scenario.

In particular under this scenario, it is more likely that an improved line for fibres would generate sufficient quantities of various grades of material to justify the expense of implementing such an operation.

### 4.3.3 Option 3 - One Stream Processing with a Maximum Capacity of 185,000 tonnes per Year

It is anticipated that a full new single-stream MRF would need to be installed to operate a one (1) stream processing facility with capacity of up to 185,000 tonnes per year ( 50 tonnes per hour). Processing equipment for a single-stream facility will typically occupy more space that the 2 -stream equipment each organized separately, and the facility would involve additional manual labour support for QA/QC at various stations along the processing line, as well as an additional shift to handle the increased tonnage.

As much of the existing building is currently unused, the City may be able to work with a supplier to design a processing line that will fit within the existing building; however, a significant limiting factor would be areas with lower ceilings, which would need to be worked around. Further, given what are anticipated to be significant inefficiencies in designing the layout, due to the limitations imposed by the low roofline in the majority of areas of the facility, the existing building may not have sufficient space for both the processing equipment and the storage of ready-for-market materials. Finally, the construction of a new 1 -stream processing line within the existing building would require the temporary relocation of the existing 2 -stream process during the construction phase (costs for this relocation were previously estimated on the order of $\$ 2$ million by others; Stantec, 2011).

Given the above, the existing facility may not be best suited for retrofit of a 1 -stream processing line; however, it has been confirmed by potential suppliers that 1-stream systems can be aligned to fit within existing buildings, however, based on input from technology providers, additional work, including removal of walls and associated restructuring (if required) as well as re-working of ceiling heights in some areas would also be required, these costs would be in addition to those noted for provision and installation of the equipment.

Conceptual level requirements for a new 1 -stream processing facility would generally include a building with dimensions of approximately 150 m in length, 75 m in width, and 12 m in height. This would include space for the processing equipment as well as storage (tipping floor and baled materials). For processing equipment only (no storage), approximately $60 \%$ of this space would be required.

The property immediately adjacent to the MRF facility, the former Firestone site, could be a potential location for such a building. It should be noted that the existing MRF building could potentially house the equipments and/or be used for storage of both received and ready-for-delivery (bailed) materials, thus reducing the need, or overall size requirements for, a new building significantly.

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Stantec's 2011 report estimated the capital costs for a new single-stream MRF (with capacity of 70,000 tonnes per year) at approximately $\$ 16$ million, which took into account both design and construction phase costs. For a capacity of 185,000 tonnes per year, estimated capital costs for equipment and installation of a new single-stream system (not including building) is on the order of $\$ 12$ to 18 million. Operating costs to run a system of this capacity would include the requirement for the contracted operator to incorporate 2 shifts.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

Following are summary outlines of the key findings coming out of the study's three components.

### 5.1 Alternative Management Options

The results of the modelling exercise for each investigated scenario illustrates the respective impacts on capacity, costing and emissions by establishing a Hamilton Regional MRF for the time period 2020 to 2035.

Scenario 1, which is representative of the City of Hamilton only, will involve the processing of between 40,000 and 44,000 tonnes of Blue Box recyclable material per year. The total collection cost of a Single Stream system under this scenario is expected to be roughly $3.6 \%$ less than the current Dual Stream System.

Scenario 2a, which encompasses City of Hamilton, City of Brant, City of Brantford, City of Guelph, Regional Municipality of Halton, Regional Municipality of Waterloo and County of Wellington, will require the processing of between 152,000 and 195,000 tonnes of Blue Box recyclable material per year. The total collection cost of a Single Stream Hamilton MRF system under this scenario is expected to be roughly $2.2 \%$ higher than the sum of the relevant current collection systems. Additionally, emissions would also increase. The increases in emissions and collection costs are due to greater need for transportation to the Hamilton MRF Facility. Much of this increase is expected to be offset by the subsequent closure of other previously required recycling facilities.

Scenario 2b, which represents City of Hamilton, Haldimand County, Regional Municipality of Niagara and Norfolk County, will process between 87,000 and 93,000 tonnes per year. The total collection cost of a Single Stream Hamilton MRF system under this scenario is expected to be roughly $1 \%$ lower than the sum of the relevant current collection systems. Emissions however will also increase under this scenario due to higher transportation requirements. As for Scenario 2a, much of this increase is expected to be offset by the subsequent closure of other previously required recycling facilities.

Offsetting the potential savings in collection costs, it has been estimated (as documented in the HDR report to WDO entitled, An Assessment of Single and Dual Stream Recycling Including Current Program Performance in Large Ontario Municipalities), that the gross processing cost per tonne marketed for large Ontario blue box programs reported from 2008 to 2010 is in the order of 14 to $15 \%$ lower than the cost of single stream processing.

Revenues are expected to be driven primarily by Fibres, which comprise approximately $73 \%$ of all Blue Box material across all municipalities, with high value recyclable materials like PET, HDPE, Steel and particularly aluminum collectively comprising $7 \%$ of all recyclable materials. Access to an appropriate market may also present a barrier to the recycled materials being an effective revenue stream, in

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particular for some individual components where little to no end users/purchasers may be present and materials from a combined system may be generated in excess of their capacity or desire to accept.

Pursuing an outsourcing option for the City of Hamilton is expected to be a derivative of the calculated collection costs, which was approximately $\$ 11$ million per year, in addition to a service charge. It is impractical to define what that service charge might be, since it will be decided as a result of extensive negotiations between the City of Hamilton and the prospective service provider.

### 5.2 Engineering Review of Existing MRF

A review of the existing and anticipated services for a facility that would be required to meet future recycling needs for the City and some of the surrounding area, as predicted by modelling projections, considered three (3) potential scenarios related to capacity and process, including: 1) no change; 2) increased capacity, no change to process; and 3) increased capacity, change to process.

The existing MRF has an approved through-put capacity of 109,000 tonnes per year, significantly higher than actual processing tonnages of recent years (approx. 45,000 tonnes). With no change to this capacity or the current two-stream process, future needs would likely include upgrades and/or replacement of equipment, specifically a new fibre processing line and two (2) balers currently owned by CFL. Estimated capital costs for this equipment would be on the order of $\$ 6$ to 7 million. Alternatively, this equipment could be included as a provision by the site operator in future contracts.

A modest increase in capacity of up to a through-put of 93,000 tonnes per year would not involve significant changes in capital costs (estimated to be the same as Option 1), but operating costs would increase by doubling the number of shifts.

A significant increase in capacity of up to 185,000 tonnes per year due to partnerships with other municipalities may be possible. In the event that a number of the identified partners utilize single stream collection, this would likely necessitate the need for a new single-stream processing facility. The existing facility may not be best suited for retrofit of a single-stream processing line; however, technology providers have confirmed that these systems can be aligned to fit within existing buildings, assuming capital investment such as removal or partial removal of walls and reworking of the ceiling and roof is conducted in some areas. Specific and final requirements would be determined during preliminary design studies. It is also noted that a linear based layout will result in some operational inefficiencies for transfer of some segregated materials to the next stage of processing Estimated capital costs for equipment and installation of a new single-stream system (not including building) is on the order of $\$ 12$ to 18 million, as well as doubling of operations (2 shifts).

### 5.3 Participation of Linked Municipalities

Based on the results of the questionnaire distributed to linked municipalities, the majority of the respondents have indicated that they are not interested in participating in a management system that

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would include transport of their Blue Box recyclable materials to a regional MRF located in Hamilton. However, a few municipalities exhibited interest in participating in a system that would entail transfer of their Blue Box recyclables to a regional MRF located in Hamilton should the option present a cost effective solution.

The linked municipalities generally have a ten (10) year period for their current management contracts which will be ending between 2016 and 2018. As such, the municipalities may not be in the position to examine other MRF options or partnerships in the short term.

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## 6 NEXT STEPS

Next steps for evaluation of this work would involve further discussions with both potential municipal partners to better assess the interest and volume of materials, as well as confirming the necessity to consider single-stream processing. This would presumably be combined with an overall study on the potential impacts of implementing single-stream collection within Hamilton, and should assess items including, but not limited to, the following:

- Single stream is easier and more efficient for pickup but requires more staffing and equipment at the backend for sorting.
- Single stream impacts to diversion rate from single family homes, changes in contamination rates and resultant impacts to the marketable value for the materials.
- Single stream impacts on integration of multi-family residences (i.e. difficulties in incorporating multi-stream with their existing infrastructure for both moderately aged buildings with only one recycling chute, and older buildings that have no recycling chute, only garbage).

Also pre-feasibility studies on the engineering requirements to incorporate either capital upgrades to the existing building or remediation and work requirements to build on the former Firestone plant should be conducted as soon as greater clarity on the volumes and methodology to be implemented is achieved.

Furthermore, it is recommended to use the model to assess different scenarios with the linked municipalities. The model will aid the City in determining the feasibility of various scenarios to serve as a regional MRF for the other municipalities.

## 7 REFERENCES

1) StewardEdge, 2012. A Study of the Optimization of the Blue Box Material Processing System in Ontario. June 2012.
2) 2012 Blue Box Tonnage, WDO Municipal Datacall.
3) 2012 Blue Box Finanacial Details, WDO Municipal Datacall.
4) Guidelines for Establishing Transfer Stations for Municipal Solid Waste, UMA Engineering Inc.
5) HDR Corporation (HDR), 2013. An Assessment of Single and Dual Stream Recycling, Including Current Program Performance in Large Ontario Municipalities. November 1, 2012 (updated March 4, 2013). Case Study \#3 City of Hamilton (p.12-14).
6) Municipal Solid Waste Decision Support Tool (MSWDST) developed by RTI International Ltd.
7) Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec), 2011. City of Hamilton - Waste Collection Service Level Review. January 24, 2011.





## APPENDIXA

Projection Model

## Directions to Use Model

This model has incorporated the latest WDO data and a series of informed assumptions in order to make reasonable projections for the Planning time period (2020-2035). The model has been designed to accommodate assessment of new scenarios, and for the user to change assumptions in order to improve accuracy as new data becomes available. This section outlines the layout and summarizes the functions that can be performed with the model.

The model comprises of twelve (12) linked datasheets. These include:

- A Summary Sheet providing the figures resulting from projected scenarios;
- Ten (10) Individual Municipality Profiles; and
- A Background Data Sheet containing all the pertinent Statistics Canada population figures and WDO Municipality Datacall statistics. These feed into the Individual Municipality Profiles.

The spreadsheet is protected to reduce the chance of any tampering with the necessary formulas. However the cells necessary to perform functions remain unlocked.

Two main functions are amendable by the user. These are:

## 1- Setting Scenarios

At the base of the "Summary Sheet-Scenarios" page, there is a table (shown below) that allows the user to choose the municipalities to be included into a scenario. This spreadsheet currently includes Scenarios 1, 2A and 2B which have been preselected to reflect the basis of our reporting. A blank has been included to allow the user to analyze any desired combination of municipalities. Note this table is unlocked to allow for editing without removing the worksheet's protection.

|  | SCENARIO |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Locations | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2 A}$ | $\mathbf{2 B}$ | $\mathbf{X}$ |
| BRANT, COUNTY | N | Y | N |  |
| BRANTFORD, CITY | N | Y | N |  |
| GUELPH, CITY | N | Y | N |  |
| HAMILTON, CITY | Y | Y | Y |  |
| HALDIMAND, COUNTY | N | N | Y |  |
| HALTON, RM | N | Y | N |  |
| NIAGARA, RM | N | N | Y |  |
| NORFOLK, COUNTY | N | N | Y |  |
| WATERLOO, RM | N | Y | N |  |
| WELLINGTON, COUNTY | N | Y | N |  |

## 2- Transfer Cost Analytics

Regarding the individual municipalities, the major driver to change in cost between their current collection system, and the collection system under a Hamilton Regional MRF scenario is the increased costs associated with transportation and transfer stations. Each of the individual municipality data sheets contains the following table of assumptions (below is the County of Brant). This table is unlocked and can be revised if new data becomes available.

| Transfer Station Cost |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Transportation |  |
| \% of Recyclables to Transfer Station | $100 \%$ |
| Truck Capacity (tonne) | 18 |
| Cost of Truck (per hour) | $\$ 100$ |
| Turnover time (hours) | 0.5 |
| Truck average speed (km/hr) | 50 |
| Roundtrip distance (km) | 127.8 |
| Staffing Stream vs Dual Stream |  |
| Percentage increase for dual steam cost | $3 \%$ |
|  |  |
| Salaries | $\$ 16,600.00$ |
|  |  |
| Transfer Station Maintenance | $\$ 2,000$ |
| Site maintenance | $\$ 2,400$ |
| Administrative allowance | $10.0 \%$ |

## 3- Recyclables Tonnage Trends

There has been a general downward trend in paper products over the last several years that is expected to continue into the future. There has also been an upward trend in plastics. As a result, a factor has been included to account for these trends. The default set for this draft report was set as a $1 \%$ annual decrease in paper products and a $1 \%$ annual increase in plastics. These can be edited as desired through the listing at the end of each Individual Municipality Profile shown below

| Rate of Increase in Plastics | 1.01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rate of Increase of Paper Products | 0.99 |

In the event that unlocking the spreadsheet becomes necessary, use the following steps:

- Click on "Review" tab on the upper Excel ribbon
- Click on Unprotect Sheet
- Enter Password - mrf

Please take care not to mistakenly delete or alter any formulas after unlocking the sheet. It should generally not be required to unlock any worksheet at all. Each worksheet is locked separately, though the all can be unlocked with the same procedure and password.

| SCENARIO 1 - City of Hamilton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blue Box Quantities and Composition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projected Recyclabes Tonnages |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
|  | Material |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper | Printed Paper | 18,855 | 18,782 | 18,709 | 18,637 | 18,565 | 18,493 | 18,422 | 18,351 | 18,280 | 18,209 | 18,139 | 18,069 | 17,999 | 17,930 | 17,860 | 17,792 |
|  | осС/08B | 9,190 | 9,154 | 9,119 | 9,084 | 9,049 | 9,014 | 8,979 | 8,944 | 8,910 | 8,875 | 8,841 | 8,807 | 8,773 | 8,739 | 8,705 | 8,672 |
|  | Mixed Paper | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Plastic | Polycoat | 202 | 205 | 208 | 212 | 215 | 219 | 222 | 226 | 229 | 233 | 237 | 241 | 245 | 249 | 253 | 257 |
|  | РЕт | 1,571 | 1,596 | 1,622 | 1,649 | 1,675 | 1,703 | 1,730 | 1,758 | 1,787 | 1,816 | 1,846 | 1,876 | 1,906 | 1,937 | 1,969 | 2,001 |
|  | HDPE | 713 | 725 | 737 | 749 | 761 | 773 | 786 | 799 | 811 | 825 | 838 | 852 | 866 | 880 | 894 | 908 |
|  | Plastic Film | 555 | 564 | 574 | 583 | 592 | 602 | 612 | 622 | 632 | 642 | 653 | 663 | 674 | 685 | 696 | 707 |
|  | Tubs and Lids | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | Polystyrene | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
|  | Mixed Plastic | 1,092 | 1,110 | 1,128 | 1,146 | 1,165 | 1,184 | 1,203 | 1,222 | 1,242 | 1,263 | 1,283 | 1,304 | 1,325 | 1,347 | 1,369 | 1,391 |
| Metal | Steel | 1,553 | 1,563 | 1,573 | 1,582 | 1,592 | 1,602 | 1,612 | 1,622 | 1,632 | 1,642 | 1,652 | 1,663 | 1,673 | 1,683 | 1,694 | 1,704 |
|  | Aluminum | 553 | 557 | 560 | 564 | 567 | 571 | 574 | 578 | 582 | 585 | 589 | 592 | 596 | 600 | 604 | 607 |
| Glass | Flint | 3,390 | 3,411 | 3,432 | 3,453 | 3,475 | 3,496 | 3,518 | 3,540 | 3,562 | 3,584 | 3,606 | 3,628 | 3,651 | 3,674 | 3,696 | 3,719 |
|  | Colourea | 646 | 650 | 654 | 658 | 662 | 666 | 670 | 674 | 678 | 683 | 687 | 691 | 695 | 700 | 704 | 708 |
| Total |  | 40,104 | 40,353 | 40,603 | 40,855 | 41,108 | 41,363 | 41,619 | 41,877 | 42,137 | 42,398 | 42,661 | 42,926 | 43,192 | 43,460 | 43,729 | 44,000 |


| Financial Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Collection Cost (to Transter Station) | \$9,688,974 | \$9,944,026 | \$10,205,793 | \$10,474,450 | \$10,750,179 | \$11,033,167 | \$11,323,604 | \$11,621,687 | \$11,927,616 | \$12,241,599 | \$12,563,846 | \$12,894,577 | \$13,234,014 | \$13,582,386 | \$13,939,929 | \$14,306,884 |
| Transportation Cost (from Transer Station to MRF) | \$151,823 | \$155,819 | \$159,921 | \$164,131 | \$168,451 | \$172,886 | \$177,437 | \$182,107 | \$186,901 | \$191,821 | \$196,871 | \$202,053 | \$207,372 | \$212,831 | \$218,433 | \$224,183 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | \$177,942 | \$182,626 | \$187,433 | \$192,367 | \$197,431 | \$202,628 | \$207,962 | \$213,437 | \$219,055 | \$224,822 | \$230,740 | \$236,814 | \$243,048 | \$249,446 | \$256,012 | \$262,751 |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$694,114 | \$712,386 | \$731,139 | \$750,386 | \$770,139 | \$790,412 | \$811,219 | \$832,573 | \$854,490 | \$876,983 | \$900,069 | \$923,763 | \$948,080 | \$973,037 | \$998,651 | \$1,024,940 |
| Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System | \$10,712,852 | \$10,994,857 | \$11,284,286 | \$11,581,334 | \$11,886,201 | \$12,199,093 | \$12,520,222 | \$12,849,804 | \$13,188,062 | \$13,535,225 | \$13,891,526 | \$14,257,207 | \$14,632,513 | \$15,017,700 | \$15,413,026 | \$15,888,758 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamilton MRF System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Collection Cost (to Transfer Station) | \$9,398,304 | \$9,645,705 | \$9,899,619 | \$10,160,216 | \$10,427,674 | \$10,702,172 | \$10,983,896 | \$11,273,036 | \$11,569,788 | \$11,874,351 | \$12,186,931 | \$12,507,740 | \$12,836,994 | \$13,174,915 | \$13,521,731 | \$13,877,677 |
| Transportation Cost (from Transfer Station to MRF) | \$55,057 | \$56,414 | \$57,806 | \$59,232 | \$60,694 | \$62,193 | \$63,729 | \$65,303 | \$66,917 | \$68,571 | \$70,266 | \$72,004 | \$73,785 | \$75,611 | \$77,483 | \$79,402 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | \$177,942 | \$182,626 | \$187,433 | \$192,367 | \$197,431 | \$202,628 | \$207,962 | \$213,437 | \$219,055 | \$224,822 | \$230,740 | \$236,814 | \$243,048 | \$249,446 | \$256,012 | \$262,751 |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$694,114 | \$712,386 | \$731,139 | \$750,386 | \$770,139 | \$790,412 | \$811,219 | \$832,573 | \$854,490 | \$876,983 | \$900,069 | \$923,763 | \$948,080 | \$973,037 | \$998,651 | \$1,024,940 |
| Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | \$10,325,417 | \$10,597,132 | \$10,875,997 | \$11,162,202 | \$11,455,938 | \$11,757,405 | \$12,066,806 | \$12,384,349 | \$12,710,249 | \$13,044,726 | \$13,388,006 | \$13,740,320 | \$14,101,906 | \$14,473,009 | \$14,853,877 | \$15,244,770 |

SCENARIO 2A - City of Hamilton \& Brant County \& \& C ity of Brantiford \& C City of Guelph \& RM of Halton \& RM of Waterloo \& Wellington County


| Financial Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Collection Cost (to Transter Station) | \$32,024,345 | \$33,105,221 | \$34,225,025 | \$35,385,258 | \$36,587,483 | \$37,83, 325 | \$39,124,478 | \$40,462,705 | \$41,849,842 | \$43,287,802 | \$44,778,577 | \$46,324,242 | \$47,926,958 | \$49,588,978 | \$51,312,648 | \$53,100,413 |
| Transportation Cost (from Transfer Station to MRF) | \$770,106 | \$793,453 | \$817,537 | \$842,383 | \$888,016 | \$894,463 | \$921,751 | \$949,907 | \$978,962 | \$1,008,946 | \$1,039,890 | \$1,071,826 | \$1,104,789 | \$1,138,813 | \$1,173,936 | \$1,210,193 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | \$920,359 | \$953,203 | \$987,299 | \$1,022,698 | \$1,059,452 | \$1,097,617 | \$1,137,251 | \$1,178,414 | \$1,221,169 | \$1,265,580 | \$1,311,717 | \$1,359,651 | \$1,409,455 | \$1,461,208 | \$1,514,990 | \$1,570,886 |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$2,504,948 | \$2,588,730 | \$2,675,475 | \$2,765,293 | \$2,858,301 | \$2,954,619 | \$3,054,372 | \$3,157,691 | \$3,264,710 | \$3,375,572 | \$3,490,422 | \$3,609,412 | \$3,732,703 | \$3,860,459 | \$3,992,852 | \$4,130,061 |
| Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System | \$36,219,757 | \$37,440,606 | \$38,705,336 | \$40,015,633 | \$41,373,253 | \$42,780,025 | \$44,237,853 | \$45,748,718 | \$47,314,684 | \$48,937,900 | \$50,620,606 | \$52,365,131 | \$54,173,906 | \$56,049,459 | \$57,994,426 | \$60,011,553 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamilton MRF System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Collection Cost (to Transter Station) | \$31,358,639 | \$32,420,196 | \$33,520,116 | \$34,659,883 | \$35,841,040 | \$37,065,197 | \$38,334,030 | \$39,649,281 | \$41,012,768 | \$42,426,385 | \$43,892,101 | \$45,411,972 | \$46,988,136 | \$48,622,823 | \$50,318,357 | \$52,077,159 |
| Transportation Cost (from Transter Station to MRF) | \$2,249,301 | \$2,321,080 | \$2,395,345 | \$2,472,187 | \$2,551,703 | \$2,633,993 | \$2,719,162 | \$2,807,319 | \$2,898,576 | \$2,993,050 | \$3,090,865 | \$3,192,146 | \$3,297,028 | \$3,405,647 | \$3,518,146 | \$3,634,676 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | \$920,359 | \$953,203 | \$987,299 | \$1,022,698 | \$1,059,452 | \$1,097,617 | \$1,137,251 | \$1,178,414 | \$1,22,169 | \$1,265,580 | \$1,311,717 | \$1,359,651 | \$1,409,455 | \$1,461,208 | \$1,514,990 | \$1,570,886 |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$2,504,948 | \$2,588,730 | \$2,675,475 | \$2,765,293 | \$2,85,301 | \$2,954,619 | \$3,054,372 | \$3,157,691 | \$3,264,710 | \$3,375,572 | \$3,490,422 | \$3,609,412 | \$3,732,703 | \$3,860,459 | \$3,992,852 | \$4,130,061 |
| Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | \$37,033,246 | \$38,283,210 | \$39,578,235 | \$40,920,060 | \$42,310,496 | \$43,751,427 | \$45,244,816 | \$46,792,705 | \$48,397,223 | \$55,060,587 | \$51,785,105 | \$53,573,181 | \$55,427,322 | \$57,350,137 | \$59,344,346 | \$61,412,782 |


| SCENARIO 2 B - City of Hamilton \& Haldimand County \& RM of Niagara \& Norfolk County |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blue Box Quantities and Composition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projected Recyclabes Tonnages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Material |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Paper | Printed Paper | 42,252 | 41,984 | 41,717 | 41,452 | 41,190 | 40,929 | 40,670 | 40,413 | 40,157 | 3,904 | 39,652 | 39,402 | 39,154 | 38,908 | 38,663 | 38,420 |
|  | осс/0вв | 16,987 | 16,884 | 16,783 | 16,682 | 16,582 | 16,483 | 16,384 | 16,286 | 16,189 | 16,092 | 15,996 | 15,901 | 15,806 | 15,772 | 15,619 | 15,527 |
|  | Mixed Paper | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Plastic | Polycoat | 436 | 441 | 447 | 454 | 460 | 466 | 472 | 479 | 485 | 492 | 499 | 505 | 512 | 519 | 526 | 533 |
|  | PET | 3,226 | 3,271 | 3,315 | 3,361 | 3,407 | 3,454 | 3,501 | 3,550 | 3,599 | 3,648 | 3,698 | 3,749 | 3,801 | 3,854 | 3,907 | 3,961 |
|  | HDPE | 1,154 | 1,171 | 1,188 | 1,205 | 1,223 | 1,241 | 1,259 | 1,277 | 1,296 | 1,315 | 1,334 | 1,353 | 1,373 | 1,393 | 1,414 | 1,434 |
|  | Plastic Film | 1,659 | 1,680 | 1,702 | 1,724 | 1,747 | 1,770 | 1,793 | 1,816 | 1,840 | 1,864 | 1,888 | 1,913 | 1,938 | 1,963 | 1,989 | 2,015 |
|  | Tubs and Lids | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
|  | Polystyrene | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ${ }^{23}$ | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | ${ }^{26}$ | 26 | 27 |
|  | Mixed Plastic | 5,547 | 5,616 | 5,687 | 5,758 | 5,831 | 5,904 | 5,978 | 6,054 | 6,130 | 6,207 | 6,285 | 6,365 | 6,445 | 6,526 | 6,608 | 6,692 |
| Metal | Steel | 3,307 | 3,320 | 3,332 | 3,345 | 3,357 | 3,370 | 3,382 | 3,395 | 3,408 | 3,421 | 3,434 | 3,447 | 3,460 | 3,473 | 3,486 | 3,500 |
|  | Aluminum | 1,094 | 1,098 | 1,102 | 1,106 | 1,111 | 1,115 | 1,119 | 1,123 | 1,128 | 1,132 | 1,136 | 1,141 | 1,145 | 1,149 | 1,154 | 1,158 |
| Glass | Flint | 6,949 | 6,976 | 7,003 | 7,031 | 7,058 | 7,086 | 7,113 | 7,141 | 7,169 | 7,197 | 7,226 | 7,254 | 7,283 | 7,311 | 7,340 | 7,369 |
|  | Coloured | 1,324 | 1,329 | 1,334 | 1,339 | 1,344 | 1,350 | 1,355 | 1,360 | 1,366 | 1,371 | 1,376 | 1,382 | 1,387 | 1,393 | 1,398 | 1,404 |
| Total |  | 87,485 | 87,809 | 88,134 | 88,462 | 88,791 | ${ }^{89,122}$ | 89,455 | 89,789 | 90,125 | 90,463 | 90,803 | 91,145 | 91,488 | 91,833 | 92,180 | 92,529 |


| Financial Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| collection Cost (to Transter Station) | \$20,867,744 | \$21,361,149 | \$21,866,371 | \$22,383,696 | \$22,913,417 | \$23,455,836 | \$24,011,260 | \$24,580,005 | \$25,162,394 | \$25,758,757 | \$26,369,435 | \$26,994,775 | \$27,635,133 | \$28,290,873 | \$28,962,371 | \$29,650,008 |
| Transportation Cost (from Transter Station to MRF) | \$755,891 | \$771,480 | \$787,399 | \$803,654 | \$820,253 | \$837,204 | \$854,515 | \$872,192 | \$890,244 | \$908,679 | \$927,506 | \$946,733 | \$966,369 | \$986,423 | \$1,006,903 | \$1,027,820 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | \$774,989 | \$792,661 | \$810,738 | \$829,231 | \$848,149 | \$867,503 | \$887,301 | \$907,554 | \$928,274 | \$949,470 | \$977,153 | \$993,336 | \$1,016,030 | \$1,039,246 | \$1,062,997 | \$1,087,295 |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$1,835,133 | \$1,877,866 | \$1,921,607 | \$1,966,380 | \$2,012,207 | \$2,059,116 | \$2,107,131 | \$2,156,279 | \$2,206,588 | \$2,258,084 | \$2,310,796 | \$2,364,754 | \$2,419,986 | \$2,476,524 | \$2,534,399 | \$2,593,642 |
| Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System | \$24,233,757 | \$24,803,156 | \$25,386,115 | \$25,982,961 | \$26,594,028 | \$27,219,659 | \$27,860,207 | \$28,516,030 | \$29,187,499 | \$29,874,990 | \$30,578,891 | \$31,299,599 | \$32,037,518 | \$32,793,066 | \$33,566,669 | \$34,358,764 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamilton MRF System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Collection Cost (to Transter Station) | \$20,241,712 | \$20,720,314 | \$21,210,380 | \$21,712,185 | \$22,226,015 | \$22,752,161 | \$23,290,923 | \$23,842,605 | \$24,407,522 | \$24,985,995 | \$25,578,352 | \$26,184,932 | \$26,806,079 | \$27,442,147 | \$28,093,500 | \$28,760,508 |
| Transportation Cost (from Transter Station to MRF) | \$1,142,823 | \$1,167,269 | \$1,192,241 | \$1,217,749 | \$1,243,804 | \$1,270,420 | \$1,297,608 | \$1,325,380 | \$1,353,749 | \$1,382,727 | \$1,412,329 | \$1,442,567 | \$1,473,454 | \$1,505,007 | \$1,537,237 | \$1,570,161 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | \$774,989 | \$792,661 | \$810,738 | \$829,231 | \$848,149 | \$867,503 | \$887,301 | \$907,554 | \$928,274 | \$949,470 | \$971,153 | \$993,336 | \$1,016,030 | \$1,039,246 | \$1,062,997 | \$1,087,295 |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$1,835,133 | \$1,877,866 | \$1,921,607 | \$1,966,380 | \$2,012,207 | \$2,059,116 | \$2,107,131 | \$2,156,279 | \$2,206,588 | \$2,258,084 | \$2,310,796 | \$2,364,754 | \$2,419,986 | \$2,476,524 | \$2,534,399 | \$2,593,642 |
| Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | \$23,994,656 | \$24,558,111 | \$25,134,966 | \$25,725,544 | \$26,330,176 | \$26,949,200 | \$27,582,962 | \$28,231,818 | \$28,896,132 | \$29,576,275 | \$30,272,631 | \$30,985,588 | \$31,715,549 | \$32,462,924 | \$33,228,132 | \$34,011,605 |


| SCENARIO 3 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blue Box Quantities and Composition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projected Recyclabes Tonnages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Material |  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Paper | Printed Paper | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
|  | occ/obi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Mixed Paper | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Plastic | Polycoat | $\cdot$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |
|  | PET | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | HDPE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Plastic Film | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Tubs and Lids | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | . | - | - | - |
|  | Polystyrene | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdot$ | - |
|  | Mixed Plastic | $\cdot$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Metal | Steel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Aluminum | - | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | - | - | $\cdot$ | - | . | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdot$ |
| Glass | Flint | - | $\cdot$ | - | - | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | - | - | - | $\cdot$ | - | - | $\cdot$ | - |
|  | Coloured | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total |  | - | $\cdot$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - |


| Financial Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Collection Cost (to Transter Station) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation Cost (from Transer Station to MRF) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential Promotion and Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Hamilton MRF System | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| collection Cost (to Transter Station) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation Cost (from Transfer Station to MRF) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential Promotion and Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SCENARIO Summary Descriptions

| Locations | Scenario |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2A | 28 | 3 |
| BRANT, COUNTY | N | Y | N |  |
| BRANTFORD, CITY | N | Y | N |  |
| GUELPH, CITY | N | Y | N |  |
| HAMLLTON, CITY | Y | Y | Y |  |
| HALDIMAND, COUNTY | N | N | Y |  |
| HALTON, RM | N | Y | N |  |
| NIAGARA, RM | N | N | Y |  |
| NORFOLK, COUNTY | N | N | Y |  |
| Waterloo, rm | N | Y | N |  |
| WELLINGTON, COUNTY | N | Y | N |  |



| Blue Box Quantities and Composition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Projected Recyclabes Tonnages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper | Matereal | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | ${ }^{2033}$ | 2034 | 2035 |
|  | Printed Paper | 2.877 | 2.870 | 2.863 | 2.856 | 2.849 | 2.842 | 2.835 | 2.888 | 2.821 | 2.814 | 2.807 | 2.800 | 2.793 | 2.786 | 2.779 | 2.772 | 2.765 | 2.759 | 2.752 | 2.745 | 2.738 | 2.731 | 2.725 | 2.718 |
|  | Occiobs | 2.209 | 2.203 | 2.198 | 2.192 | 2.187 | 2,181 | 2.176 | 2.171 | 2.65 | 2.160 | 2,154 | 2.149 | 2.144 | 2.138 | 2,133 | 2,128 | 2.123 | 2.117 | 2.112 | 2.107 | 2.102 | 2.096 | 2.09 | 2.086 |
|  | Mixed Paper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Plastic | Polycoat | 80 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 89 | 91 | 92 | 94 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 101 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 114 | 116 | 118 | 120 |
|  | PET | 341 | 347 | 353 | 359 | 366 | 372 | 379 | 385 | 392 | 399 | 406 | 413 | 421 | 428 | 436 | 443 | 451 | 459 | 467 | 475 | 484 | 492 | 501 | 510 |
|  | HDPE | 185 | 188 | 192 | 195 | 198 | 202 | 206 | 209 | 213 | 217 | 220 | 224 | 228 | 232 | 236 | 241 | 245 | 249 | 254 | 258 | 263 | 267 | 272 | 277 |
|  | Plastic film |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tubs and LLis | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 114 | 116 | 118 | 120 | 122 | 124 | 126 | 129 | ${ }^{131}$ | 133 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 143 | 145 | 148 | 151 | 153 |
|  | Polystrene |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mixeed Plastic | 141 | 143 | 146 | 148 | 151 | 153 | 156 | 159 | 162 | 165 | 168 | 170 | 173 | 177 | 180 | 183 | 186 | 189 | 193 | 196 | 200 | 203 | 207 | 210 |
| meal | Steel | 180 | 182 | 183 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 189 | 190 | 192 | 193 | 195 | 196 | 198 | 199 | 201 | 202 | 204 | 205 | 207 | 208 | 210 | 212 | 213 | 215 |
|  | Aluminum | 130 | 130 | ${ }_{131}$ | 132 | 133 | 134 | 136 | 137 | ${ }^{138}$ | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 |
| Glass | Filint | 222 | 223 | 225 | 227 | 228 | 230 | 232 | 234 | 235 | 237 | 239 | 241 | 243 | 244 | 246 | 248 | 250 | 252 | 254 | 256 | 258 | 260 | 262 | 264 |
|  | Colourea | 141 |  |  |  |  |  | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 167 | 168 |
|  | Total | ${ }^{6.607}$ | 6,615 | 6.665 | 6,716 | ${ }_{6,767}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,818}$ | 6,870 | ${ }_{6}^{6,922}$ | 6,975 | 7,028 | 7,081 | 7,135 | 7,189 | 7,244 | 7,299 | 7,355 | 7.411 | 7,467 | 7,524 | 7,581 | 7.638 | 7,996 | 7,755 | 7.814 |


| Current System - Dual Stream | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collection Cost (to Transter Station) | s1,715.468 | 81,751,770 | s1.800,35 | s1.850,349 | s1,901,70 | s1,954,47 | 008, | s2,064,463 | s2, 121,75 | s2,18, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | s2,24,156 | \$2,303,35 | 367.22 | s2,432.972 | s2.500.491 | s2.56,8, | 641 | s2,74,503 | \$2,79,936 | 867,20 | \$2,946.83 | \$3,02,612 | s3,112,662 | 53,199, |
| Transporation Cost (trom Transter Station to MRF) | \$20,187 | \$20.614 | \$22,186 | ${ }^{521,774}$ | \$22,379 | \$23,000 | 523,638 | \$24,294 | \$24,988 | \$25.661 | \$26,373 | \$27,105 | ${ }^{1227.857}$ | \$28,630 | \$29.425 | \$30,242 | \$33,081 | 831,943 | \$32,830 | \$33,741 | 534,67 | \$35.640 | \$36.629 | S37,64 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | ${ }_{855.410}$ | 856.583 | 858,153 | 859,767 | \$661.426 | 863,130 | \$66,882 | 966,683 | S66.534 | 870,435 | \$72,390 | 874,399 | 876,464 | s78.586 | \$80,767 | 583.008 | 585.312 | 987,.880 | \$90,113 | \$92,64 | \$95,184 | \$99,825 | \$100.540 | \$103 |
| Admin and Interest on Munici ipal Capital | \$57,751 | s77,354 | \$79,501 | S81,707 | s83,975 | s86,305 | 988,700 | 599,162 | \$93,692 | \$96,292 | 998,964 | \$10,7,71 | \$104,533 | \$107,434 | \$110,416 | \$113,480 | \$116,630 | \$19,866 | \$123,193 | \$12,612 | \$130,125 | \$133,737 | \$137,448 |  |
| Total collection Cost of Dual Stream System | 81,86, 816 | 81,00,321 | 81,959,225 | s2,013,588 | \$2,06,479 | s2, 126,911 | s2, 185,937 | 82,246,62 | s2,30, ,999 | 82,73,027 | 82,43,883 | \$2,50,567 | s2, 576, 130 | s2, 647,622 | s2,721,099 | 82,796,615 | s2,874,227 | \$2,953,992 | 83,035,972 | 83,120,2 | s3,206,818 | 83,29, 814 | 83,387, |  |
| Hamiltor MRF S System- Single | 2012 | 2013 |  |  | 2016 |  |  | 2019 |  | ${ }^{2021}$ |  | 2023 | ${ }^{2024}$ | 2025 | 2026 |  | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | ${ }^{2031}$ | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| 隹隹 Cost (to Transter Station) | 81,644,004 | 81,699,217 | s1,746,373 | s1,794,839 | s1,844,649 | s1,895.842 | 81,948,455 | s2.002.529 | s2.058,103 | s2,115,220 | 82, 173,921 | s2,234,252 | s2,296,257 | s2,359,982 | s2,425,477 | s2,492,788 | \$2,561,968 | s2,633.068 | \$2,706, 141 | s2.781,242 | S2,858,427 | s2,937,754 | \$3,019,282 |  |
| Transporation Cost (from Transter Station to MFF) | S91,324 | s93,220 | \$99.559 | s97,957 | \$100.416 | \$102,939 | \$10.5.52 | \$108,180 | \$110,902 | \$113,694 | \$116.57 | \$119,495 | \$122.507 | \$125,598 | \$128,768 | \$132,019 | \$135,355 | \$138,776 | \$142,286 | \$145,886 | \$149,579 | \$153,368 | \$157,254 | \$161,24 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | \$55,410 | \$56,583 | \$55,153 | \$59,767 | ${ }_{\text {s61, } 126}$ | \$66,130 | \$66,882 | 966,683 | 968,534 | \$70,435 | \$72,390 | 874,399 | 876,464 | 878,586 | s80,767 | 883,008 | 885,312 | S87,680 | 990,113 | \$92.614 | 995,184 | 597,825 | \$100,540 | \$103,3 |
| Admin and Interest on Municipal Capital | \$75,751 | s77,354 | 879,501 | \$81,707 | \$83,975 | s86,305 | 588,700 | \$99,162 | \$99,692 | s96,292 | s98,964 | \$10,741 | \$104,533 | \$107,434 | \$110,416 | \$113,480 | \$116,630 | \$119,866 | \$123,193 | \$126,612 | \$130,125 | \$133,737 | \$137,448 |  |
| Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | 81,886,490 | \$1,926,374 | 1,979, | \$2,034,270 | \$2,090,46 | 52, 148,21 | \$2,207,564 | 52.26 | \$2,33, 230 | \$2,395.641 | \$2,461,83, | s2,52, | s2.59, | s2.67,6. | s2,745,4 | s2,821,296 | s2,899, | s2,979, | \$3,061 | s3,14 | s3,233, | s3,322, | \$3,414,525 |  |



| Global Warming Air | n Dioxide Fossil (kg of Co2-equivalent) | 05 | 2.88E+05 | 2.90 E+05 | $2.93 E+05$ | 2.95E+05 | 2.97 E+05 | $2.99 E+05$ | $3.02 \mathrm{E}+0$ | 3.04E+05 | $3.06 E+$ | $3.08 E+05$ | 3.11E+05 | 3.13E+05 | $3.16 E+05$ | 3.18 | 3.20E+05 | 3.23E+05 | 3.25E+ | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3E+6 | 3.35 + +05 | 3.38E+05 | $3.40 E+05$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acidification Air | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of H + moles -quivalent) | ${ }_{1} .62 E^{+605}$ | $1.63 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 1.64 E+05 | $1.66 E+05$ | $1.677+05$ | 1.68 +05 | $1.70 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $1.711_{1+05}$ | $1.72 \mathrm{E}+05$ | ${ }^{1.73 E+05}$ | ${ }^{1.75 E+05}$ | $1.766+05$ | $1.77 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $1.79 E+05$ | ${ }^{1.80 E+05}$ | 1.81E+ +5 | $1.83 E+05$ | 1.84E+05 | $1.866+05$ | ${ }^{1.877+05}$ | $1.88 E+05$ | 1.90 E+05 | 1.91 E+05 | $1.93 E+05$ |
|  | Sultur oxides (kg of $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{moles}$ equivalent) | 3.92E+04 | 3.95E+04 | ${ }^{3.98 E+04}$ | 4.01E +04 | 4.04F+04 | 4.07E+04 | $4.105+04$ | 4.13E+04 | 4.16E+04 | 4.20E+04 | 4.23E+04 | 4.26E+04 | 4.29E+04 | 4.3EE+04 | $4.36 E+04$ | 4.99E+04 | 4.42E+04 | 4.46E+04 | $4.49 E+04$ | 4.53E+04 | 4.56E+04 | 4.60 ¢ +04 | 4.63E+04 | $4.67 \mathrm{~F}+04$ |
| (laman Heath criteria | Total Pariculate Mater (kg of PM10.equivalent) | 1.63 E+02 | 1.64E+22 | 1.65 E+02 | $1.67 \mathrm{~F}+02$ | 1.68 E+02 | $1.96 E+02$ | $1.711+02$ | 1.72 E+02 | 1.73E+02 | 1.74E+02 | $1.766^{\text {+ }}$ 22 | 1.77E+02 | 1.79E +02 | 1.80 E+02 | 1.81 E+02 | 1.83E+02 | $1.845+02$ | 1.85E+02 | 1.872+02 | 1.88 E+02 | $1.90 E+02$ | 1.91 E+02 | $1.93 E+02$ | $1.945+02$ |
|  | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of PM10-equivalent) | 1.07E+02 | $1.088+02$ | 1.09 E+02 | 1.09E+02 | $1.10 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 1.11 E+02 | ${ }^{1.122+02}$ | $1.13 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 1.14E+02 | ${ }^{1.15 E+02}$ | 1.15 E+02 | $1.16 E+02$ | $1.17 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $1.18 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $1.19 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $1.20 E+02$ | $1.21 \mathrm{E}+22$ | 1.22E+02 | $1.23 E+02$ | $1.244+02$ | $1.24 E+02$ | $1.25 E+02$ | $1.26 E+02$ | $1.27 \mathrm{E}+02$ |
|  | Sultur oxides (kg of PM10.equivalent) | $1.29 E+02$ | $1.30 \mathrm{E}+22$ | 1.31 F+02 | $1.32 \mathrm{E}+22$ | $1.33 E+22$ | ${ }^{1.34 E+02}$ | 1.35 ¢ +22 | 1.36 E+02 | $1.37 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $1.38 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $1.39 E+02$ | $1.40 \mathrm{E}+22$ | $1.415+02$ | 1.42 E+02 | $1.43 E+02$ | $1.45 E+02$ | $1.46 E+02$ | 1.47E+02 | $1.48 \mathrm{E}+22$ | $1.49 E+02$ | 1.50E +02 | 1.51 E+02 | 1.52 E+02 | 1.54E+22 |
| Eutrophication Air | Nitroge Oxides (kg of N equivalent) | ${ }^{1.79 E+02}$ | $1.80 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 1.82 E+02 | $1.83 E+02$ | 1.85 E+02 | 1.86 + $^{\text {a }}$ | $1.87 \mathrm{~F}+02$ | $1.89 E+02$ | $1.90 E+02$ | 1.92 E+02 | $1.93 E+02$ | $1.95 E+02$ | $1.96 E+02$ | ${ }^{1.98 E+02}$ | 1.99 + $^{2}$ | $2.01 E+02$ | $2.02 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 2.04E+02 | $2.055+02$ | 2.07 F +02 | $2.08 E+02$ | 2.10 E+02 | 2.11 E+02 | $2.13 E+02$ |
| Smog Air | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of 0 3-equivalent) | $1.00 E+05$ | $1.01 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 1.02 E05 | $1.02 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $1.03 E+05$ | 1.04 +05 $^{\text {a }}$ | $1.055+05$ | 1.05 E+05 | $1.06 E+05$ | 1.07 E+05 | $1.08 E+05$ | $1.095+05$ | $1.10 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $1.10 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 1.11 E+05 | $1.12 \mathrm{t}+05$ | ${ }^{1.13 E+05}$ | 1.14E+05 | 1.15E+05 | ${ }^{1.15 E+05}$ | $1.16 E+05$ | ${ }^{1.178+05}$ | ${ }^{1.118 E+05}$ | 1.19E+05 |
|  | Carbon Monoxide (kg of 03-equivalent) | $6.23 E+01$ | $6.288+01$ | $6.33 \mathrm{E}+01$ | $6.37 \mathrm{~F}+01$ | 6.42 +01 | 6.47E+01 | $6.52 \mathrm{~F}+01$ | 6.57 F+01 | 6.62E+01 | 6.67E+01 | 6.72E+01 | $6.77 \mathrm{~F}+01$ | $6.82 \mathrm{~F}+01$ | 6.87 F+01 | $6.93 E+01$ | $6.98 E+01$ | $7.035+01$ | 7.09E+01 | 7.14E+01 | 7.19E+01 | 7.25E+01 | 7.30 +01 | $7.36 \mathrm{E}+01$ | ${ }^{12 \mathrm{E}+\mathrm{O}}$ |
| Rate of Population Change <br> Rate of Increase in Plastics <br> Rate of Increase of Paper Products |  | $\frac{1.01}{\frac{1.01}{1.01}} \begin{aligned} & 0.99 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Blue Box Quantities and Composition




| Impact Category | Pollutant Name | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iobal Warming Air | Carbon Dioxide Fossil (kg of Co2-equivalent) | $1.64 E+06$ | 1.65 E+06 | $1.66+06$ | 1.67 F+06 | $1.688+06$ | $1.69 E+06$ | ${ }^{1.70 E+06}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.71+066}$ | ${ }^{1.72 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.73 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.744+06}$ | ${ }^{1.76 E+06}$ | $1.772+06$ | $1.788+06$ | 1.79E+06 | $1.808+06$ | $1.81 \mathrm{E}+06$ | ${ }^{1.822+06}$ | $1.83 E+06$ | 1.84E+06 | $1.86 E+06$ | 1.87 ¢ +06 | 1.88E+6 | ${ }^{1.89 E+06}$ |
| Acidification Air | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of $\mathrm{H}+$ moles-equivalent) | $9.25 E+05$ | ${ }^{9} .31 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 9.37E+05 | ${ }_{9.42 E+05}$ | $9.48 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 9.54E+05 | 9.60 +05 | $9.66 E+05$ | ${ }^{\text {9.72E+05 }}$ | $9.78 \mathrm{E}+05$ | ${ }_{9} .84+05$ | $9.90 ¢+05$ | $9.966+05$ | $1.00 E+06$ | 1.01E+ +6 | $1.011+06$ | $1.02 \mathrm{~F}+06$ | $1.03 E+06$ | $1.038+0$ | $1.044+06$ | 1.05E+06 | $1.055+06$ | $1.06 \mathrm{E}+6$ | $1.07 \mathrm{E}+06$ |
|  | Sultur Oxides (kg of $\mathrm{H}+$ moles-equivalent) | $2.25 E+05$ | $2.26 E+05$ | $2.28 E+05$ | $2.29 E+05$ | $2.31 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $2.32 \mathrm{+}+05$ | $2.34{ }^{\text {+ }}$ + 5 | $2.35{ }^{\text {+ }}$ + 5 | $2.36 E+05$ | $2.38 E+05$ | $2.39 E+05$ | 2.41 E+05 | $2.42 \mathrm{EF}+05$ | $2.44 E+05$ | $2.45 E+05$ | $2.47 \mathrm{~F}+05$ | $2.48 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 2.50 E05 | $2.51 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $2.53 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $2.55 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 2.56 E05 | $2.58 \mathrm{E}+05$ | $2.59 E+05$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Human Health } \\ \text { Criteria Air-Point } \\ \text { Source } \end{gathered}$ | Total Particulate Matter ( $\mathrm{kgof} \mathrm{PM10-} \mathrm{equivalent} \mathrm{)}$ | $9.41 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 9.47E+02 | 9.55E+02 | 9.59E+02 | 9.65E+02 | 9.71 +02 | $9.77 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $9.83 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }^{9.896+02}$ | $9.95 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $1.00 E+03$ | ${ }^{1.01 E+0}+3$ | 1.016 + 03 | $1.02 \mathrm{t}+03$ | $1.03 \mathrm{E}+03$ | $1.03 E+03$ | $1.044+03$ | $1.055+03$ | 1.05E+03 | $1.06 E+03$ | $1.06 E+03$ | $1.07 \mathrm{E}+0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1.08 E+03$ | $1.08 E+03$ |
|  | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of PM10-equivalent) | $6.12 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $6.16 E+02$ | $6.20 E+02$ | $6.23 E+02$ | 6.27E+02 | 6.31 +02 | 6.35E+02 | 6.39E+02 | 6.43E+02 | 6.47E+02 | $6.511+02$ | 6.55E+02 | 6.59E+02 | 6.63E+02 | $6.67 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $6.711+02$ | $6.766+02$ | 6.80 E+02 | 6.84E+02 | 6.88E+02 | 6.93E+02 | 6.97E+02 | 7.01 +02 | 7.05E+02 |
|  | Sultur oxides (kg of PM10-equivalent) | $7.39 E+02$ | 7.44 E+02 | $7.48 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 7.53E+02 | 7.57E+02 | 7.62E+02 | 7.67 +02 | 7.72E+02 | $7.76 E+02$ | 7.81 +02 | 7.86E+02 | 7.91 E+02 | $7.966+02$ | $8.01 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $8.06 E+02$ | $8.111+02$ | 8.16+02 | $8.211+02$ | $8.26 E+02$ | $8.31 \mathrm{E}+22$ | $8.36 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $8.41 \mathrm{E}+\mathrm{C}^{\text {c }}$ | $8.47 \mathrm{~F}+02$ | 8.52E+02 |
| Eutrophication Air | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of N-equivalent) | 1.02E +03 | 1.03E+03 | $1.03 E+03$ | 1.04E+03 | 1.05 E+03 | 1.05 + +03 | $1.06 \mathrm{~F}^{\text {a }}$ | 1.07 +03 | 1.07 +03 | 1.08 E+03 | 1.09E+03 | 1.09 E+03 | $1.10 \mathrm{E}+03$ | $1.111+03$ | 1.11E+03 | 1.12E+03 | 1.13E+03 | 1.13E+03 | 1.14E+0 | $1.155+03$ | $1.15 \mathrm{E}+{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1.16 \mathrm{E}+9$ | $1.17 \mathrm{E}+{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.18E+6 |
| Smog Air | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of 03-equivalent) | $5.73 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 5.77E+05 | ${ }^{5} .80 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 5.84++05 | 5.87E+05 | 5.91E+05 | 5.95 +05 | $5.98 E+05$ | 6.02 CO 5 | $6.06 E+05$ | $6.10 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 6.13E+05 | $6.177 \times 05$ | $6.211+05$ | 6.25E+05 | ${ }^{6.29 E+05}$ | 6.33E+05 | $6.36 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 6.40E+05 | 6.44E+05 | 6.48E+05 | 6.52E+05 | ${ }^{6.56 E+05}$ | $6.61 \mathrm{E}+05$ |
|  | Carbon Monoxide (kg of 03-equivalent) | $3.58 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 3.60 +02 | 3.62E+02 | 3.65 +02 | $3.67 \mathrm{~F}+02$ | 3.69E+02 | 3.72E+02 | 3.74E+02 | 3.76E+02 | 3.78E+02 | $3.81 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 3.83E+02 | 3.86E+02 | $3.888+02$ | $3.90 E+02$ | $3.93 E+02$ | $3.95 E+02$ | 3.98E+02 | 4.00E+02 | 4.03E+02 | 4.05E+02 | $4.08 E+02$ | $4.10 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 4.13E+02 |
|  | Rate of Population Change <br> Rate of Increase in Plastics <br> Rate of Increase of Paper Products | $\frac{1.01}{\frac{1.01}{1.01}} \frac{1.99}{0.99}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Blue Box Quantities and Composition



Niagara Region Profile

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proiected Recyclabes Tonnages |  | Blue Box Quanilies and Composilion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2031}$ | ${ }^{2032}$ | ${ }^{2033}$ | ${ }^{2034}$ | 2035 |
| Paper | Printed Paper | ${ }^{21,238}$ | 21.063 | 20.990 | ${ }^{20,718}$ | 20.548 | 20,399 | 20,212 | ${ }^{20.046}$ | 19.881 | ${ }^{19,718}$ | 19.556 | 19,395 | 19,235 | 19,077 | 18,921 | 18,765 | 18.611 | ${ }^{18,458}$ | 18,306 | 18,156 | 18.007 | 17.859 | 17,712 | ${ }^{17,566}$ |
|  | Occiobs | ${ }_{6.542}$ | 6,488 | 6,435 | 6,382 | ${ }_{6,330}$ | 6,278 | 6,226 | 6,175 | 6,124 | 6.074 | 6,024 | 5,975 | 5,925 | 5,877 | ${ }_{5.828}$ | 5,781 | 5,733 | 5.686 | 5.639 | 5,593 | 5.547 | 5.501 | 5,456 | 5.411 |
|  | Mixeed Paper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plastic | Polycoat | 138 | 139 | 141 | 142 | 144 | 146 | 148 | 149 | 151 | 153 | 155 | 157 | 158 | 160 | 162 | 164 | 166 | 168 | 170 | 172 | 174 | 176 | 178 | 180 |
|  | PET | 1.090 | 1.103 | 1.116 | 1,129 | 1,143 | 1,156 | 1,170 | 1,184 | 1,198 | 1.212 | 1,226 | 1,241 | 1.255 | 1.270 | 1,285 | 1.300 | 1.316 | 1,331 | 1.347 | ${ }^{1.363}$ | 1.379 | 1,995 | 1.412 | 1.428 |
|  | HDPE | 298 | 302 | 305 | 309 | 312 | 316 | 320 | 324 | 327 | 331 | 335 | 339 | 343 | 347 | 351 | ${ }^{356}$ | 360 | 364 | ${ }^{368}$ | 373 | 377 | 382 | 386 | 391 |
|  | Plastic film | 880 | ${ }^{870}$ | 880 | 890 | 901 | 912 | ${ }^{922}$ | 933 | 944 | 956 | 967 | 978 | 990 | 1.001 | 1.013 | 1.025 | 1.037 | 1.050 | 1.062 | 1.075 | 1.087 | 1,100 | 13 | ${ }^{1,126}$ |
|  | Tubs and Lids | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | Polsystrene | $\stackrel{0}{3880}$ | 3.925 | $\stackrel{0}{3972}$ | 4019 | 4066 | 4114 | $\stackrel{0}{4163}$ | 4212 | 4262 | 4.312 | 4363 | 4415 | 4467 | 4520 | 4573 | 4627 | 4682 | 4737 | 4.993 | 4.85 | 4.907 | 4965 | 5.024 |  |
| Meal | Steel | ${ }_{1}^{1,454}$ | 1,457 | 1.459 | 1.462 | ${ }_{1} 1.465$ | 1.467 | 1.470 | 1.473 | 1.475 | ${ }_{1}^{4.478}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1.4881}$ | ${ }^{4.483}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4.486}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.489}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4.491}$ | 1,494 | 4,997 | [1.499 | 4,502 | 4,505 | 4.507 | $\frac{4.510}{}$ | $\frac{5.543}{1.513}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1.5056}$ |
|  | Aluminum | 400 | 401 | 402 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 416 | 417 |
| Glass | Fing | 2,993 | 2.998 | 3,04 | 3,009 | 3.014 | 3.020 | 3.025 | 3,031 | 3,036 | ${ }^{3.042}$ | ${ }^{3.047}$ | 3,053 | 3.058 | ${ }^{3,064}$ | 3.069 | 3.075 | 3.880 | ${ }^{3,086}$ | 3,091 | 3.997 | 3,102 | 3,108 | 3.114 | 3.119 |
| Total Colurea |  | 5700 | $\stackrel{571}{39,320}$ | ${ }_{39,391}^{51}$ | 573 39,462 | ${ }_{39,533}^{57}$ | $\begin{array}{r}575 \\ 39,64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 576 39.676 | ${ }^{5977}$ | 3578989 | 579 39,90 | \% 38.962 | ${ }_{40,034}$ | 562 40,108 | 584 40,178 | \% ${ }_{\text {4,25 }}$ | 566 40,323 | $\stackrel{587}{40,396}$ | ${ }^{40,488}$ | 5059 40.54 | 40,694 | 40,687 | ${ }_{\text {40,760 }}$ | 40,834 | 594 40.907 |


| Current System - Dual Stream | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collection Cost (to Transter Station) | S6.658.375 | s6.766.880 | S6.914,437 | 87,065.421 | \$7,29,701 | s7,377,351 | 87,58,443 | 87,703.052 | 97,871,256 | ¢8.04, 133 | \$8,218,762 | ¢8, 398,27 | s8.51,611 | 58,768.999 | 88,960.479 | \$9,156,140 | ${ }^{59,3656,073}$ | \$9,560,373 | 59,769,133 | 59,982,452 | \$10,200,429 | 10.423,165 | 10.650,765 | \$10,883,35 |
| Transporation Cost (trom Transter Station to MRF) | S162, 199 | s164,837 | S168,436 | \$172,114 | \$175.873 | \$179,713 | s183,637 | S187,647 | \$191,744 | \$195,931 | \$200,210 | \$204,581 | \$209,049 | S21 | S218,278 | \$223,044 | 915 | ${ }^{\text {s232,891 }}$ | \$223,977 | \$243,173 | \$248,483 | \$253,909 | 259,45 | \$265,11 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | S444,787 | \$441,859 | \$451,508 | S466, 367 | \$471.441 | \$481,736 | \$492.255 | \$503.004 | 851,.887 | \$525,21 | \$556.67 | S548,398 | \$560,373 | \$5572,69 | S565,113 | S597,889 | 5610,945 | S624,285 | S683,917 | \$651,847 | 5666.080 | \$680,625 | \$695,487 | 8770,67 |
| Admin and Interest on Municicipal Capital | ${ }_{\text {8775, } 634}$ | ¢788,250 | 8005,462 | \$883.051 | S841,023 | \$859, 387 | s878,153 | \$897, 328 | \$916.922 | \$936,944 | \$957,403 | \$997,309 | \$999,671 | \$1,021,500 | \$1,043.806 | \$1,066.598 | \$1,08, 889 | \$1,11,887 | \$1,138.006 | \$8,162,855 | \$1,188,247 | \$1,214,194 | \$1,24,707 | \$1,267,798989 |
| Total Collection Cost of Dual Stream System | s8.030,994 | s8,161,626 | S8,339.843 | 88,521,952 | 98,70,038 | S8,898,186 | s9,092,487 | s9,291,031 | \$9,493,910 | 99,70, 219 | s9,913.054 | \$10,129,516 | 10,350,704 | 576,722 | \$10,80 | s11,043 | 811,2 | 531 | \$11,78 | \$12,040 | \$12,3 | 812.57 | \$12,846 | S13,126, |
| Hamiltor MRF S Sstem | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| 隹隹 Cost (to Transter Station) | S6,458.623 | S6,563,880 | S6,707,04 | 86,853.458 | 87,003, 110 | 87,156,030 | 87,31,289 | 87,471,960 | 97,635,118 | 57,801,839 | 87,972,200 | s8, 146,280 | ${ }_{\text {s8,324,163 }}$ | 88,505.929 | 88,99,665 | 98,88,456 | 99,075, 391 | \$9,273,561 | 99,47,059 | 99,682,978 | 99,894,416 | \$10,110,470 | 810,331,242 | \$10.566.,36 |
| Transporation Cost (trom Transter Station to MRF) | 9663,759 | 5664,530 | \$665,372 | 5672.512 | \$686,956 | \$701,710 | 5716,782 | S772, 178 | 5774,905 | \$768.970 | \$788,380 | \$797, 143 | 5814,267 | \$881,759 | \$849,628 | \$867,880 | s886,526 | \$905,572 | 5925,028 | 5944,902 | \$966,204 | S985,942 | \$1,007 | \$1,028 |
| Residential Promotion and Education | S434,787 | ${ }^{\text {s441,859 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {S441,508 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {s461, } 367}$ | \$477,441 | ${ }^{5481,736}$ | ${ }_{\text {S492,255 }}$ | 8503,04 | ${ }_{\text {8513,987 }}$ | \$525,211 | 8536,679 | ${ }_{\text {5548,398 }}$ | 8560,373 | \$572,609 | \$565,113 | 8597,889 | 8610,945 | S624,285 | 9637,917 | ${ }_{\text {s651, } 447}$ | 8666,080 | ${ }_{\text {s680,625 }}$ | s695,487 | 8770.67 |
| Admin and Interest on Municical Capital | ${ }^{\text {S777.634 }}$ | ¢788,250 | ${ }^{5805,462}$ | 8823,051 | S8410,023 | ${ }_{\text {8859,387 }}$ | 8878,153 | ${ }_{\text {8897,328 }}$ | \$916.922 | ${ }_{\text {S936,944 }}$ | \$957,403 | 9978,399 | S999,671 | \$1,021,500 | 81,043,806 | \$1,066,598 | 81,098,889 | ${ }_{\text {81, } 113,687}$ | S1,138.006 | S1,162,855 | S1,188,247 | \$1,214,194 | 81,240,7\% | \$1.26 |
| Total Collection Cost of Single Stream System | s8,302, 804 | s8,438, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | s8,622,347 | \$8.810,388 | s9,002,530 | s9, 198.863 | 89,399,47 | s9,604,470 | 59,813,932 | \$10,027,963 | \$10,246,662 | \$10,470,131 | \$10,698,474 | \$10,931,798 | \$11,170,211 | \$11,413,824 | \$11,662,750 | \$1,997, 106 | \$12,177,010 | \$12,42, 582 | \$12,713,947 | \$12,991,231 | \$13,274,564 | \$13,56 |


| Transter Staiton Cost |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Transporation |  |
| \% of Recylables to T Tansere Station | 100\% |
| Tuck Capactiy (tome) |  |
| Costot truck (eer hour) | 5100 |
| Turnver time (hours) | 0.5 |
| Truck average speed (km/rr) | 50 |
| Roundip disancee (kn) Single Stream vs Dual Stream |  |
|  |  |
| Percentage increase for dual steam cost | ${ }^{3 \%}$ |
| Stafting |  |
| Incidental Costs |  |
|  |  |
| Transier Staioo Maintenace | \$6,000 |
| Site maintenance |  |
| Administraive alowance | 10\% |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Envi | Environmental Impact |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact Category | Polutant Name | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 |
| Siobal Warming Air | Carbon Dioxide Fossil (kg of Coz-equivielent) | ${ }^{1.50 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.506+06}$ | ${ }^{1.515+06}$ | ${ }^{1.515+06}$ | ${ }^{1.515+06}$ | ${ }^{1.515+06}$ | ${ }^{1.52 E+}+06$ | 1.52E+06 | ${ }_{1} .525+06$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.52 E+06}$ | ${ }_{1.53 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.53 E+56}$ | ${ }^{1.53 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.545+\text { + }}$ ¢ | ${ }^{1.545+06}$ | ${ }^{1.545+06}$ | 1.54E+06 | ${ }^{1.55 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.55 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.55 E+06}$ | ${ }^{1.55 ¢+06}$ | $1.568+06$ | ${ }^{1.56 E+06}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.56 E+06}$ |
| Acidification Air | Nitrogen oxides (kg of H + moles-equivalent) | ${ }^{\text {8, } 396+05}$ | ${ }^{8.411++05}$ | ${ }^{8.422+05}$ | ${ }^{8.445+05}$ | ${ }^{8.45 E+05}$ | ${ }^{8.47 ¢+05}$ | $8.48 \mathrm{EF}+5$ | $8.50 \mathrm{C}+05$ | $8.51 \mathrm{E}+05$ | ${ }^{8.53 E+05}$ | ${ }^{\text {8.54+05 }}$ | 8.56E+05 | ${ }^{8.572+05}$ | 8.59E+05 | ${ }^{8.60 E+05}$ | ${ }^{8.622+05}$ | 8.63 E +05 | ${ }^{8.655+05}$ | ${ }^{8.67 \mathrm{~F}+05}$ | ${ }^{8.68 E+05}$ | ${ }^{8.70 E+05}$ | ${ }_{8} 8.71$ E+05 | ${ }^{8.73 E+05}$ | ${ }^{8.74 E+05}$ |
| Acidification Air | Sultur Oxides ( (kg of H + moles-equivalent) | $2.13 E_{\text {+ }+55}$ | $2.13 E^{+05}$ | $2.14+05$ | 2.14 +05 | 2.15 E05 | 2.15 E05 | 2.15 E +55 | $2.16 E+05$ | $2.16 E^{\text {E }} 05$ | $2.16 E^{2} 05$ | 2.17 P +05 | 2.17E +05 | $2.18 E^{+05}$ | $2.18 E+05$ | 2.18 E 05 | $2.19 E+05$ | 2.19E+05 | $2.20 E+05$ | $2.20 E+05$ | $2.205+05$ | $2.211+05$ | $2.211+05$ | $2.22 E+05$ | $2.22 E+05$ |
|  | Total Particulate Mater (kg of PM10-equivivent) | $9.211^{\text {9 }}+02$ | ${ }^{\text {9.23E }+02}$ | ${ }^{9} .244+02$ | ${ }^{9.266+02}$ | ${ }^{9.288+02}$ | $9.29 E+02$ | $9.311_{\text {+ }+02}$ | $9.33 E+02$ | ${ }^{9.344+02}$ | $9.36 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $9.388+02$ | 9.99E+02 | ${ }^{9.441++02}$ | $9.43 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }^{9.44 E+02}$ | $9.466+02$ | $9.48 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }^{9.506+\text { + } 22}$ | ${ }^{9.516+02}$ | 9.55E+02 | $9.565+02$ | ${ }^{9.566+02}$ | ${ }^{9.58 E+02}$ | $9.965+02$ |
| Criteria itr.Peoint | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of PM10-equivalent) | $5.56 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 5.57E+02 | 5.58E+02 | 5.59E+02 | 5.60 E02 | 5.61 E+02 | 5.62E+02 | 5.63E+02 | 5.64+ +22 | $5.65 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 5.66E+22 | 5.67E+02 | 5.68E+02 | $5.69 E+02$ | 5.70E+02 | 5.711+02 | 5.72E+02 | 5.73E+02 | 5.74E+02 | 5.75E+02 | 5.76E+02 | 5.77E+02 | 5.78E+02 | 5.79E+02 |
|  | Suttu Oxides (kg of PM10-equivalent) | $6.98 E+02$ | $6.99 E+02$ | 7.01 E+22 | $7.02+02$ | 7.03E+02 | 7.04E+02 | 7.06E+02 | 7.07E+02 | $7.088+02$ | 7.09E+02 | 7.11 +02 | 7.12E+02 | $7.13 E+02$ | $7.15 E+02$ | 7.16 E+02 | 7.17E+02 | $7.18 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $7.208+02$ | 7.21 +02 | $7.22 E+02$ | $7.244+02$ | 7.25 E+02 | $7.26 E+02$ | 7.27 F+02 |
| Eutrophication Air | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of N-equivialent) | $9.28 E+02$ | $9.305+02$ | ${ }^{9} .31 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }_{9} 9.35+02$ | ${ }^{9.35 E+02}$ | $9.36 \mathrm{E}+22$ | $9.388+02$ | $9.40 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }_{9.411++02}$ | $9.43 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }_{9} 9.45+02$ | $9.47 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }_{9} 9.48+02$ | $9.50 \mathrm{E}+02$ | ${ }^{9.52 E+02}$ | $9.53 E+02$ | $9.55 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 9.57E+02 | 9.59E+02 | ${ }_{9} 9.60+02$ | ${ }_{9} .622+02$ | ${ }_{9} 9.64+02$ | ${ }^{9.65 E+02}$ | 9.67 F+02 |
| Smog Air | Nitrogen Oxides (kg of 03 equivalent) | $5.20 E+05$ | 5.211+05 | 5.22+05 | 5.23E+05 | 5.24E05 | 5.25E05 | 5.26E+05 | 5.27E+05 | 5.28E+05 | $5.28 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 5.29+05 | 5.30E+05 | 5.31 +05 | 5.32E+05 | ${ }_{5} .33 E+05$ | 5.34+ +05 | 5.35E+05 | 5.36E+05 | 5.37E+05 | 5.38E+05 | 5.39E+05 | 5.40E+05 | ${ }^{5} .41 \mathrm{E}+05$ | 5.42E+05 |
| Smog air | Carbon Monoxide (kg of 03 -equivalent) | $3.38 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $3.39 E+02$ | $3.395+02$ | 3.40 E +22 | 3.40 E +22 | 3.41 E+02 | 3.42E+02 | 3.42E+02 | $3.43 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 3.44E+02 | $3.445+02$ | 3.45E+02 | $3.455+02$ | $3.46 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $3.47 \mathrm{~F}+02$ | 3.47E+02 | $3.48 \mathrm{E}+02$ | $3.48 \mathrm{E}+02$ | 3.49E+02 | $3.508+02$ | $3.505+02$ | $3.511^{+}+22$ | 3.52E+02 | 3.522+02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







## APPENDIX B

Municipality Outreach

# City of Hamilton - Material Recycling Facility Infrastructure Planning for 2020 

| Contact List |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Regional Municipality | Primary Contact |
| Halton, Regional Municipality of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rob Rivers } \\ & 905-825-6000 \\ & \text { rob.rivers@halton.ca } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Waterloo, Regional Municipality of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Joe Cardoso } \\ & \text { 519-883-5100 ext } 8408 \\ & \text { JCardoso@regionofwaterloo.ca } \end{aligned}$ |
| Niagara, Regional Municipality of | Lydia Torbicki <br> 905-685-4225 ext 3495 <br> lydia.torbicki@niagararegion.ca |
| Guelph, City of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dean Wyman } \\ & 519-822-1260 \\ & \text { dean.wyman@guelph.ca } \end{aligned}$ |
| Brantford, City of | Dene Hodgins (519)759-1350 ext. 2279 dhodgins@brantford.ca |
| Wellington, County of | Gord Ough <br> 519-837-2601 ext. 2280 gordo@wellington.ca |
| Norfolk, County of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jennifer Wilson } \\ & 519-582-2100 \\ & \text { Jennifer.wilson@norfolkcounty.ca } \end{aligned}$ |
| Brant, County of | Public Works Department 519-449-2451 publicworks@brant.ca |
| Haldimand, County of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { David Pressey } \\ & \text { 905-318-5932 ext. } 6183 \\ & \text { dpressey@haldimandcounty.on.ca } \end{aligned}$ |

# City of Hamilton - Material Recycling Facility Infrastructure Planning for 2020 

## Questionnaire (October 22, 2014)

SNC-Lavalin Inc. has been retained by the City of Hamilton (referred to as "City") to undertake the Material Recycling Facility Infrastructure Planning for 2020 project (referred to as "The Project"). The objective of the Project is to provide a detailed review of Single Stream or Dual Stream processing options and expansion of capacity at the City's Material Recycling Facility (MRF) to provide infrastructure planning for 2020 when the current processing contract expires. To do so, a projection model will be developed to analyze Blue Box recyclables volume and characteristics for a fifteen year period between 2020 and 2035. This model will analyze the City of Hamilton and surrounding municipalities in terms of recyclable quantity projections, and collection and processing costs. The surrounding municipalities will have similar projections to determine feasible options for the Hamilton MRF.

As part of the analysis and process, we are engaging with the surrounding municipalities for interest and information regarding their current management systems. To assist with the compilation of information and data for the projection model, we would value your input by completing a small questionnaire.

| Question |
| :--- |
| The Project will be building on the results reported |
| in A Study of the Optimization of the Blue Box |
| Material Processing System in Ontario - Final |
| Report, June 2012 (MIPC Blue Box MRF |
| Optimization Study). The study identified |
| Hamilton as one of the 2 regional state-of-the-art |
| MRFs that would anchor the processing and |
| transfer system in Southwest Ontario. As such, |
| would your municipality be interested in |
| participating in a recyclables management system |
| where your Blue Box recyclables are processed at |
| a regional MRF in Hamilton? Please provide |
| reason(s) for your response. |
| Would your municipality consider other MRF |
| options, such as partnerships, retro-fitting your |
| existing facility, building a new facility, etc? |
| What is the nature of your current Blue Box |
| recyclables Contract (i.e., \% out-sourced/\% in- |
| house)? |
| What is the duration of current Contract(s)? |
| Is your municipality carrying out any work/studies |
| to assess Single Stream vs. Dual Stream |
| processing? |

Thank you for participating in our Study. We greatly appreciate your help. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact:

|  | Would your municipality be interested in participating in a recyclables management system where your Blue Box recyclables are processed at a regional MRF in Hamilton? Please provide reason(s) for your response. | Would your municipality consider other MRF options, such as partnerships, retrofitting your existing facility, building a new facility, etc? | What is the nature of your current Blue Box recyclables Contract (i.e., \% outsourced/\% in-house)? | What is the duration of current Contract(s)? | Is your municipality carrying out any work/studies to assess Single Stream vs. Dual Stream processing? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County of Brant (Municipality 1) | The County does not currently own our own MRF. The service to process our Blue Box Collected materials are currently contracted out through a competitive bid process as part of our Garbage/Recycling Collection and Processing Contract. At this time the County has not made a decision how it will tender it next Garbage/Recycling Collection and Processing Contract which will come up in 2017. | At this time we have not considered other MRF options | 100\% Outsourced | 10 Year period, ends Nov 1, 2017 | No |
| Haldimand County (Municipality 2) | Yes Haldimand would be interested in sending our BB material to a regional MRF for processing. We currently use the Niagara MRF for processing BB materials. Haldimand's current operational structure is to collect, aggregate and transfer materials to regional facilities (waste and recycling). Haldimand collects roughly 3,100 tonnes of BB materials annually - that tonnage does not support a MRF. | Haldimand currently does not have a MRF. We are just finishing the redevelopment of our Canborough Transfer Station. The transfer station will be operational in March 2015 with the capabilities of transferring our waste and recycling for the next 20 years plus. | We contract out $100 \%$ of the collection and processing. HGC Management currently collects curbside and Niagara holds the processing contract. | Curbside collection expires October 2016 and the processing contract expires October 2017. | No. Haldimand uses regional facilities to process our BB Materials, as such we collect based on processing capabilities. |
| Halton Region (Municipality 3) | Based on the current method of collection and the utilization of transfer stations where all Blue Box material collected in Halton is currently off-loaded, Halton would with minimal adjustments be able to transfer Blue Box material to a Single Stream MRF located in Hamilton when our current processing agreement expires. We would require that all Blue Box material collected in Halton may still be off-loaded at the current transfer stations we utilize, plus would need to determine the impact of transfer costs due to distance Blue Box material is to be shipped, plus any costs to Halton for processing and amount of any potential revenue from sales. | The Region of Halton will consider other partnership opportunities with a Single Stream MRF when our current contract expires in April, 2018. The Region has no plans at this time to build our own MRF. | Halton has an agreement with Emterra Environmental Limited for the receipt, processing and marketing of Blue Box material through to April, 2018. The Region pays Emterra a Unit Price per tonne to process and receives $25 \%$ of revenue earned from sales. | Current contract is for 10 years and expires April, 2018. | We are not performing any studies to asses Single Stream vs. Dual Stream. Region moved to a Single Stream program with the implementation of weekly Blue Box and GreenCart collection in April 2008. |


| Niagara Region (Municipality <br> 4) | Niagara Region is interested in evaluating the option of processing recyclables at a regional MRF in Hamilton under i) single stream option and ii) dual stream option, in addition to other collection/processing options which are outlined in the subsequent pages of this survey, as part of a larger Niagara Region study beginning in 2015. The reason for the response is that Niagara is evaluating a range of options in order to identify an optimized collection/processing system that is the most cost-effective for Niagara with the highest diversion potential. Therefore, we would request access to the information/data that will allow Niagara to evaluate the option of processing recyclables at a regional MRF in Hamilton versus other processing options. | Other MRF options may be considered subject to results of cost benefit analysis and business cases. | Collection is $100 \%$ outsourced and processing labour is $100 \%$ outsourced, but the Region owns the MRF and equipment. | Processing contract expires April 6, 2018; collection contract expires March 2, 2018, both with an option of a one-year extension, subject to approval by Regional Council | Yes, the study will be initiated in 2015 |
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| Norfolk County (Municipality 5) | Always open to efficiencies. Preference in past to support local jobs. Distance of bulk material to Hamilton may be cost prohibited. | Always open to efficiencies. | 100\% out-sourced. | 1 year collection; 6 years processing. | No. |
| City of Guelph (Municipality 6) | No. | No. | 100\% In-House | N/A | No. |
| Waterloo Region (Municipality 7) | No. Waterloo went through an expansion 6 years ago to increase its current program. | With its expansion years ago, Waterloo is not willing to look at something different. | N/A | N/A | Waterloo is in the process of going through an Advisory Committee to develop a Master Plan. Hard to tell what the next 15 years will be. |
| County of Wellington (Municipality 8) | It would only make sense if all of the County was included. If that was the case there might be some interest. | Wellington currently contracts the service, there is little for Wellington to offer into a partnership. Wellington tenders for this service. | 100\% Outsourced | 3 years remaining | Wellington's next tender will likely include both options. |
| City of Brantford (Municipality 9) | Options can be reviewed/investigated at the staff level. Collection and processing operations are currently contracted out to the private sector through competitive tender process every 5-7 years. | Options can be reviewed/investigated at the staff level. | 100\% outsourced | N/A | No studies are currently underway for this type of assessment. |




[^0]:    621354: Hamilton MRF Infrastructure Planning for 2020

