

Welcome Back



In This Section

- RPRA Update
 - Mary Cummins, RPRA
- Cost Models: Who's Used Them & Do They Work
 - Panel

RPRA PROGRAM UPDATES

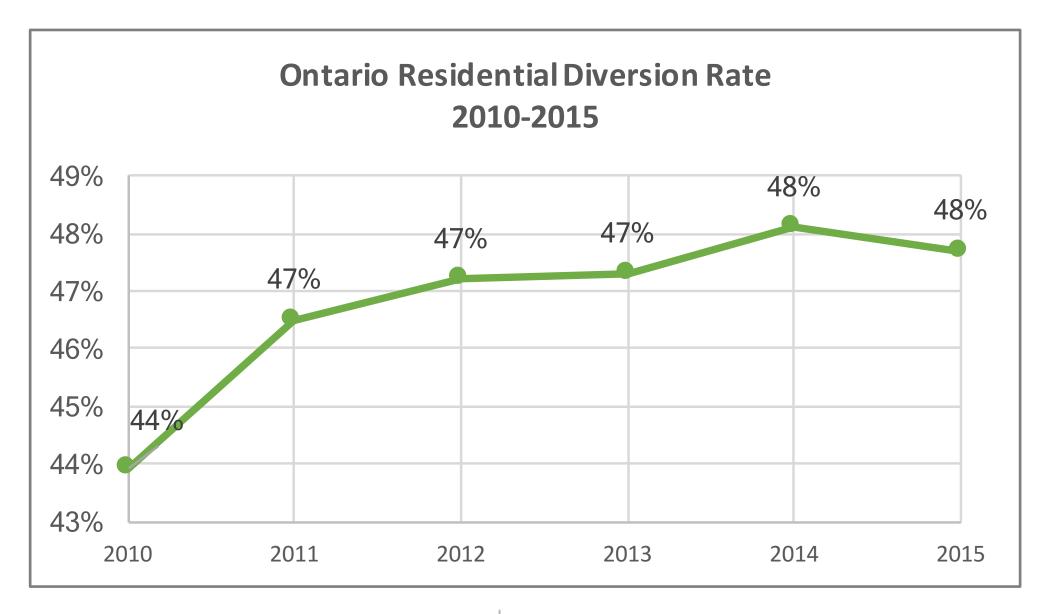
May 18, 2017

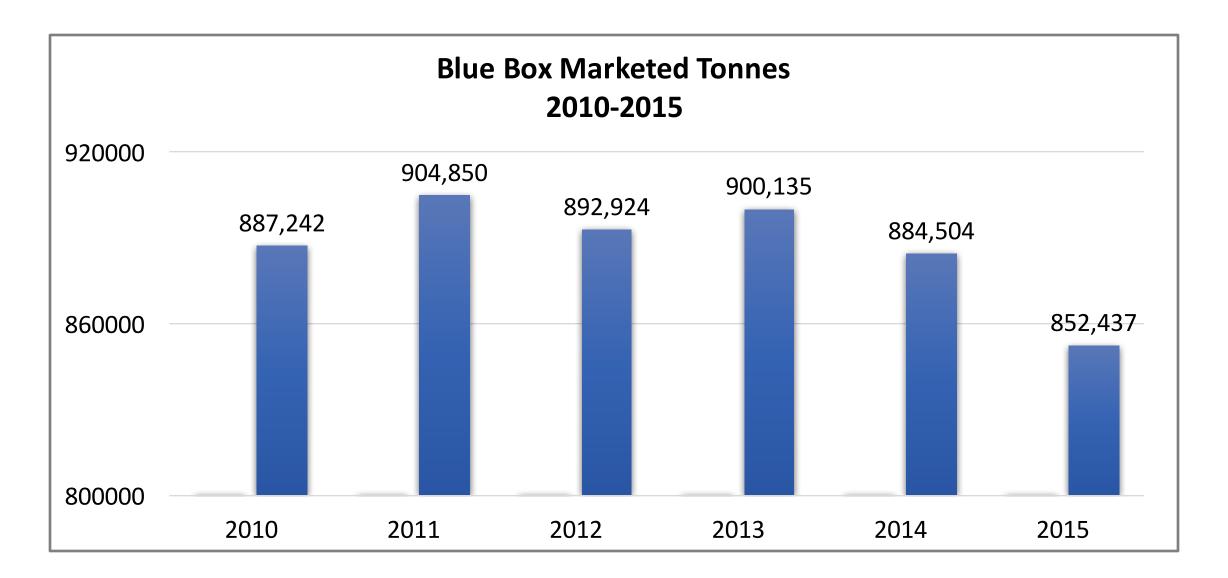
Mary Cummins, Program Lead

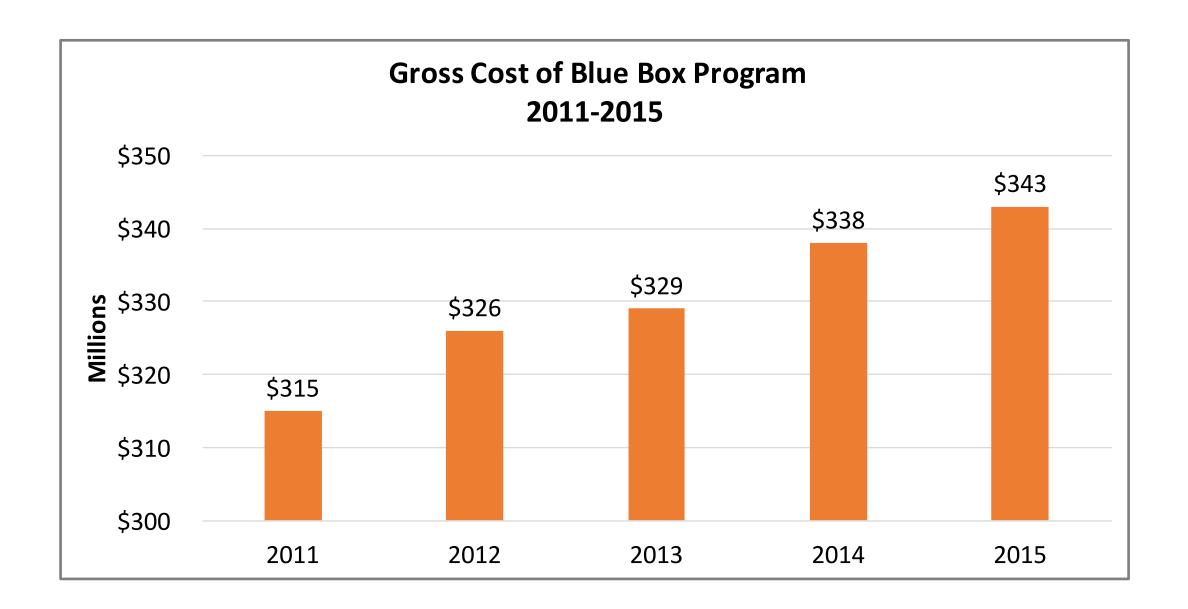
Resource Productivity & Recovery Authority

Office de la Productivité et de la Récupération des Ressources



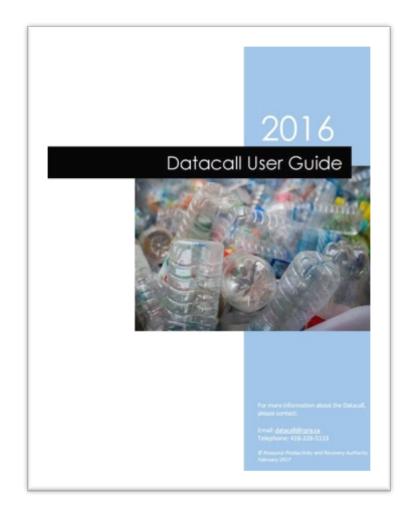






Datacall

- 1. New tools this year!
- 2. Datacall Audits
- 3. Datacall ShortForm
 - 133 users this year
- 4. The Registry
- 5. Datacall Consultations











Used Tires

- Transition under the WDTA
- 2. Privacy and Municipal Documentation Issue
- New Steward Fees May 1



WEEE

1. New Steward Fees – June 1







Thank you

Mary Cummins

mcummins@rpra.ca

416.640.6961

www.rpra.ca

Resource Productivity & Recovery Authority

Office de la Productivité et de la Récupération des Ressources



Cost Models: Who's Used Them & Do They Work?

Gary Everett, CIF

Project Manager



Why Cost Models?

- EPR train has left the station
- Automotive Materials Stewardship
 effective Apr. 1/17
- Is it a good deal ???



Why Cost Models?

Can't identify cost drivers

Can't track costs by specific activity

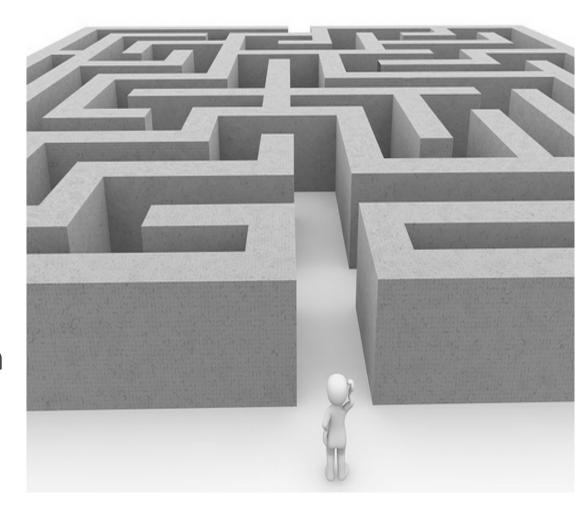
Can't track costs by specific material



What's in the Works

Several CIF projects ongoing to:

- Identify & adapt ABC models
- Build checklists & guides for costing
- Develop procedures for asset valuation



Today's Speakers

- Lindsay Milne, York Region
 - Full Cost Accounting Study CIF Project #975
- Neil Menezes, Reclay StewardEdge
 - CIF MRF Cost Model: A Key Component of Your EPR Planning
- Alex Piggott, City of Woodstock
 - Depot Cost Model Experience CIF Project # 875
- Kate Dykman, City of Vaughan
 - Collection Contract Cost Modelling CIF Project #965
- Heather Roberts, City of Kingston
 - Developing a Collaborative Processing Hub in Eastern Ontario



Full Cost Accounting Study CIF Project #975

Lindsay Milne, York Region

Manager, Sustainable Waste Management



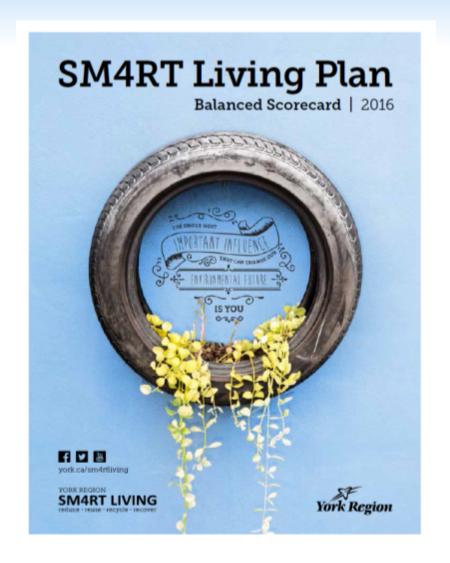
Project Highlights

- Project goal:
 - Identify all solid waste management system costs & revenues
- Impacts:
 - Supports preparation for transition to full EPR
 - Informs decision making during transition
- More information:
 - Lindsay.Milne@York.ca
 - <u>Laura.Darnell-Omotani@York.ca</u>
 - www.york.ca



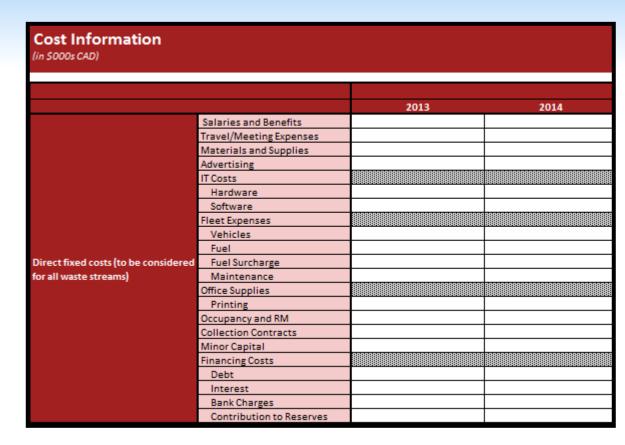
Background

- Full Cost Accounting (FCA) Study part of SM4RT Living Master Plan
- Initial strategy included 2-phased approach to funding large capital projects
 - Phase 1: Full Cost Accounting Study
 - Phase 2: Rate based service
 - on hold until implications of WFOA fully understood



Challenges

- Data acquisition template
- Cost allocation methodology
 - Different allocation methodologies at York Region vs. local Municipalities
 - Not all administrative costs tracked by material type
 - Allocation methodologies differed depending on material type



Snapshot from Template: Cost Information

Findings

- FCA Study findings will include summary of total system costs & suite of KPIs:
 - Total costs/tonne
 - Net costs/tonne
 - Cost/household
 - Cost/capita

- Curbside collection costs vs. multiresidential collection costs
- Cost/event vs. cost/depot
- P&E & customer service cost/tonne







Key Message & Take-Away

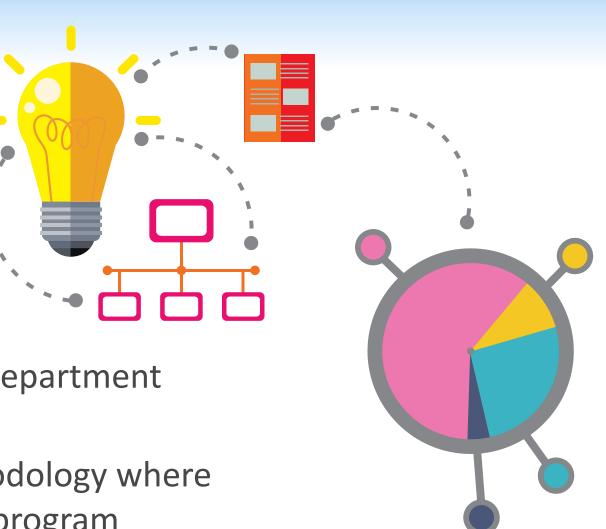
- Need financial & operational understanding of diversion programs
- Need better understanding of municipal administration & overhead costs required to deliver diversion programs
- Where costs not attributed directly to waste stream, need to determine fair & reasonable allocation methodology





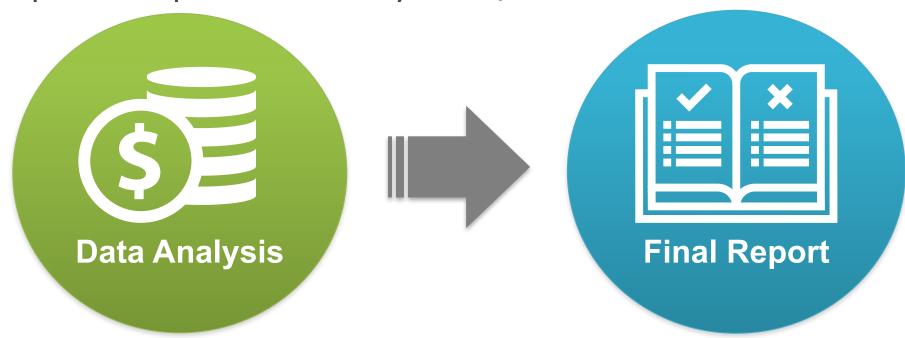
Advice

- Determine study outcomes such as KPIs early in process
- Need to think broadly about internal services support (Legal; HR; Communications; etc.)
- Close collaboration with Finance Department essential
- Need to establish allocation methodology where admin costs not tracked by waste program



Next Steps

- Complete analysis and FCA final report
- CIF will share tools and templates with other municipalities
- Anticipate completion of study in Q2/Q3 2017





CIF MRF Cost Model: A Key Component of Your EPR Planning

Neil Menezes Reclay StewardEdge

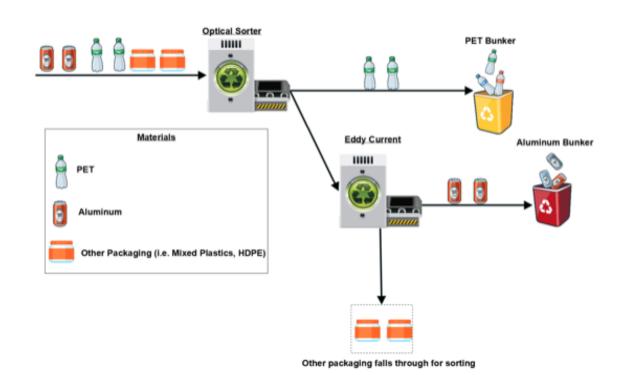


Project Highlights

- Project goal: to develop a model to determine the costs to manage individual materials within municipal MRFs
- Impacts: Enable municipalities to utilize this knowledge to identify opportunities to increase capture & lower MRF costs
- More information:
 - nmenezes@reclaystewardedge.com
 - www.reclaystewardedge.com

Background

- Limited tools for municipalities to understand costs to sort materials
- SO provides material handling costs but at a provincial level
- Project considered how to build on these aspects, refining them to meet needs of individual MRFs
- Launched in response to municipal requests



MRF ABC Model Considerations

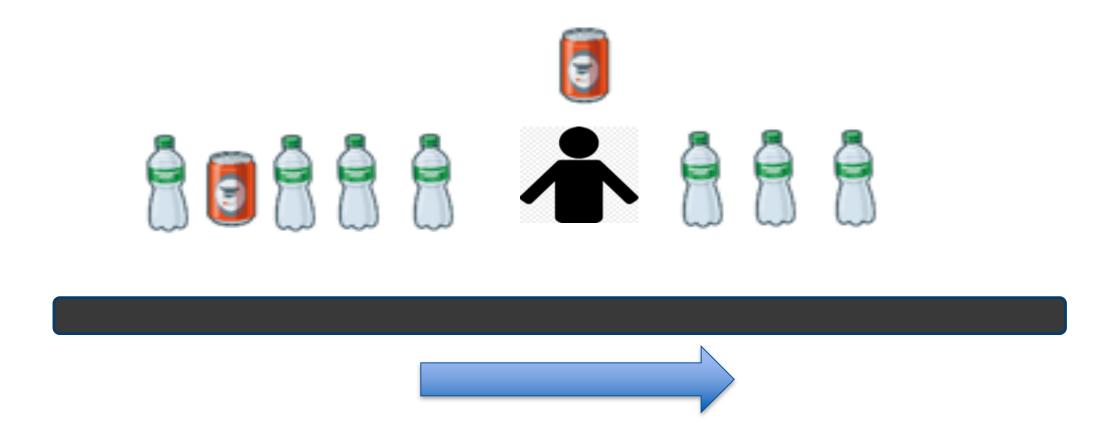
- Tool's functionality
- Equipment & labour allocations
- Order in which materials are sorted
- Common vs. material specific costs determination
- Allocation methodology
- Impact of how a material is sorted:
 - Positive (manual)
 - Positive (equipment)
 - Negatively



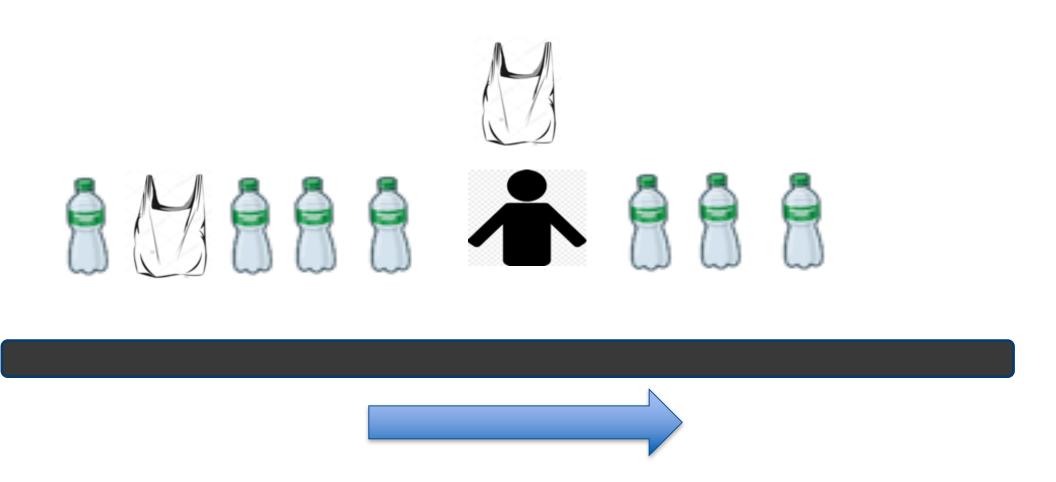
Example 1: What Material Benefits?



Example 2: What Material Benefits



Example 3: What Material Benefits?



Complexity of the Issue

- Determining how to allocate costs is a complex issue
- MRF operations are shared systems with same objective for all materials
- Shared system includes
 - common costs: building, baler, floor staff
 - material specific costs: eddy currents, manual sorters, etc.
- Some materials require greater effort to separate to produce valuable commodity or prevent contamination of other materials
- Multiple factors affect material specific costs

Sorting Through the Complexities

- CIF has facilitated 3 workshops to-date
- 11 municipal representatives from cross section of operations i.e.
 - single & dual stream
 - small & large scale MRFs
 - southern to eastern locations
- Discussions aimed at reaching consensus on Activity Based Costing (ABC) principles & methodology
- Begun sorting through issues & concerns related model design

Building the MRF ABC Model

- Differences among MRFs
 - mix of material
 - equipment complement & configuration
 - # of sorters, etc.
- Tool will enable municipalities to evaluate costs & share data with other municipalities
 - identify opportunities to change operations if & where needed
- Tool needs to be complex enough to capture many scenarios, but simple enough to be usable



Sample Screenshot of the Model

PRINTED PAPER		Materials Collected (Check all that apply)	Inbound Composition (% by weight)		
	Newsprint - CNA/OCNA	✓ Check	20%		
	Newsprint - Non-CNA/OCNA	✓ Check	13%		
	Magazines and Catalogues	✓ Check	6%		
	Telephone Books	✓ Check	1%		
	Other Printed Paper	Check	0%		
PACKAGING					
Paper Based Packaging	Corrugated Cardboard	Check	17%		
	Boxboard	✓ Check	9%		
	Gable Top Cartons	✓ Check	Sorting Equipment		
	Paper Laminates	Check			
	Aseptic Containers	✓ Check	Equipment	Materials Targeted	Materials Targeted
Plastic Packaging	PET bottles	✓ Check	Single- Eject Optical Sorter	PET	
	HDPE bottles	✓ Check	Dual-Eject Optical Sorter	HDPE	Mixed Plastics
	I		Eddy Current	✓ Aluminum	
			Single-Eject Optical Sorter		

Dual-Eject Optical Sorter

Eddy Current Overhead Magnet

Road to Completion

To date:

 A municipal working group has met 3 times to discuss and agree on principles and allocation methodology

June – August:

- Onsite data collection begun at pilot facilities
- Data gathered is to be used as the inputs into the model –June & July 2017

June – September

 1 to 2 municipal group meetings remain to work with & tweak model - ensure end product meets working group expectations for ease of use & utility



Depot Cost Model Experience CIF Project # 875

Alex Piggott
City of Woodstock



Project Highlights

- Project goals:
 - Test CIF Depot Costing Model for tracking Blue Box costs
 - Compare to ongoing project (#875)
- Impacts:
 - Verified completeness of cost elements and provide recommendations to improve utility
- More information:
 - apiggott@cityofwoodstock.ca
 - www.cityofwoodstock.ca



Old System

Conflict btw collection vehicles & public

New System

Public separate from collection vehicles





Accounting for Upgrades at the Depot / Transfer Station

- What was the financial impact of the project?
 - Preconstruction <u>vs.</u> Budget <u>vs.</u> Post (Actual)

- Depot Costing Model Areas
 - 1. Capital Amortization
 - 2. Operating Costs
 - 3. Haul to MRF



CIF Depot Costing Model – At a Glance...

Depot Components (Units)	Amortization Period	Amortization Payment	Quantity	Cost per Unit	Total Cost	Best Practices		Wood	Metal
Site Lighting (light poles)	15 years	\$53	1	\$800	\$800	Site lighting is required when hours of operation extend past day light hours. Number of poles on site will depend on pole height, lighting intensity. Lighting on average costs approximately \$100 / square metre	yes	no	no
Site Electrical (per square metre)	20 years	\$0	0	\$90	\$0	Connect to permanent electrical power source from the street if available. Average \$2,000 per utility pole. Cost for utility poles have been included in sq. metre cost	no	no	no
Water/ Sanitary (per metre)	20 years	\$0	0	\$500	\$0	Potable water supply is required for depot staff. Either connect to City services or provide bottled water and well for non-potable uses. Connect washrooms/shower to sanitary sewer or construct septic system.	no	no	no
Septic Installation (per unit installed)	20 years	\$0	0	\$25,000	\$0	Drilled well and septic system installation. The example cost This cost would be representative of a system to meet the needs of 3-4 staff.	no	no	no
Landscaping (per square metre)	20 years	\$0	0	\$100	\$0	Landscaping can be used as a visual incentive for site residents to use a depot. An aesthetically appealing, clean site will attract more users and can include grass space, trees, and other vegetation. Muddy and dusty areas should not be present in high traffic areas.	no	no	no
Litter Fence (per metre)	10 years	\$0	0	\$100	\$0	Litter fencing should be placed in an area where wind is most likely to carry litter off site. Local assessment will be needed to determine best locations. Standard fence is 8 feet tall.	no	no	no
Fencing (per metre)	15 years	\$180	36	\$75	\$2,700	Chain link fencing with barbed wire (where permitted) at the top around the perimeter of the site minimizes vandalism, animals and illegal dumping. Other materials can also be used for fencing to visually separate the site if needed. Site gates and fencing should be regularly maintained and locked during non-operating hours. Fence height should be 2m high at a minimum.	yes	no	no
Kiosk (per square metre)	15 years	\$0	0	\$1,700	\$0	A small kiosk can be used for one site staff to provide direction, site information, and collect fees upon entering/exiting the site. Basic kiosk design should include a fully sheltered structure with a seat and desk for an attendant at a minimum. More comprehensive designs can also include washroom facilities, lunch room areas, etc	no	no	no

Capital Amortization for My Project

Capital expenditures

- 4 cubic yard dump style bins
- Site preparation
- Paving & concrete curb
- Signage

Annualized Cost & Allocation

- Each capital item amortized separately
- Present value method
- Assigned to program (Blue Box)

Depot Components (Units)	Amortization Period	Amortization Payment	Quantity	Cost per Unit	Total Cost	Blue Box	Wood	Metal
4 Yard Bins	7 years	\$2,286	4	\$4,000	\$16,000	yes	no	no

Operating Costs

Costs relating to operations

- Staffing
- Utilities
- Processing

- Allocation of annual costs
- Annual Cost per Unit (Operators Salary)
- Estimate % to program (Blue Box)

Operational Requirement	% Used for Blue Box	% Used for Other Waste Management	% Used for Non-depot Activities	Annual Cost per Unit	Depot Cost	Blue Box	Wood	Metal
Loader Operator (% FTE)	10%	0%	90%	\$64,500	\$6,450	yes	no	no

Hauling to MRF

	Fibres	Containers	Stryofoam
Recycling (tonnes)	100	100	100
Volume (cubic metres)	1085	2070	5000
Compaction	2	2	1
Vehicle volume (cubic metres)	108	108	108
Annual loads	6	10	47
Cost per pickup	\$120	\$120	\$120
Annual haul cost	\$720	\$1,200	\$5,640

The Bottom Line

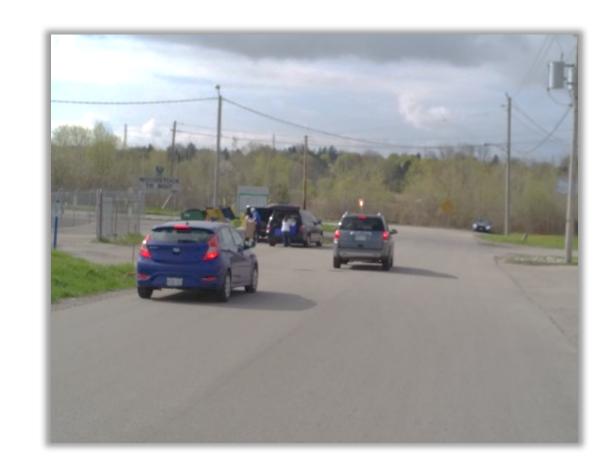
- Cost allocations
 - Programs (Blue Box vs. Garbage vs. Shingles)
 - Streams

	Total	Fibres	Containers	Stryofoam
Annual tonnes	418	266	127	1
Monthly volume (m ³)	464	240	220	4
Annual cost	\$145,506	\$89,726	\$48,342	\$504
Annual cost per tonne	\$348	\$338	\$379	\$503

Key Learnings – Comparing the Budget vs. Actual

- If you build it, they will come...
 - -300 500 vehicles per day
 - Clean-up from weekend dumping

- Adjustments to the plan
 - Additional staff, hours of operation
- Annual additional costs for depot
 - **-** \$40,000



Evaluation of Model - Benefits

- 1. Comprehensive list of costs
 - No eligible costs forgotten

- 2. Spreadsheet structure & formulae
 - Does the work for you



- 3. For landfill / blue box depot operations
 - Cost allocations btw programs (garbage, tires, etc.)
 - Cost allocations btw material streams (fibre, containers, etc.)

Conclusions & Next Steps

- Uses
 - Budget planning amongst programs
 - Assessing compensation under EPR
- Recommendations/improvements
 - Costs assigned to municipal account codes
 - Costs assigned to individual Blue Box materials

Acct #	Description	Amount
0302-0101	Transfer stn – full time	50,700
0302-0102	Transfer stn – over time	1,850

CIF will be re-releasing the depot costing model soon! Stay tuned...

Collection Contract Cost Modelling CIF Project #965

Kate Dykman
City of Vaughan



Project Highlights

- Project goal: Prepare budget estimate for new collection RFP & test CIF collection costing model
- Impacts: Improved understanding of cost generating activities & connection to RFP/contract provisions
- More information:
 - kate.dykman@vaughan.ca

Background – A Very Long Contract

- Initial Contract Jan. 2006
 - 5-yr. term ended Dec. 2010
 - Four extensions to the contract, ending Dec. 2017

- Significant changes during this period
 - Weekly garbage → biweekly
 - Added residential organics collection

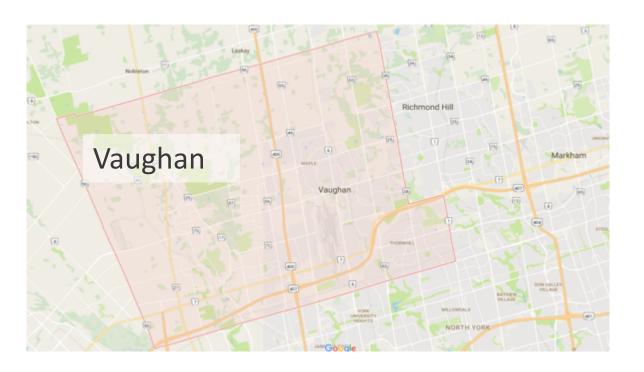
The Big Questions

- What should we budget for the contract?
- What is the optimum contract length?

- Options:
 - 1. Take current contract price and add 5-10%
 - Simple, but includes significant assumption
 - 2. Estimate contract cost
 - More complex, but can increase accuracy of estimate

CIF Collection Cost Model

- Cost components to build costing model
 - Vehicles
 - Labour estimates
 - Licensing, insurance, maintenance
 - Fuel use
 - Contractor overhead



Collection Vehicle Centred Costs

- Value of annual amortized cost (like car payments)
- Staffing level needed for service
- Proscribed amounts for maintenance, insurance, etc.

Category	Capital Cost	Amortization or Rate	Annual Payment or Unit Cost	Units	% Allocation of Unit	Annual Cost
Collection vehicles	\$100,000	7 yr.	\$17,914	1.0	100%	\$17,914
Salvage	\$10,909	7 yr.	(\$1,954)	1.0	100%	(\$1,954)
Full Time Collection Staff			\$76,361	1 FTE	100%	\$76,361
Maintenance		5%	\$5,000	1.0	100%	\$5,000
Insurance, licensing, CVOR, etc.		1.5%	\$1,500	1.0	100%	\$1,500

Estimated costs are reflected in this table

Other Collection Costs

Fuel use components

- 1. Residential route length
- 2. Distance to transfer point
- 3. Idling time a function of households

Contractor overhead

- Non-collection staff
- 2. Buildings & yard

Results

Bid awarded (\$8.7M)

Historical data as a predictor of future costs

Revised model to reflect service changes

Key Learnings

- Timing & Capital costs
 - USD:CD Exchange rate
- More data is good data
 - Vehicle listings & use reports
- Historical information
 - Is it reliable?
 - Consider alternate scenarios

Next Steps

- Future uses
 - Budget planning and/or negotiating midterm service delivery changes
 - Assessing compensation under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Recommendations improvements to model outputs
 - Costs assigned to municipal account codes
 - Costs assigned to individual Blue Box materials
- CIF will be releasing the collection costing model soon! Stay tuned...



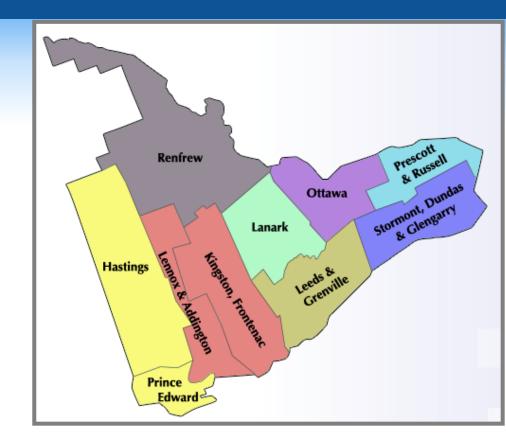
Developing a Collaborative Processing Hub in Eastern Ontario CIF Project #817

Heather Roberts
City of Kingston



Project Highlights

- Project goal: Verify if City could be cost competitive within Eastern Ontario if MRF was expanded to 25,000 tpy
 - Sub-goal: Get tonnes & build relationships
- Impacts:
 - Shortfall of tonnage
 - Beneficial processing model
 - Putting together an Eastern Ontario Collaboration
- More information:
 - hroberts@cityofkingston.ca | www.cityofkingston.ca/waste | #wastenotygk



Two R's

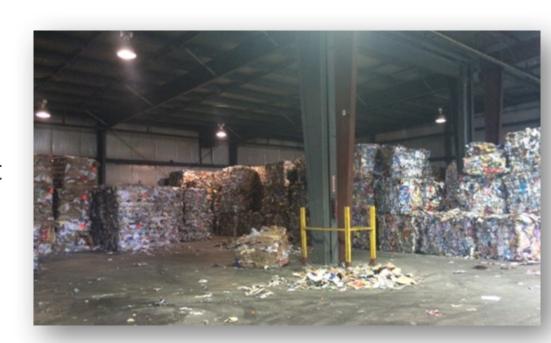
Rationalizing Regionalization

• Question: Should Kingston expand the MRF?

- Problem 1: Are there enough tonnes?
- Problem 2: Single stream or Dual stream?
- Problem 3: Do we have the cash?



- 2015 MRF Regionalization Study
 - Preferred option of 25,000 tpy, dual stream
 - \$7.2M
 - Enough tonnes in eastern Ontario to support
 - But...legislation is changing



Two R's

Rationalizing Regionalization...HOLD PLEASE...

- June 2015 Project paused
- November 2015 Draft WFOA released
- Q1 Q2 2016 WFOA Consultation
- June 2016 WFOA Passed
- September 2016 Re-open Project
- Q3 2016 Q1 2017 Validation Review
- Q2 2017 Staff recommendation & Council Approval

Two R's

Rationalizing Regionalization

• Question: Are the 2015 findings still valid?

- Problem 1: Are there enough tonnes?
- Problem 2: Cost competitive?
- Problem 3: Do we have the cash?



City of Kingston Regional Material Recovery Facility Validation Review Project #817

2017 MRF Validation Review

- Municipalities reporting \$0/tonne for processing
- Likely not cost competitive
- Capital & operating projections look accurate
- Price tag up to \$7.6M (2018)

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Geographic location (identified as a viable option in MIPC Study)
- Eastern Ontario Municipal Collaboration
- Long standing operation
- \$5M

Weakness/Risks

- Tonnage supply
- Hauling costs
- Stranded asset

Opportunities

- Lower costs
- Collaborating with other municipalities
- Expand /Attract the MRF
- System improvements

Threats

- Legislation/Regulations
- Other external unknowns

Rational Approach

Leads to deal with Producers





Get some tonnage



Tonnage justifies expense

Avoidance of stranded asset





Build attracts more municipalit ies to haul to Kingston



Tonnage + \$ = MRF expansion

Brings greater supply of tonnes





Eastern Ontario Collaborative Approach

- Updates on project status
- 1st Eastern Ontario Municipal meeting on April 28, 2017
- 31 municipal leaders in attendance
 - WFOA Update
 - What's on our minds about the WFOA
 - Opportunities in Kingston
 - Continue to research programs
 - Eastern Ontario values
 - What do our customers care about?
 - What do they value about the programs?
 - What's unique about us



Results & Approach

Results:

- Shortfall of municipal tonnage
 - Additional tonnage from IC&I sector or external companies necessary
- Est. expansion cost of \$7.6M
- Municipalities are interested
- \$5M in 2018 capital
 - \$2.6M shortfall of funds
 - Kingston will need to find a partner solution at the design/build stage
- Corporate management and Council support for expansion
- Status quo approach leads to exit from business

Approach/Action:

Continue to explore the preferred expansion option

Next Steps

Council approval to proceed exploring option

Procure consulting services to determine best value for money & form a RFP

Report back to Council on results for a go/no go decision





Closing Remarks





Thank you!

Please complete ORW survey next week

See ORW slides & webcast archive: thecif.ca/ontario-recycler-workshop-orw/

