

A Program of Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Circular Economy Leaders Consortium

Virtual Education Session, August 10, 2022

- Please keep your microphones muted
- Include name and organization when you join
- We encourage you to leave your video on
- Submit questions at any time via chat or raise your hand to ask questions
- Recording of the session and slides will be shared after the meeting

We respectfully acknowledge that we are situated on the Traditional Territories and Treaty Lands, in particular those of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, as well as the Anishinaabe of the Williams Treaty First Nations, the Huron Wendat, the Haudenosaunee, and the Metis Nation.

As stewards of land and water resources within the Greater Toronto Region, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority appreciates and respects the history and diversity of the land and is grateful to have the opportunity to work and meet on this territory.



www.yrnature.ca/acknowledging_land

https://edgeofthebush.ca/about/

www.native-land.ca

Text 1-855-917-5263 with your City and Province to learn whose traditional territory you're on (standard text messaging rates may apply)



Agenda

Time	ltem
1:05 PM	PPG updates
1:15 PM	Advancing Canada's Zero Plastic Waste Agenda
1:40 PM	Q&A



Join the Recycling Collection Drive

Engage your employees and celebrate Waste Reduction Week and Circular Economy Month in Canada (October 10-23, 2022)

Participate with four simple steps:

- Register for the Recycling Collection Drive
- Promote the campaign to your employees
- Collect clothing and household items
- Celebrate your success!



To learn more, visit the <u>webpage</u>.







ZooShare Biogas Facility Tour

An optional event for CEC and ELC members on September 21, 2022.

Interested in anaerobic digestion for food waste?

Join us for a tour of the ZooShare biogas facility, followed by a presentation by Enbridge on their Renewable Natural Gas program, lunch and networking at the Toronto Zoo!

Stay tuned for details.



Next up: Provincial ICI Waste Regulations

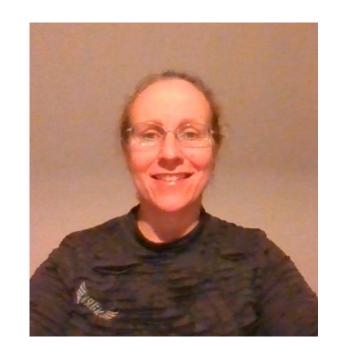
Tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, August 31st, 1:00 -2:30 pm.





Shannon Castellarin

Shannon Castellarin is the manager of the Policy and Instrument Development Section within the Plastics Regulatory Affairs Division at Environment and Climate Change Canada. She is responsible for managing the development and implementation of the single-use plastics regulations. Shannon was one of the key speakers at a series of consultation events, on plastics, hosted by Environment and Climate Change Canada in 2020.





Environment and Climate Change Canada



WORKING TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR PLASTICS- A REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE

Circular Economy Leaders Consortium August 10, 2022

Shannon Castellarin, Manager, Plastics Regulatory Affairs Division **Environment and Climate Change Canada**

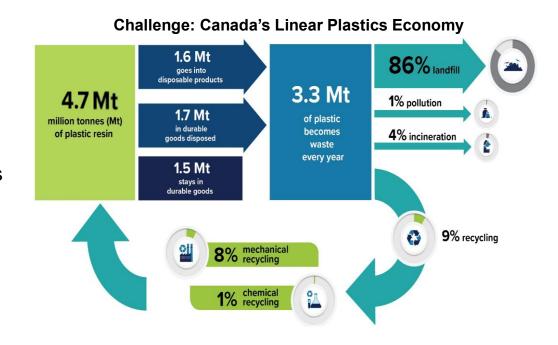


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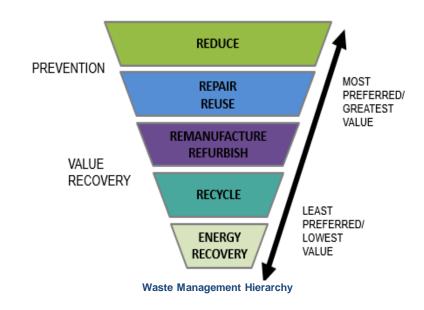
PLASTICS: ISSUE & OPPORTUNITY

- Integral to the economy
 - >380 million tonnes produced/year globally
 - \$35 billion industry in Canada
- Loss of valuable resources
 - In Canada and worldwide, 91% of plastic waste is landfilled, incinerated or enters the environment
- Plastic pollution impacts ecosystems, economies, livelihoods and potentially human health
 - About 75-199 million tons of plastics are in the oceans; this could triple by 2040
 - At current rates, plastic-related emissions could reach 1.34 gigatons/year worldwide
 - Costs global society up to \$2.5 trillion annually in ecological, economic and social impacts
- Modeling has shown that a circular plastics economy in Canada could reduce plastic pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, avoid \$500 million in annual costs, and create >40,000 jobs by 2030



MOVING TO CIRCULARITY

- Through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), Canada is working with provinces and territories toward a zero plastic waste future where plastics stay in the economy and out of the environment
- No single solution Canada is implementing a comprehensive and evidence-based agenda
 - Advances complementary actions across the plastics value chain and supports the waste hierarchy
 - Addresses market challenges, strengthens systems and infrastructure, spurs innovation, enables sustainable behaviours, and tackles plastic pollution
- Multi-stakeholder approach to achieve change
 - Everyone has a role to play to rethink how we make, use and manage plastics



FEDERAL ZERO PLASTIC WASTE AGENDA

Ocean Plastics Charter and international
actions

 Working with governments and stakeholders to develop a legally-binding global agreement on plastic pollution and advancing international actions on plastic waste and pollution

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment

 Working with provinces and territories to implement the Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste and Action Plan

Policies and regulations

 Measures, regulations, agreements to prevent plastic pollution and support the transition to circularity

Greening our government

• Reducing plastic waste from federal operations and promoting sustainable procurement

Advancing science

 Implementing Canada's Plastics Science Agenda including conducting research and investing in science

Plastics innovation

 Enabling innovative social and technological solutions for the sustainable management of plastics throughout their lifecycle

Mobilizing Canadians

• Amplifying education and awareness-raising initiatives, community solutions (e.g. demonstration and clean-up projects), advancing citizen science, and tackling ghost gear

Federal Mandate Commitments 2021: Advancing a Circular Economy for Plastics



- Implement the national ban on harmful single-use plastics (ECCC)
- Require that all plastic packaging contain at least 50% recycled content by 2030 (ECCC)
- Accelerate the implementation of the zero plastic waste action plan, in partnership with provinces and territories (ECCC)
- Accelerate G20 commitment to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies from 2025 to 2023, and develop a plan to phase out public financing of the fossil fuel sector, including by federal Crown corporations and eliminate flow-through shares for oil, gas and coal projects. (DOF, NRCan, ECCC)



Reduced plastic waste and pollution as well as greater volumes of recycled plastics in the economy



- Implement a "right to repair" to extend the life of home appliances, particularly electronics, and require businesses to inform Canadians of the environmental impacts of consumer products (ISED & ECCC)
- Strengthen federal procurement practices to prioritize reusable and recyclable products (PSPC and ISED)
- Strengthen federal procurement policies to integrate human rights, environment, social and corporate governance and supply chain transparency principles, and ensure they apply to federal departments and agencies (TBS)



Higher rate of plastics recovered and reintegrated into the economy



REMEDIATE

- Continue to protect and restore our oceans and coasts by supporting community shoreline and oceans plastic cleanup efforts (ECCC)
- Expanding the Ghost Gear Program to continue to clean up lost and abandoned fishing gear and ocean plastics (DFO)



Increased pollution prevention, clean-up and deployment of innovative capture and removal technologies



GLOBAL

• Develop a new legally binding agreement on plastic pollution (ECCC)



Canada continues to be a leader in taking action on plastic



RECYCLE 1

- Introduce labelling rules that prohibit the use of the chasing-arrows symbol unless 80% of Canada's recycling facilities accept, and have reliable end markets for, these products (ECCC)
- Work with provinces and territories to implement and enforce an ambitious recycling target of 90% for plastic beverage containers (ECCC)
- Support provincial and territorial producer responsibility efforts by establishing a federal public registry and requiring producers to report annually on plastics in the Canadian economy (ECCC)
- Continue to work with provinces and territories to ensure that producers, not taxpayers, are responsible for the cost of managing their plastic waste
- · Create a new infrastructure and innovation fund that will scale-up and commercialize made-in- Canada technologies and solutions for the reuse and recycling of plastics (ISED and ECCC)



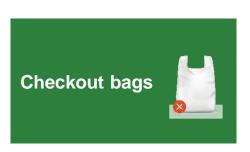
Improved supply of recycled plastic feedstock, incentive to design products for recyclability, predictable demand for recycled plastics

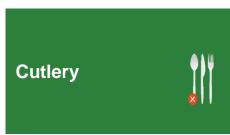
SINGLE-USE PLASTICS PROHIBITION REGULATIONS

- Single-Use Plastics Prohibition Regulations were published in June 2022 and put in place a ban on:
 - Checkout bags, cutlery, foodservice ware, ring carriers, stir sticks and straws
 - Straws have some exceptions to allow continued access to those who require them for health and accessibility reasons
- Coming into force of the prohibitions

	Manufacture and import for sale in Canada	Sale	Manufacture, import and sale for export
Checkout bags, cutlery, foodservice ware, stir sticks, straws*	December 20 2022	December 20, 2023	December 20, 2025
Ring carriers	June 20, 2023	June 20, 2024	December 20, 2025
Flexible straws packaged with beverage containers	N/A	June 20, 2024	December 20, 2025

[&]quot;Single-use plastic flexible straws that are not packaged with beverage containers are excluded under certain conditions













SINGLE-USE PLASTICS PROHIBITION REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE FOR SELECTING ALTERNATIVES

Guidance for Selecting Alternatives - published in June 2022

- Outlines important considerations businesses can take into account when making decisions on alternative products or systems
- Encourages use of circular economy principles, waste management hierarchy in decision-making
- Incorporates Management Framework on Single-use Plastics and other considerations to avoid regrettable substitutions



Improved Environmental Protection

Improved environmental protection by reducing amount of plastic pollution in the environment and/or reducing risk of environmental harm. There are some environmental challenge, like GHGs emission and energy consumption throughout the life cycle. Products may still suffer from value recovery problems at end of life.

Examples may include container reuse programs single-use paper straws, and single-use paper bags

Maximise both environmental protection and value recovery. These are alternatives that reduce the amount of waste that ends up in environment though effective waste management practices and consideration of full Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs).

Examples may include reusable straws and options that eliminate the previous single-use item altogether.

GUIDANCE MATRIX FOR SELECTING ALTERNATIVES

No noticeable benefit over single use plastics, as products may still end up in the environment or have value recovery challenges.

Examples may include shrink wrap to carry beverage containers.

Improved value recovery by increasing recyclability or recycling rates. However, no significant improvements are made in environmental protection.

Examples may include single-use HDPE rigid beverage carriers and polypropylene (PP) food container.

Improved Value Recovery

CONSULTATIONS AND MEASURES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

- Consultations are currently underway to
 - develop rules for recyclability and compostability labelling; and
 - establish a federal plastics registry for producers of plastic products
- Regulations would establish
 - minimum required levels of recycled plastic in categories of certain products
 - labelling rules requiring items to be assessed for recyclability and labelled accordingly
 - rules governing the use of terms like "compostable", "biodegradable", and "degradable"
- Federal plastics registry would collect data on the life cycle of plastics in Canada
 - data can be used to track performance of plastic products placed on the Canadian market, and how they are re-circulated in the economy through activities such as collection, reuse, and recycling

PROPOSED MEASURE: RECYCLED CONTENT AND LABELLING REGULATIONS

- Plastic packaging represents nearly half of all plastic waste
- Less than 15% of plastic packaging is recycled
- Performance of recycling systems impacted by
 - Insufficient infrastructure
 - Unreliable demand for recycled plastic
 - Complex packaging design
 - Contamination

Downstream plastic packaging flows, 2018



RECYCLED CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

Proposed product scope

Beverage containers

Bottles

Non-bottle rigid containers and trays

Foam packaging

Film and flexible plastic packaging

Garbage bags

Waste bins

- The Government of Canada has adopted a target of at least 50% recycled content in plastic packaging by 2030
- Use of recycled plastic hampered by unreliable demand due to competition with primary resins and high processing costs associated with packaging design and contamination
- Minimum requirements would reduce the amount of plastic waste that enters the
 environment as pollution and improve the circularity of plastics in the economy, while also
 decreasing greenhouse gas emissions associated the with production of virgin plastic resins
- Strengthening demand for recycled plastic could have cascading positive impacts across the entire recycling chain, such as spurring investment in recycling infrastructure, and incentivizing design for recyclability
- Regulations would establish minimum required levels of recycled plastic in categories of products identified via consultations with stakeholders

LABELLING RULES FOR RECYCLABILITY

- Recycling systems place the burden on individuals to know
 - What is recyclable, and
 - How to prepare plastics for recycling (e.g., sorting, separating, rinsing)
- Canadians need the right information to help them make the right decisions when disposing of plastics
- Producers would be required to assess items for recyclability and label them accordingly
- Labelling rules would
 - incentivize better packaging design,
 - strengthen public trust and participation in recycling systems,
 - improve outcomes across the recycling stream
- Better information would increase supply of high-quality, recyclable plastics in the recycling stream

Proposed test for recyclability

Is it accepted in collection systems accessible to 80% of residents



Can it be sorted into a marketable bale



Does the marketable bale have reliable North American end markets

Potential labelling rules

Choose a method for assessing recyclability

- Flexibility for producers
- Could include e.g., calculators, design guidelines, or third-party programs
- Subject to minimum requirements

Assess an item using the method

- Consider all characteristics of the product (resin, size, presence of additives, etc.)
- Use systemic, repeatable method to determine acceptance, existence and reliability of end markets



Label the item based on results of assessment

 Must label as recyclable (qualified or not) or non-recyclable



Disclose results

- Provide written explanation of how a product was assessed and the outcome.
- Proactive disclosure via producer web sites or through the use of digital technology

LABELLING RULES FOR COMPOSTABILITY

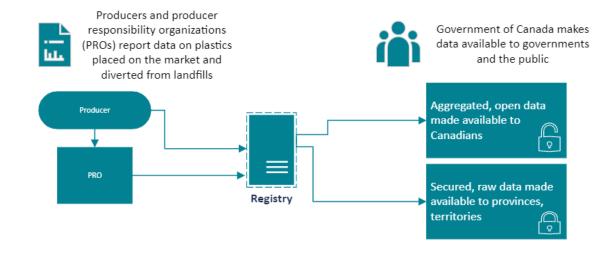
Proposed rules for compostability labelling
Label with terms like "compostable",
"biodegradable", "degradable" or like terms,
only in accordance with regulations

- Third-party certification required to use term "compostable"
- Certification programs could include:
 - BNQ (certifies to CAN/BNQ 0017-088)
 - BPI (certifies to ASTM D6400 and ASTM D6868)
- Maintain records and disclose certification on request

- Bioplastics offers potential upstream environmental benefits such as
 - · carbon savings over fossil-based plastics and
 - the potential to contribute to Canada's bio-economy,
- Bioplastics are currently problematic to manage at their end of life, with significant variation in performance along with inconsistent labelling
- Compostable plastics often screened out by organics processing facilities and sent to landfill, due to
 - confusion and contamination with other plastics (for example, conventional and other types of degradable plastics), and
 - generally longer biodegradation times than food and yard waste
- Labelling rules would seek to
 - increase diversion of organic waste from landfills and improve outcomes in organic waste and recycling systems, and
 - reduce public and industry confusion surrounding terms such as "compostable" and "biodegradable"

PROPOSED MEASURE: FEDERAL PLASTICS REGISTRY

- Extended producer responsibility (EPR) makes producers responsible for collecting and managing products and packaging at the end of their life
- EPR is a key tool for achieving zero plastic waste
 - Data is crucial for measuring performance and holding producers accountable for meeting recycling targets
- Provinces and territories are implementing EPR, with different reporting requirements
 - Data is not comparable across jurisdictions, and difficult for Canadians to access
- A federal plastics registry would
 - harmonize data reporting across Canada
 - support provinces and territories by giving them access to data they can use in expanding, implementing EPR in their jurisdictions
 - make plastics data open by default for all Canadians, subject to rules for confidential business information



TIMELINES AND NEXT STEPS

- Partners, stakeholders and Canadians are invited to
 - Send written comments on the proposals outlined in the consultation papers
 - Provide data and other information to support evidence-based decision-making
 - Participate in webinars and online engagement sessions
- Consultations run from July 25 to October 7
- Draft instruments to be published for public comment as early as mid-2023

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