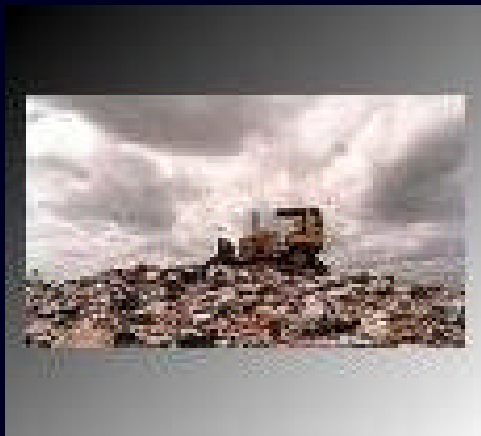




QUÉBEC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY 1998-2008





- **The Making of the Policy**
- **Global Numbers**
- **Purpose, Goals and Principles**
- **Proposed Actions**
- **EPR as of Today**

The Making of the Policy

1989

Integrated Solid Waste Management Policy

- Based on a voluntary approach;
- Goal: 50% reduction by 2000, based on 1989 levels.
- Led to the creation of Collecte sélective Québec;

The Making of the Policy

1996-1997

Public Hearings and Report on Solid Waste Management in Québec by the Bureau d'audiences publiques (BAPE)

1998

Québec Action Plan for Solid Waste Management 1998-2008

The Making of the Policy

1999

**Act to amend the
Environment Quality Act
regarding the management of solid waste**

2000

**Québec Solid Waste Management Policy
1998-2008**

Purpose

1. To prevent or reduce the production of waste;
2. To promote recovery and reclamation;
3. To reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal and ensure safer management of disposal sites;
4. To encourage manufacturers take into account the environmental effects of their products.

Principles

- 3R's Hierarchy;
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR);
- Citizen Participation;
- Regionalization;
- Partnership;

Global Numbers

Quantities (Mt/year)	1988	1996	1998	2000
Disposed	5,7	5,5	5,7	7,1
Recovered	1,3	3,0	3,4	3,8
Generated	7,0	8,5	9,1	10,9
%Recovered	19%	35%	37%	35%

Goals

GOAL: Recover 65% of waste that can be reclaimed through sectorial targets by 2008

Municipalities:

60% - glass, plastics, metals, fibres, white/bulky goods and organics;

75% - household hazardous wastes;

50% - textiles;

80% - non-refillable beer and soft drink containers (deposit-return system).

Goals (2)

Industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI):

85% - tires (including consumers')

95% - glass and metal

70% - plastics and fibres

60% - organic waste

Construction & Demolition (C&D):

60% - of all recoverable resources

Actions

Major categories:

1. Regional waste management planning (including sludge);
2. Financial support programs for:
 - Education and Information
 - Research and Development
 - Composting Activities
 - Social Economy
3. Extended Producer Responsibility:
 - Municipal Recovery (« Blue Box » programs)
 - Household Hazardous Wastes
 - Non-refillable beer and soft drink containers (deposit-refund system)

Actions (2)

4. Used tires program (annual flow and storage sites);

5. Yard waste

6. Incentive programs for ICI:

- Recognition programs
- Procurement Policy
- Waste audits and reduction plans

7. Disposal

Landfills and incinerators:

- Tighter standards and increased monitoring,
- Watchdog committees
- Post-closure environmental management funds

Dry materials:

Tighter standards

Gradual elimination of these sites

Actions (3)

8. RECYC-QUÉBEC

- Responsible for coordinating recovery initiatives with a view to consistency and complementarity, namely through:
- the set-up and accreditation of recovery and reclamation agencies (or IFOs) and monitoring of agreements;
- a knowledge system to report on sectoral and overall achievements;
- administration of financial assistance programs, fostering market development, and advising in the establishment of regional waste management plans.

9. Review of the Policy

- 5 years after coming into effect.

Extended Producer Responsibility

(Applies mostly to municipal-type wastes)

- Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of discarded **paint containers and paints**
(adopted June 2000, in force since January 2001)
- Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of **used oils, oil containers and used oil filters**
(draft regulation published in June 2000, adoption should come shortly)

EPR (2)

- Recovery and reclamation of discarded packaging and print material

(Act to amend the Environmental Quality Act in preparation for approval this spring)

- Deposit-return system on non-refillable beer and soft-drink containers

(the latest agreement provides for industry to meet any deficit in the system (break-even is approximately at a 73% recovery rate))

Paint & Oil

- ⇒ Individual brandowners must set up their own recovery and reclamation system or delegate this responsibility to an accredited agency.
- ⇒ Such an agency must develop and implement its business plan and meet set goals.

Paint goals are calculated on the number of containers marketed annually: 25% in 2002, 50% in 2005 and 75% in 2008;

Oil goals are set as follows:

	2003	2005	2008
Used Oil	65%	70%	75%
Oil Containers	25%	50%	75%
Used Oil Filters	25%	50%	75%

100% Industry Funded Programs

Packaging and Print Material

... or Municipal « Blue Box » Programs

- The technical version of a draft regulation was presented to industry and municipalities for comments in January-February 2002;
- An Act to amend the Environment Quality Act is expected to be adopted this spring and enforcement of EPR could come into effect by fall 2002.

Packaging and Print Material (2)

The proposed approach calls for:

- Mandatory financing of municipal recovery programs by brandowners;
- The set-up of Industrial Financing Organization (IFOs) to provide funding, determine categories of businesses to be included or excluded (stewards) and elaborate a tariff schedule accordingly;
- The establishment, through consensus between industry and municipalities, of annual costs and distribution criteria;
- 65% industry financing, including up to 15% for education, R&D and administration by RECYC-QUÉBEC;
- An increased role for RECYC-QUÉBEC (accreditation of IFOs through agreements, approval of tariff schedules, receiving and distributing funds, decision-making in absence of consensus, province-wide education programs and R&D programs).

Québec



Ministère
de l'Environnement

