Oregon's 2050 Vision

From "Solid Waste" to "Materials Management"

Missouri Recycling Association September 11, 2018







Presentation Overview

- Why is Oregon transitioning away from "solid waste management" and into "sustainable materials management"?
- How is Oregon making this transition?
 - Vision/Plan effort
 - Enabling legislation
- What is Oregon doing that is new or different as a result?



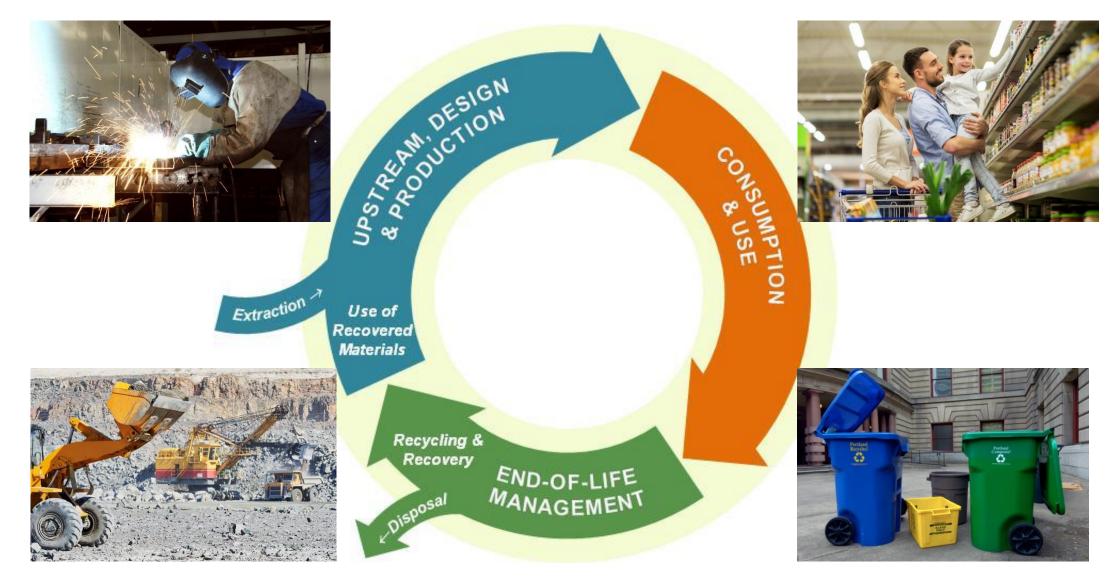
"Sustainable Materials Management" defined

"Sustainable materials management (SMM) is a systemic approach to using and reusing materials more productively over their entire life cycles."

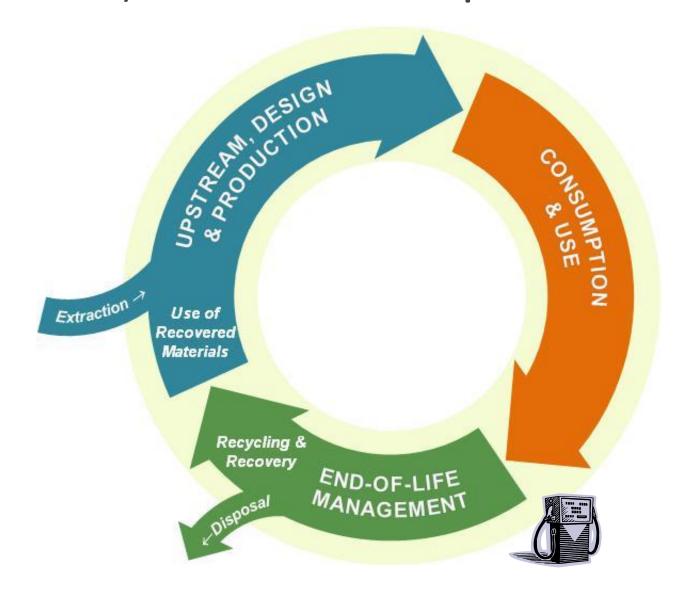
-U.S. EPA



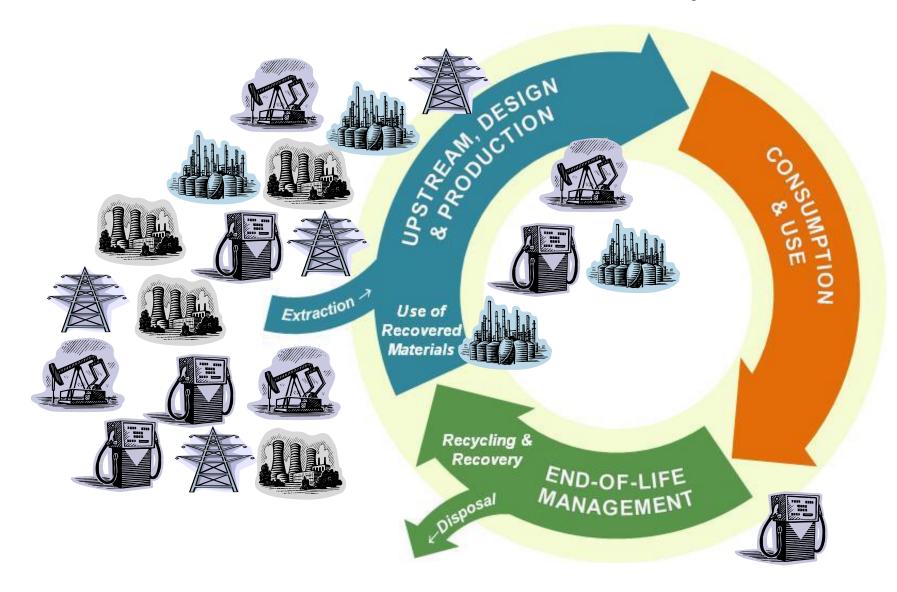
Life Cycle of Materials



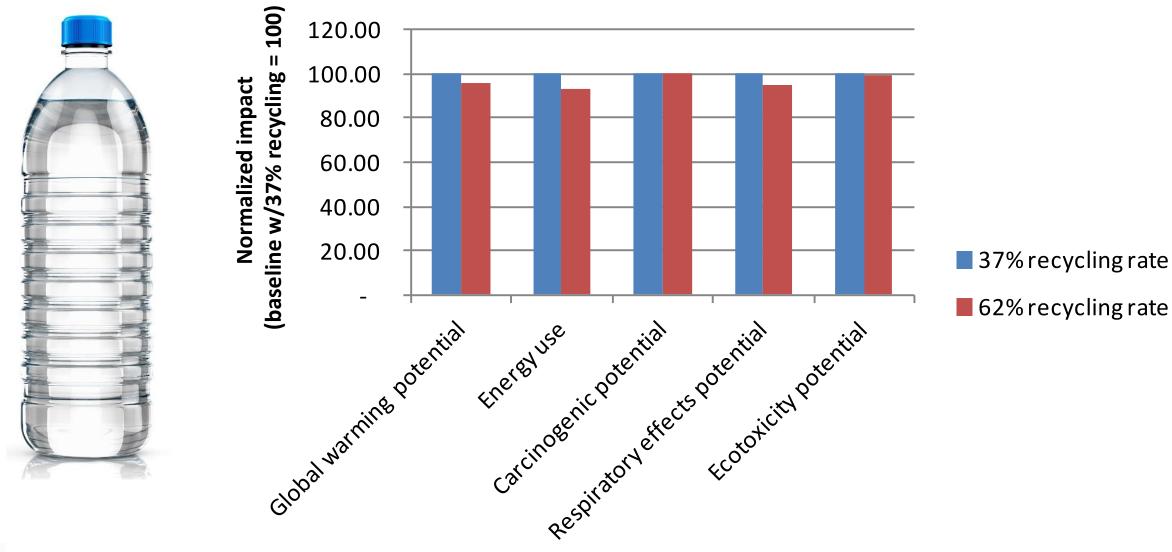




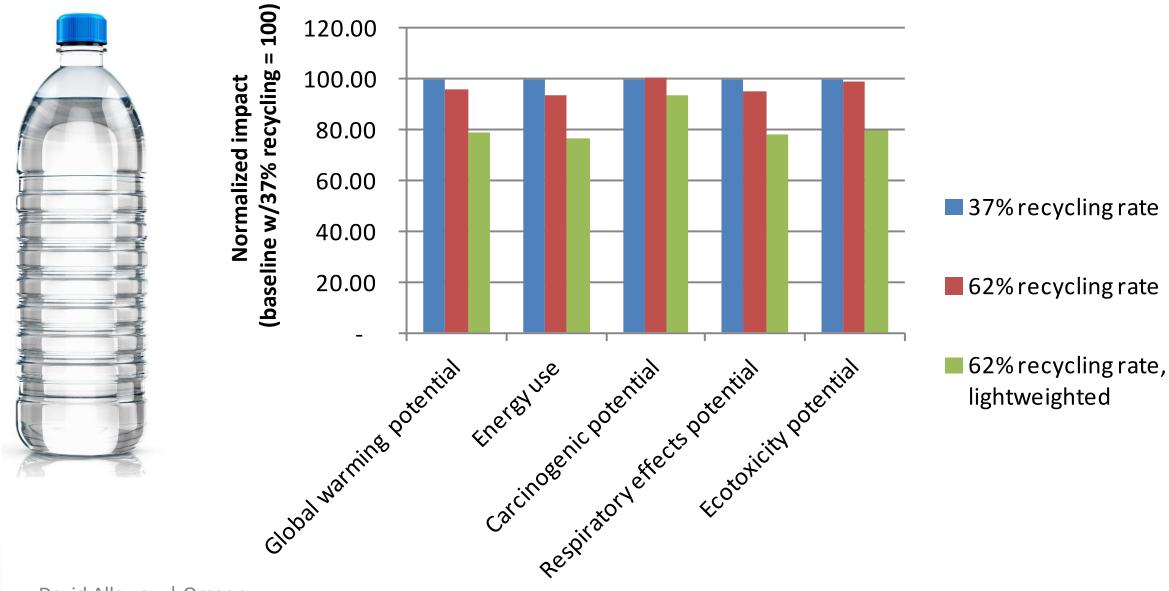




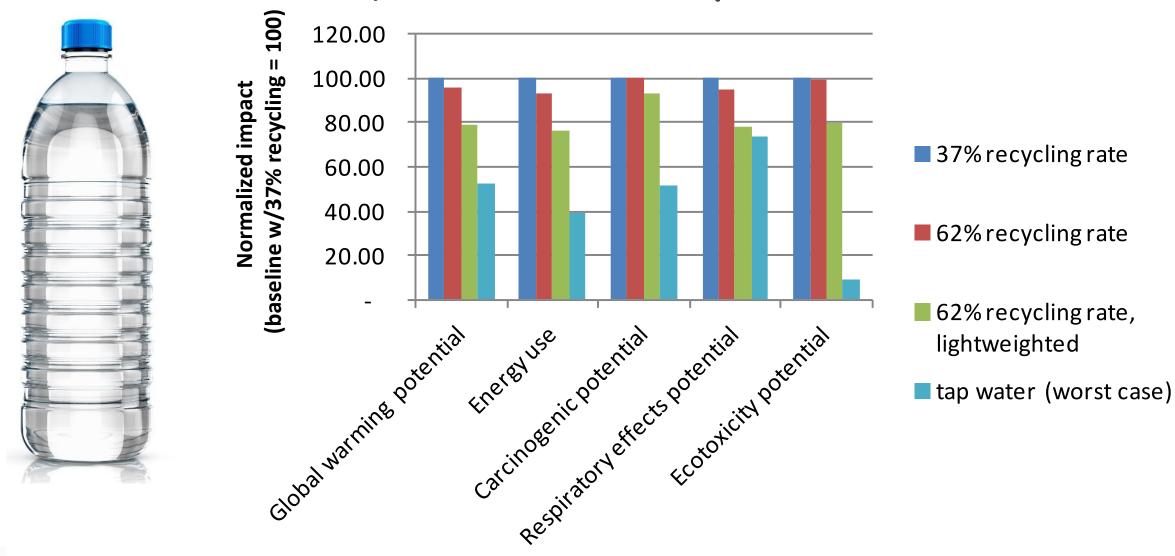




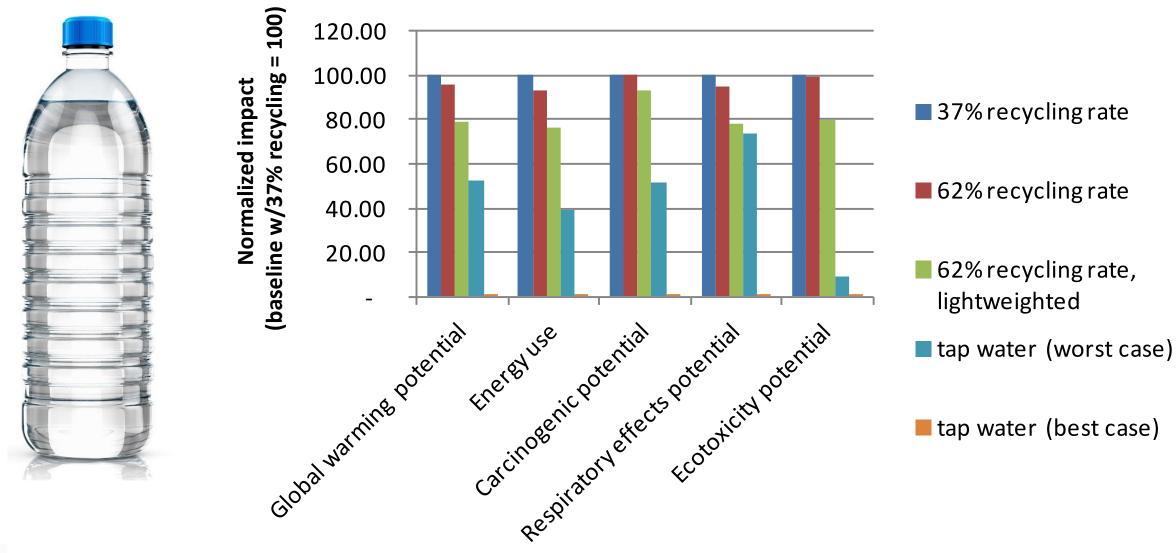






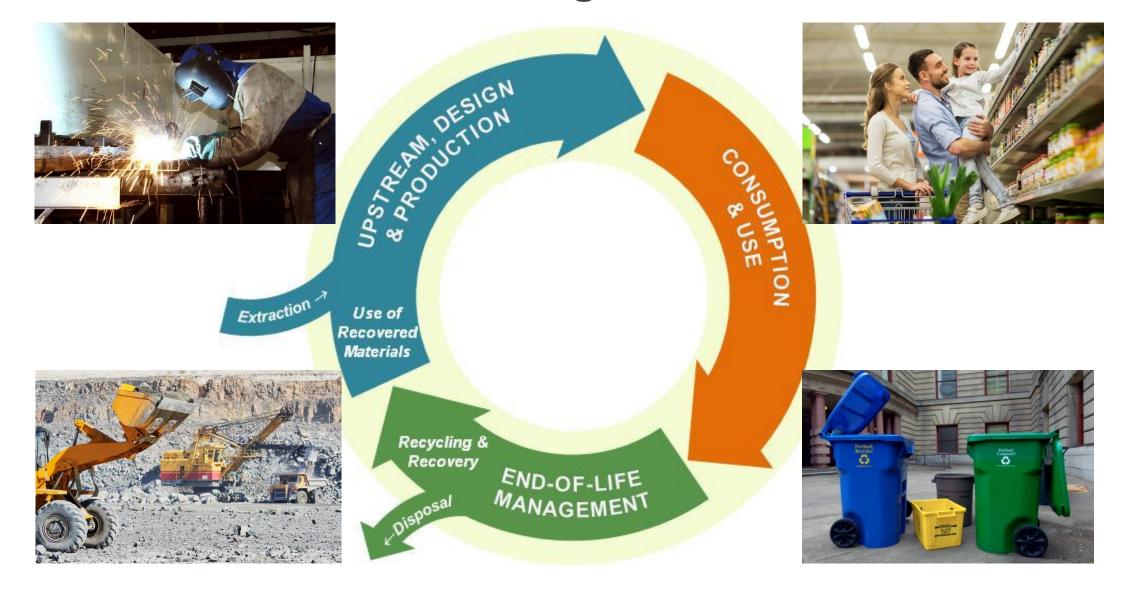






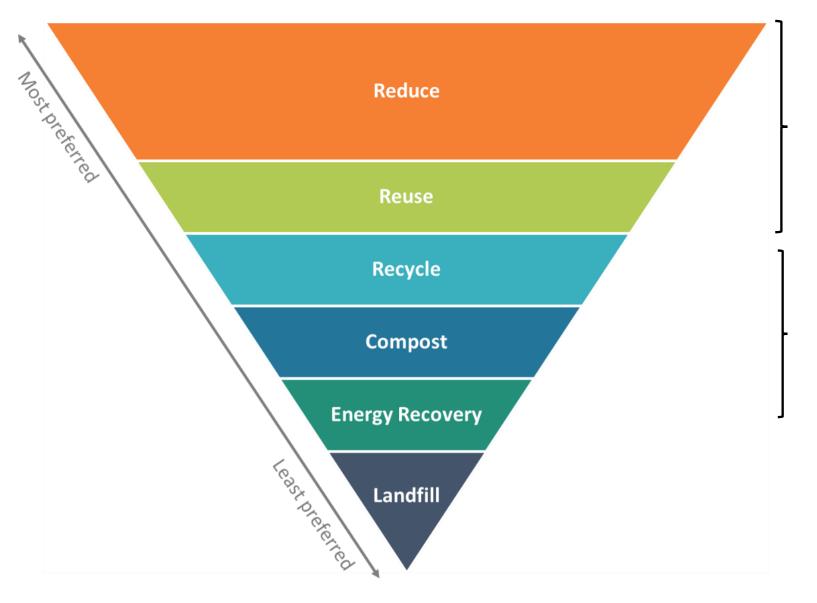


Sustainable Materials Management





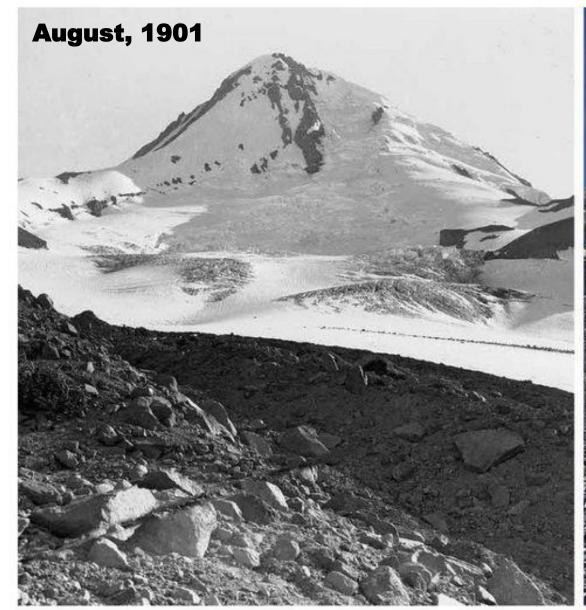
Goals and metrics: Oregon's approach

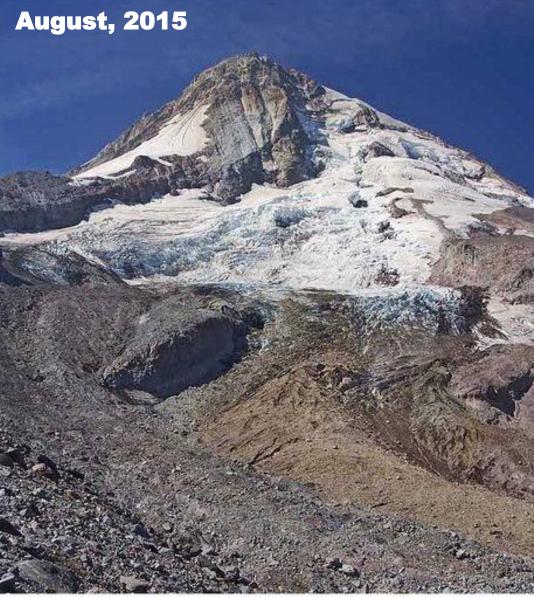


Reduce Generation (Reduce, Reuse)

Increase Recovery (Recycle, Compost, limited energy recovery)







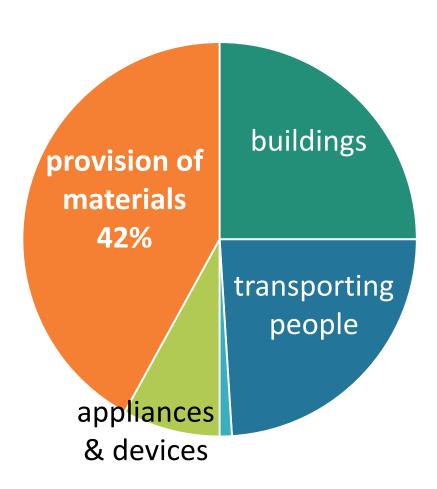


Benefits of Waste Recovery (Oregon, 2016)

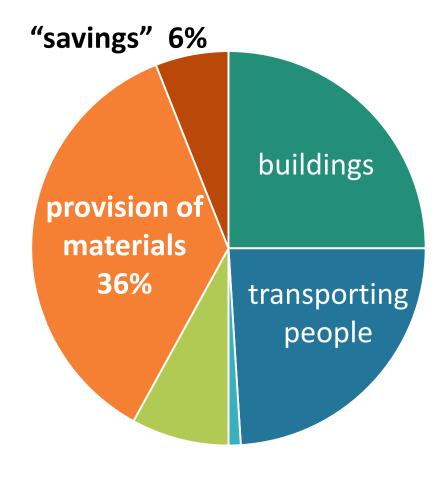
- Prevented the use of 27 trillion BTUs of energy
 - > Equivalent to 2.8 percent of Oregon's total energy use
- Reduced 2.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
 - ➤ Equivalent to annual tailpipe emissions from ~690,000 passenger cars



Benefits . . . and limitations of waste recovery



2006 U.S. GHG inventory with 32% recovery(MSW)



2006 U.S. GHG inventory with very high recovery rate (~95% MSW + >70% C&D)



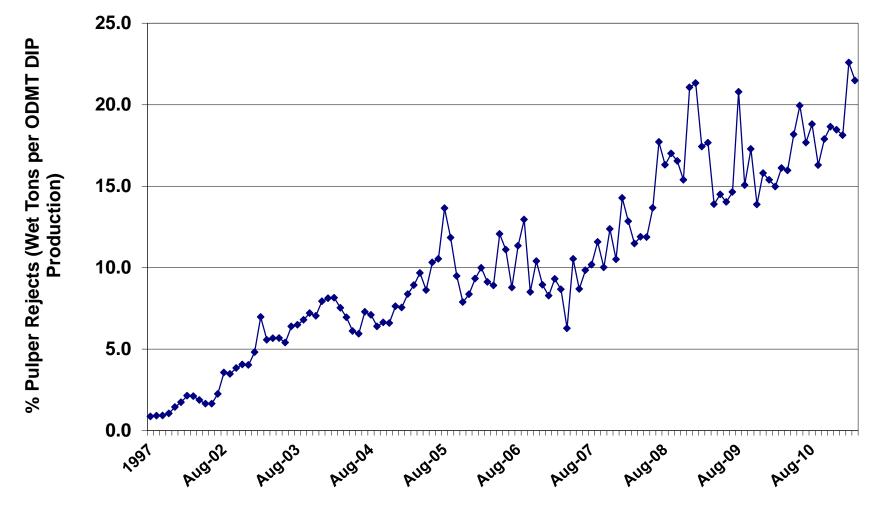
Why quality matters





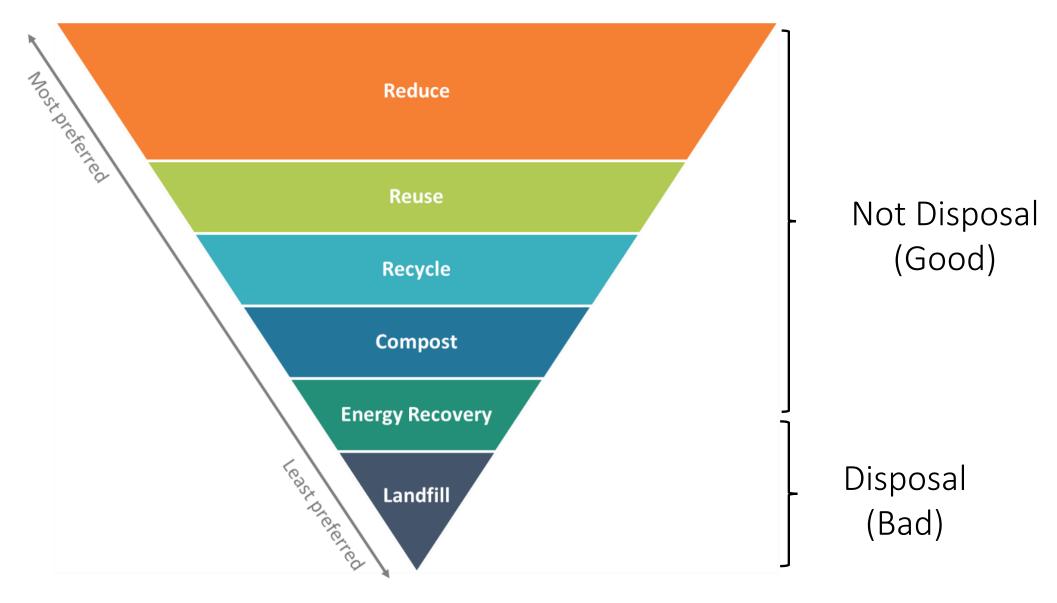
NORPAC pulper rejects as suppliers switched to commingling and single-stream

% Pulper Rejects through March 2011





Goals and metrics: a disposal avoidance goal





Not all waste recovery is equally beneficial







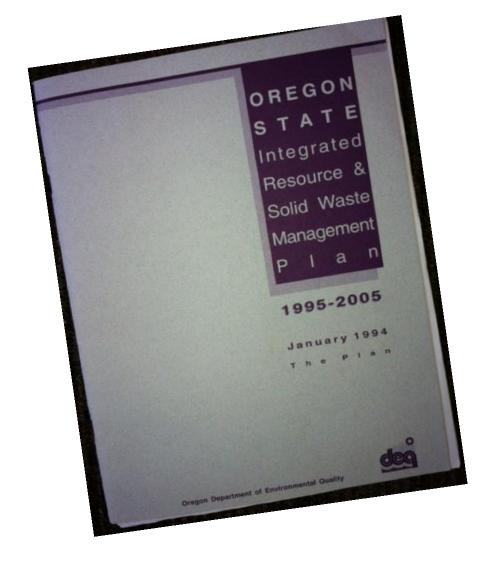


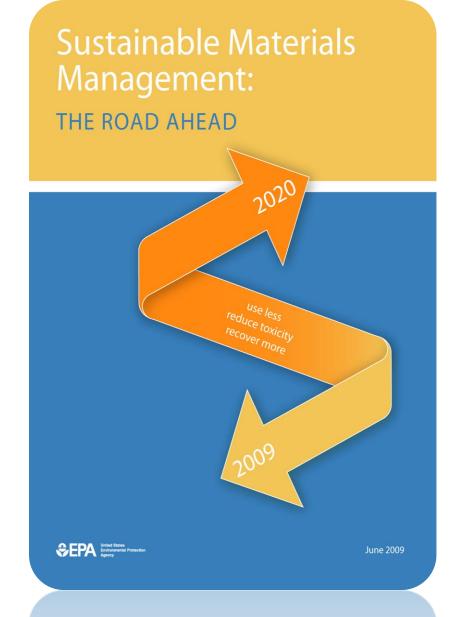






Background









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Oregon's 2050 Vision and Framework for Action

Materials Management in Oregon

2050 Vision and Framework for Action



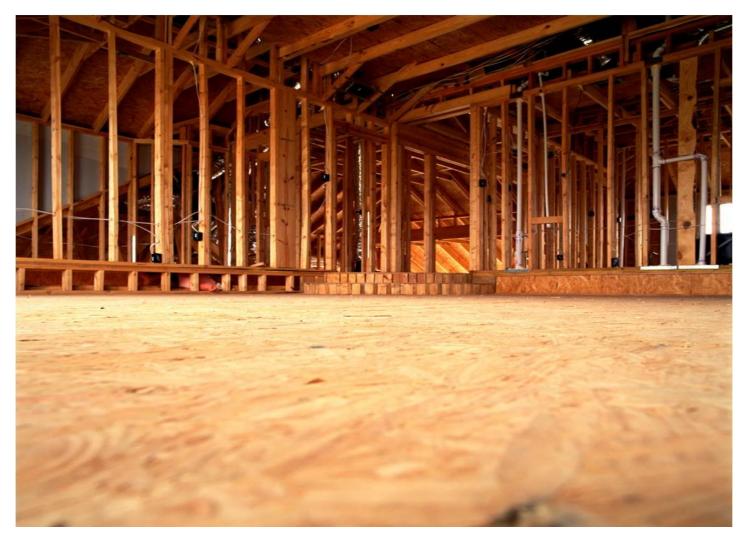


2050 Vision

Oregonians in 2050 produce and use materials responsibly conserving resources • protecting the environment • living well



Framework for Action



- Not an implementation plan
- DEQ will reevaluate every ~six years



2015 Legislation



78th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--2015 Regular Session

Enrolled

Senate Bill 245

Printed pursuant to Senate Interim Rule 213.28 by order of the President of the Senate in conformance with presession filing rules, indicating neither advocacy nor opposition on the part of the President (at the request of Governor John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., for Department of Environmental Constitu

CHAPTER

AN ACT

Relating to solid waste disposal fees; creating new provisions; amending ORS 459.235, 459.236, 459A.025, 459A.110 and 459A.120; and repealing ORS 459.112, 459.114 and 459A.115.

Be It Enacted by the People of

SECTION 1. ORS 459.235,

459.235. (1) Applications for ronmental Quality. An application

and the existing and proposed fa

facilities to be constructed. The ment unit having jurisdiction and to determine whether the site a the operation will comply with a (2) The Environmental Quali-

permits. [The permit fees contain investigating the application, of it to determine compliance or none

459.015, moneys collected unde to solid waste disposal sites, in specting, monitoring, enforcen rulemaking and any other acti

[(3) In addition to the fees i

tablish a schedule of permit fees 279A.125, 279A.155, 279B.025, 78th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--2015 Regular Session

Enrolled

Senate Bill 263

Printed pursuant to Senate Interim Rule 213.28 by order of the President of the Senate in conformance with presession filing rules, indicating neither advocacy nor opposition on the part of the President (at the request of Governor John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., for Department of Environmental Quality)

CHAPTER

AN ACT

Relating to materials management of solid waste; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 459.055, 459.305, 459A.005, 459A.010, 459A.020, 459A.029, 459A.030, 459A.035 and 459A.050.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

OPPORTUNITY TO RECYCLE: GOAL AND RECOVERY RATE UPDATES

SECTION 1. ORS 459A.005 is amended to read:

459A.005. (1) As used in ORS 459.015, 459.250 and 459A.005 to 459A.665, the "opportunity to recolor" means at least that the city, county or metropolitan service district responsible for solid waste management:

- (a)(A) Provides a place for collecting source separated recyclable material located either at a disposal site or at another location more convenient to the population being served and, if a city has a population of 4,000 or more, collection at least once a month of source separated recyclable material from collection service customers within the city's urban growth boundary or, where applicable, within the urban growth boundary established by a metropolitan service district; or
- (B) Provides an alternative method [which] that complies with rules of the Environmental Quality Commission; and
- (b) Complies with the [rates and program elements required under ORS 459A.010] program element requirements described in section 5 of this 2015 Act.
- (2) The "opportunity to recycle" defined in subsection (1) of this section also includes a public education and promotion program that:
- (a) Gives notice to each person of the opportunity to recycle; and
- (b) Encourages source separation of recyclable material.

SECTION 2. ORS 459A.005, as amended by section 1 of this 2015 Act, is amended to read:

DEQ

2015 Legislation: Key Outcomes

- Revised authority
- Restored and stable funding
- Expanded granting authority
- Revised/new goals
 - > Statewide and local recovery goals (all wastes)
 - Statewide material-specific recovery goals (food, plastics, carpet)
 - "Outcome-based recovery rates"
 - Updated waste generation goals
- Changes to Oregon's "Opportunity to Recycle" requirements
 - New waste prevention and reuse program elements
 - New requirements related to reducing contamination
 - Closed multi-tenant recycling opportunity loophole



Waste Recovery (Recycling, Composting)

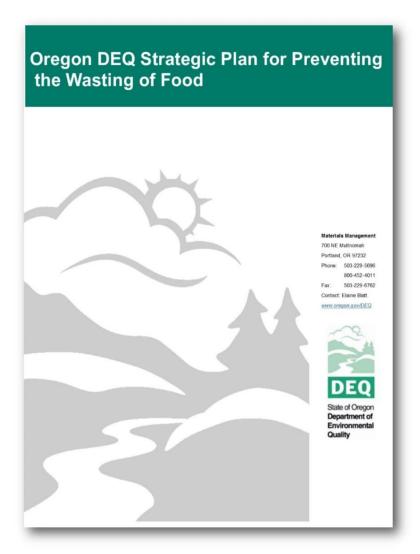
- Reducing contamination
- Multi-tenant
- High priority materials:
 - Plastics
 - > Food







Preventing the Wasting of Food



- Measurement study
- Messaging research
- Commercial campaigns
- Consumer campaigns and outreach
- Grants
- Optimizing/improving food rescue
- Regional coalition



Workforce Development Micro-grants









Deconstruction Skills Training

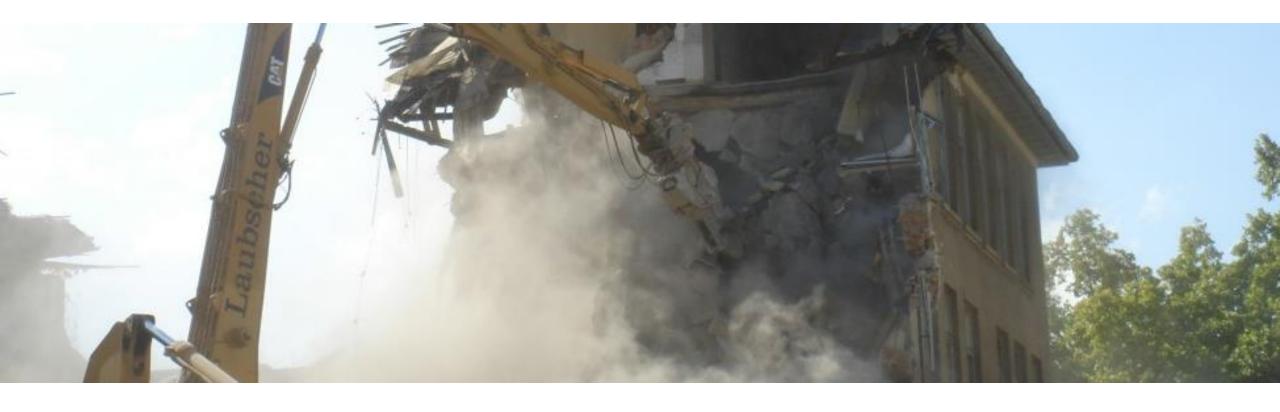






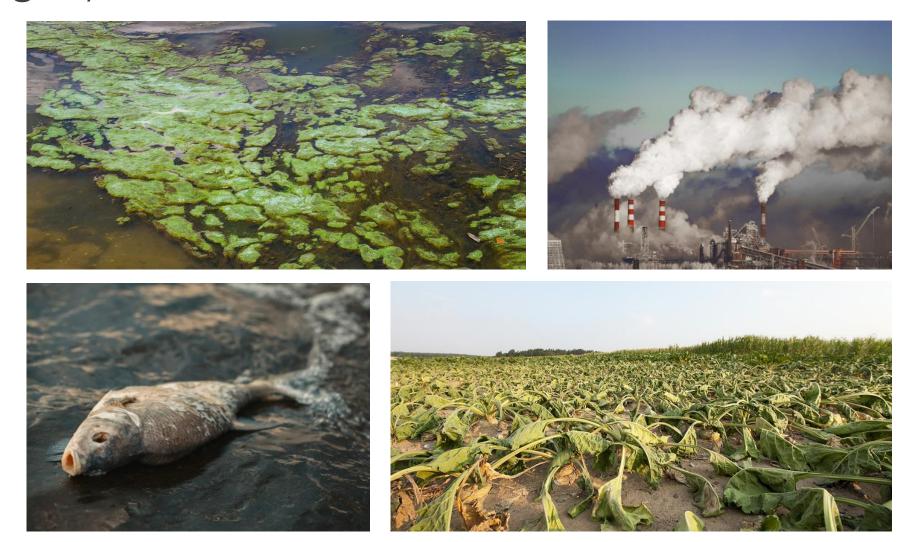


SB 871 & Lead-Based Paint Best Practices



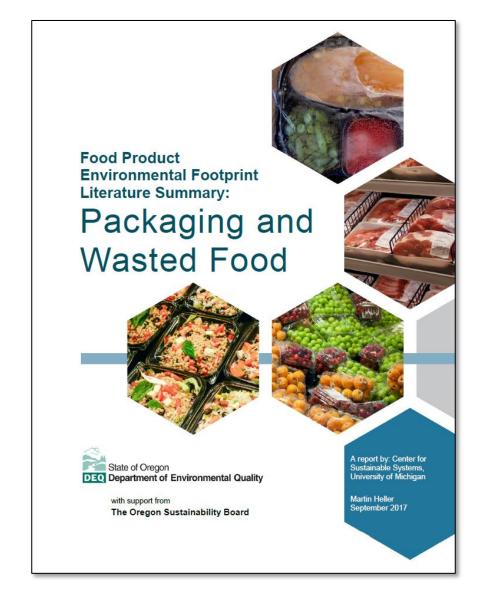


Project IMFO (environmental Impacts of Material Flows in Oregon)





Food product environmental footprint research







materials attribute & life cycle impacts

cumulative energy demand

freshwater consumption

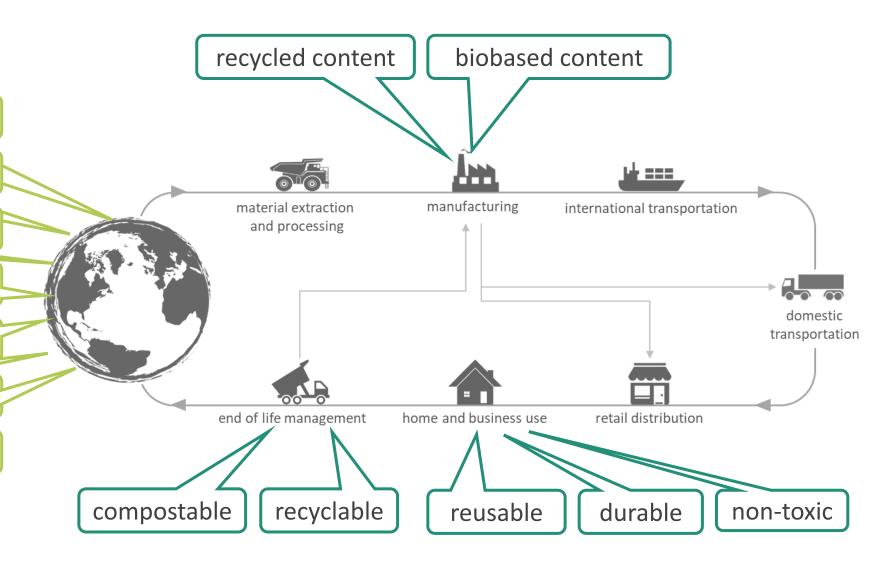
global warming potential

ozone depletion

human toxicity

aquatic toxicity

eutrophication...





DEQ life cycle assessment of e-commerce packaging





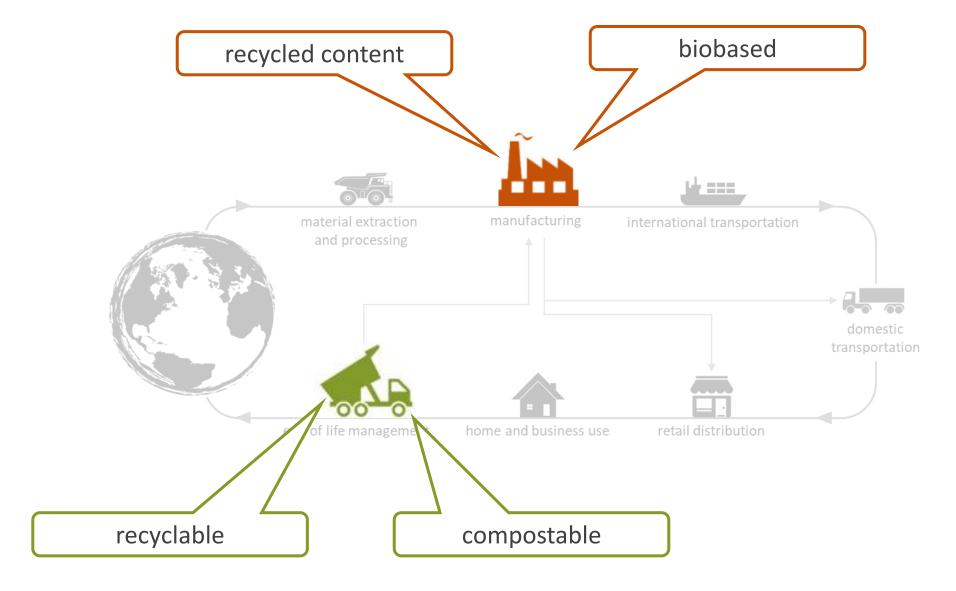


research question

How well (and when) do popular <u>material</u> <u>attributes</u> correlate with <u>reduced</u> <u>environmental impacts</u>?



four materials attributes reviewed







product categories

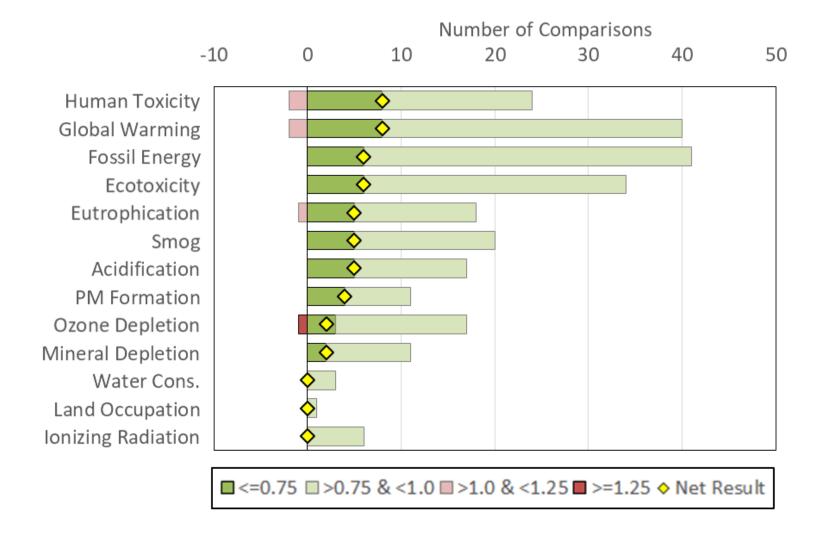


FOOD SERVICE WARE



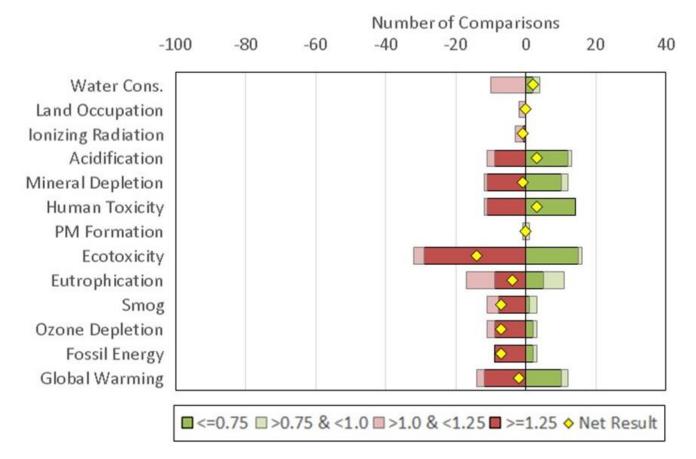
same material packaging with higher PCR vs. lower PCR







comparing different materials based on PCR



When considering individual impact categories, the results comparing packaging systems made of a material with higher recycled content with a packaging system of different material with lower or no recycled content are mixed.



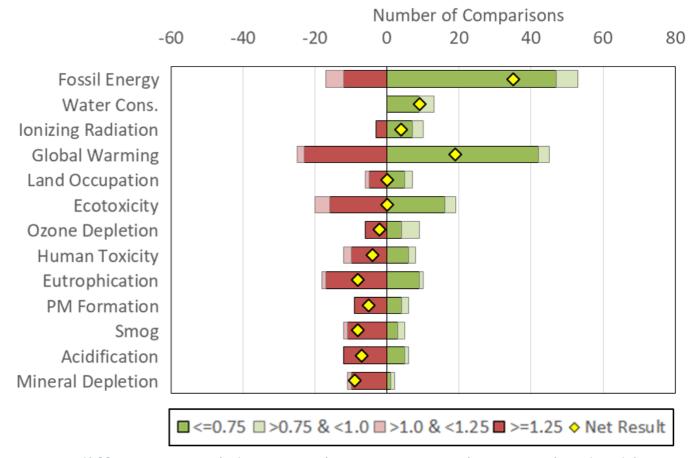
Recycling ≠ Recyclability

Recycle $\relation{1}{re'-si-kal}\ vt$ 1: to collect and treat used objects and materials that are ready to be thrown out in order to produce materials that can be used again

Recyclable \re\re\re\re\re\re\le\lambda | 1: able to be recycled



comparing different materials based on recyclability

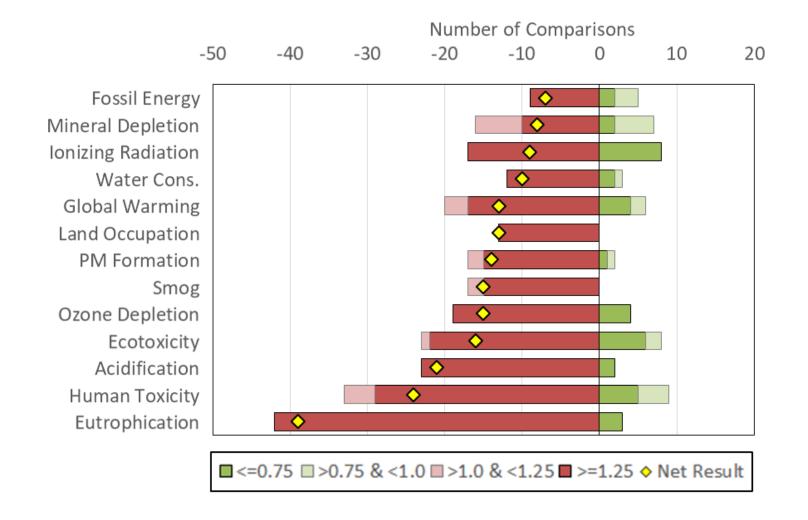


Results of all comparisons between different materials across impact categories are mixed. This suggest that packaging materials may be more important in determining a package's environmental footprint than recyclability.



compostable FSW vs. non- compostable FSW







Concluding thoughts

1. Be clear about your higher-order goals – and measure against them

capture and recovery rates; generation rates; actual environmental impacts

2. Recycle right

focus on quality; treat recyclables as commodities; design collection as a supplier would; require industry involvement

3. Expand our toolbox – including the upper tiers of the "waste" hierarchy

waste prevention and reuse

4. Build internal capacity to understand environmental impacts

popular wisdom is always popular but not always wise



materials management

conserving resources · protecting the environment · living well

david allaway | allaway.david@state.or.us

