

Today's presentation

Background

Why EPR for HHW?

Overview of Proposed Legislation

Stakeholder Process

Next Steps

About Metro

- Metro is a regional government in the Portland, Oregon metropolitan area
- Includes Portland and 24 suburban cities, in parts of 3 counties
- Population is more than 1.5 million, about 38% of the state's population
- Operates an HHW program serving about 60,000 customers annually, handling ~ 4 million pounds of waste

Metro's HHW Program

We currently participate in 3 producer responsibility programs:

- PaintCare
- Call2Recycle
- Thermostat Recycling Corporation

Management of all other HHW is paid for with solid waste tipping fees

(There is also a statewide EPR program for e-waste, though our program never handled that)

Why EPR for HHW?

- WHY NEEDED - Address the *adverse health and environmental impacts* of HHW
 - More materials out there
- WHY EPR - Establish *more equitable and sustainable* services and financing
 - Price of product should include its end-of-life management

Health & Environmental Impacts of HHW

- HHW may be: *flammable, corrosive, reactive, poisonous*
- Long term storage in the home may result in:
 - *poisoning*
 - *fires*
- Disposal in the solid waste system may result in:
 - *exposures to solid waste workers*
 - *damage to trucks & waste processing equipment*
 - *releases to the environment*

Health & Environmental Impacts

- Down the drain
 - *can damage pipes & treatment plants,*
 - *may pass through the system untreated*
- Landfill
 - *RCRA exempt, but CERCLA liability*
- Other
 - *discharge to stormwater, abandoned, buried, etc.*

Why needed: Get uncollected materials

- There is clearly *unmet demand* for HHW services in the Metro region
 - We limit size and number of our events
 - Use of our permanent facilities again on the rise – reaching, even sometimes over capacity
- *Rest of state has significantly lower levels of* service than the Metro region

Why needed: Get uncollected materials

Metro 2015 Waste Composition Study

- 877 different samples, totaling 245,000 pounds of waste, from residential routes
- Based on this study, about **4 million pounds** of hazardous waste is going in the trash in the region
- About **one fourth** or **1 million pounds** of this would be products covered under proposed legislation

Waste Composition Study



Why EPR?

Equitable and sustainable services and financing

- The public sector has taken responsibility for HHW – *time for producers & consumers to share that*
- The *price of a product should include the cost to properly manage it* – the public supports that concept
- It's *easy to buy* these products, *make it easy properly dispose* of them

Why EPR?

Equitable and sustainable services and financing

- ***It works:*** EPR has significantly increased recycling of e-waste and paint in Oregon
- ***It is feasible:*** Done in Canada - even given the large number of products
- ***All communities can benefit:*** Urban, rural, both large & small HHW programs in the state

Proposed system

Bill mechanics

- Products covered
- Producer requirements
- Financing

Impacts

- Integration with existing infrastructure
- Coordination with partners

Proposed System

Covered Products

- Manufacturers selling “***covered products***” into the state need to belong to a stewardship organization
 - Stewardship organizations responsible for products’ end-of-life
- The newly “covered products” would include: ***solvents, pesticides, corrosives, toxic***
 - These are ***higher hazard products not suitable for return to retail***
 - NOT covered: paint, batteries, pharmaceuticals, lamps, sharps

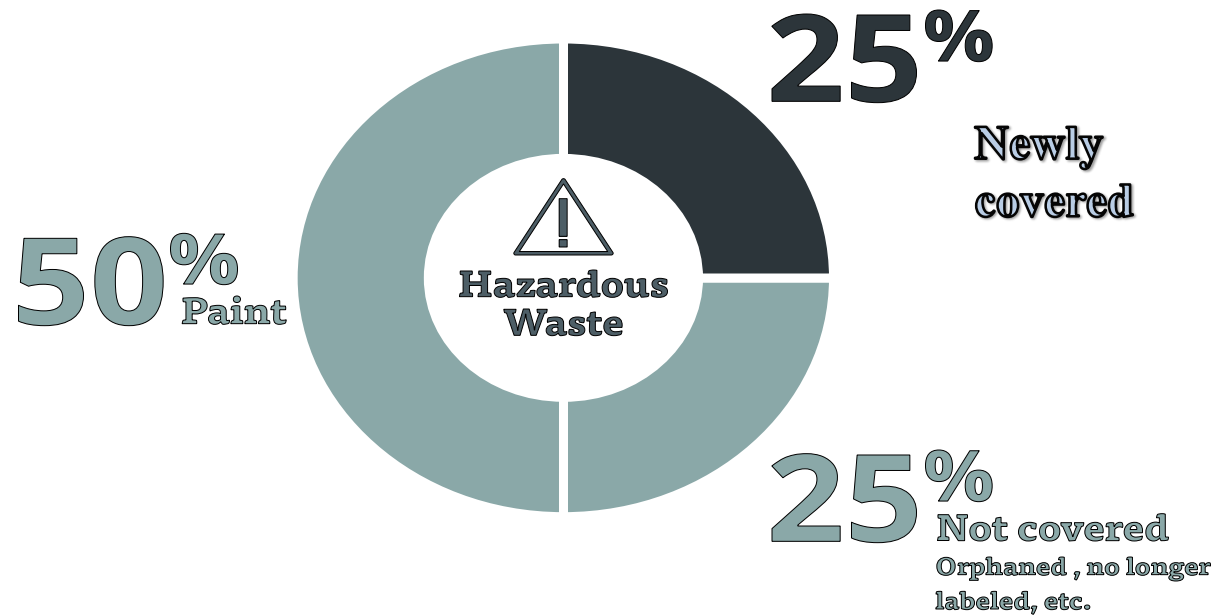
Proposed System

Covered Products

Any product offered for retail sale for household use that meets any of the following:

- The physical properties of the product meet the ***criteria for RCRA characteristic wastes . . .***
- The physical properties of the product meet the ***criteria for US DOT Hazardous Materials. . .***
- The product requires ***registration under*** the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (***FIFRA***).

Proposed System Covered Products



Proposed System

Producer requirements

- Stewardship organizations submit a plan to DEQ that meets specified performance requirements including:
 - Collection convenience, ensuring environmentally sound management
- Stewardship organizations contract with service providers to meet their obligations

Proposed System Financing

- Producers' funding of collection and management is a “cost internalization” approach – no explicit fee at point of sale
- Costs will be reflected in product prices
- Cost burden is shifted from the solid waste ratepayers to the product users

Proposed System

Existing HHW Infrastructure

- Stewardship organizations *expected to use existing local government HHW facilities and events infrastructure*
- Stewardship organizations *charge these contract costs back to their members*

Proposed System

Existing HHW Infrastructure

State – excluding Metro – potential benefits

- Increased hours at existing facilities
- Increased collection events offered where there are no facilities.

Metro region –potential benefits

- Permanent facilities: longer hours, add Sundays
- Expanded mobile collections

Proposed System - Impacts

For residents

- More collection locations, events & hours
- “One stop shopping” – not separate collection points for different types of products
- No change in customer education – still bring all your HHW to facility or event

Proposed System - Impacts

For retailers

- Retailers will not be required or expected to be part of the collection system
- They will be required to provide information to their customers about collection locations
- Possible synergy with their management of returned & other unusable products?

Proposed System - Impacts

Metro's Finances

- Currently we're spending about \$5 million annually on the collection program (fully loaded costs).
- The proposed system could reduce this by up to \$2 million annually - while doubling the quantity of covered products captured.
- Metro would contract with the stewardship organization for payment to cover our costs of handling & disposal of covered waste.

Proposed System

Coordination with Partners

- We already handle 3 stewardship programs + non-covered at Metro facilities



Proposed System

Coordination with Partners

At collection events

- Multiple stewards on site?
- One contractor who sorts for delivery to stewards?
- Who pays for non-covered products?



Legislative Process

2015 Oregon Legislature

- Drafted legislation
- Worked from better parts of existing EPR legislation (E-waste, paint)
- Presented at informational legislative hearing
- One objective was to jump start stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder Process

- ***Objectives*** – Engage key stakeholders; show how proposal protects public health and the environment; provide opportunity for stakeholders to learn about and comment on proposal
- ***Who's at table***: Producers, state & local governments, NGOs, PROs (as technical support)
- ***Plan is for at least three meetings*** – two completed. Third being planned to address concerns raised by first two meetings

Next Steps

- Continued discussion with industry & other stakeholders
- Hold 3rd stakeholder meeting
- Reintroduce the bill in the Oregon 2017 legislative session

Jim Quinn, Hazardous Waste Program Manager

jim.quinn@oregonmetro.gov

503-797-1662



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oregonmetro.gov