

DRAFT AMENDMENT

TO THE 2015-2020 RESIDUAL
MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR METROPOLITAN MONTRÉAL

MARCH 2019



Communauté métropolitaine
de Montréal

Introduction

The environment is now acknowledged as being a major social issue. To date, nearly 260,000 Québec citizens have signed the Pact for Transition, an initiative in support of a shift to a more ecological and greener economy. The [conclusions of the annual reports prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\)](#) have been disseminated on a wide scale by a variety of media (<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>) and we have all come to understand that protecting our environment will require significantly changing our consumption patterns, eating habits, transportation choices and land development and use. In fact, the Montréal Metropolitan Community (MMC) explained its priorities for the future in a document entitled *Pour une région métropolitaine compétitive : Les attentes de la CMM pour le prochain gouvernement du Québec*. One of the priorities listed was: “[Translation] Improving the management of waste materials.” To achieve the objectives of its Residual Materials Management Plan (RMMP), the MMC established three specific measures: modernizing the recycling industry and transforming it into a true industrial sector, broadening the scope of recycling regulations to include all glass and plastic containers, and prohibiting all non-recyclable packaging.

A number of countries are currently updating their residual materials management plan so as to move towards a greener economy while continue their fight against climatic changes. Last September, France announced that all single-use plastic items would be banned as of 2020. The European Community followed suite, announcing its intention to ban all plastic straws, cutlery, plates, swabs, etc. as of 2021. During the course of a C40 Cities meeting held last August, Montréal committed to “[Translation] ... decreasing the volume of waste per resident by 15%, reducing the waste sent to landfills and incinerated by 50%, and increasing the percentage of items recycled by 70% no later than the year 2030.”

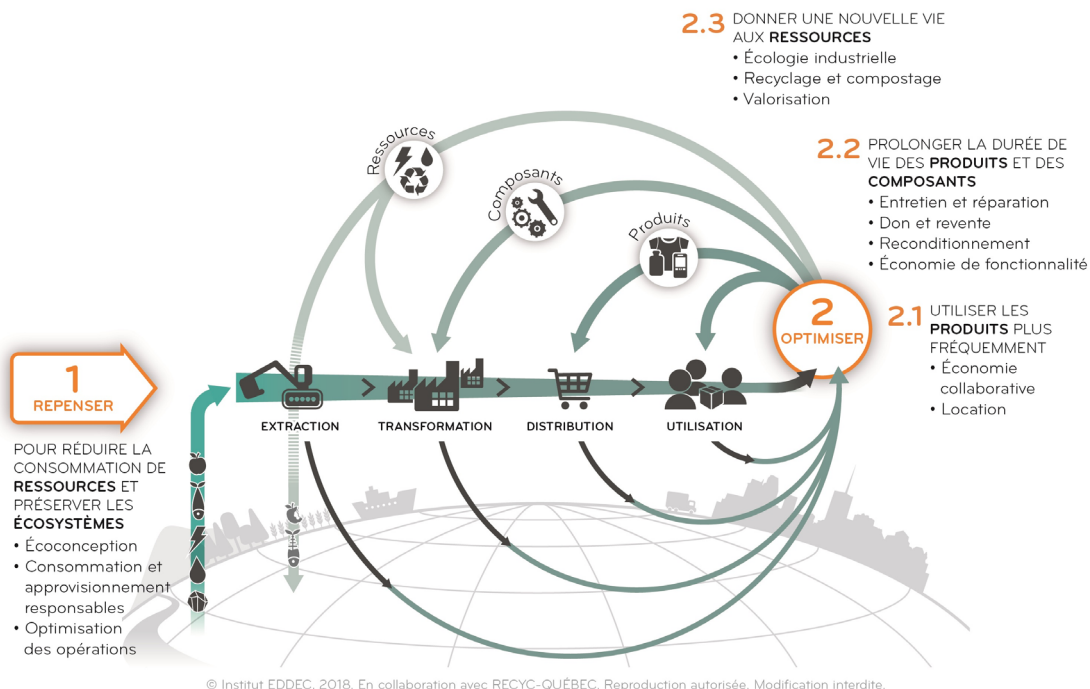
The Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2) gives Québec's metropolitan bodies the responsibility for managing the waste materials on their territory by adopting a residual materials management plan (RMMP). The act also includes a long-term vision and orientations for planning the introduction of measures designed to support achieving the objectives of the Québec Waste Management Policy. But above all, the issue concerns decreasing the vast amounts of residual waste generated by residents, industry, businesses and institutions. The RMMP's success will require a change in consumer behaviour, as exemplified by the action plan concerning plastic bags. 40 municipalities (accounting for 78% of the population of Greater Montréal) have stepped up, and are currently complying with or are in the process of adopting a regulation in this regard. Over a two-year period, consumers have taken another step towards reducing the impact of various packaging. The introduction of brown bins has also contributed to the behavioural shift by helping to significantly reduce the total amount of waste and the effects of organic matter at engineered landfills.

The past 30 years have seen the progressive development of programs for the collection, transport and processing of recyclable materials, to the point where they are now present throughout Québec. These initiatives have notably made it possible to divert tons of materials that would normally have been relegated to waste, to a second, useful life. The collection of certain residual materials (paint, waste oil, electronic equipment, etc.) is the result of a principle developed by the Government of Québec to make producers increasingly responsible for their waste materials. In 2018, the Québec recycling industry experienced major changes, as certain international markets that used to import our residual materials closed their doors.

Various events and changes in behaviour also occurred over the last few years. Of particular note is China's decision to stop importing our recyclable materials and more specifically, our mixed-grade paper and mixed plastics. The MMC is thus looking to amend its current RMMP to immediately establish a long-term vision in this regard and meet the emerging desires of citizens wanting to protect the environment, improve our quality of life, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote a circular economy and an ecological societal shift. The planned modifications will enable half of the population to meet the objectives set by the Government of Québec.

We should begin by recalling the saying whereby “The best piece of trash is the one that never existed in the first place.” This will require the introduction of serious waste reduction measures. Industry, merchants and institutions are generally willing to take action and become increasingly involved in promoting a circular economy.

L'économie circulaire



Source (in French only): <https://www.recyc-quebec.gouv.qc.ca/entreprises-organismes/mieux-gerer/economie-circulaire>.

The management of waste materials includes the collection and transport of products by truck, which has the effect of generating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within a given territory. The MMC has, in fact, declared a climate emergency in order to prompt the immediate implementation of measures to significantly curtail such emissions. The most recent report on GHG emissions for the MMC reported 1,126 kt of CO₂ from the management of waste materials from landfills, septic tanks, wastewater treatment and the incineration of waste, hence 4% of the total GHG emissions for the territory.

A model for the sustainable management of residual materials assumes that everyone involved will accept their responsibility and pay the related costs. This approach is based on the “polluter pays” principle and the principles of responsible production and consumption. This would have businesses that bring products to market bearing responsibility for these products during their entire life cycle (including the post-consumer phase). Consumer participation is key to this model’s success, and the government plans to support users by developing tools to help them make better product choices. Québec has in fact introduced a regulatory framework for certain specific products, by virtue of which producers must ensure the disposal of their products once they are no longer being used by consumers. Products concerned by this initiative include tires, waste oil, electronic equipment, etc. As regards containers, packaging and printed matter, the financial contributions from distributors serve to offset the costs of the selective collection of recyclable materials borne by municipalities. And while their costs are mostly offset, municipalities still bear the responsibility for collecting, transporting and processing these materials.

Regional autonomy and the burial of final residues in landfills

The MMC has defended the notion of regional autonomy from the very onset of its efforts in terms of residual materials management. Hence, each of the five distinct geographic sectors, either individually or with others, completed a plan regarding the management facilities that would be required to stop exporting waste materials outside of the territory. The most recent residual materials management data indicates that in 2016, 42% of the 1 Mt of eliminated waste managed at the municipal level and originating in the metropolitan area was sent to the only operational disposal site in the region (located in Terrebonne). In 2018, the operator of the engineered landfill on the Terrebonne territory took preliminary steps to extend its activities on the last plot of available land. Should the volume of waste received annually remain the same, the site's useful life cycle will end at the latest in 2026. Planning for additional facilities is thus critical, and will require the adoption and implementation of a modified regulatory framework to ensure that the waste materials requiring disposal are limited and recycled to the greatest possible extent.

Because most of the RMMP's content was drafted in 2014, the 2015-2020 version does not take into account recent initiatives. As such, the RMMP currently in force does not adequately address certain key notions such as recycling, the impact of plastic, the circular economy, the growing popularity of bulk commerce, etc. A number of initiatives, among them the Pact for Transition, attest to the people's will with regard to real measures designed to improve our environment and quality of life.

The RMMP's five main objectives, which it hopes to achieve by 2024, are:

- Decreasing the amount of eliminated waste materials per capita to 700 kilograms.
- Recycling 70% of all residual paper, cardboard, plastic, glass and metal.
- Recycling 60% of all organic putrescible residual materials.
- Recycling or upgrading 80% of all residual concrete, brick and asphalt.
- Sorting onsite or sending to a sorting centre 70% of all residual construction, renovation and demolition materials.

Whether or not these objectives are achieved will depend on the following principles:

- Contributing to the government's objective with regard to decreasing the volume of materials to dispose of under the 3R-RD system while simultaneously identifying the facilities that will at some point be required to process the ultimate residues within current planning timeframes.
- Achieving the targets set as regards recycling and optimization of recyclable materials (quantity and quality).
- Achieving targets for recycling organic matter.
- Limiting the costs associated with the collection, transport and recycling of organic matter.
- Making industry, merchants and institutions responsible, and ensuring they have the services necessary to help the government achieve its objectives.
- Developing and implementing various activities to inform, educate and increase the awareness of the various clienteles as a means of promoting their commitment to the targeted objectives.

Amending its RMMP will require that the MMC set aside its traditional initiatives and develop a long-term vision. In light of recent amendments brought to the Environment Quality Act, the period addressed by the RMMP is now seven rather than five years. The orientations and issues that were front and centre are still very relevant today. However, the RMMP could do with a few modifications, to notably better reflect the issues that are particularly worrisome to citizens at this time. This draft amendment proposes that the regulatory framework necessary to achieving the RMMP's waste reduction and recycling objectives be implemented as a first step towards limiting the volume of residues. A regulatory framework defined and in effect at January 1, 2022, would allow for reaching the RMMP's objectives by 2024.

Once adapted to the current reality, the management of waste materials in Québec will, in tandem with the local recycling industry, be increasingly able to meet the new desires of citizens wanting to protect the environment, improve our quality of life, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote a circular economy and an ecological societal shift. The laws in force already allow the Minister of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and the Société québécoise de récupération et de recyclage (Recyc-Québec) to become increasingly involved in the eco-design, the reduction and the recycling of materials. In addition to its authority with regard to all deposit-return systems, Recyc-Québec, by virtue of its incorporating act, has certain key objectives: “(sic) The objects of the Société are to promote, develop and foster the reduction, re-use, recovery and recycling of containers, packaging, materials or products and their valorization with a view to conserving resources.” (R.S.Q. S-22.01, s. 18) Lastly, the proposals in this draft amendment were developed to avoid any additional costs for the daily management of existing municipal programs.

The draft amendment proposed by the Montréal Metropolitan Community is a call to action for all of the partners involved in the management of waste materials with a view to an eventual circular economy. Each of the partners must be involved. The need for major changes is unavoidable, and has already begun to disrupt certain entrenched processes. Coming on the heels of a 30-year period that saw cyclical crises, change now appears critical if we are to ensure the environmental and economic sustainability of Québec’s recycling industry.



Draft regulation

Whereas the Québec Waste Management Policy includes an action plan with the goal of eliminating ultimate residues;

Whereas the most recent action plan for the Policy's deployment was for the period from 2011 to 2015;

Whereas the MMC's authority with regard to planning the management of waste materials is delineated in the *Environment Quality Act*;

Whereas the 2015-2020 Residual Materials Management Plan for the MMC came into force on January 28, 2017;

Whereas the MMC in 2006 first decided to strive towards regional autonomy in terms of the management of waste materials;

Whereas the only disposal site in the metropolitan region's scheduled closure in 2026 makes it critical to reduce the number of residues on the Greater Montréal territory as much and as quickly as possible so as to develop new disposal methods increasingly in line with current needs;

Whereas Recyc-Québec has committed itself to promoting the implementation of circular economy principles aimed at integrating secondary materials in the manufacturing of new items, containers and other products as a means of reducing the need for continuously extracting and making use of natural resources;

Whereas producers have or will soon have an enhanced responsibility for certain products;

Whereas major efforts at reduction must be made, by notably relying on eco-design and a better recyclability of materials to manufacture containers, packaging and printed matter in Québec;

Whereas a quality control process for the outputs of sorting centres must be set up to ensure the quality of secondary materials and thereby promote a circular economy;

Whereas numerous studies, hearings, commissions and other measures have concluded that the Québec deposit-return system must be upgraded;

Whereas nearly 260,000 people concerned about the environment have signed the Pact for Transition and made a conscious effort to modify their daily habits (at home, with regard to their nutrition and as pertains to their movements/transportation choices);

Whereas a resolution (CC18-046) regarding a universal citizens' declaration of a climate emergency was passed by the council and submitted for approval to the municipalities and municipal bodies;

Whereas significant efforts must continue to be deployed in order to ensure the public's participation in existing reclamation and recycling programs;

Whereas governments and the population are increasingly aware of the impact on the environment of the production, use and disposal of plastic containers, items and packaging (often single-use);

Whereas recent events in the area of residual materials management have had a significant impact on the Québec waste materials recycling industry;

Whereas the MMC wants to increasingly focus on the reduction of the residues generated on its territory;

Whereas the MMC wishes to update its Residual Materials Management Plan, but without having to allocate additional amounts to the management of waste materials by Greater Montréal municipalities;

It is resolved to adopt this regulation to amend the Residual Materials Management Plan (regulation 2016-68) by:

1. Inserting the following text after the third paragraph in Orientation 1: “Adhering to the 3R-RD system by placing greater emphasis on waste reduction at source and reuse.”

The focus on reducing the volume of residues is part of a long-term approach. In fact, the MMC supports the principle of regional autonomy in terms of the management of waste materials. At present, half of the residues generated on the MMC’s territory are exported towards engineered landfills located in Saint-Thomas de Joliette, Lachute, Sainte-Sophie, Drummondville and Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton. The remaining waste is transported to Terrebonne (on the MMC’s territory), a site with an estimated life of between 7 and 10 years. The most recently developed disposal facilities in Canada (Lac Saint-Jean, Durham, Vancouver, etc.) also have estimated lives of 7 to 10 years. The decision, governance and choice of site, technical and financial studies, public meetings and environmental certification processes all represent major endeavours for developing authorities. The MMC will need to address issues such as these in the near future. In order to design low-impact facilities, significant reduction measures must be taken over the short term and generate tangible outcomes. The decisions likely to have the most impact and subsequently bring about significant reductions in the volume of residues sent to engineered landfills will require input from the governments of Québec and Canada.



Reducing the amount of containers, packaging and printed matter

The proliferation of often useless (and short-lived) packaging generates large numbers of residues (plastic, styrofoam, paper, etc.) which are mostly processed under existing residual materials management systems. Despite these efforts, a fair amount of food and other short-lived containers are thrown away outdoors. These include plastic cups and glasses, tubs and other items, containers and packaging. Certain specific sectors (food, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, cannabis, cosmetics and fast food) will have to reconsider the type and number of containers and packaging they use. The Environment Quality Act enables the government to “...determine the conditions or prohibitions applicable to the manufacture of the containers, packaging, packaging materials, printed matter or other products it designates with a view to reducing the quantity of residual materials to be eliminated or to facilitate reclamation of residual materials.” (Environment Quality Act, s. 53.28) Special care will be required with regard to single-use packaging and containers made of compostable plastic, which may hinder the processing of organic matter.

*To achieve the RMMP's objectives, the **Government of Québec will have to pass a regulation to decrease the use of containers, packaging and printed matter and to prohibit certain other materials, to limit the volumes used then processed by residual materials management systems. The Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques and the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec will notably need to join forces so as to succeed in significantly reducing the volume of containers and packaging used, especially in the food industry.***



Increasing the rates charged to businesses that use containers, packaging and printed matter, based on the extent to which the materials chosen are recyclable

Recyc-Québec reimburses municipalities for the majority of their costs associated with the collection, transport and processing of recyclable materials. To do so, Éco-Entreprises Québec and Recycle Média (accredited organizations) collect certain amounts, based on the extent to which various packaging, containers and printed matter used are recyclable, from their member businesses. The rates applicable to packaging that is hard to recycle or cannot be recycled at all must be increased to discourage businesses from using them. Regulatory changes could also have the effect of creating an imbalance between the amounts collected (which would be greater) and the amounts paid out to municipalities. These excess moneys could be used to fund R&D initiatives in conjunction with economically-focused departments and agencies.

*To achieve the RMMP's objectives, the **Government of Québec will have to make producers increasingly responsible for their waste materials by adopting a regulatory framework that favours the eco-design of containers, packaging, printed matter and other short-lived single-use products. This framework must also significantly increase the amounts paid by businesses to accredited organizations for the purpose of offsetting the costs of the selective collection of recyclable materials borne by municipalities and increasingly favour the adoption of materials that are either recycled or recyclable. These compensation programs must consider the costs of municipal management systems (selective collection and disposal) of materials, and this regardless of the sector.***



Reducing the use of plastic

In October 2018 (CE18-187), the MMC supported the Federation of Canadian Municipalities when it asked the federal government to develop and deploy, in collaboration with provincial, city and municipal bodies as well as industry representatives, a nationwide strategy to recycle and reuse at least 55% of all plastic packaging by 2030 and to recycle all types of plastic by 2040, as agreed upon in the Ocean Plastics Charter. This charter, it bears recalling, was put forth and adopted by Canada during the G7 Summit in the Charlevoix region in 2018.

The National Zero Waste Council, created in 2013 by Metro Vancouver and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, groups together Canada's metropolitan agglomerations with business, economic and environmental actors in an effort to identify nationwide actions aimed at reducing the production of waste materials. The Council's main activities concern reduction at source, eco-design and the circular economy. Various activities have been undertaken and working groups created. To promote the circular economy, the Council applauds the work of the Circular Economy Leadership Coalition, a group that, as its name suggests, advocates for a circular economy. Group members include industry leaders such as Unilever, Loblaw's, Walmart, IKEA and others.

The MMC, which joined the National Zero Waste Council in January 2017 and has had a seat on its Board of Directors since November 2018, is hoping to play a role in the development, liaison and harmonization efforts between industry representatives, Recyc-Québec and the Government of Canada as they strive to quickly introduce a Canadian plastic reduction strategy. This strategy will need to include standards in the areas of eco-design, recyclability, recycling and the ecological management of plastic residues. The Government of Canada will subsequently have to cooperate with other countries to develop an international plastics charter.

To achieve the RMMP's objectives, the **Government of Québec will have to implement plastic reduction and recyclability measures** derived from the Canadian strategy and action plan instituted as part of the Ocean Plastics Charter. The National Zero Waste Council will propose recommendations in this regard via the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

2. Inserting the following text after the third paragraph in Orientation 4: “Optimizing existing recovery, recycling and reclamation activities with the goal of improving the quality and quantity of recycled materials.”

The Québec recycling industry was born in the 1980s. Because they are tailored to the different territories in Québec, the offer, sorting method and output quality vary greatly from one region to the next. Most of the MMC territory's needs are met by two companies, Tiru (and its subsidiaries) and TriCentris. Tiru is mostly active in Montréal, Longueuil and on the South shore, and TriCentris in Laval and on the North shore.



Revamping the deposit-return system

First introduced in the 1980s, the Québec deposit-return system promotes the recovery of refillable containers and single-use containers of soft drinks and beer. The amount remitted per container, which varies between \$0.05 and \$0.30, has not changed since the system was implemented. The recovery rates are 95% for refillable containers and 70% for single-use containers.

Ontario's deposit-return system

Ontario has over 900 locations where consumers can return bottles of wine, hard liquor and beer¹. The deposit paid at the time of purchase is refunded once a consumer returns a container. The rate of return for beer (refillable containers) is 95%, which is pretty similar to that in Québec. As for the other types of containers (glass, plastic, cans, Tetrapaks, bag-boxes, etc.), the rate of return is 79%. With this type of recovery, recycling glass is more efficient, seeing as the material is not contaminated. Furthermore, the smaller quantities of glass in sorting centres (compared to other materials) mean that it doesn't get as mixed as do the other items. The glass recycled through the deposit-return system which is not mixed with other materials is easier to recycle into glass containers, without requiring the use of new natural resources.

The list of allowed containers has been reviewed numerous times and modified over the years, particularly with regard to the introduction of a deposit on all containers used by the Société des alcools du Québec, bottled water containers and other glass, plastic and metal containers similar to the ones already subject to a deposit. Also, investments to modernize the sorting centre equipment allowed for visibly increasing the quality of secondary materials. At present, recycled glass is mostly used for sand-blasting, pool filtration systems, capping or coating materials, etc. Glass obtained via the deposit-return system is seemingly more effective when reused to manufacture other glass containers. Within a circular economy, recycled glass of a better quality would likely be of interest to Québec glass manufacturers.

1. Working Together for a Greener Tomorrow : Beer Store Responsible Stewardship. The Beer Store, 2015-16.

*To achieve the RMMP's objectives, the **Government of Québec will have to modernize the deposit-return system to improve the recycling process and render it more environmentally efficient.** The two systems (deposit-return and selective collection) must work in tandem, to facilitate consumer choice, reduce the volume of materials handled by municipal programs and improve the environmental efficiency of the recycling process.*

Controlling sorting centre output

Early in the year, Québec's sorting centres were moderately impacted by China's decision to stop purchasing products. Some centres bounced back very well while others had a more difficult time of it. The sorting methods and output quality in Québec centres vary greatly.

In France, by comparison, a company called Eco-Emballages performs an annual analysis of the composition of output materials from the country's sorting centres (or in some cases, the glass collection sites) and recyclers of cardboard and plastic packaging. Analysis results make it possible to evaluate the quality of the materials generated, specifically with regard to their recycling value, and to monitor the application of "materials standards" as defined in the specifications. A special control program could be developed and introduced in Québec sorting centres; the availability of such a system could allow for restricting the processing of recyclable materials to those centres thus equipped.

*To achieve the RMMP's objectives, **the Government of Québec will have to adopt a mandatory regulatory framework controlling the materials (output) produced by sorting centres.** This framework would also establish minimum product quality standards as a means of promoting the introduction of a circular economy throughout Québec.*

3. Inserting the following text after the second paragraph in Orientation 6: "Informing, educating and increasing the awareness of citizens, industry, merchants and institutions as to the importance of participating in activities targeting waste prevention and the recovery and development of waste materials."

Various recovery programs currently benefit from activities designed to inform, educate and increase awareness, developed by the municipalities as well as public or other stakeholders. Significant efforts have been made over the past years to reduce the quantity of residues produced. Consumers are increasingly educated and their behaviour influenced by initiatives such as information campaigns on food waste and the prohibition regarding the distribution of single-use plastic bags. Concurrently, experience has shown that promoting the recovery of recyclable materials must be an ongoing initiative if the population is to remain interested and engaged. Over the last few years, the collection of organic waste material has added a new element to the management of waste materials. And lastly, ecocentres and depots, as well as other recovery or recycling sites, must continue to communicate information with regard to items such as the materials accepted and their hours of operation.

Ramping up information, education and awareness-raising activities

The most recent events concerning the collection of recyclable materials and the media coverage they generated illustrate the importance of ensuring consumer confidence in the system for collecting waste materials.

To achieve the RMMP's objectives, the **Government of Québec (MELCC and Recyc-Québec) along with Éco-Entreprises Québec will have to ramp up their information, education and awareness-raising activities with the population** in order to sustain consumer interest in the programs implemented and to increasingly divert residues destined for disposal. All of the activities planned must adhere to a coherent vocabulary. The RMMP is already educating the MMC and the municipalities in this regard.

4. Modifying the existing measures and adding new measures

The RMMP comprises 28 measures, seven of which are the MMC's responsibility. Pursuant to the modification of the regulatory framework for the purpose of creating the ideal conditions for achieving the established objectives, the following measures will be changed or added:



Changes to existing measures

MEASURE	TIMEFRAME
Measure 8 : Optimizing the residential collection of recyclable materials.	At the time of the renewal of the agreements in force, following modifications to the regulatory framework.
Measure 9 : Ensuring services to industry representatives, merchants and institutions that generate recyclable materials similar, in terms of both quantity and quality, to residential materials.	At the time of the renewal of the agreements in force, following modifications to the regulatory framework.
Measure 10 : Installing well-identified equipment and mechanisms for the recovery of recyclable materials in all municipal buildings and public spaces when justified by traffic volume.	By December 31, 2020, at the latest (rather than 2018).
Measure 11 : Forbidding all entities where recyclable materials are collected from throwing away recycle materials or items subject to the deposit-return system with the materials destined for disposal.	At the time of the renewal of the agreements in force, following modifications to the regulatory framework.





Addition of new measures: 11a, 11b and 29

MEASURE 11A	LIMITING THE AWARDING OF CONTRACTS FOR THE PROCESSING OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS TO SORTING CENTRES EQUIPPED WITH AN OUTPUT CONTROL SYSTEM.
Objectives	-Improving the processing of recycled materials. -Growing the circular economy.
Courses of action	-Limiting access for companies with no output control system when awarding contracts for the processing of recyclable materials.
Monitoring indicators	-Number of municipalities awarding contracts for the processing of recyclable materials solely to Québec sorting centres equipped with an output control system.
Orientations in play	-Contributing to achieving government objectives with regard to the recycling of recyclable materials and organic matter. -Optimizing existing recovery, recycling and reclamation activities with the goal of improving the quality and quantity of recycled materials.
Issues involved	-Achieving the targets set as regards recycling and optimization of recyclable materials (quantity and quality).
Targeted sectors	-Municipalities.
Timeframe	-At the time of the renewal of the agreements in force, following modifications to the regulatory framework.

MEASURE 11B	AMENDING MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS SO AS TO INCLUDE MANDATORY PLANNING OF AN ADEQUATE SPACE EARMARKED FOR THE RECYCLING OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND ORGANIC MATTER IN ALL NEW BUILDINGS WITH EIGHT OR MORE HOUSING UNITS.
Objectives	-Increasing the quantity of recyclable materials and recycled organic matter. -Diverting recyclable materials and organic matter from disposal.
Courses of action	-Adopting appropriate regulations.
Monitoring indicators	-Number of municipalities with a municipal regulation including the mandatory planning of an adequate space earmarked for the recycling of recyclable materials and organic matter in all new buildings with eight or more housing units.
Orientations in play	-Contributing to achieving government objectives with regard to the recycling of recyclable materials and organic matter. -Optimizing existing recovery, recycling and reclamation activities with the goal of improving the quality and quantity of recycled materials.
Issues involved	-Achieving the targets set as regards recycling and optimization of recyclable materials (quantity and quality).
Targeted sectors	-Municipalities.
Timeframe	By December 31, 2020, at the latest.

MEASURE 29	ENSURING BETTER CONTROL OVER THE MATERIALS DEPOSITED IN RECYCLING BINS.
Objectives	-Improving the quality of recycled materials. -Increasing the quantity of recyclable materials and recycled organic matter.
Courses of action	-Implementing control measures. -Introducing a regular yearly green patrol or verification by an environmental control officer.
Monitoring indicators	-Number of municipalities with control measures.
Orientations in play	-Contributing to achieving government objectives with regard to the recycling of recyclable materials and organic matter. -Optimizing existing recovery, recycling and reclamation activities with the goal of improving the quality and quantity of recycled materials.
Issues involved	-Achieving the targets set as regards recycling and optimization of recyclable materials (quantity and quality).
Targeted sectors	-Municipalities.
Timeframe	By December 31, 2020, at the latest.

5. Removing, in section 3.2 “Recyclable materials”, the box entitled “Position regarding the deposit-return system and glass recycling measures.”

6. Changing the document title

The 2006-2016 report concerning the first RMMP confirms the achievement of our objectives in terms of reclamation of recyclable materials. Drafted in 2015, adopted by the MMC Council in 2016 and implemented in 2017, the current RMMP will remain in effect until January 2024. It would thus only be appropriate to change the document’s title to 2017-2024 Residual Materials Management Plan (RMMP) for Metropolitan Montréal.

7. Final provision

Should there be any inconsistencies between the modifications introduced in light of this present regulation and the text of the (indicate date of modifications here) RMMP, the amended text shall prevail.



Communauté métropolitaine
de Montréal