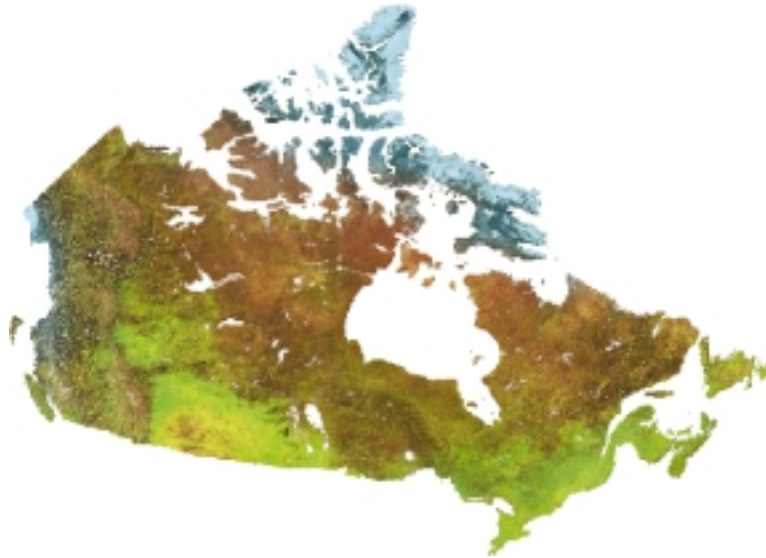


# Consultations on a Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy



## Summary of Montréal/Quebec Consultation Held in Montréal, on June 12, 2002

# **Consultations on a Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy**

## **Summary of Montréal/Quebec Consultation Held in Montréal, on June 12, 2002**



Natural Resources  
Canada

Ressources naturelles  
Canada

**Consultation on Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy  
Report on Consultation Meeting in Quebec  
held in Montréal on June 12, 2002**

## **1. Introduction**

This spring, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) held Canada-wide consultations to obtain stakeholder feedback on the development of a Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy (CRRS). Representatives of industry, the university community, all levels of government and non-profit agencies participated in consultation meetings in Vancouver, Yellowknife, Edmonton, Toronto, Halifax, Montréal and Iqaluit. The objective of the consultation was to identify:

- urban and rural resource recovery priorities in all regions of Canada;
- resource recovery priorities in the Far North;
- obstacles at the regional level to increased resource recovery;
- potential industrial, domestic and institutional demonstration projects;
- funding requirements and potential partners.

The Montréal consultation meeting was attended by 24 representatives of companies, industry associations, federal, provincial and municipal governments, interest groups and universities. In his opening remarks, Denis Lagacé, Director General, Natural Resources Canada, Mineral and Metal Policy Branch, outlined the government's objectives for the CRRS (see the backgrounder on the CRRS, attached as Appendix 1). A discussion of issues, priorities and obstacles to increased resource recycling in Quebec got underway with introductory comments by Pierre Morissette of the City of Montréal's Environment Division, representing the Association des organismes municipaux de gestion des matières résiduelles (AOMGMR) [association of municipal waste management agencies], Daniel Normandin, Director, Partnership division, Ecole polytechnique, for the Centre Interuniversitaire de référence sur l'analyse, l'interprétation et la gestion du cycle de vie des produits, procédés et services (CIRAIG) [interuniversity centre for the analysis, interpretation and management of product, process and service life cycle management], Michel Séguin, Director, for the Réseau des ressourceries du Québec [network of Quebec waste sorting and recovery centers].

In the course of the meeting, the topics on the agenda were explored in turn, short- and long-term action priorities were suggested, and projects were proposed to NRCan.

The agenda is attached as Appendix 2 and the list of participants as Appendix 3. Twenty-four representatives of the business sector, industry associations, federal, provincial, and municipal governments, social groups, and universities attended the meeting.

## 2. General Comments

In cities, the low cost of landfill disposal is often seen as the reason why the “3Rs” campaign has stalled. Many people would like to see landfill disposal made more expensive as a way of addressing the problem. But this strategy has not necessarily achieved the desired end (an increase in the use of recycling) because there is no guarantee that the revenues generated by raising landfill costs are going to be invested in recycling, so now we turn to the next option: reducing the cost of reducing, reusing and recycling. In theory, 80% of waste can be recovered through composting and recycling, so these are key alternatives. Recycling is now well established. But although the unit cost of recycling seems low (approximately \$20 per household), the municipal budget for recycling, including collection and sorting, is high. As for the composting industry, it is underdeveloped, and composting costs about \$40 per household. Frequently the compost that is produced is a low dollar-value item (this is attributable in part to lack of homogeneity) and transportation costs are high. Therefore, the compost serves only the local market, limiting business opportunities. However, composting equipment is less expensive than recycling equipment. Sources of new investment must be explored and value must be added to the end product. Where local sorting is not an option, new technologies should be developed to make mixed composting feasible. Canadians are producing more waste than we used to, but recovering less of it (down from 37% to 35% in 2000).

Government must be careful to select incentives to boost resource recovery. For instance, simply raising dumping fees might not be the answer if all that does is take more money out of the pockets of the waste producers that could have been invested in alternative disposal solutions. A more attractive strategy would be to aim to reduce the cost of recycling. For our cities, the general challenge lies in reducing the cost of selective collection in order to encourage recycling. The specific challenge is to ensure that businesses and households can separate their wastes into three streams (for composting, recycling, and disposal) just as inexpensively as managing a single stream, while simplifying the sorting process, since the present system demands a level of effort that can be a disincentive to recycling.

Businesses already recover waste where it is profitable for them to do so. The question is whether this voluntary approach is enough, considering the environmental hazards that certain wastes may represent. To what extent should government allow industrial waste recovery to be driven by market forces? Should recovery be regulated by government-imposed standards, and if so, at what point?

It is critical to reduce waste at the source. The benefits are obvious—reduction of greenhouse gases, conservation of energy and raw materials.

One valuable tool in a resource recovery strategy is the life cycle analysis (LCA) method. LCA makes it possible for a company to target its recovery interventions more precisely. And LCA often reveals unsuspected possibilities for increasing the cost-effectiveness of the business's means of production. Thanks to recent ISO accreditation, LCA is growing in popularity on the international scene. Since applicants for accreditation must ensure that their suppliers are accredited as well, companies that do not make any effort in this area could lose markets. Most small and medium-sized businesses do not have the technology or the financial means to afford LCA, so they must choose simpler methods that are adapted to their needs. Canada lags behind other countries in this area: there is only one university centre that specializes in LCA, and there are very few Canadian data banks to support this analytical method. It would also be necessary to be able to pursue the creation of tools that can be used by the industry, which is composed largely of small businesses.

Resource recovery must be a partnership effort involving government, the private sector and community-based agencies. In addition to actual waste recovery, the community agencies fill an important job-creation function: local waste sorting and recovery centres in Quebec have created 600 jobs. Producers have to absorb all the social, environmental and technological costs of production, taking the product's life cycle into account. In this connection, the example of the European directive on electronics is a good one to follow. At the same time, investment in environmental education is essential. These two factors, combined with community capacity, will contribute to a noticeable increase in the "3 Rs". Information campaigns should also be conducted, to raise Canadians' resource-recovery awareness.

In Quebec, 65% of some categories of wastes are recovered through recycling and composting. The Government of Quebec aims through its waste management policy to improve this performance by 35% by the year 2008, by recycling categories of wastes that are not yet part of the recycling stream. The province has already passed waste recovery regulations for a number of industries (tires and paint, for example) and plans to expand the scope of regulation where the voluntary approach has not been effective. Over the next year, Recyc-Québec will work to increase recovery of materials used in the automotive and electronics sectors and to increase municipal collection of such materials as boxes and plastic containers. To this end, facilities will have to be modernized in order to improve recovery at urban sites.

A definition is needed of what is "waste" and what is a "resource". By adding value to certain categories of waste, it is possible to increase our resources. Government could also pass legislation making it mandatory to purchase local products, following the lead of the United States.

Any solution that is put forward must be environmentally, socially, and economically viable.

### **3. Obstacles to recovery**

A number of economic, technical, social or regulatory obstacles to increased waste recovery were identified during the discussion.

The most serious obstacle is economic rather than technical, and it is multi-faceted. First, product pricing does not reflect all costs inherent in the product life cycle (e.g. lower energy costs than in European countries; low cost of landfill disposal). In many cases, therefore, the prices charged on the international market are too low for the processing of byproducts to be cost-effective. For example the obstacle to processing pig slurry is not technical. Quite simply, the price charged to international buyers is too low because it does not take into account the environmental impact of large-scale pig-farming operations. The reverse situation appears to be the case in markets where price is determined by the purchasers. With demand controlling supply, it is necessary to find ways to cut production costs and manage byproducts and wastes in these sectors. The pulp industry is an example of this situation.

Federal and provincial tax policy tends to exacerbate the imbalance by encouraging the use of new materials rather than recovered ones.

Another area of economic imbalance is in the supply and demand of waste materials. This imbalance creates large price fluctuations, compromising the cost-effectiveness of recovery activities.

In the regulatory area, standards developed chiefly in the interest of consumer safety and protection can inadvertently raise a major impediment to waste recovery. An example of this occurs when standards and regulations favour new materials over recovered ones. Once

established, standards are often difficult to change. A number of the participants commented that recovery initiatives are sometimes hampered by “an excess of caution” and by red tape. Regulations should be made more flexible in order to promote reuse, as long as it is backed up by solid scientific research.

Two more obstacles in the regulatory area mentioned by some people at the meeting were the lack of harmonization in standards and definitions at the international level and the difficulty that provinces or smaller countries face in insisting on eco-design and greater manufacturer accountability.

Lastly, with respect to values, participants noted a general popular tendency to set a low value on recycling. In many cases, the public does not seem to be ready to pay more for recovery and recycling.

### **Major Obstacles to Recovery**

- Externalization of environmental impacts
- Tax policy that favours the use of raw materials
- Price fluctuations
- Standards and regulations
- Lack of public awareness

## **4. Priorities**

Many participants stressed that the easy part has already been done and in order to make progress, there must be new incentives, technological improvements and new attitudes. In all these areas, government has a key role to play. Opportunities in the short term include the following:

The government could use the findings of LCA analysis to add information to product labels, so that product content (percentage of raw materials, for example, or energy consumption) can be compared.

Government must preach by example, by promoting the re-use and recovery of materials in procurement policies. New York State was held up as an example for passing a regulation stating that 20% of the cement used in bridge construction must come from fly ash. This is an instance of using regulations as a cost-effective and technologically appropriate way of addressing an environmental problem.

Government should examine the possibility of offering economic incentives (like tax credits) to encourage waste recovery. And government could do more to publicize recovery and re-use success stories as an example to industry and consumers. Small and medium-size businesses particularly need assistance here. It should be easy to achieve; it would require breaking the tools down into smaller parts to ensure immediate benefits.

In most cases, R&D and demonstration play a very important part in supporting the recommended initiatives (see project list below). Most of the time, the first priority is still to increase knowledge and validate technologies.

Some of the participants spoke of the necessity of establishing automated waste data exchanges, to facilitate producer-purchaser communications. Environment Canada and Recyc-Québec used to maintain secondary materials exchanges, but they became irrelevant once purchasers and vendors began to communicate with one another directly. These exchanges must be reinvented, along the lines of the new models in the international chemicals and plastics industries. The problem is that while many companies have not conducted waste characterization and are therefore not in a position to participate fully in exchanges of this kind, other corporations prefer not to disclose the quantity or content of their waste because of the potential adverse publicity.

It may take a lot of time and energy, even for the most committed, to identify potential synergies in an industrial context. Government support to encourage companies to continue with these efforts should be studied in such a case. The recycling industry has had some success, but that success has not been well publicized. It might be necessary to establish mechanisms for publicizing these success stories, not only within the industry but also for the Canadian public. That would help a great deal in raising public awareness of existing problems and solutions.

Government should work with sectors that offer the potential for environmental and economic spin-off benefits. Quebec's forestry and steel industries are examples.

Specific concerns were expressed with regard to the disposal of pig slurry and manure from hog superfarms and from treated wood (posts, for example).

We must recognize that in over the long term waste production has increased with rising consumption, in spite of the recycling measures that have been put in place. Since most pollution problems are related to the production and consumption of resources, it is absolutely necessary to ensure that environmental costs are built into the price of consumer goods. That would help to raise consumers' awareness of the environmental consequences of their actions and encourage them to consume less or to switch to a long-life product. Waste reduction will be achieved in either case.

It is therefore essential to revisit traditional thinking about resources. Waste can be a resource, just as a raw material can. We need a new philosophy of sustainability and we need to develop lifestyles that are consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The public must be educated about the benefits of waste recovery ("we have to stop throwing away the things that sustain us") and ensure that recycled materials are of as high quality as new ones. If a product is not recoverable or treatable, who should be responsible for its disposal? Society, or the producer?

Such a change in values will make it necessary to teach elementary and high school students about waste management issues (opportunities for collaboration between ministries of natural resources and education ministries in the school system?) and train future business leaders at our universities in a spirit of sustainable development.

With reference to this change in values, some of the participants mentioned the work that Statistics Canada has done to harmonize existing national accounts with natural resource accounts. Full resource accounting could lead to better resource management.

## Possible Priorities

### Short-term

- Green procurement policy for government
- Incentives (tax incentives, popularize success stories)
- R&D and demonstration
- Automated waste data exchanges
- Target sectors that offer spin-off benefits
- Full accounting of natural resources
- Educate Canadians about the importance of recovery

### Long-term

- Build environmental costs into product pricing
- New philosophy of sustainability
- Recovery awareness in the schools
- More effective natural resource accounting

## 5. Projects

The participants listed twelve resource recovery projects in Quebec for NRCan (see Table 5-1). In each case, they were asked to identify the project, its sponsor, project objectives, costs and potential partners. It should be mentioned that not all the projects were at the same level.



**Table 5-1: Projects identified by the participants**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Potential partners</b>
<b>Post-consumer Projects</b>				
Share instruments, business practices on domestic materials recovery with francophone communities (salary for a technician; development of a website; translation of documentation)	Atelier du chômeur du Bas-Richelieu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve rates of re-employment and recycling</li> </ul>	\$300,000 over 3 years	Réseau des ressourceries du Québec
Develop training tools, upgrade skills, to create a rural waste sorting and recovery centre	Réseau des ressourceries du Québec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve rates of re-employment and recycling</li> </ul>	\$650,000 over 3 years	Municipalities
<b>Industrial Projects</b>				
<p>Create LCA tools and data bases in strategic industrial sectors (e.g. transportation, energy)</p> <p>Ensure that data bases and tools are updated continually</p> <p>(includes training and communication strategy)</p>	CIRAIG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce operating costs</li> <li>• Increase eco-efficiency</li> </ul>	Approximately \$1.5 million per sector	Other universities, industries, provincial government, some large corporations
<p>Add value to industrial products (other than fly ash) in the cement industry</p> <p>Ensure that the new materials are at least as good as ordinary cement</p> <p>Market study</p>	University of Sherbrooke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great potential in view of the large quantities of cement used</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gases as a result of reduction in cement production</li> </ul>	\$1.5 million over 3 years	23 research staff members in 4 universities, industrial partners
<p>Study the disposal of waste refractory materials in the steel industry</p> <p>(could form part of the preceding project)</p>	Ispat Sidbec		To be determined	Universities, steelmakers
Treated mine water (hydroxide solids)	Ispat Sidbec			
Start an industrial waste sorting and		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in waste recovery rates</li> </ul>	\$500,000	Municipalities

Project	Sponsor	Impact	Cost	Potential partners
recovery centre				
Study integrated pig slurry management (anaerobic treatment; biogas purification; powders recycling)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treat pig slurry</li> </ul>	\$380,000 over 2 years	Industrial partners
Build a testing plant to demonstrate and optimize thermal plasma technology in organic and inorganic wastes gasification to be used for energy purposes and in recycling metals	Hubert Lefebvre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-consumer, industrial and institutional waste treatment by thermal plasma gasification to be used for energy purposes and in recycling metals and in the production of non-leachable vitrified inert slag</li> </ul>	\$2.8 million	Tetronics Ltd., JW Technologies LLL., Centre local de développement Sorel-Tracy, Centre de recherche en environnement, UQAM Sorel-Tracy
Recycle-reuse biomass for energy purposes. This project aims to develop and test emerging technologies in order to reduce biomass moisture content prior to incineration (a description of the project was received after the consultation meeting).	Tembec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce fossil fuel consumption</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gases</li> </ul>	\$5 to \$8 million (60% financed by industry)	Tembec, Spruce Falls Inc., Sononag Inc., Canexfor Inc., Polytechnique de Montréal

Project	Sponsor	Impact	Cost	Potential partners
Reuse biomass by means of vacuum pyrolysis: green oil—this project's aim is to develop and conduct technical and cost-effectiveness tests concerning vacuum pyrolysis of various wood turpentines, to produce green oils as a replacement for petroleum and other products (a description of the project was received after the consultation meeting).	Tembec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce fossil fuel consumption</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gases</li> <li>• Eliminate toxic products</li> </ul>	\$8 - \$10 million (60% financed by industry, 40% by government)	Groupe Pyrovac inc.
Promote eco-efficiency to small and medium-sized businesses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce demand for raw materials</li> <li>• Increase cost-effectiveness</li> </ul>		

**Attachment I**

**CONSULTATIONS ON  
A CANADIAN RESOURCE RECOVERY STRATEGY**

***- A Background Paper -***

**Natural Resources Canada**

***April 12, 2002***

## 1. Introduction

Resource recovery seeks to recover materials and energy at the end of product life in an economic, social and environmentally sustainable manner. Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) wishes to identify potential demonstration resource recovery projects that are reflective of Canada's unique circumstances. These projects will form the basis of a Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy.

NRCan is undertaking a consultative process with all interested partners to solicit their views and ideas in a series of discussion fora to identify resource recovery priorities and recommend economic and environmentally sustainable demonstration projects for co-funding. Your input to this process is being sought.

NRCan is targeting to identify projects, funding partners and levels that can be incorporated in a resource recovery strategy that reflects the needs of all regions across Canada. From these consultations a business case will be developed and presented to federal senior management in the fall of 2002.

## 2. The Process

Consultations are planned during April, May, and June in the following locations:

- Vancouver, B.C. covering B.C. and the Yukon
- Edmonton, Alberta covering Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba
- Yellowknife, N.W.T. covering the North West Territories
- Toronto, ON covering Ontario
- Montreal, QC covering Quebec
- Halifax, N.S. covering Atlantic Canada
- Iqaluit, Nunavut covering Nunavut

The objectives of the consultations are to identify:

- resource recovery priorities in urban and rural communities across Canada;
- resource recovery priorities north of Canada's 60<sup>th</sup> parallel;
- barriers to resource recovery in each region;
- potential resource recovery demonstration projects in industrial, post-consumer and institutional sectors;
- estimated levels of project funding and co-funding partners.

Participants are requested to come to the meeting with one or more of the following:

- local resource recovery issues and opportunities;
- sectoral resource recovery issues and opportunities, i.e. industrial, institutional, post-consumer;
- barriers encountered in addressing the above issues and opportunities;
- potential demonstration projects that need co-funding to implement.

A draft format for identifying potential demonstration projects is attached for your consideration (see Appendix I). One form for each potential demonstration project should be completed and taken to the consultation meeting.

The priorities, barriers and demonstration projects identified over the course of the consultations will be compiled in notes that will be transmitted to all participants. NRCan will use the results of the consultations to recommend demonstration projects for co-funding by the federal government.

### **3. CONTEXT**

#### **3.1 Background**

Domestic and global demand for recycling and recycled products has been steadily increasing, and will continue. Both industrialized and non-industrialized economies are being challenged to be efficient and competitive, and to ensure the environmentally sound management of products and materials throughout their life cycle.

The recycling of products is becoming a highly competitive growth industry. Recycling is recognized as being resource efficient and is one of the means of achieving industrial and commercial stewardship together with associated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Domestic and international pressure for the adoption of prevention-oriented measures that maximize the material and energy efficiency of products in their design and manufacture is growing. This pressure is creating opportunities for cost-effective and environmentally sound recycling and reuse of products at the end of their planned economic life.

Canada has been blessed with geography and geology rich in naturally occurring resources. Due to the multi-elemental complexity of many ore bodies, the challenges presented in harvesting multiple species of forest resources and oil exploration and extraction, Canada has unique and highly specialized competencies in natural resource management and production expertise. This specialized resource management knowledge base combined with existing infrastructure of modern processes and production facilities, provide a significant advantage in managing complex recyclable resource materials arising from both post industrial and post consumer sectors.

Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SME's) have their own special opportunities, needs and challenges. For them, a typical challenge is to secure access to small-scale technologies and processes for resource recovery that are affordable and cost-effective, and that do not necessarily rely on direct or regular access to more sophisticated centralized recovery facilities. SMEs remain the backbone of Canada's economy, responsible for a high proportion of employment, growth.

In absolute terms resource recovery operations are most attractive in urbanized regions, but in relative terms can occasionally be of greater significance in sensitive rural and remote areas. The North would be a particularly significant case in point, as would be valuable farming and tourism areas and regions with delicate ecosystems and valued natural amenities. In communities and regions where haulage of recyclable materials to centralize recovery operations is too costly or impractical, local small-scale recovery enterprises may present an attractive alternative and opportunity.

Canada has an opportunity to establish itself as a global leader in niche areas of resource recovery, with a positive image as a responsible life-cycle manager of products. There is a need to develop and promote Canadian technologies and approaches that can compete in the

growing global market for viable and environmentally responsible resource recovery technologies and expertise. In order for this to happen Canada has to remain an active and credible participant in international policy developments affecting both global markets for recyclable materials and the access to foreign markets of Canadian products.

### **3.2 The Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy**

NRCan is facilitating the development of a Canadian resource recovery strategy. Canada needs a strategy for the following reasons:

- to improve material and resource efficiencies,
- reduce environmental impacts of resource use,
- contribute to Canada's plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,
- address the unique challenges and opportunities to resource recovery posed by Canada's geography, population distribution and climate,
- position Canada to be a global leader in niche areas of resource recovery.

Resource recovery consists of measures to maximize the economic opportunities and success in - recovering products (and by-products), materials and energy at the end of product life, and putting them back to work in the economy through recycling and reuse.

A resource recovery strategy focuses on the promotion and support of innovative product design and supportive public, private and consumer policies and practices that a.) increase the recoverability of valuable material and energy resources at the end of product life; b.) improve access to recoverable products, materials and energy (including product components and by-products) by those involved in the recycling and reuse sectors; and c.) enhance the efficiency and environmental soundness of recycling and reuse. Cost-effective and environmentally sound resource recovery optimizes the productive use of natural resources, minimizes waste generation and related treatment and disposal costs and supports industrial innovation and competitiveness.

Effective resource recovery efforts involve complex policy, technology, regulatory, and infrastructure issues that transcend traditional industrial, commercial, institutional and consumer sector and inter-jurisdictional boundaries. Strong partnerships with provinces/territories, communities, industry, consumers and public stakeholder groups are vital to successful approaches. The establishment of a consultation process identifying projects that will have an impact on the recovery of materials currently going to waste is an essential start.

Three key elements need to be addressed when developing a cost-effective, environmentally sound resource recovery strategy that can advance Canada's sustainable development goals:

1. How to inform, influence and engage decision-makers in governments, industry, non-governmental organizations and Canadians generally in taking appropriate action in resource recovery activities. Shifting the paradigm, from considering end-of-life products and materials as a waste to looking at them as valuable resources to be recovered for further economic use, will be crucial to increased recovery activities
2. How to advance technologies, processes and supporting institutional networks and infrastructure so that they better support resource recovery. The availability of cost-effective and environmentally sound technologies, infrastructure, equipment and processes is vital to the growth and development of domestic resource recovery operations. This includes both upstream technologies and approaches for the design of products that are amenable to cost-effective recovery at the end of their planned

economic life, and downstream technologies and approaches for the efficient and effective diversion, extraction, separation, reuse and recycling of materials and energy

3. How to create and maintain a policy and regulatory environment that facilitates and reinforces cost-effective and environmentally sound resource recovery. At the heart of a viable resource recovery sector in Canada is a favourable domestic climate for investment in, and operation of, resources recovery operations. The complex array of regulatory and other policy measures affecting the operation and financing of resource recovery operations influence profoundly the overall financial and operational viability of many reuse and recycling initiatives.

#### **4. Project Criteria**

Demonstration projects are to be identified that:

- will develop and promote Canadian technologies and approaches that can compete in the growing global market for viable and environmentally responsible resource recovery technologies and expertise;
- inform, influence and engage decision-makers in governments, industry, non-governmental organizations and Canadians generally in taking appropriate action in resource recovery activities;
- advance technologies, processes and supporting institutional networks and infrastructure so that they better support resource recovery;
- create and maintain a policy and regulatory environment that facilitates and reinforces cost-effective and environmentally sound resource recovery.

The projects should:

- be capable of being economically, environmentally and socially sustainable;
- have willing partners from other levels of government, industry, community groups and other interested stakeholders;
- recover products and materials at the end-of-life for industrial, institutional and post consumer levels of society;
- address local priorities and have active local champions,
- be reasonably well-defined
- need co-funding to implement.



## **5. Conclusions and Next Steps**

Following the stakeholder consultation sessions and any written comments submitted by May 31, 2002, a summary of the comments received will be compiled and circulated to interested stakeholders. Taking these comments into account, an overall strategy will be developed. The recommended demonstration projects and funding levels and partners will form the basis of the strategy. It is anticipated that the strategy will be submitted for funding approval in the fall of 2002.

Stakeholder views on these proposals are an important element of the Canadian resource recovery strategy process. Your views are greatly appreciated.

## 6. Appendix I

# Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy

## Draft Format to Identify Potential Projects

- Title
  
- Originator (with address and contact information by e-mail, Fax and telephone.)
  
- Brief description of proposed project
  
- Type of project: industrial, post-consumer, institutional.
  
- Geographical Emphasis: north of 60<sup>th</sup> parallel, urban and/or rural.
  
- Estimated impact on material and/or energy recovery.
  
- Estimated total cost of the project, and estimated timeframes.
  
- Potential partners in project.
  
- Estimated funding sources and levels

**Attachment II**  
**Consultations on a Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy**  
**Montréal/Quebec Consultation – June 12, 2002**  
*Board of Trade of Metropolitan Montreal – Via Rail Boardroom and Montréal Harbour*  
**Agenda**

<b>8:00 am</b>	<b>Registration and Refreshments</b>	
<b>8:30 am</b>	<b>Welcome and Introductions</b>	<b>François Bregha</b>
<b>8:40 am</b>	<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>Denis Lagacé – Director General Mineral and Metal Policy Branch Natural Resources Canada</b>
<b>8:50 am</b>	<b>Introductions – Round Table</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>9:05 am</b>	<b>Overview and Workshop Objectives</b>	<b>Denis Lagacé</b>
<b>9:20 am</b>	<b>Panel Introductions</b>	
<b>9:30 am</b>	<b>Panel Discussion on Priorities, Issues in <u>Urban</u> and <u>Rural</u> Areas:</b> > Industrial > Institutional > Post-consumer	<b>Invited Regional Representatives Leo Fradette, Recyc-Québec Pierre Morissette, Ville de Montréal and AOMGMR Daniel Normandin, CIRAIG, École Polytechnique Michel Séguin, Réseau des ressourceries du Québec</b>
<b>10:30 a.m.</b>	<b>Break</b>	
<b>10:45 am</b>	<b>Plenary Discussion</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>11:45 pm</b>	<b>Introduction of Issues to be addressed by breakout Groups</b>	<b>Carole Burnham/François Bregha</b>
<b>12:00 pm</b>	<b>Networking buffet lunch</b>	
<b>12:40 pm</b>	<b>Breakout Groups</b>	
<b>2:45 pm</b>	<b>Groups Report to Plenary/Group Discussion</b>	<b>Carole Burnham/François Bregha</b>
<b>3:00 pm</b>	<b>Break</b>	
<b>3:15 pm</b>	<b>Round Table Closing Comments/Issues</b>	<b>All</b>

**3:45 pm**

**Next Steps**

**Patrick Morel-à-l'Huissier  
Acting Director  
Minerals and Metals Business  
Development Division  
Natural Resources Canada**

**4:15 pm**

**Summary/Thank you's**

**François Bregha/Carole Burnham**

**4:30 pm**

**Adjourn**

## Attachment III

# Consultations on a Canadian Resource Recovery Strategy Montréal/Quebec Consultation – June 12, 2002

## List of Participants

Company/Association	Name	Telephone	E-mail Address
Aciers inoxydables ATLAS	Marcel Martellini	450-746-5274	<a href="mailto:marcel.martellini@atlasstainless.com">marcel.martellini@atlasstainless.com</a>
Air Liquide Canada Inc.	Serge Bergeron	450-641-6230	<a href="mailto:serge.bergeron@airliquide.com">serge.bergeron@airliquide.com</a>
Association des industries forestières du Québec	Guy Larochelle	418-651-9352	<a href="mailto:glarochelle@aif.qc.ca">glarochelle@aif.qc.ca</a>
Atelier du chômeur du Bas-Richelieu	Martine Beaudreau	450-743-5224	<a href="mailto:atelierchomeur@yahoo.fr">atelierchomeur@yahoo.fr</a>
Atelier du chômeur du Bas-Richelieu	Jacques Larochelle	450-743-5224	<a href="mailto:atelierchomeur@yahoo.fr">atelierchomeur@yahoo.fr</a>
Atelier du chômeur du Bas-Richelieu	Jacinthe Sirois	450-743-5224	<a href="mailto:atelierchomeur@yahoo.fr">atelierchomeur@yahoo.fr</a>
Centre de transfert technologique en écologie industrielle	Jacques Giguère	450-742-6651 ext. 5301	<a href="mailto:jacques.giguere@cegep-sorel-tracy.qc.ca">jacques.giguere@cegep-sorel-tracy.qc.ca</a>
St. Lawrence Cement	Frédéric Fabien	514-340-1881	<a href="mailto:Ffabien@stlawrencecement.com">Ffabien@stlawrencecement.com</a>
CIRAIG	Daniel Normandin (Panelist)	514-340-4108	<a href="mailto:daniel.normandin@polymtl.ca">daniel.normandin@polymtl.ca</a>
CLD du Bas-Richelieu	Jacques Patenaude	450-742-5933	<a href="mailto:jacques.patenaude@cld-bas-richelieu.qc.ca">jacques.patenaude@cld-bas-richelieu.qc.ca</a>
Conseil de l'industrie plastique	Odette Mercier	514-499-0500	<a href="mailto:omercier@cpia.ca">omercier@cpia.ca</a>
Gazéification par plasma thermique	Hubert Lefebvre	450-671-5350	<a href="mailto:hlefebvre@videotron.ca">hlefebvre@videotron.ca</a>
Government of Quebec	Carol Fournel	418-691-5698 ext. 4913	<a href="mailto:carol.fournel@mic.gouv.qc.ca">carol.fournel@mic.gouv.qc.ca</a>
Quebec Department of the Environment	Gérard Croteau	418-521-3907 ext. 4778	<a href="mailto:gerard.croteau@menv.gouv.qc.ca">gerard.croteau@menv.gouv.qc.ca</a>
Hatch	Carole Burnham (Meeting Leader)	416-445-0500	<a href="mailto:cburnham@attcanada.ca">cburnham@attcanada.ca</a>
Hatch	Claude Cabana	514-864-5500 ext. 6200	<a href="mailto:ccabana@hatch.ca">ccabana@hatch.ca</a>
Hatch	Benoît Taillon	514-864-5500 ext. 6530	<a href="mailto:btailon@hatch.ca">btailon@hatch.ca</a>
Ispat Sidbec	Jean Lavoie	450-392-3301	<a href="mailto:jean.lavoie@ispat.com">jean.lavoie@ispat.com</a>
Ville de Montréal (and AOMGMR)	Pierre Morissette (Panelist)	514-872-3303	<a href="mailto:pmorissette@ville.montreal.qc.ca">pmorissette@ville.montreal.qc.ca</a>
Recyc-Québec	Leo Fradette (Panelist)	514-352-5002	<a href="mailto:lfradette@recyc-quebec.gouv.qc.ca">lfradette@recyc-quebec.gouv.qc.ca</a>
Réseau des ressourceries du Québec	Jean-Yves Guimond	819-374-1055	<a href="mailto:rrq@cam.org">rrq@cam.org</a>
Réseau des ressourceries du Québec	Michel Séguin (Panelist)	514-875-5869	<a href="mailto:rrq@cam.org">rrq@cam.org</a>
Natural Resources Canada	Michael Clapham	613-992-4404	<a href="mailto:mclapham@nrcan.gc.ca">mclapham@nrcan.gc.ca</a>
Natural Resources Canada	Patrick Morel-à-l'Huissier	613-992-3258	<a href="mailto:pmorelal@nrcan.gc.ca">pmorelal@nrcan.gc.ca</a>
Natural Resources Canada	Denis Lagacé	613 995-7029	<a href="mailto:dlagace@nrcan.gc.ca">dlagace@nrcan.gc.ca</a>
Stratos	François Bregha (Meeting Leader)	613-241-1001	<a href="mailto:fbregha@stratos-sts.com">fbregha@stratos-sts.com</a>
Tembec Inc.	Jacques Rocray	819-627-4317	<a href="mailto:tjrocray@tembec.ca">tjrocray@tembec.ca</a>
Université de Sherbrooke Département de génie civil	Arezki Tagnit-Hamou	819-821-7993	<a href="mailto:tagnit@courrier.usherb.ca">tagnit@courrier.usherb.ca</a>
Université de Sherbrooke Département de génie chimique	Nicolas Abatzoglou	819-821-7904	<a href="mailto:nicolas.abatzoglou@courrier.usherb.ca">nicolas.abatzoglou@courrier.usherb.ca</a>

### Unable to Attend but Request Documentation:

Company/Association	Name	Telephone	E-mail Address
Alcan Inc.	Guy G. Bouchard	514-848-8495	<a href="mailto:Guy.bouchard@maison@alcan.com">Guy.bouchard@maison@alcan.com</a>

<b>Company/Association</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>E-mail Address</b>
ALCOA	Lise Sylvain	418-286-5282	<a href="mailto:Sylvain.lise@lauralco.com">Sylvain.lise@lauralco.com</a>
Aluminum Association	Christian Van Houtte	514-288-4842	<a href="mailto:associa@aluminium.qc.ca">associa@aluminium.qc.ca</a>
Business Information Group (Pulp and Paper Group)	Jim Bussiere	800-363-1327 ext. 222	<a href="mailto:jbussiere@businessinformationgroup.ca">jbussiere@businessinformationgroup.ca</a>
CANMET, NRCan	Elhachmi Es-Sadiqi	613-992-2780	<a href="mailto:essadiqi@nrcan.qc.ca">essadiqi@nrcan.qc.ca</a>
Centre patronal de l'environnement du Québec	Michael Cloghesy Marie Hélène Léveillé	514-393-1122	<a href="mailto:cpeq@generation.net">cpeq@generation.net</a>
Eco-peinture	Georges Portelance	514-426-0880	<a href="mailto:eco-peinture@qc.aira.com">eco-peinture@qc.aira.com</a>
Environment Canada	Gérald Girouard	514-283-6536	<a href="mailto:gerald.girouard@ec.qc.ca">gerald.girouard@ec.qc.ca</a>
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	Michel Allaire	613-241-6221 ext. 368	<a href="mailto:mallaire@fcm.ca">mallaire@fcm.ca</a>
Fédération des municipalités du Québec	Isabelle Chouinard	418-651-3343	<a href="mailto:ichouinard@fcm.ca">ichouinard@fcm.ca</a>
Association des organismes municipaux de gestion des matières résiduelles	Sylvain Massicotte	819-373-3130	<a href="mailto:aomgmr@rigdm.com">aomgmr@rigdm.com</a>
Ville de St-Bruno (and AOMGMR)	Christian Paré	450-441-8449	<a href="mailto:cpare@ville.stbruno.qc.ca">cpare@ville.stbruno.qc.ca</a>
Quebec Department of the Environment	Marie Dussault	418-521-3885 ext. 7053	<a href="mailto:marie.dussault@menv.gouv.qc.ca">marie.dussault@menv.gouv.qc.ca</a>
QIT Fer et Titane inc.	Julie Gaudette	450-746-3123	<a href="mailto:julie.gaudette@qt.com">julie.gaudette@qt.com</a>
Réseau environnement	Mario Quintin		<a href="mailto:mquintin@reseau-environnement.com">mquintin@reseau-environnement.com</a>