CONFIDENTIAL

Bluewater Recycling Association

September 23, 2025

MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH HURON

ORGANICS PROPOSAL

CONFIDENTIAL

September 23, 2025

Municipality of South Huron
322 Main Street South
Exeter, ON N0M 1S6

Dear Council,

On behalf of the Bluewater Recycling Association, I am pleased to submit this proposal to expand our award-winning services in your community with the addition of organics collection.

For more than 35 years, the Association has been dedicated to providing innovative, reliable, and cost-effective waste management services to over 20 municipalities across Ontario. As a municipally owned, not-for-profit organization, our core strength lies in the delivery of front-line collection services that are efficient, environmentally responsible, and tailored to meet the needs of the communities we serve.

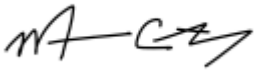
Our collection fleet utilizes leading-edge co-collection technology, allowing us to provide fully automated, safe, and consistent service while maximizing program participation and convenience for residents. Behind these operations, our professional administration and support teams ensure that our programs are delivered seamlessly, with a strong focus on accountability and customer service.

While collection is our primary responsibility to municipalities, the Association also operates a material recovery facility that supports our broader mission of maximizing diversion and reducing landfill dependence. This combination of proven collection expertise, advanced processing infrastructure, and award-winning program design has earned the Association recognition as the Best Program Operator in Ontario from the Recycling Council of Ontario.

Thank you for considering our team as your partner in expanding to organics service. We look forward to working with you to provide residents with the highest level of service and to further strengthen your community's waste diversion efforts. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 800.265.9799 extension 224 or at michelle@bra.org.

Yours truly,

In this cleaner environment.



Michelle Courtney
President & CEO

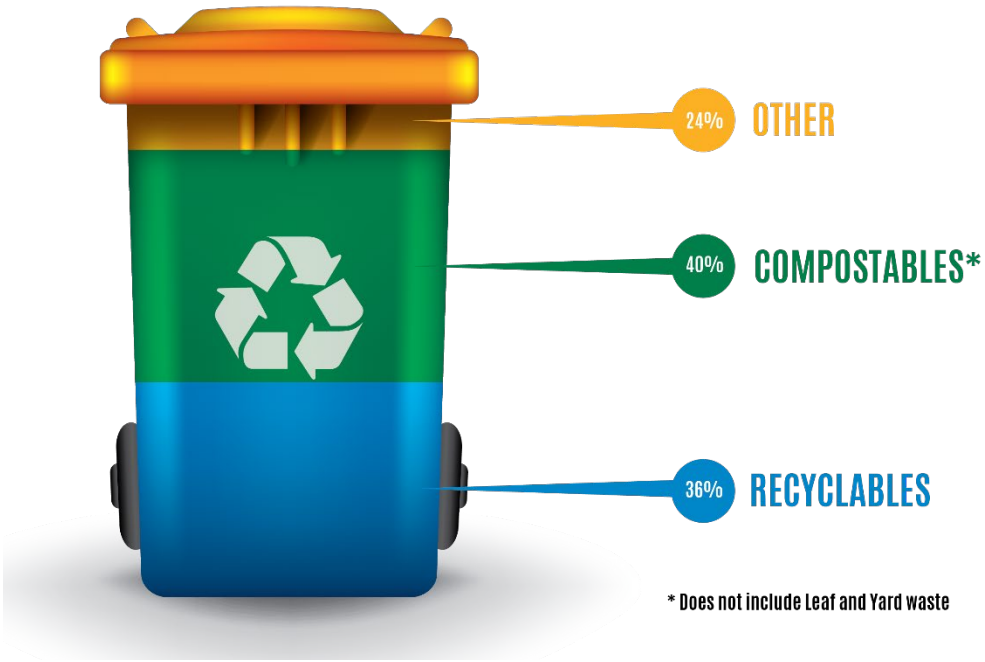
Enclosure

ORGANICS PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

In 2004, the Bluewater Recycling Association completed an operational review that would become the roadmap to its future services. It was at this time that we made the decision to implement single stream recycling with an automated collection system using wheelie bins, with the vision to add organics collection services in the future since it forms the largest portion of our waste stream.

The future is now. The Association always had the ability to collect organic materials for recovery, but it did not have access to a reputable processing facility to deliver the material for conversion. Today we are pleased to have such access with the help of Try Recycling.



The new service would add a “green” bin to your current collection service to gather compostable materials.

The same truck would collect the materials and keep them separate.

Since organic materials make up the majority of waste in the black bin and are the main source of odour, we recommended that the “green” bin be collected weekly. To keep the collection system as efficient as possible, the blue recycling bin would be collected every other week.

WHY IS MANAGING ORGANIC MATERIALS GOOD?

GHG REDUCTION

In Canada, diverting one tonne of food waste through composting or anaerobic digestion reduces GHG emissions by approximately one tonne of CO_2 equivalent compared to landfilling.

BENEFITS OF COMPOST USE

- IMPROVES ANY SOIL TO WHICH IT IS APPLIED, INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY
- SUPPRESSES SOIL-BORNE DISEASE ORGANISMS
- PREVENTS TOPSOIL LOSS
- PROVIDES EROSION CONTROL
- DEGRADES SOME PETROLEUM-BASED CONTAMINANTS AND REDUCES THE BIOAVAILABILITY OF HEAVY METALS

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- PRESERVES LANDFILL CAPACITY
- REDUCES LANDFILL LEACHATE QUANTITIES AND MANAGEMENT COSTS
- PASSIVELY TREATS LANDFILL GAS EMISSIONS IN LANDFILL CLOSURE PROJECTS
- DURING THE ACTIVE LIFE OF A LANDFILL, PROVIDES EROSION PREVENTION, SEDIMENT CONTROL, AND SURFACE WATER TREATMENT

SOCIAL BENEFITS

- PROTECTS HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
- REDUCES LANDFILL SAFETY RISKS
- CONTRIBUTES TO LAND PRESERVATION
- PRODUCES COMPOST, WHICH CAN BE USED FOR REFORESTATION, WETLANDS RESTORATION, AND HABITAT REVITALIZATION TO REVERSE INDUSTRIALIZATION IMPACTS
- DECREASES NUISANCES FOR NEIGHBOURS
- ALLOWS CREATION OF COMPOST AND BIOGAS, REDUCING RELIANCE ON NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES (PEAT AND FOSSIL FUELS)
- PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEACHING, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT
- CONTRIBUTES TO HEALTHY SOILS VITAL TO SUSTAINING THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- EXTENDS LANDFILL LIFE
- REDUCES HARMFUL EMISSIONS
- PROVIDES NEW, ENVIRONMENTAL BASED, DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
- PROVIDES COSTS SAVINGS BY REDUCING FOSSIL FUEL AND FERTILIZER USE
- GENERATES POTENTIAL REVENUE IF GHG REDUCTIONS SOLD AS OFFSETS
- PROVIDES COSTS AND ENERGY SAVINGS FROM CHEMICAL FERTILIZER REPLACEMENT

PROCESSING PARTNER

21463 CLARK RD (NORTH OF SUNNINGDALE ROAD)

Try Recycling Inc. (TRY) has operated a permitted (Environmental Compliance Approval No. 7474-5E3QC8) leaf and yard waste compost facility (Facility), located at R.R. #1 Arva in the Municipality of Middlesex Centre (Clarke Side Road, just south of Medway Road), since 2003. The Facility is in a large rural area; to the south is a gravel pit, to the west is TRY's construction and demolition recycling facility, and to the north and east are predominantly farms. The current Facility accepts approximately 35,000 tonnes/year of leaf and yard waste, on a 3.2ha paved composting pad.

Starting in 2024, TRY has begun the receipt, pre-processing and composting of a small amount (i.e., up to 3,000 tonnes/year; up to 15 tonnes/day) of municipal source separated organics (SSO), from residential green bin programs and industrial, commercial and institutional (IC&I) sources, at this Facility as part of a SSO Pilot Study.

The residential SSO comes from local green bin programs or local IC&I sources. They have capacity now and have begun the application to manage 6,000 tonnes annually moving forward.

SSO will include food waste and non-recyclable paper. It will not include SSO that allows non-degradable plastic bags or diapers/sanitary products. It is expected that SSO received will have less than 10% of contaminants.

MATERIALS

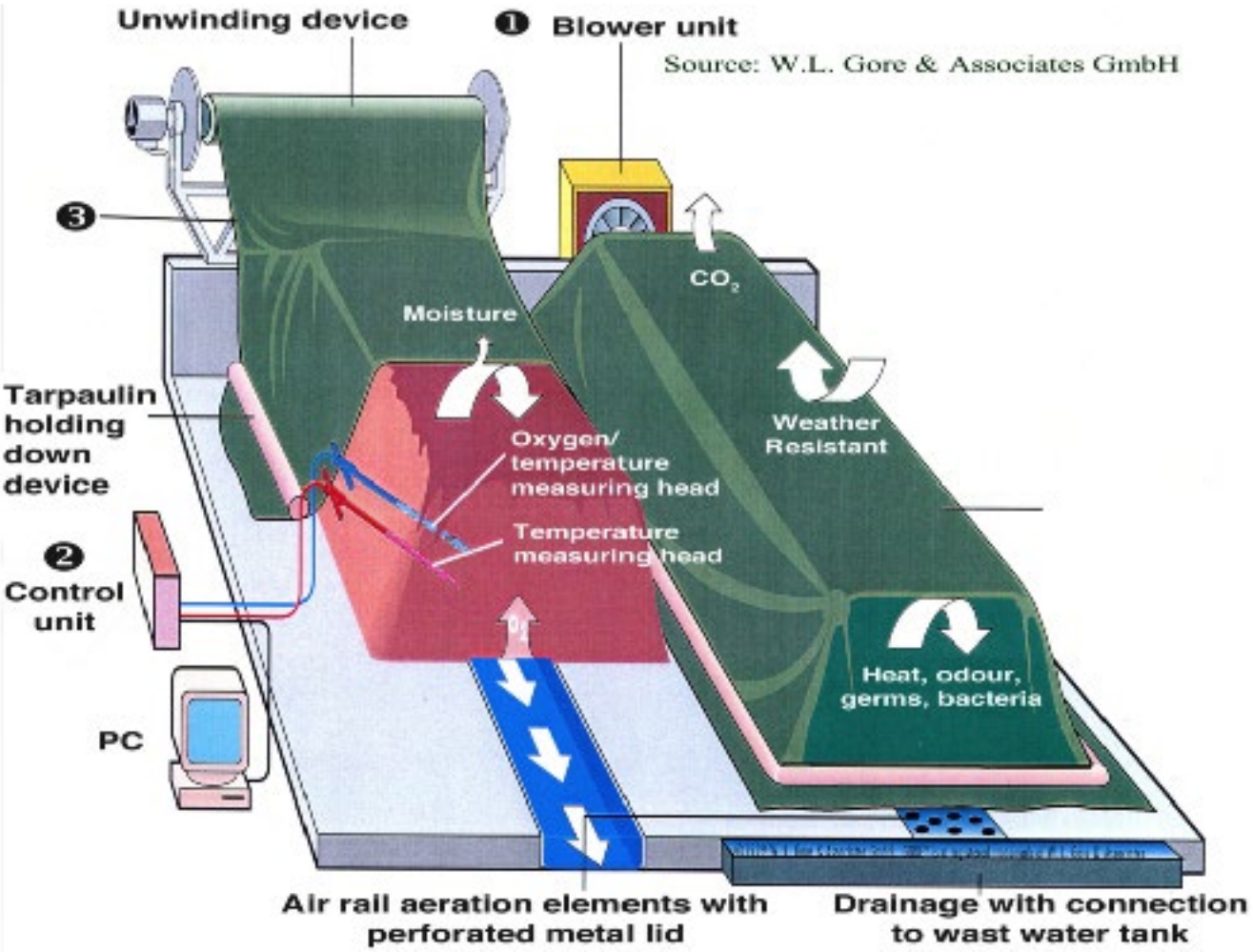
Food waste and yard trimmings.

TECHNOLOGY-FLEXIBLE IN-VESSEL SYSTEMS

In flexible in-vessel systems, compostable waste is grounded up and then extruded into long, impermeable bags or placed under impermeable cover systems. Plastics pipes are inserted in the bags or under the cover systems to supply air to the composting waste while water is fed to the waste during the grinding operation. The waste is composted in the bags or under the cover systems for at least eight weeks, cured for another four to nine weeks in curing windrows, and then screened to produce the final compost product.

The bags and cover systems provide for temperature, moisture, and odour control and are touted as requiring only one-third the surface area of traditional windrow systems.

Try Recycling uses the patented GORE Cover System. It is being used in over 130 composting and mechanical biological treatment systems alone.



END USE

Try Recycling produces a finished compost that is bagged and sold at local retailers everywhere.

OPERATIONAL PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL A – Biweekly Collection

In this proposal residents and businesses will use the provided wheelie bin for collection purposes collected on the frequency listed below. Food and yard trimming organic materials would be delivered to Try Recycling for processing.

Frequency	Collection	Processing
Organics - Weekly Recycling - Biweekly# Waste - Biweekly	$67.00/household/yr*	$90.00/MT

* Cost to add organic service to current services.

Contingent on being approved by Reverse Logics Group

PROPOSAL B - Weekly Collection

In this proposal residents and businesses will use the provided wheelie bin for collection purposes collected on the frequency listed below. Food and yard trimming organic materials would be delivered to Try Recycling for processing.

Frequency	Collection	Processing
Organics - Weekly Recycling - Weekly Waste - Weekly	$105/household/yr*	$90.00/MT

*Cost to add organic service to current services.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

- All collection costs are per unit per year. A unit is represented by one collection stop with an organic wheelie bin available for collection.
- Disposal to be at Try Recycling
- Disposal charges are your responsibility.
- All costs to increase with the consumer price index every January 1.
- No fuel surcharge because we use clean burning natural gas.
- Collection on all holidays except Christmas and New Year.
- This does not include leaf and yard waste beyond wheelie bin capacity.
- Startup date for this proposal will be approximately six months from acceptance date to acquire and distribute all the containers. Subject to wait list.
- Every household and participating business is provided with a new organic wheelie bin at no charge.
- Every wheelie bin remains the property of the Association.
- Wheelie bins subject to purchase or return fee if service agreement terminated prior to the end of useful life of the wheelie bin.
- Collection is on one side of the street except in urban areas, where possible.
- Pricing based on program being mandatory, excluding ICI and multi-residential. Association to be service provider of recycling and waste services.
- No HST applicable.

APPENDIX A - MSW ORGANICS COMPONENTS

FOOD WASTE

The most common approach to increasing organics recycling is to add the collection and recycling of food wastes to existing yard waste diversion programs. Food waste represents about 40 percent of the organics in MSW, only about 2 percent of food waste is currently being diverted from landfill disposal. The EPA defines food scraps as including:

- Uneaten food and food preparation wastes from residences, commercial establishments such as grocery stores and sit-down/fast food restaurants.
- Institutional sources such as school cafeterias
- Industrial sources such as factory lunchrooms.

Pre-consumer food waste generated during the manufacturing and packaging of food products is considered industrial waste and therefore is not included in the EPA's food scrap estimates.

Food waste characteristics that are of importance with respect to organics recycling systems include the following:

- **Moisture Content** – Food waste has a moisture content that ranges from 37 to 90 percent and typically is 70 percent. This characteristic has important implications for organics recovery programs. For example, if the organics processing facility is located remotely, it may make sense to "dewater" the food wastes at a transfer station before shipping it to the organics recovery facility. The high moisture content of food waste is reflected in its low heating value. In this regard, roughly the same amount of energy can be recovered through the AD of food waste as through its direct combustion in waste-to-energy facilities.
- **Biodegradable Methane Potential** – Food scraps have the highest biodegradable methane potential of any MSW organic component. For this reason, they are ideally suited to the AD process, which is designed for methane production and recovery.

YARD TRIMMINGS

Yard trimmings include grass, leaves, and tree and brush trimmings from residential, institutional, and commercial sources representing 13.7 percent of the MSW stream with almost 60 percent of this material being recovered as compost, mulch, and biofuel for industrial boilers. The following yard trimmings characteristics are published in the literature:

- The EPA estimates that the average composition of yard trimmings is about 50 percent grass, 25 percent brush, and 25 percent leaves on a weight basis.
- Yard waste has a moisture content of 60 percent and is comprised of 30 percent volatile matter, 9.5 percent fixed carbon, and 0.5 percent non-combustibles.
- On a dry-weight basis, the elemental composition of yard waste is 46 percent carbon, 6 percent hydrogen, 38 percent oxygen, 3.4 percent nitrogen, and 0.3 percent sulfur.

Yard trimmings are comprised of three different types of yard wastes – namely, grass clippings, leaves and foliage, and brush. The relative percentages of these three types will vary depending on geography and climate. This has important implications for organics recovery systems.

For example, the low carbon-to-nitrogen ratio of grass clippings can result in excessive ammonia emissions from composting operations. Alternatively, the low bulk density (and therefore high porosity) of yard wastes generally make them good bulking agents for organic systems that process food wastes and sludges.

WOOD

The sources of wood in MSW include furniture, other durable goods (e.g., cabinets for electronic equipment), and some other miscellaneous products. Generation of furniture and furnishings waste represents products at the end of their service lives (i.e., after primary use and reuse by secondary owners). Generation of furniture and furnishings is 4.1 percent of total MSW.

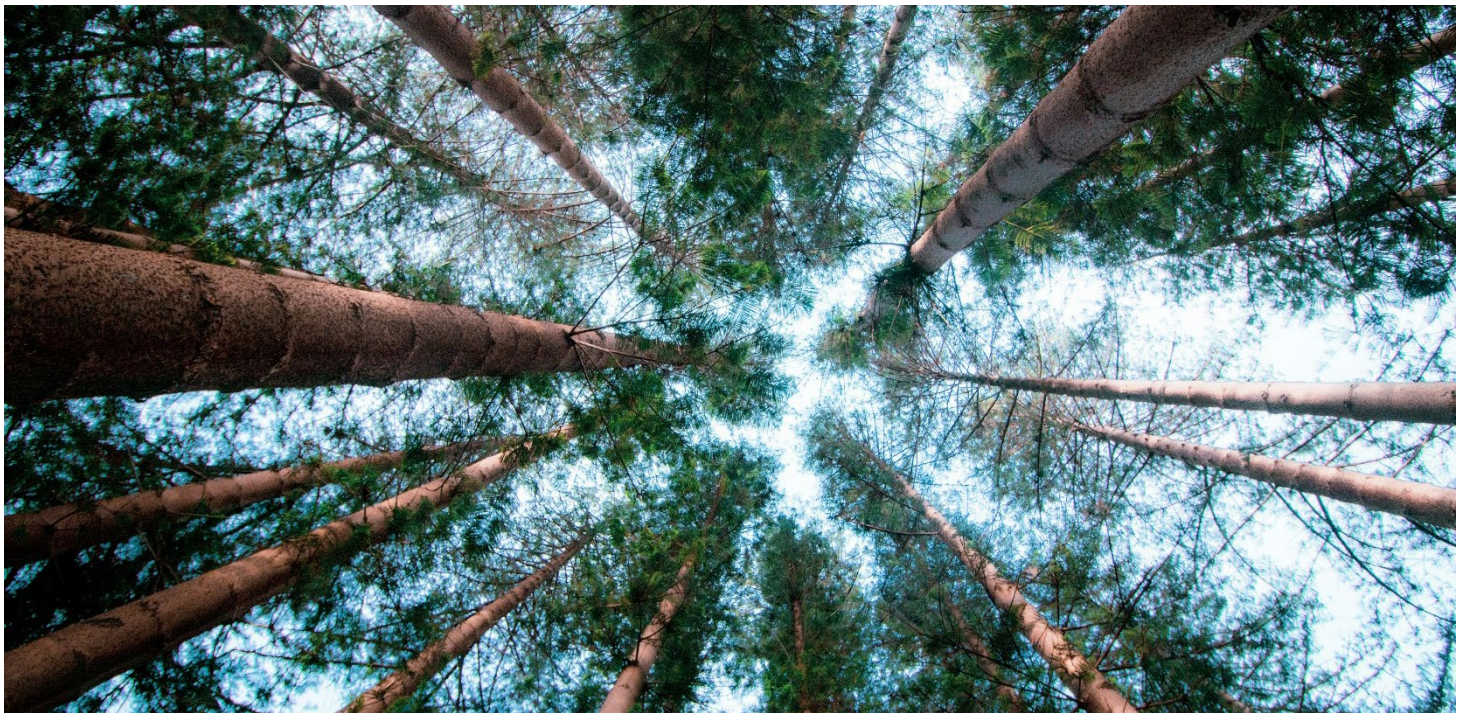
The only recovery of materials from furniture identified by the EPA was mattress recovery. According to an industry representative, mattress recovery is estimated at 10,000 tons.
Wood is the largest material category in furniture with ferrous metals second. Plastics, glass, and other materials are also found in furniture.

Although it is a biogenic organic material, wood used in manufactured products is not targeted in organics recycling programs since it is likely to contain glues, paints and other finishes and is not readily biodegradable. In this regard, the best recovery option for this material category – if it cannot be recycled – is combustion with energy recovery.

WOOD PACKAGING

Wood packaging includes wood crates and pallets (mostly pallets). In 2009, the EPA estimated that wood pallets and other wood packaging were 4.1 percent of total MSW generation.

Chipped wood pallets can provide an important bulking agent for organics composting systems that process food wastes and other high-moisture organic wastes.



TISSUE PAPER AND TOWELS

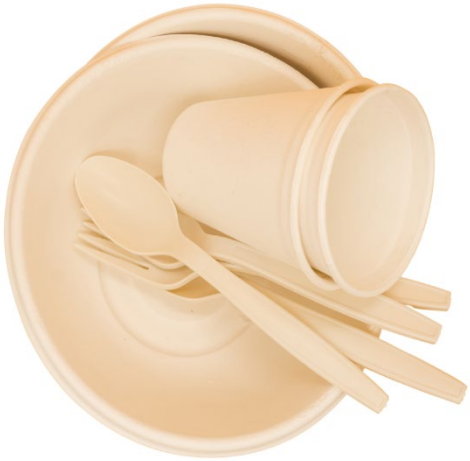
Tissue paper and towel generation include facial and sanitary tissues and table napkins, but not bathroom tissue, which is nearly all diverted from MSW into the wastewater treatment system. Other examples include decorative and laminated tissue papers and crepe papers.

Tissue products are used in homes, restaurants, other commercial establishments, and institutions such as hospitals. The EPA estimated that tissue paper and towels (not including bathroom tissue) amounted to 1.4 percent of total MSW generation in 2009. No significant recovery of tissue products for recycling was identified, although there is some composting of these items.

Tissue paper and towels are often included in organics recycling program under the "soiled paper" category.

PAPER PLATES AND CUPS

Paper plates and cups include paper plates, cups, bowls, and other food service products used in homes, commercial establishments like restaurants, and institutional settings such as schools. Generation of these products was estimated at 0.4 percent of total MSW generation in 2009. No significant recovery for recycling of these products was identified by the EPA although there is some composting of these items.



Paper plates and cups are also included in residential and commercial organics recycling programs as "soiled paper products."

Source: United States EPA. Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2009 Facts and Figures. (EPA530-R-10-012). Washington, DC: United States Environmental Protection Agency - Office of Solid Waste. December 2010. (www.epa.gov).

APPENDIX B - DETAILED ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL (TRY RECYCLING)

	Category	Description	Acceptable
Food Waste			
	Avoidable Food Waste	Table scraps and plate scrapings	✓
	Unavoidable Food Waste	Seafood shells, Bones, Egg shells	✓
	Bread & Baked Goods	Bread, muffins, cake, cookies, pies, and dough	✓
	Solid Dairy	Butter, margarine, fats	✓
	Liquid Dairy	Milk, yogurt, sour cream	✓
	Meat & Fish	Meats, fats, oils	✓
	Fruits & Vegetables	Vegetable and fruit peelings, pumpkins	✓
	Dried Food	Pasta, rice, cereal, flour, grains, candy	✓
	Coffee grounds & filters	Coffee grounds and tea bags	✓
	Nut Shells	Nut shells (walnut, pistachio etc.)	✓
	Liquid Food Products	Jams, sauces, gravy, salad dressings, grease, used cooking oil	✓
	Small wood	Wooden chopsticks, popsicle sticks, toothpicks	✓
Yard Trimmings			
	Grass	Grass clippings	✓
	Other Yard Waste	Leaves, weeds, garden waste	✓
	Brush/branches (less than 3” in diameter)	Brush, branches, wood chips	✓
	House plants	House plants & flowers	✓
	Soil	Small quantities	✓
	Green Wood	Tree limbs, tree trunks and stumps	✓
	Wood Residue	Wood chips, shavings, saw dust	✓