



Canada's Integrated Management Approach to Prevent Waste and Pollution

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SINGLE-USE ITEMS

PLASTIC BAGS STIR STICKS SIX-PACK RINGS PLASTIC UTENSILS SOME FOOD WARE PLASTIC STRAWS

REUSABLE ALTERNATIVES

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Canada

CCME

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Le Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement



Ontario

To mark our progress and keep on track, we have set three interim goals:

30% diversion rate by 2020

50% diversion rate by 2030

80% diversion rate by 2050

A glance at the local issue

- Canada generated 3,268 kilotonnes of plastic waste in 2016
 - 86% was landfilled
 - 9% was recycled
 - 4% was incinerated
 - 1% (29 kilottones, or ~64 million pounds) entered the environment

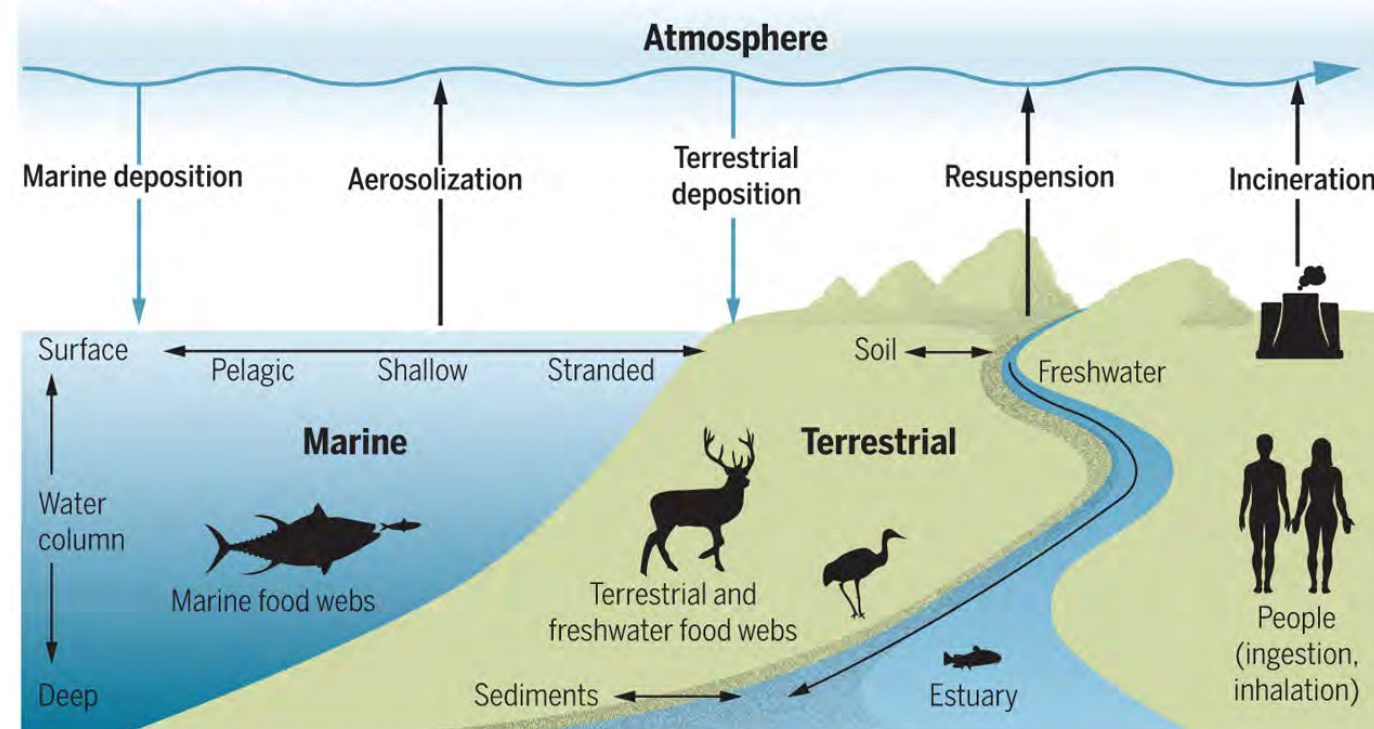


The Science Assessment:

- Plastic waste is ubiquitous in the environment
- There are many sources of plastic litter to the environment
- Large plastic debris affects individual animals and ecosystems.
- There is some evidence that microplastics harm wildlife and ecosystems, but more research is needed.
- There is not enough scientific evidence to determine whether plastic pollution affects human health

Microplastic pollution is pervasive

Emerging research pinpoints atmospheric deposition as a mode of microplastic transfer to the western United States. Mapping microplastic pools (water, land, organisms) and fluxes (arrows) will guide delineation of the global microplastic cycle.



Rochman and Hoellein, 2020 *Science*

Proposed Actions:

- Manage single-use plastics (eliminate certain sources)
- Establish performance standards (stimulate demand for recycled plastic)
- Ensure end-of-life responsibility (improve the value recovery)





Managing single-use plastics

Definition – ‘any product designed for a single use, after which it is disposed’

Action – banning certain ‘harmful’ single-use plastics as early as 2021.

- environmentally problematic
- value recovery problematic
- non-essential (& no viable alternative)

OR increasing recycling/recovery rate through performance standards and/or EPR.

Managing single-use plastics

Six single-use plastic products were identified to meet the requirements for a ban

1. Plastic checkout bags
2. Stir sticks
3. Six-pack rings
4. Food service ware made from problematic plastics
5. Straws
6. Cutlery



Managing single-use plastics

Using the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*

- Adding 'plastic manufactured items' to the List of Toxic Substances
- Based on meeting criteria under section 64a
 - "have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity"
- Registered in April 2021



Establish performance standards *that incentivize recycling*

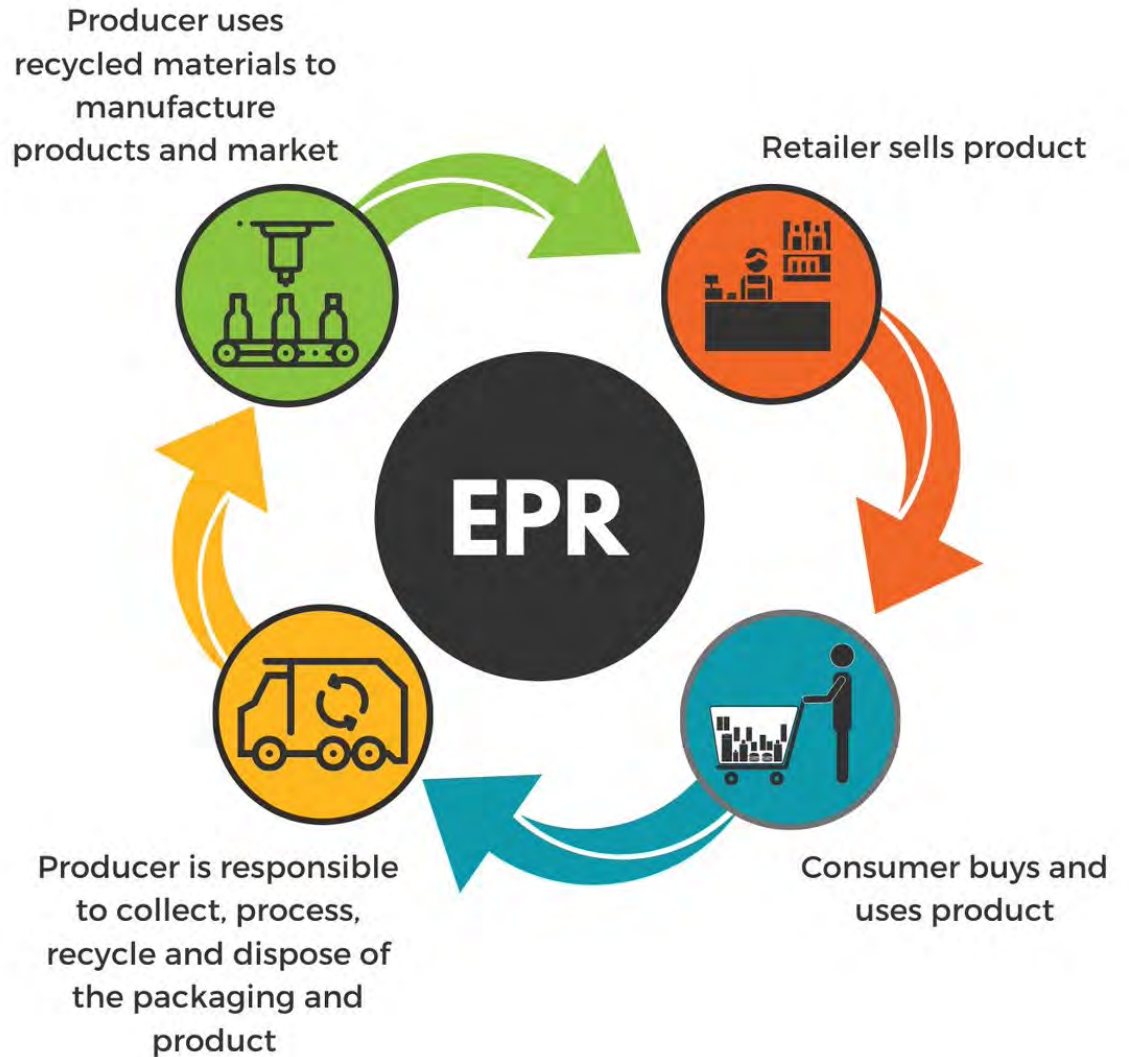
Target – to achieve at least 50% recycled content in plastic products by 2030



Ensure end-of-life responsibility

Improving and expanding extended producer responsibility in Canada

- Making companies that manufacture plastic products or sell items with plastic packaging responsible for collecting and recycling them



Canada's Plastic Science Agenda



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Global leadership

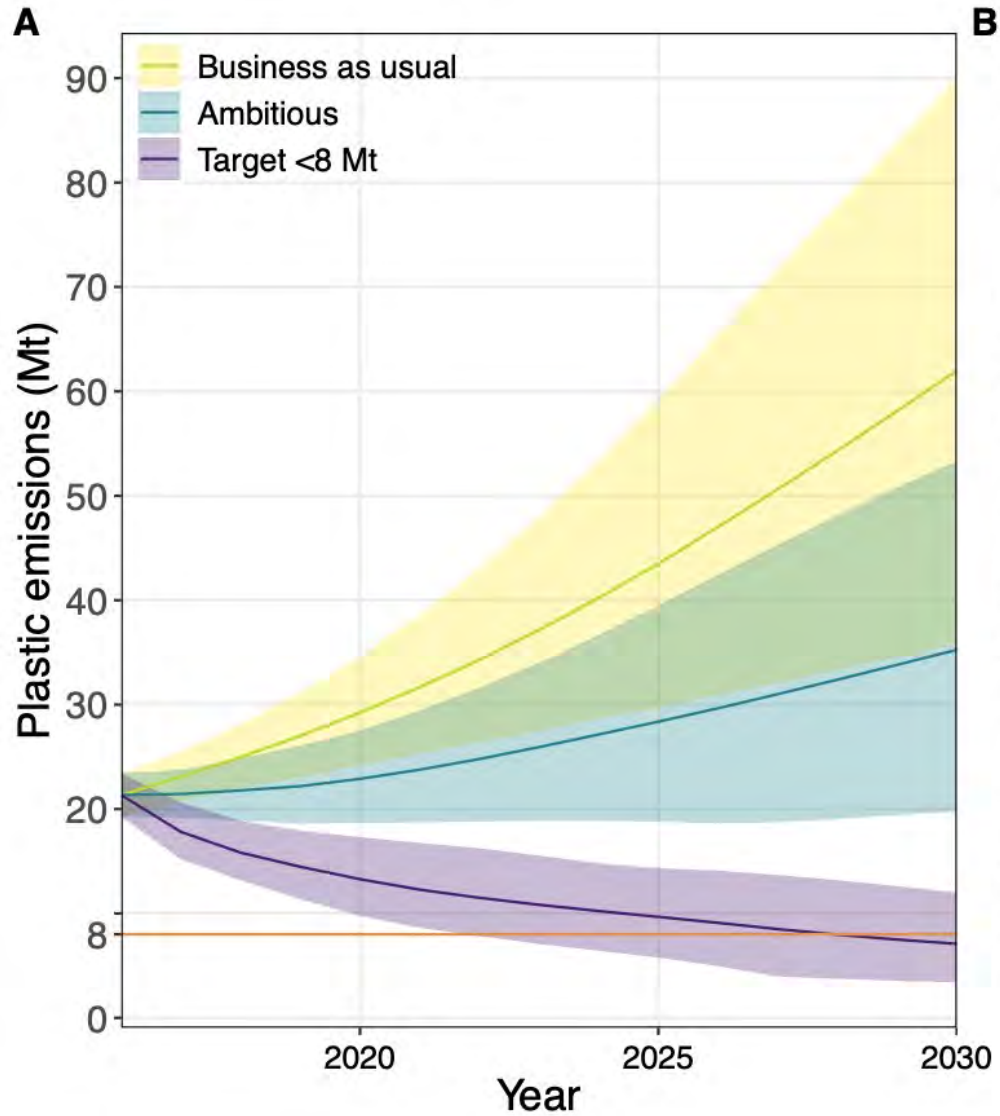


Supporting Clean-up and Outreach



Supporting Innovation





**Business As Usual:
36 – 90 Mt per year
by 2030**



Thank you!

