

Source separation...

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fine paper, 35 per cent, 3,448 tons; film plastic, 10 per cent, 496 tons; and wood, 15 per cent, 628 tons.
The 22,256 tons of recyclable represents 17.9 per cent of the regional waste target of 124,531 tons. Each 10 per cent increase after that would result in 4,200 tons being brought in.

Again the primary reason, as pointed out in the RIS report, for Halton going to source separation is stated in the following paragraph.

"It has become clear through discussion with municipal officials and a reading of documents published in Halton that diversion of waste away from landfill is seen by many to be the prime objective which should be met by recovery system design."

While private operators might have a role in the new system, public control is seen as essential so that the waste management point of view, predictability is considered a prime key to success.

There is no use recovering a material if there is no market for it. You can recover all the "mumblepeg gears" but if no one wants them, your resource recovery plant winds up throwing them in the landfill area.

Therefore it is essential to begin with a market survey and identify the needs of purchasers and make a collection centre ready to convert recoverables to the specifications of the purchasers.

To that end RIS has listed the following three objectives.

A short...

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It was not until 10 to 15 years ago that what we now consider resource recovery programs started. Stop Pollution in Nassagaweya (SPIN) is a local example of this. Such groups worked from a combined environmental and ecological base. They collected glass, metal, and newsprint in central depots. It was an effort to curb waste, point out the evils of landfilling and a sincere desire to encourage industry and commerce to use recyclable materials.

The period of the early and mid-'70s "were somewhat political in nature," according to RIS. Business still operated on the supply and demand theories of the '50s. When the 1974-1975 pulp and paper strike came on stream there was a drastic drop in old newsprint. There just wasn't any lying around and many programs had to simply disband.

"The spirit born in the late '60s and early '70s began to disappear, and the public generally lost interest, in large part due to the on-again, off-again nature of most programs," RIS states.

The 1973 energy crisis resulted somewhat later into a realization it would be more expensive to import virgin materials and it would be more expensive to purchase energy to reshape the virgin material. For instance, it takes one-tenth the amount of power to remelt aluminum from scrap than to turn it into aluminum from bauxite.

With more and more agitation for resource recovery many groups, including Halton Region, began discussions in the late '70s. That result is shown in the 1979 decision, and the confirmation expected today, that Halton Region wants to get into resource recovery and source separation.

New technology, which Halton Region is now studying, makes the separation of some materials by the municipality for sale to consuming industries financially possible.

In August of 1980, Ontario Environment Minister Dr. Harry Parrott announced provincial funding support for municipalities if they would get into resource recovery and be named Halton as the site of a pilot project.

On Nov. 14, 1980, Dr. Parrott attended a Halton Region-sponsored seminar on resource recovery and stated flatly he sees resource recovery and source separation as an Ontario and a personal top priority for the '80s.

Now that the political sector is committed, at least in Ontario, it seems the 1980s just may produce hitherto unprecedented advances in taking our by-products and making them work for us again.

It is not an Orwellian society where "there is no waste" but it is, here in Halton Region, and admirable beginning.

1. The recovery system developed for the Halton Region must recognize the importance of markets and market development, specific existing operations and general community support, and the benefits that can be realized through maximizing impact on current waste generation and disposal.

2. Any material recovery must be linked with realistic markets, and the system must be capable of delivering a high quality product, in line with industry standards. The recovery system should work closely with the various actors in the marketplace, and should follow a progressive market development stance, ideally serving as a catalyst to spur new market demand.

3. Development in the Region should follow the new system design path, but with true consideration for and consultation with existing operators. While the achievement of maximum impact on waste generation and disposal should be the primary goal, in relation to protection of the status quo, the main design consideration should be the inclusion of existing operators in any new system that is proposed. The design process should be adjusted, as necessary, to maximize the involvement and support of all possible individuals and organizations within the community.

It is assumed Halton Region will want machinery which can convert raw waste into industrially accepted standard. It is therefore necessary to have efficient machinery and avoid all unnecessary overhead.

For example, a high volume newsprint shredder and baler which operates at four tons per hour can do the job for \$5 to \$10 per ton. A low volume machine which operates at one ton per hour does that work for about \$20 to \$40. With old newsprint shredded being purchased at about \$55 per ton, the high speed machine cuts the cost per ton in half and increases the hourly rate by three times.

In Milton the estimated maximum newsprint processing capacity in the early years would be about 1,000 pounds per hour based on an annual newsprint recovery of 800 tons and a 40-hour week. A system on this scale would incur costs of \$30 to \$50 per ton to shred and bale. As the purchase price is about \$50 to \$55 and it might take \$5 to \$10 in gasoline to get the paper to purchaser, the system in Milton has the potential to lose money.

Therefore it has been suggested there be a Halton Regional Resource Recovery Centre, perhaps on the grounds of the Regional headquarters as it is central. This centre would have high-speed machinery and would have a minimum of staff (overhead). This same facility would also provide centralized marketing services, assistance with publicity and educational program development and technical expertise. It would also mean the collection function would be removed from local direction and control and this has shown to have worked in other areas.

Therefore the suggested division of responsibilities would be with the area municipality like Milton being in charge of direct supply development, collection, direct promotion, and the transfer to the regional centre.

Halton Region would be in charge of indirect supply, handling and processing, backup and indirect promotion, marketing, technical assistance, and resource and development. In short, the Region would be in charge of those areas which are most effectively centralized.

Realizing collection of separated materials is the key and half the groups in Halton state they will not

Chairman to speak

Milton Chamber of Commerce will welcome Halton Regional Chairman Jack N. Raftis as guest speaker at its February meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The luncheon meeting will be held at Mohawk Inn, Campbellville, at noon. Tickets are available from the Chamber office, call 878-3179. Milton Mayor Gordon

give up their own actions such as the Milton District Boy Scouts, three questions must be answered.

1. Should operations be public or should they be contracted out to a private organization?

2. Should participation be voluntary or should the municipalities enact bylaws forcing mandatory involvement by local residents?

3. Where should the Regional facility be located and what local transfer operations will be required? According to RIS it appears private operation functioning under a sufficient degree of municipal control.

Secondly, RIS Senior Consultant, Jack McGinnis has stated the best method he sees of who runs what is to allow the system to start on a voluntary basis and then make it mandatory once the system gains acceptable public participation levels. This initial voluntary phase will count on door-to-door grass roots encouragement along with extensive local newspaper support which The Champion will be glad to give.

Thirdly, as already stated, the best site for the resource recovery centre will probably be beside the Regional Headquarters building but this is not an RIS suggestion. RIS said only it should be close to the Queen Elizabeth Way and between Oakville and Burlington.

As for transfer stations, they should be located close to population centres with highway access to the regional centre. Utilizing landfill sites is one suggestion.

It is also recommended the regional centre operate on a cost-plus basis. That is the margin between the prices paid to the local feeders and the income received through regional sales to purchasers should be set so the margin covers all operating costs of the centre and perhaps makes a small profit. The centre should also manage and credit transactions.

Once local feeders are set up with the four core materials, in what areas should they concentrate to get supply?

Newsprint: most recovery would be from homes but further sources could be newspapers like The Champion, office buildings and institutions like Mil-

ton District Hospital. Glass: This would come mainly from homes but contacts could be made with hotels, restaurants, taverns and even bottling companies.

Old Corrugated Cardboard: Recovery could come from many sources such as department stores and groceries.

Fine Paper: The primary source would be from office buildings, printing and publishing operations and other institutions like schools.

To get this massive plan off the ground and to the attention of the public, it is proposed the first step should be the production of a high-quality brochure which would be delivered to every home, office, and apartment in Halton. It would not be simplistic but should contain a precise explanation of the objective of the program and the benefits it can bring to the community.

The brochure or printed piece would stress that collection is at the curbside and is done weekly at a set time on collection day.

The bottom line is the decision to start. Once this decision is made it will be necessary to define the structure and responsibilities. Then it must be decided what type of operation should develop and which materials are to be recovered.

This is the stage when a full description of the system and the technical components at each level plus who will be assigned what responsibility must be fitted into the total operation.

This must be followed by a financial plan matching the operating schedule and describing all budget projections and revenue targets.

It might be wise to launch the program in one small area of the region first and then expand it if the demonstration effort works.

There should also be a research and development end as RIS has stated several times "the state of the art is still developing and Halton Region can potentially play an important role in furthering this development." Such research might involve better resource processing machines and the development might be a better method of curbside collection.

In the proper balance, it seems the technology and methods which have proved workable in other

jurisdictions can provide Halton with a good start at being one of the first municipal source separation operators.

It will be necessary to pick out the good points of other jurisdictions and not repeat what appear to be the shortcomings.

In many ways, source separation marks a breakthrough. It is a breakthrough from landfilling. It is a breakthrough in terms of scope and approach. It is a breakthrough in terms of potential to develop new state of the art techniques.

Most of all, it is a chance to breakthrough from the senseless disposal of valuable materials which can and should be utilized again and again.

May head Police

By Mike Patton
Judge Joseph Scime will be the 1982 chairman of the board of commissioners of the Halton Regional Police Force, a reliable source says. "I can't confirm or deny that," Judge Scime said in an interview.

The 48-year-old Hamilton-Wentworth county court judge who has been on the Halton police commission since 1978 was elected vice-chairman when the five-member body chose Oakville Mayor Harry Barrett to continue in his second one-year term as chairman.

A source said that the police commissioners decided informally to elect Judge Scime to the chairmanship for the 1982 term, but the judge said "That's totally supposition on the part of whoever told you that."

Five members sit on the Halton police commission—Alfred Oliver and Glenn Magnuson (both provincially-appointed), Jim Grieve, Mr. Barrett and Judge Scime.

Mr. Grieve, a Burlington regional councillor and local realtor, is the only new face on the commission this year.

Regional council voted him to replace former Milton Mayor Don Gordon, who was defeated during the Nov. 10 municipal election.

Judge Scime said the organizational structure of the commission has been changed this year.

Farmers oppose foreign buying

The Halton Agricultural Advisory Committee wants more strict controls on the sale of farm lands to foreign owners.

The HAAC has stated it is concerned that people are buying farm land for other parties.

Another problem is that some lands in foreign ownership have numbered companies listed as owners, making it hard to get permission to have a fence fixed.

The HAAC told the Ontario Federation of Agriculture is asking for an inventory of foreign-owned farmland to be published and is also urging a ban on any more land being sold abroad.



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(All rates are monthly)

RESIDENTIAL		
MINIMUM BILL (Service Charge)	WATER	SEWER
1/2", 3/8", 3/4"	\$ 1.90	\$ 3.01
1"	3.30	5.25
1 1/4"	5.03	8.00
1 1/2"	5.89	9.36
2"	13.71	21.82
2 1/2"	20.66	32.87
3"	25.02	39.70
4"	43.29	68.85
6"	111.08	176.68
8"	178.87	284.53
10"	223.64	355.74

RATES PER CUBIC METER WHICH WILL BE CHARGED ON ALL CONSUMPTION

15.29¢/M ³	24.32¢/M ³
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(EFFECTIVE ON ALL BILLS RENDERED ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1981)

NOTE:

- There will be no sewer charge on consumption per residential unit in excess of 45.45 M³ per month or 90.90 M³ bi-monthly.
- The sewer surcharge rates automatically reflect a 15% discount.

INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL		
MINIMUM BILL (Service Charge)	WATER	SEWER
1/2", 3/8", 3/4"	\$ 3.51	\$ 6.16
1"	5.41	9.51
1 1/4"	7.75	13.59
1 1/2"	8.90	15.63
2"	19.47	34.19
2 1/2"	28.85	50.66
3"	34.71	60.97
4"	59.38	104.27
6"	150.90	264.98
8"	242.43	425.70
10"	302.86	531.80

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