



Municipal Solid Waste in the Twin Cities Metro

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The metro's growing trash problem

- 3.3 million tons of waste generated in the metro annually
- Average metro household generates 1 ton of waste per year
- Metro area landfills and incinerators are operating at full capacity
- 47% of our waste is recycled in the metro
 - Statutory goal of 75% combined recycling and composting by the year 2030
- Compost/organics system operating at full capacity.

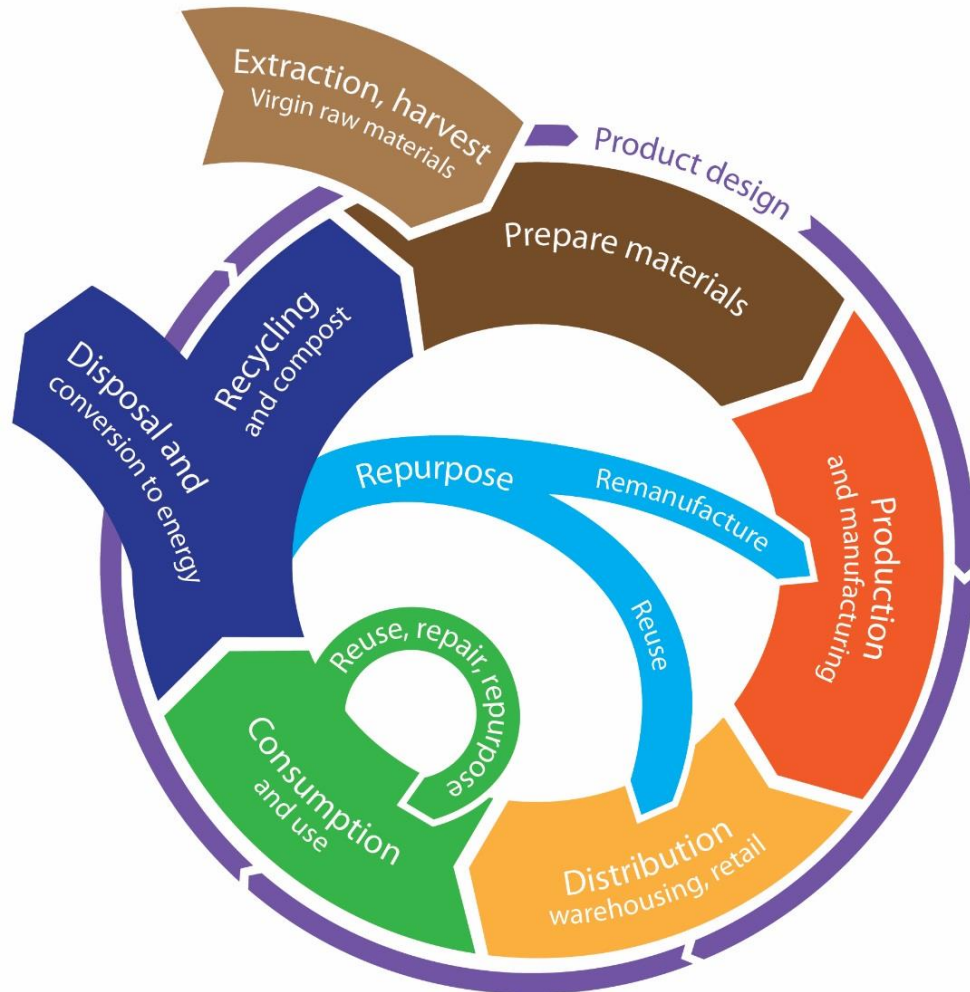


How we prioritize waste management: waste hierarchy



- Focus efforts at the top, where environmental benefits are most significant
- Working together to move waste “up the hierarchy”

Sustainable Materials Management (SMM)



Developing a systematic approach to understanding lifecycles of waste and its impact on climate

- Helps the Agency work efficiently and collaboratively
- Prioritizes human health and the environment
- Data-driven
- Measures climate impacts

Current agency initiatives and projects

- Metro Solid Waste Management Policy Plan
- Certificate of Need (expansion of existing/new landfill capacity)
- Burnsville Sanitary Landfill Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS)

How these processes fit together



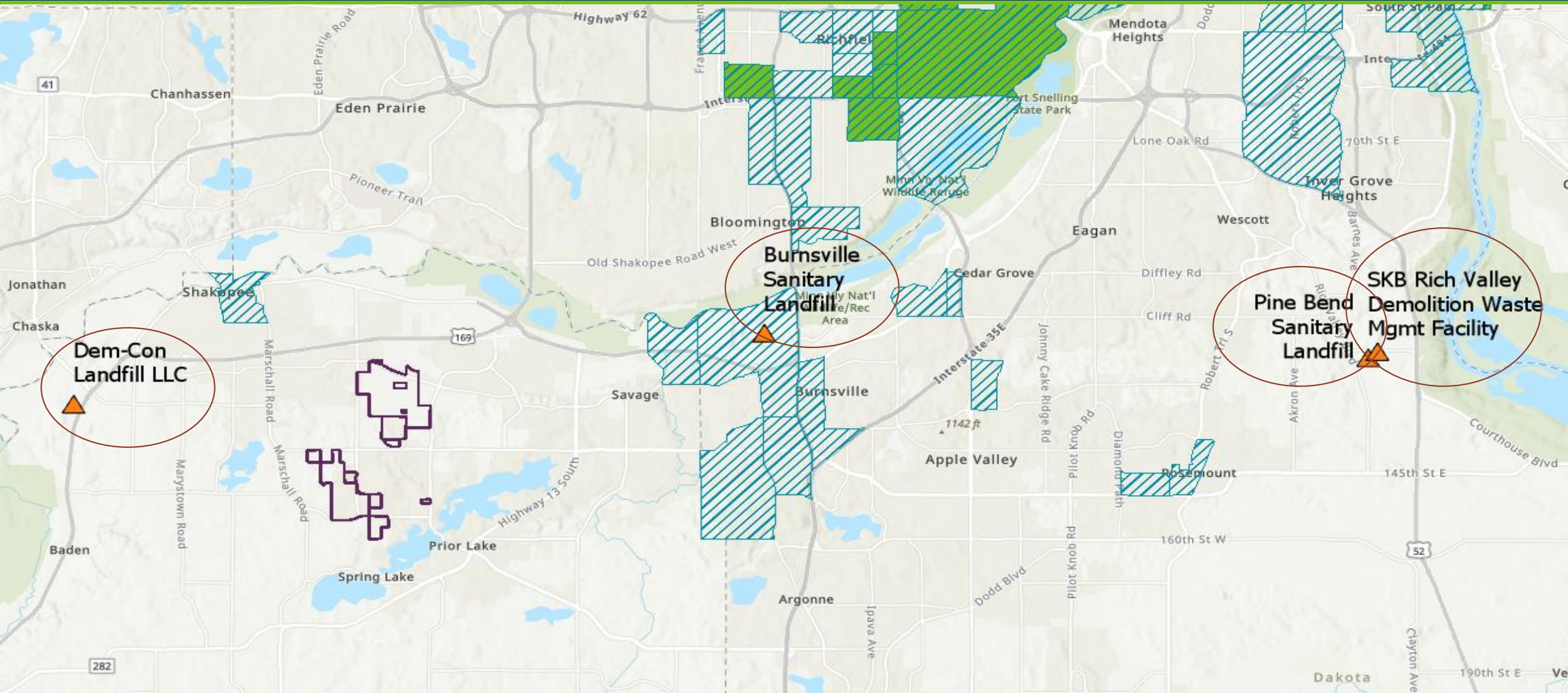
What is the metro solid waste policy plan?

- Revised every 6 years and the public and other stakeholders weigh in on the changes
- Pre-draft public comment period concluded July 12.
- Agency will review comments and begin initial plan draft.
- Summer 2022-Initial draft released to public

Certificate of Need for metro area landfills

- Four metro facilities applied
 - Burnsville Sanitary Landfill (Burnsville), Pine Bend (Inver Grove Heights), Dem-Con (Shakopee), Rich Valley (Inver Grove Heights)
- January 18, 2021-6 month window to apply closed
- May 2021-MPCA announced its preliminary determinations of waste allocation
- July 1, 2021-Public comment period on preliminary determination ended

Applicant facilities



Preliminary determination summary

Landfill	7 Year Tonnage
Burnsville Sanitary Landfill	1,692,893
Dem-Con Landfill	627,244
Pine Bend Landfill	2,398,746
Rich Valley Landfill	893,889

Burnsville Sanitary Landfill Draft Environmental Impact Statement

- Purpose of EIS
 - Provide decision makers with useable information re primary environmental effects of a project
 - Explore methods to mitigate potential adverse effects
 - ER does not “approve” a project or ensure that projects have no environmental impact
 - Approval/mitigation of impacts is done through project permitting process

BSL's proposed project

- Increase permitted MMSW disposal capacity
 - Increase BSL's permitted total disposal capacity from 28.6 to 45 million cubic yards (+16.4)
 - Convert BSL's currently permitted industrial waste disposal capacity to MMSW disposal capacity (+7.2 for MMSW and -7.2 for Industrial Waste)
 - Total increase in MMSW disposal capacity would be 23.6 million cubic yards
- Increase permitted peak elevation
 - from 820 to 1,082 feet above MSL (increase of 262 feet)
- Modify currently permitted waste disposal "footprint"
 - Reduces footprint from 216 to 204 acres
 - Remains outside 100 year floodplain of MN River as required by rules
- Extend operating life of MMSW portion of landfill
 - From ~2023 to ~2062



Summary of findings

- The proposed expansion would not affect groundwater quality. As part of the permitting process, the MPCA will require that Burnsville Sanitary Landfill update its groundwater sampling and analysis plan to include current standard parameters and monitoring limits.
- The project is not expected to adversely affect surface water except during extreme conditions (e.g., 500-year storm events). However, an extreme storm event could result in erosion-related effects.
- The project is expected to produce greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to 86,542 tons per year of CO₂.
- If quarry de-watering ceases, modeling predicts groundwater will rise and come into contact with BSL's unlined waste
- Impact to groundwater quality is unknown since the details of the future quarry lake are unknown. Additional parameters may be added to a future permit which could change understanding of contamination

Thank you!

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