

About Walker

Part of the Community for 136+ Years

At Walker, we strive to build a sustainable future by working alongside the communities we operate in. With this core vision, Walker has successfully operated in Niagara for over 136 years. Walker is a fifth-generation, Niagara based family-owned company with over 1,200 employees across North America.



Our Innovative Campus



Walker's Niagara Falls location has transformed into an integrated Resource Management Campus and is an important part of the region's waste management infrastructure. We have safely managed Niagara's waste for over 40 years.

Committed to Resource Recovery

We are continuously innovating and investing in solutions to recover and repurpose landfill-bound waste into sustainable materials and products to reduce society's environmental impact.



Learn more about Walker's Resource Management Campus:



Supporting Niagara

for over 136 years

Walker has a long history
of being an active community partner



Jobs & Employment

- Supporting approximately **500 jobs in Niagara** through our current waste management & resource recovery operations



Community Giving

- Donations and giving totalling over **\$1.4 million annually** to charities, community groups, and infrastructure in communities where Walker operates



Volunteering

- Providing employees **2 paid volunteer days** per year to support local community initiatives



Awareness & Education

- Supporting educational activities by participating in **community events, giving tours and presentations, and through partnerships**

Learn more about Walker's community partnerships:



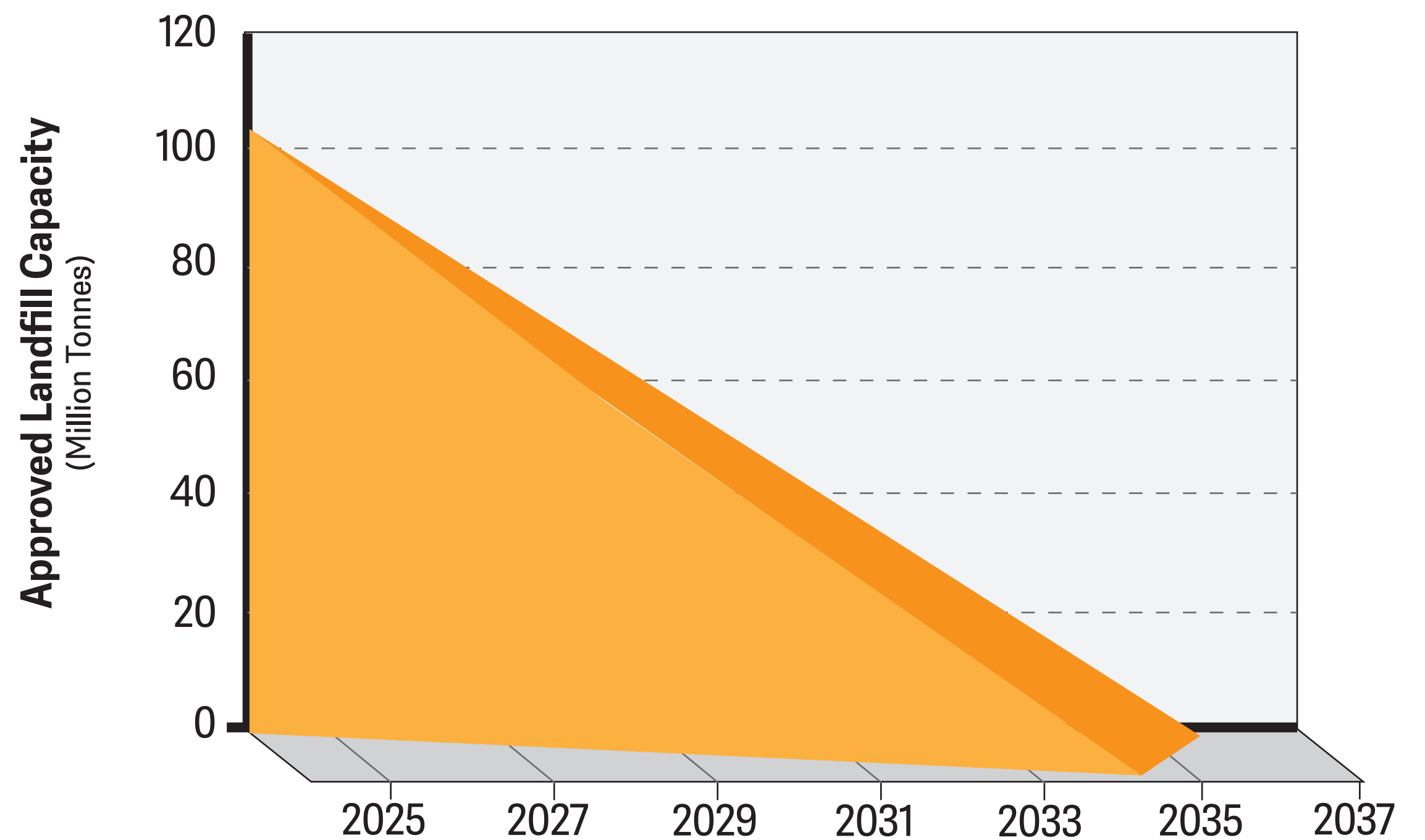
Niagara's Waste Disposal Solution

South Landfill Phase 2

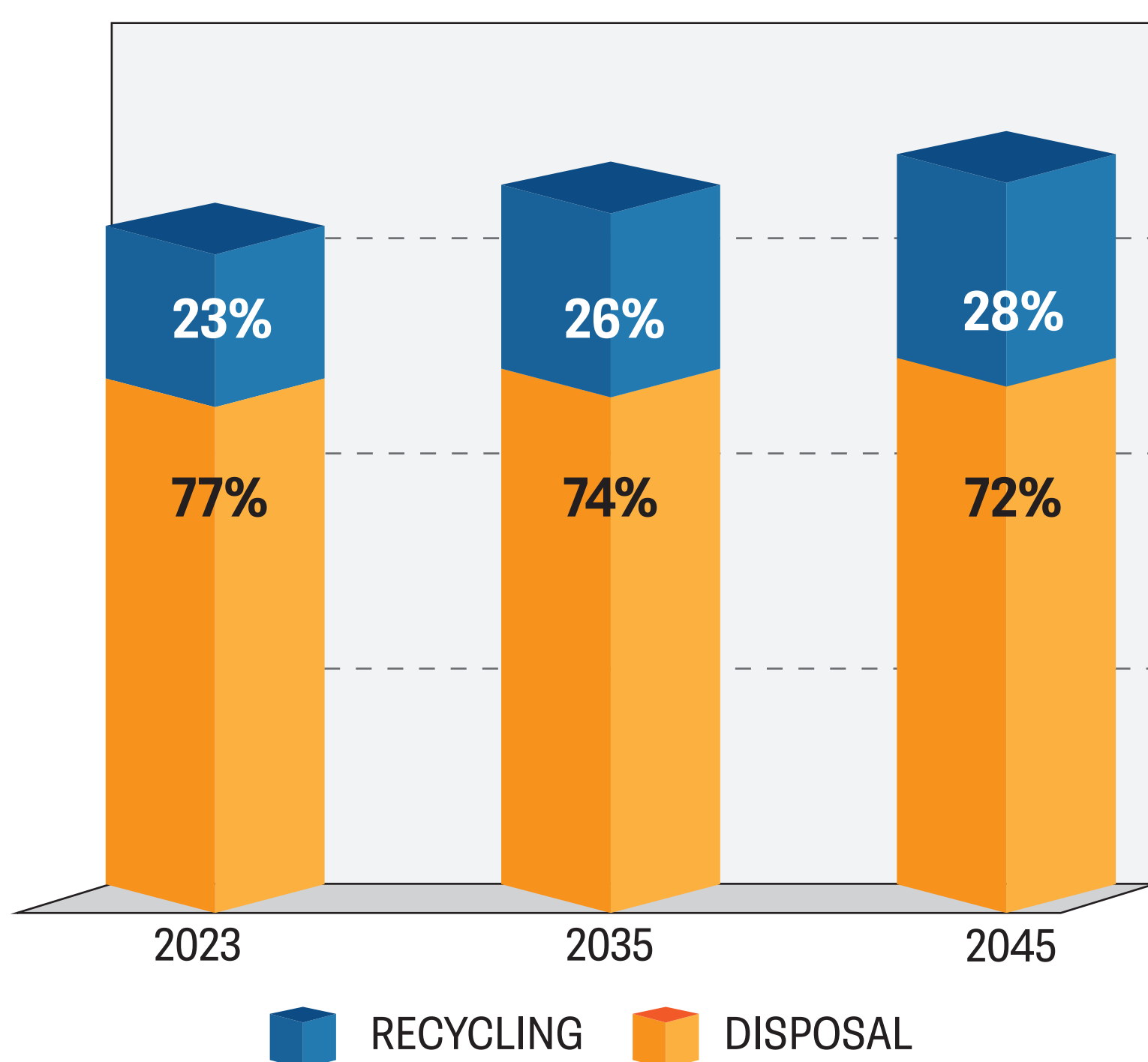
Ontario is expected to run out of landfill capacity by 2035

- Existing landfills are quickly filling up
- Population & waste generation are increasing
- It takes up to 10 years to develop new landfill capacity

ONTARIO'S REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY



ONTARIO'S RECYCLING & DISPOSAL RATES

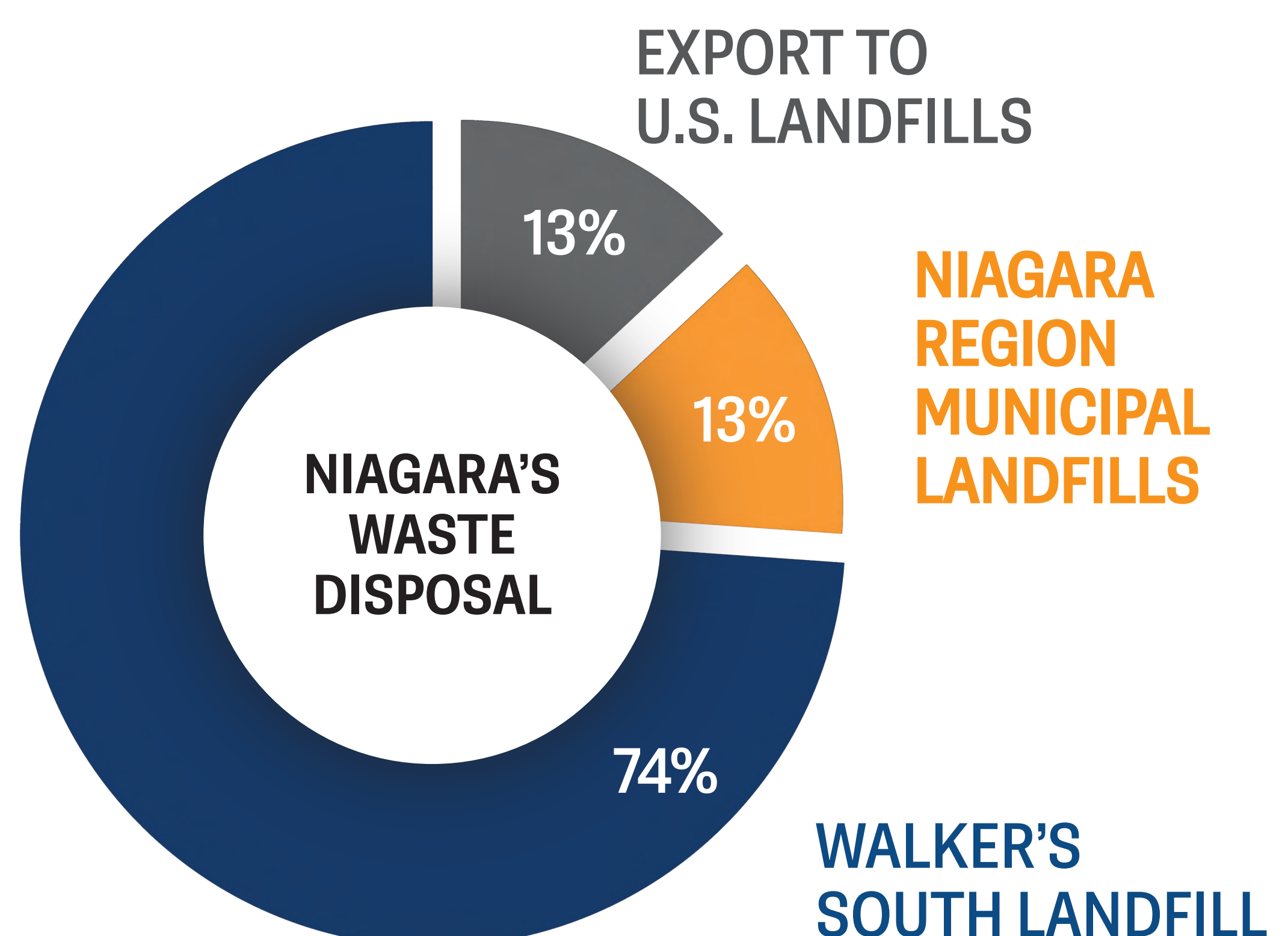


Despite recycling efforts, there will still be materials requiring safe disposal

- Even with increased recycling and Green Bin composting, landfills are still needed to safely manage residual waste

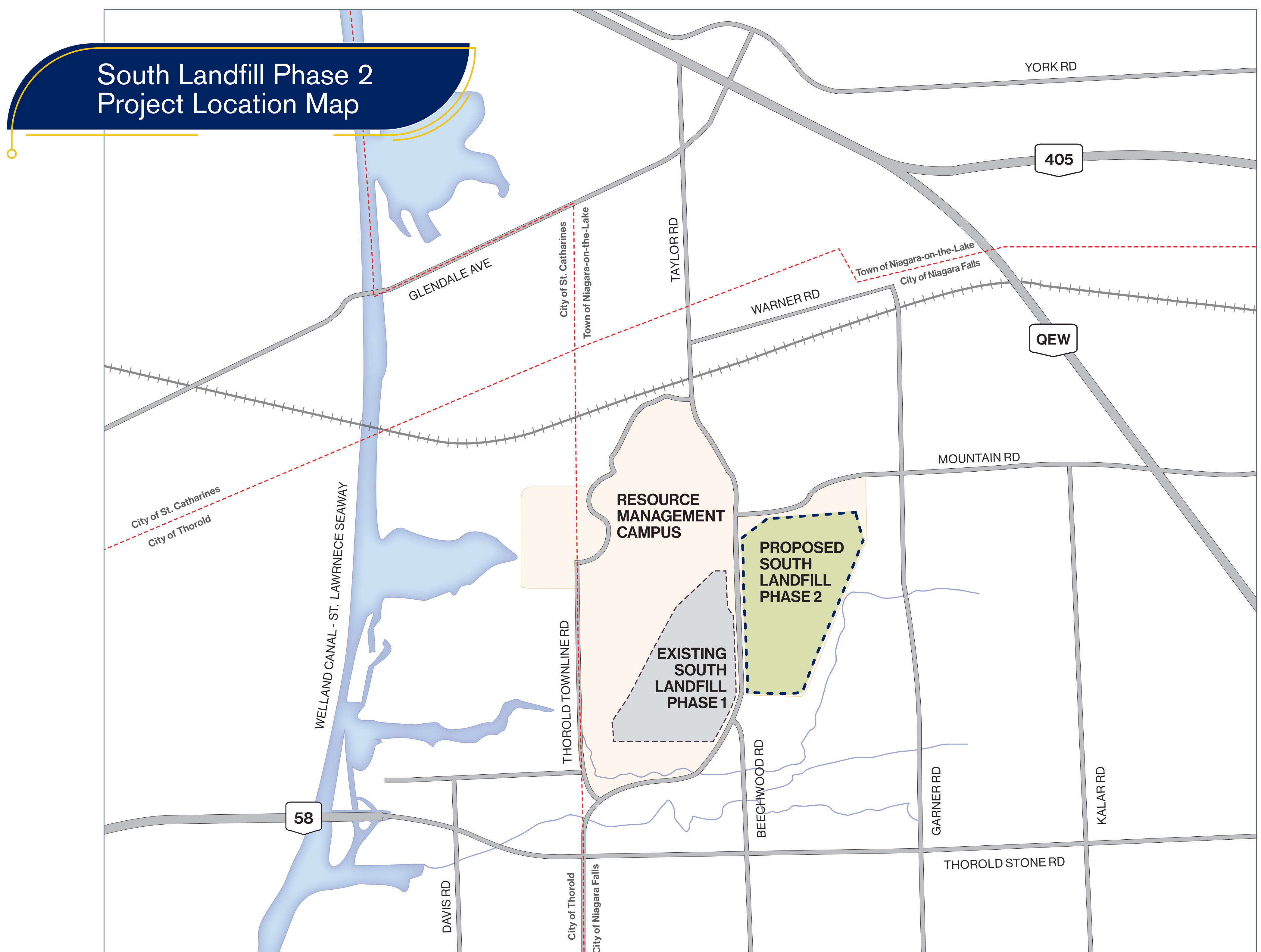
Niagara is no exception, additional disposal capacity is needed

- Over 2/3 of Niagara's waste is currently managed at the South Landfill, which is expected to reach capacity by 2030



Safe & Reliable Waste Management

- The existing phase of Walker's South Landfill on Taylor Road in Niagara Falls is soon approaching **capacity**, with approximately **5 years remaining**.
- As the Niagara region continues to grow, planning for long-term waste disposal capacity is increasingly important. Despite recycling and green bin composting efforts, **Niagara requires landfill space** to safely manage non-recyclable materials.
- Using existing waste management infrastructure, Walker is proposing to **continue to operate the South Landfill** by developing **Phase 2** on the eastern portion of our Resource Management Campus, as shown below.



The Future Development of the South Landfill

Walker is proposing the future development of its South Landfill, **a state-of-the-art engineered landfill**, designed with exceptional safety and environmental controls.

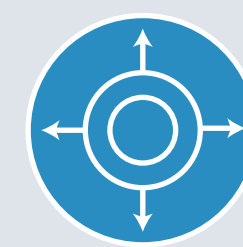


Image showing the construction of several layers of the engineered landfill liner

Key Facility Information



1.1 million tonnes of solid, non-hazardous waste per year



18 million m³ total capacity



20 years of safe disposal



~500 jobs supported in Niagara

Did you know?

Walker harnesses the **renewable energy** generated from its Niagara landfill

Walker harnesses enough renewable energy from its landfill to power ~16,000 homes annually.

Phase 2 is estimated to produce an additional 10,000 homes worth of green energy.



An Environmental Planning Process

The South Landfill Phase 2 project must undergo a **rigorous planning and decision making process** called an Environmental Assessment (EA).

This process is **regulated by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)** through the *Environmental Assessment Act* which is designed to protect, conserve, and wisely manage Ontario's environment.

A Two-Step Process

Step 1 Terms of Reference (TOR)

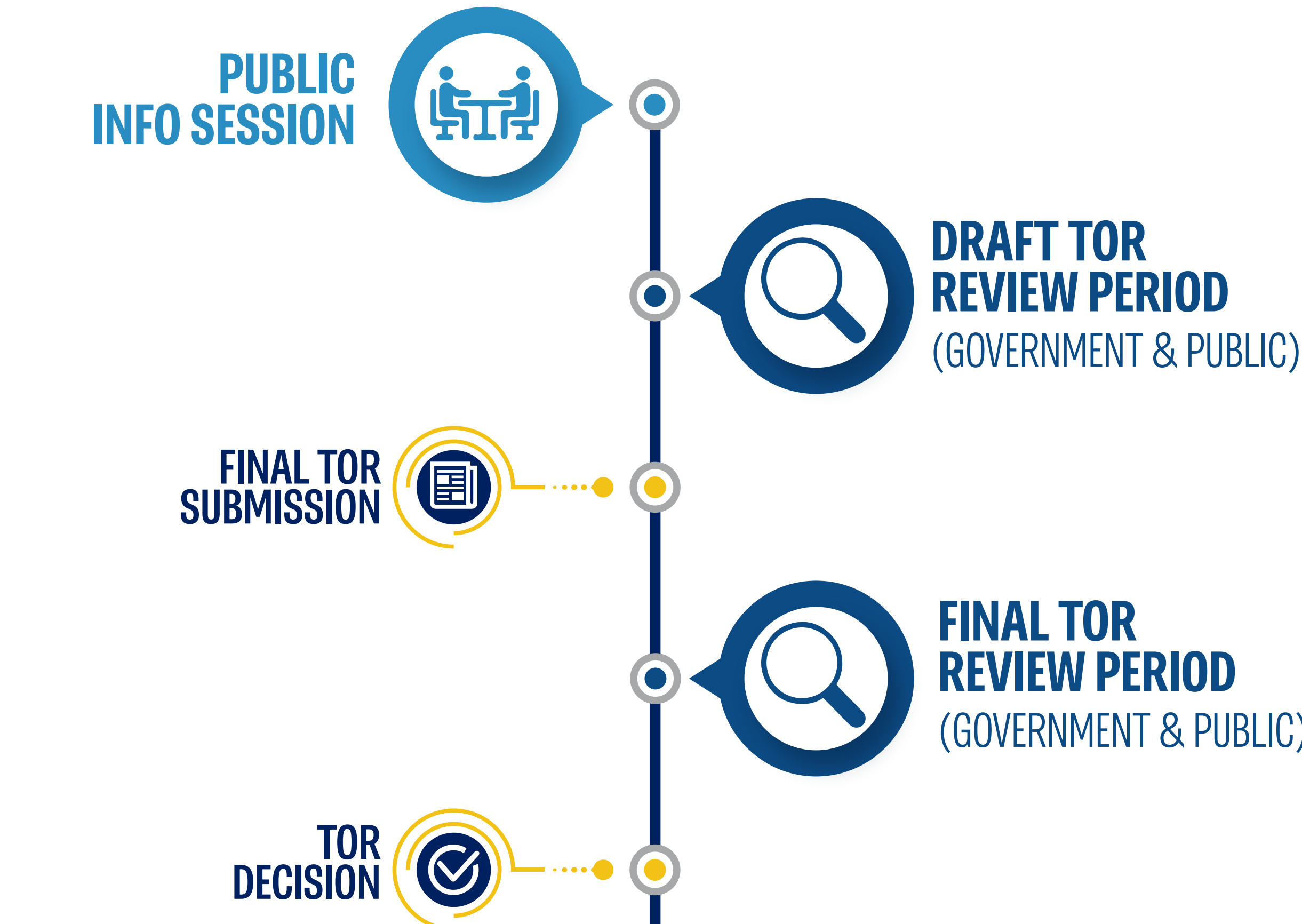
This is the initial step in the EA process. It is a document that serves as the roadmap for what will be studied in the EA and outlines the public consultation that will take place.

Step 2 Environmental Assessment (EA)

This is where the scientific studies occur. These studies identify the effects of the project, both positive and negative, and proposed mitigation measures where needed.

EA Process

TERMS OF REFERENCE



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



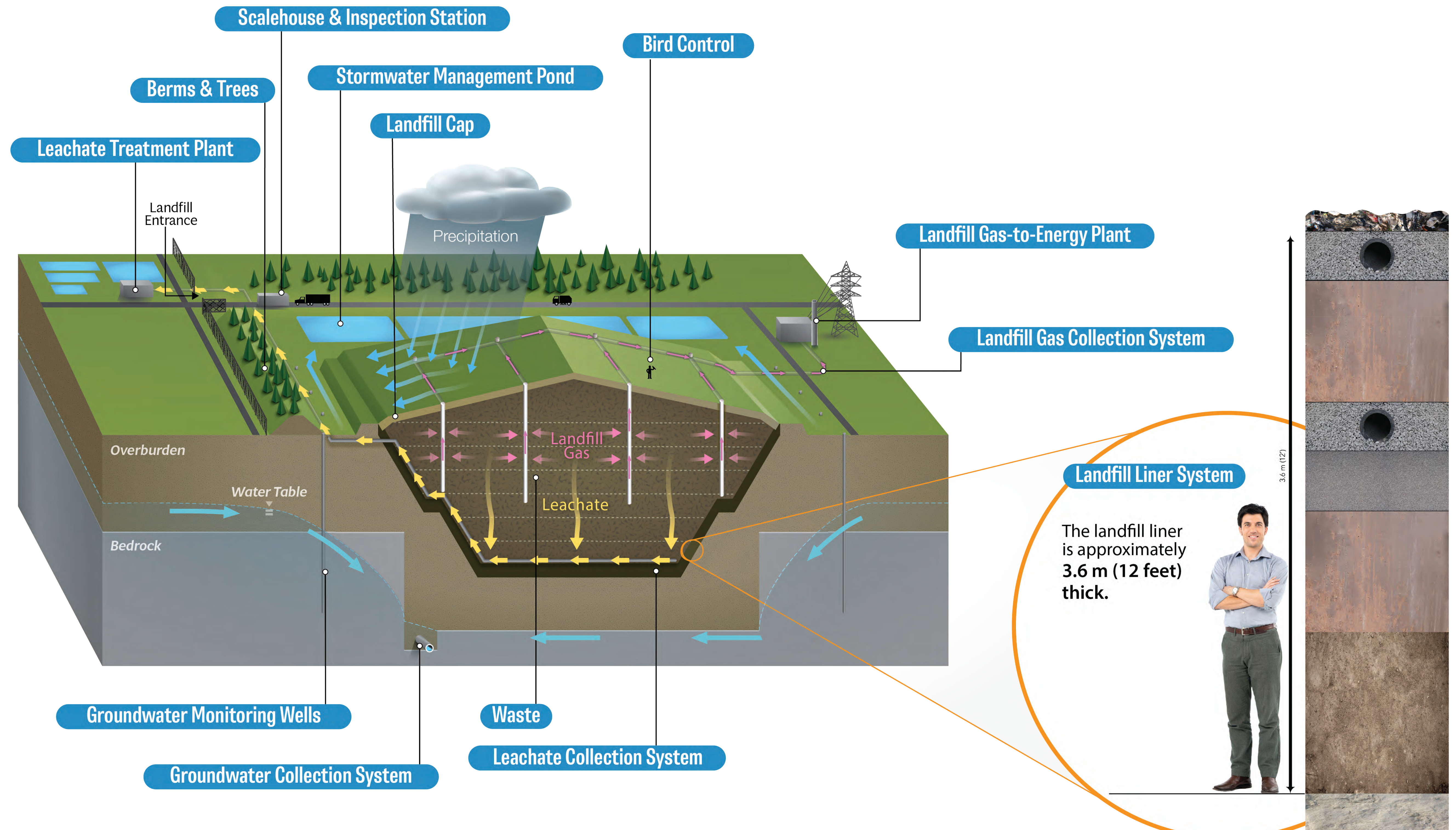
Learn more about the EA process:



Designed & Operated to the highest standard

Key Features

- Sophisticated **12-foot multi-layer liner** that creates a barrier between waste and the environment
- **Leachate collection & treatment system** for removal & treatment of water that comes into contact with waste
- **Landfill gas collection system** & renewable natural gas production to reduce emissions
- **0.75 m thick final landfill cap** to prevent water infiltration and control odour



* Liner system currently used at the South Landfill.

Alternative Methods (Options)

Alternative Methods (Options) are different ways the project can be built.



The Approved Terms of Reference identifies Alternative Methods (Options) that will be evaluated during the Environmental Assessment.

It also identifies the options that were evaluated and determined not viable. Options no longer being considered include:

- ▶ Landfill Location
- ▶ Site Entrance
- ▶ Incineration
- ▶ Haul Route
- ▶ Export to the USA

There are two (2) Alternative Methods being considered for further evaluation.

Alternative Methods for Consideration

1 Landfill Site Configurations

Site Configurations are different concepts of the design for the landfill.

Concepts being explored include:

- Peak elevation & height
- Slopes / Contours of the final cover

2 Leachate Management Options

Leachate is water (typically precipitation) that comes into contact with waste.

Options being explored include:

- Continued use of existing municipal waste water treatment infrastructure
- Development of a waste water treatment plant on Walker's campus.

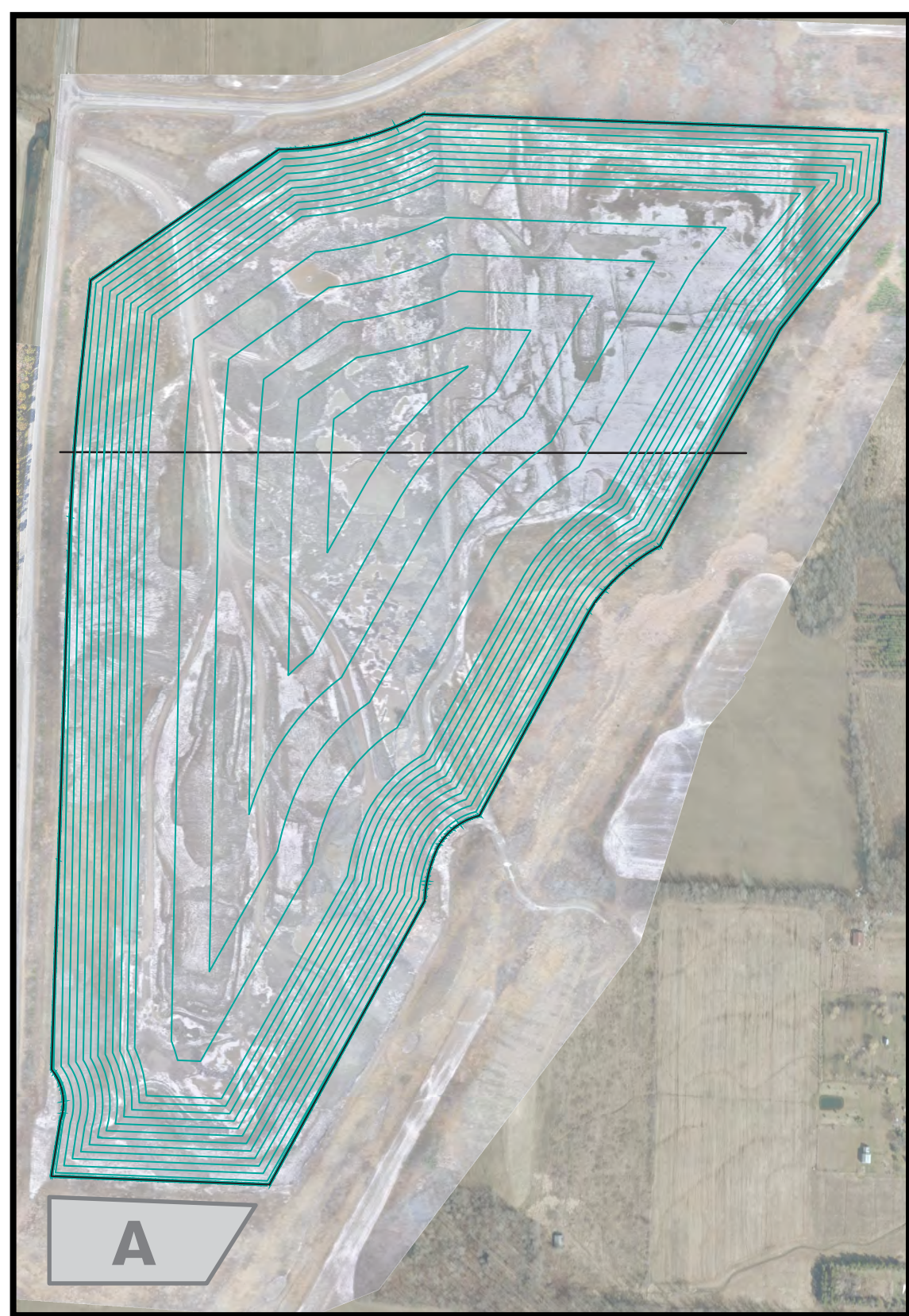
1 Landfill Site Configurations

South Landfill Phase 2 Options

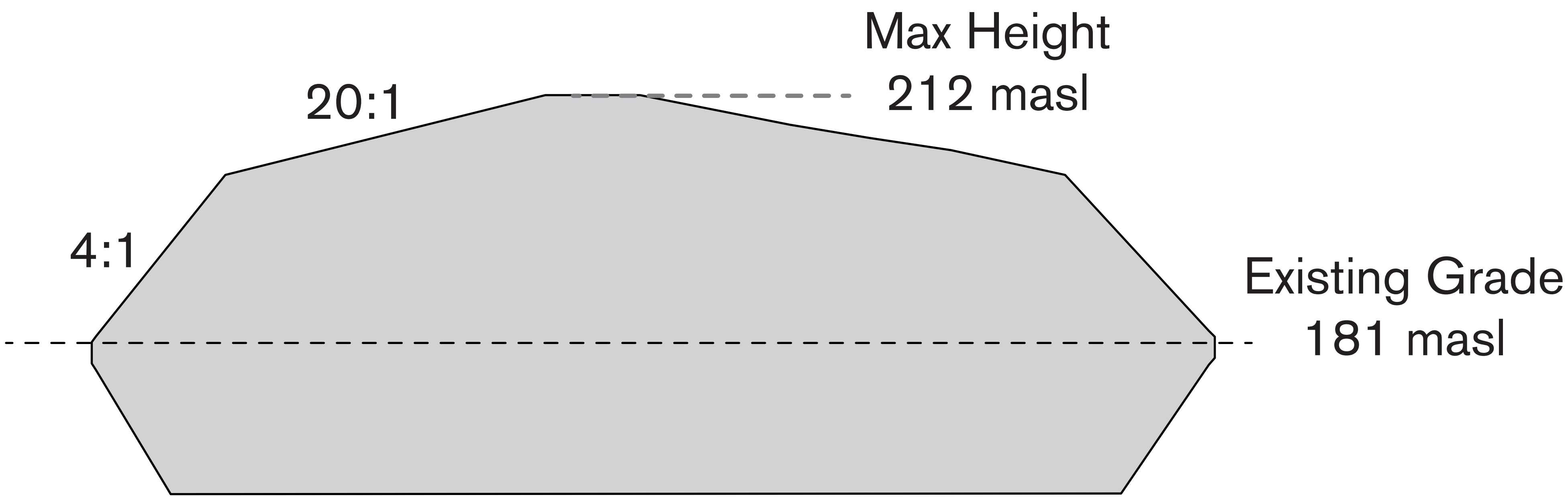
Three Landfill Site Configuration options are presented below showing different concepts for height, slope/contour, waste capacity, and area available for agricultural end use.

masl = meters above sea level

Option A

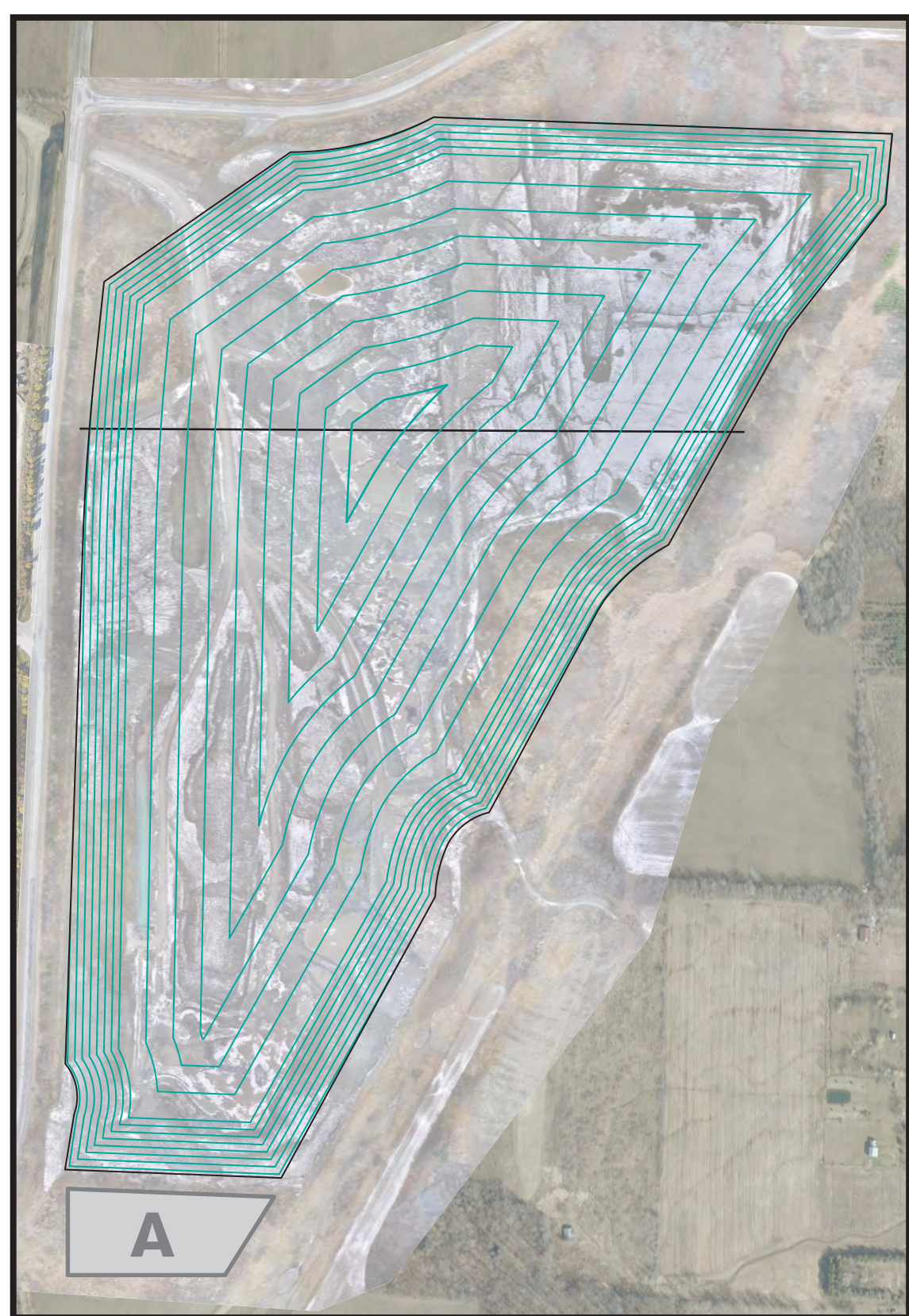


Same Height & Slopes As Current South Landfill Phase 1

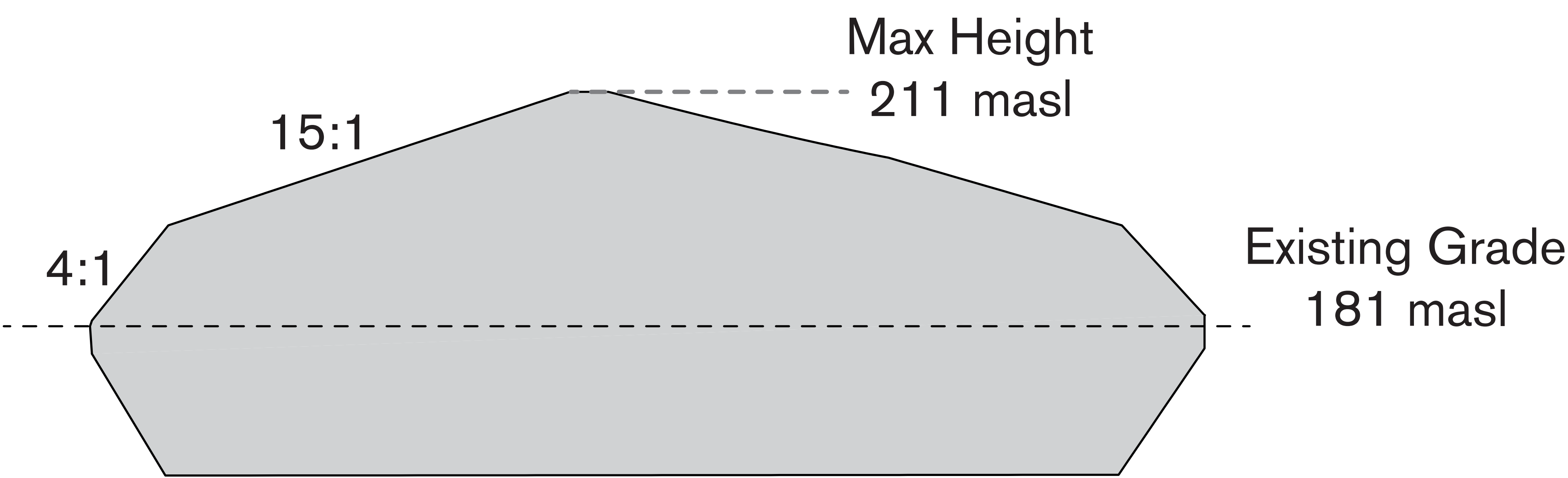


Landfill Capacity: 20,205,000 m³ Agricultural End Use Area: 90.6 acres (36.7 ha)

Option B

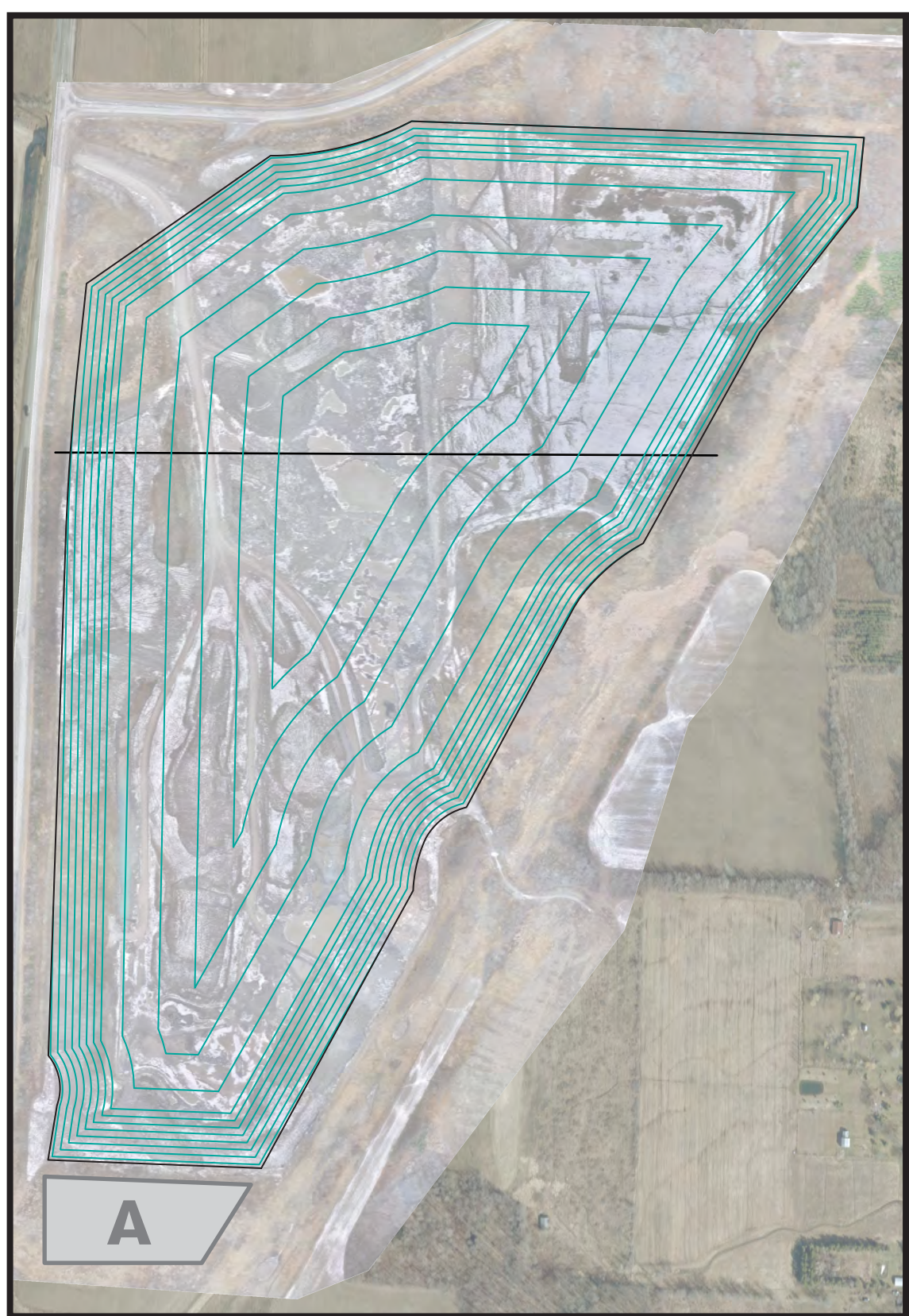


Maximized Agricultural End Use Option

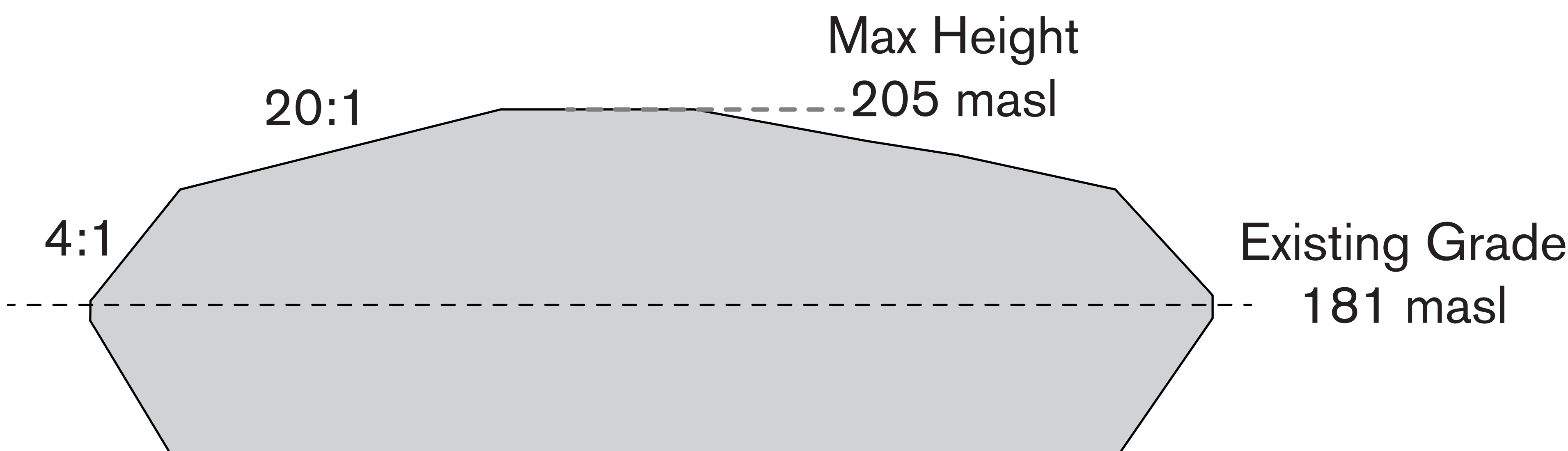


Landfill Capacity: 18,277,400 m³ Agricultural End Use Area: 130.0 acres (51.4 ha)

Option C



Average Agricultural End Use Option



Landfill Capacity: 17,893,000 m³ Agricultural End Use Area: 111.0 acres (45.0 ha)

2

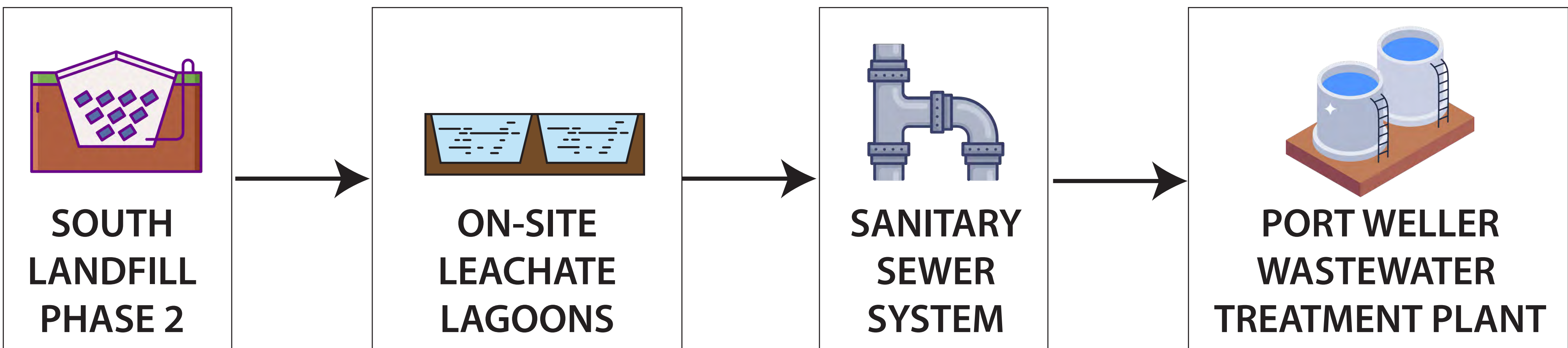
Leachate Management

South Landfill Phase 2 Options

Option A

Continued & Expanded Use of the Municipal Wastewater Treatment System

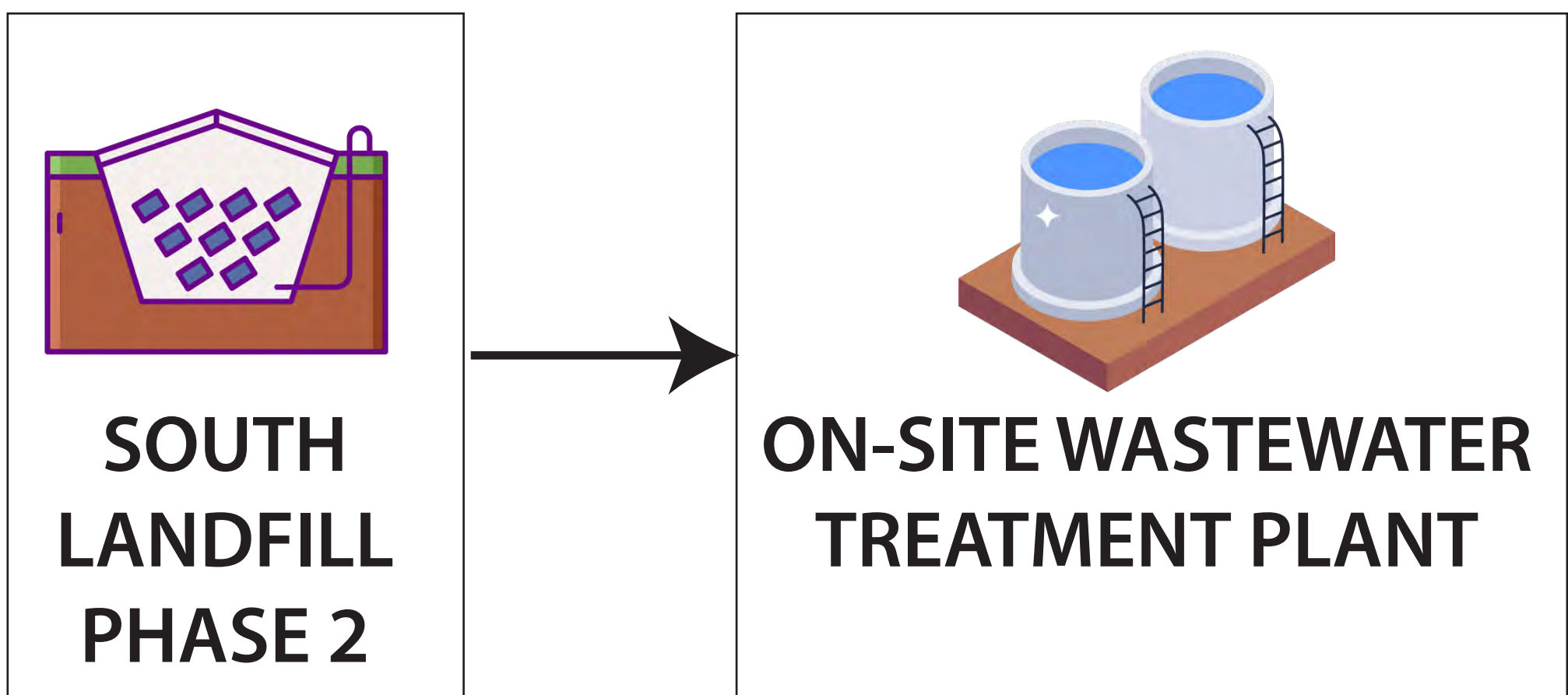
- ▶ Current form of treatment for South Landfill Phase 1.
- ▶ Would utilize unused capacity in the municipal system (if available).
- ▶ May include upgrading existing infrastructure.



Option B

Development of an On-Site Wastewater Treatment Plant

- ▶ Development of a treatment plant at the Walker Resource Management Campus.
- ▶ Feasibility of this option requires further analysis.



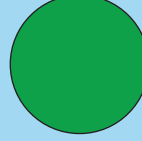
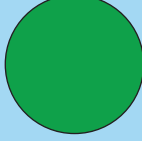
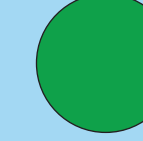
Comparative Analysis

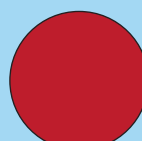
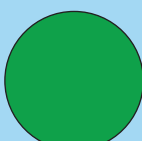
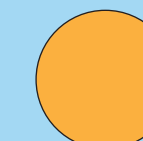
What is a Comparative Analysis?

- A systematic process to determine which options have more advantages than others (or least negative effects).
- Used to select a recommended method amongst a range of options.
- The evaluation of options.



Examples of a Comparative Analysis (Landfill)

Evaluation Criteria		Indicators	Option A	Option B	Option C
Natural Environment					
Geology & Hydrogeology	Effect on groundwater quality	▪ Predicted effects to groundwater quality at property boundaries and off-Site	No effect to groundwater flow at property boundaries and off-Site. NO NET EFFECT	No effect to groundwater flow at property boundaries and off-Site. NO NET EFFECT	No effect to groundwater flow at property boundaries and off-Site. NO NET EFFECT
Ranking			1st 	1st 	1st 
Rationale			There is no distinction between the Options in relation to geology and hydrogeology. All Options rank the same. Given the landfill will be designed to meet or exceed O.Reg. 232/98 requirements, and that inward hydraulic gradients will be maintained into the Site, there are no predicted effects at the property boundaries and off-Site for any of the three Landfill Configuration Options in terms of groundwater flow or groundwater quality. Therefore, all Options are equally acceptable from a Geology/Hydrogeology perspective.		

Evaluation Criteria		Indicators	Option A	Option B	Option C
Built Environment					
Agriculture	Effects on existing agricultural land base	▪ CLI soil capability classification	Minor reduction in agricultural capability from existing conditions (36.7 ha of CLI Class 2 T lands and 25.87 ha of CLI Class 5T lands). LOW NET EFFECT	Minor reduction in agricultural capability from existing conditions (51.4 ha of CLI Class 3T lands and 11.17 ha of CLI Class 5T lands). LOW NET EFFECT	Minor reduction in agricultural capability from existing conditions (45.0 ha of CLI Class 2T lands and 17.57 ha of CLI Class 5T lands). LOW NET EFFECT
Ranking			3rd 	1st 	2nd 
Rationale			Option B is preferred over Option C, and Option C is preferred over Option A. The three alternatives primarily differ in the amount of land available for an agricultural end use, with Option B having the greatest area of agricultural end use. Although Option B will be primarily comprised of CLI Class 3 lands and Option A and C will be primarily comprised of CLI Class 2 lands, the greater area of land available for agricultural production will outweigh any potential decreases in crop yields associated with the lower CLI Capability.		

 Most Preferred  Less Preferred  Least Preferred

Landfill Configuration

Comparative Analysis

Evaluation Criteria	Option A	Option B	Option C	Rationale
Natural Environment <i>(Includes Geology & Hydrogeology, Surface Water, Atmospheric and Terrestrial & Aquatic)</i>	●	●	●	No material difference between options.
Built Environment * <i>(Includes Land Use, and Agriculture)</i>	●	●	●	Options B & C have slightly less visual and agricultural net effects.
Social Environment <i>(Includes Transportation, and Social)</i>	●	●	●	No material difference between options.
Economic Environment <i>(Includes Economic)</i>	●	●	●	Options A has slightly greater economic net (positive) effects.
Cultural Environment ** <i>(Includes Cultural Heritage Resources)</i>	●	●	●	No material difference between options.

* Visual considerations are included in the Land Use component

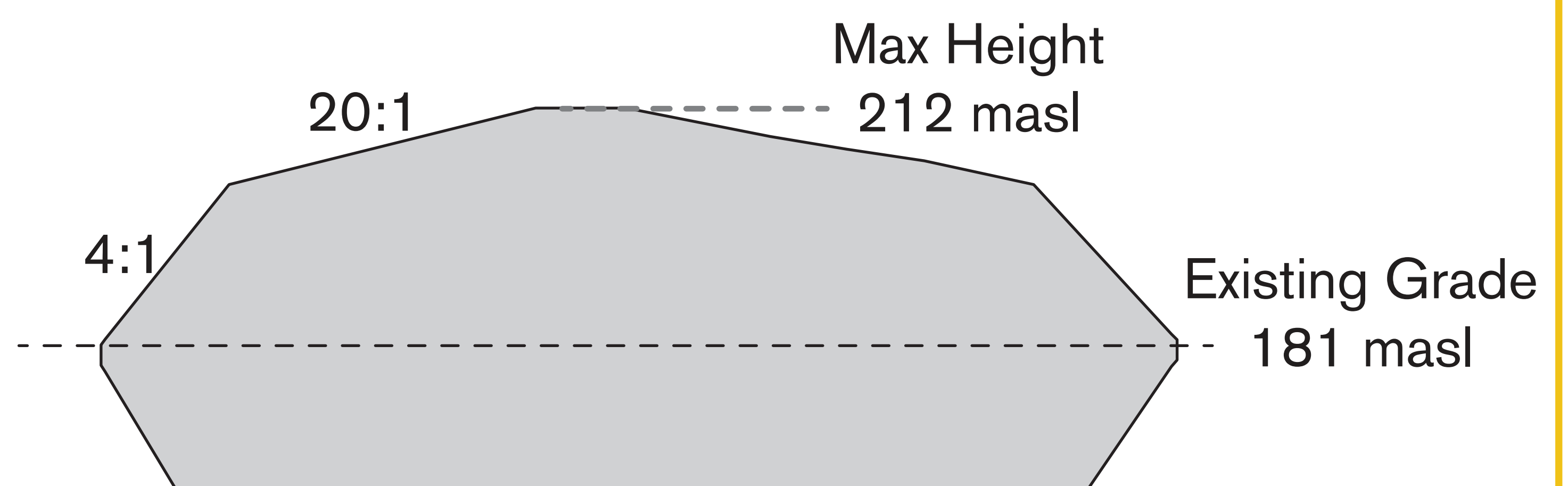
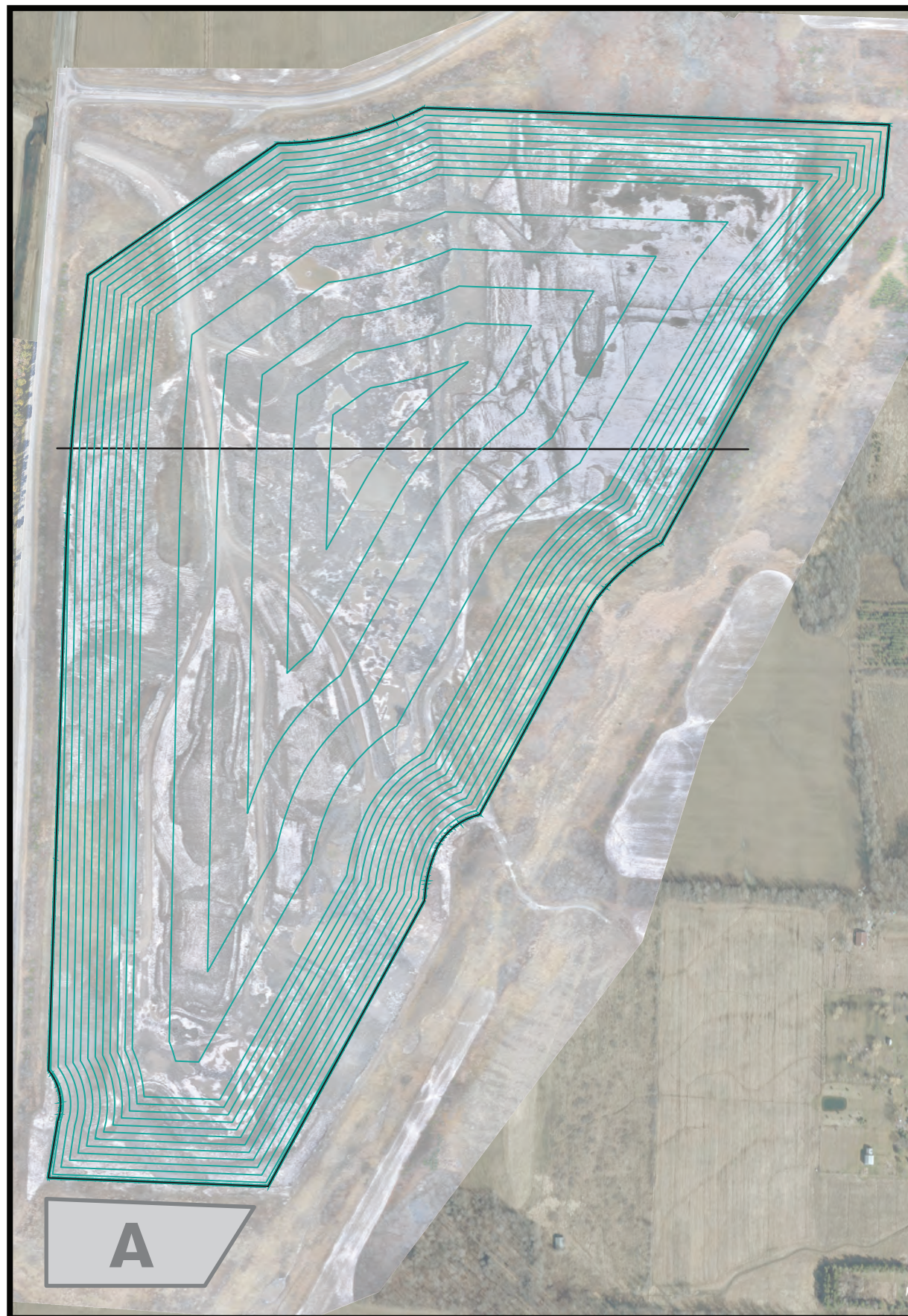
** Cultural Heritage Resources considers built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources.

● Most Preferred ● Less Preferred ● Least Preferred

Recommended Landfill Configuration

Option A

Same Height & Slopes As Current South Landfill Phase 1



Landfill Capacity: 20,205,000 m³

Agricultural End Use Area: 90.6 acres (36.7 ha)

Summary of Key Community Input

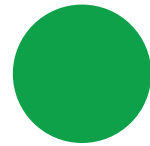
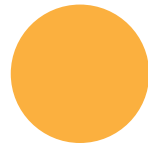
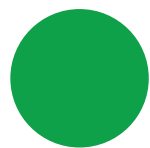
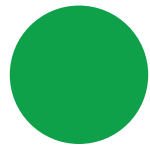
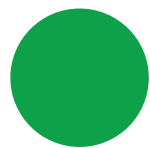
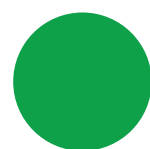
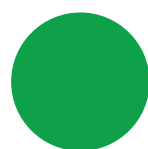
- Minimize visibility
- Maximize volume / capacity
- Maximize agricultural end-use
- Ensure cost-effectiveness to residents & businesses

Why it was recommended:

- Most substantial long-term benefits
- Moderate visual impact that can be further mitigated / managed
- Economic benefits
 - Longer lifespan / greater waste capacity = extended employment
- Offers enhanced regional waste management stability
- Design refinements and mitigation can offset the minor differences between Option A vs Option B & C

Leachate Management

Comparative Analysis

Evaluation Criteria	Option A	Option B	Rationale
Natural Environment <i>(Includes Geology & Hydrogeology, Surface Water, Atmospheric and Terrestrial & Aquatic)</i>			Option A has less net effects due to use of existing infrastructure (vs constructing & operating a new facility).
Built Environment * <i>(Includes Land Use, and Agriculture)</i>			Option A has less net effects due to use of existing infrastructure (vs constructing & operating a new facility).
Social Environment <i>(Includes Transportation, and Social)</i>			No material difference between options.
Economic Environment <i>(Includes Economic)</i>			No material difference between options.
Cultural Environment ** <i>(Includes Cultural Heritage Resources)</i>			No material difference between options.

* Visual considerations are included in the Land Use component

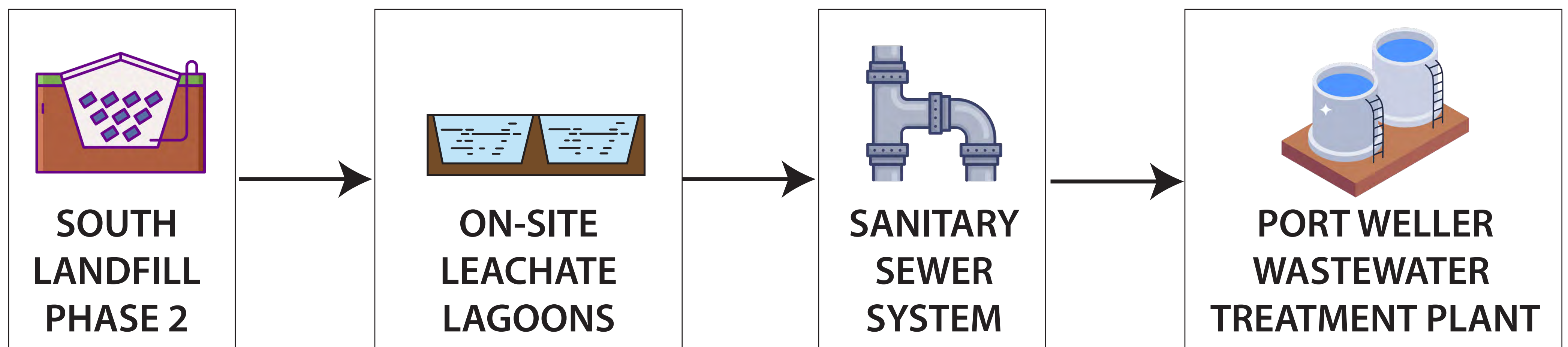
** Cultural Heritage Resources considers built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources.

 Most Preferred  Less Preferred  Least Preferred

Recommended Leachate Management Option

Option A

Continued and Expanded use of the Municipal Wastewater Treatment System



Summary of Key Community Input

- Utilize existing infrastructure
- Do not displace future WWTP capacity for community
- Reduce impacts at Campus
- Ensure cost effectiveness to residents & businesses
- Potential source of revenue for municipalities

Why it was recommended:

- Capacity exists within existing municipal sewer system.
- Reduced impacts from construction & operation of new infrastructure.
- Most cost-effective option for customers.

Wastewater Treatment Capacity Overview

Port Weller Treatment Facility

112.4 ML/day peak flow rate capacity

Walker Campus Wastewater Peak Flows

1.3 ML/day peak flow rate existing

2.7 ML/day peak flow rate 2050

Next Steps & Detailed Impact Assessment **Methodology**

Next Steps - June to December 2025

- 1 Consultation on the Recommended Method**
 - ◆ Review and gather feedback from the Public, Government Review Team / Agencies, Indigenous communities.
- 2 Develop a Facilities Characteristics Report**
 - ◆ Develop additional facility details from a design & operation perspective.
- 3 Commence the Detailed Impact Assessment**
 - ◆ Will incorporate climate change mitigation & Adaptation elements.
 - ◆ Will include a cumulative effects assessment.

Detailed Impact Assessment

The recommended method (landfill configuration & leachate management) will now undergo a Detailed Impact Assessment.

The Detailed Impact Assessment process ensures that governments and public bodies consider potential environmental effects before an infrastructure project begins.

Why is it important?

- Identifies potential environmental effects
- Site-specific impact management measures will be identified & developed
- Monitoring requirements will be identified
- Identify any additional approval / permitting requirements

We Want to Hear from You



Your feedback is **valuable** and **community input** will be considered so that we can put forth a **Niagara-based solution**.

Connect With Us & Stay Involved



PROJECT WEBSITE

Visit to learn more &
sign up to receive notifications
southlandfillphase2.com



PHONE

Call us at
1-866-699-9425



EMAIL

Send us an email at
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