



FAQ's — HARTLAND LANDFILL

Why is Hartland a landfill and not a dump?

Hartland landfill began as an unregulated dump site in the mid-1950s. In 1985, the CRD took over operation of the site. Since that time, over \$33 million has been invested in site infrastructure and environmental controls. Due to these improvements, Hartland is no longer a dump, but an engineered sanitary landfill.

How old is Hartland landfill? How long will it last?

Garbage disposal at the present Hartland location started in the mid-1950's when the site was owned and operated by a private company. Based on current estimates, the landfill will be full by 2040.

What will happen when Hartland landfill is full?

After a landfill is closed, monitoring must be conducted for a minimum of 25 years. The landfill must be capped and a top layer of soil added to support vegetation. Landfill gas and leachate collection and monitoring systems must continue to operate. The CRD is setting funds aside today for closure and monitoring costs until 2070.

In the meantime, the CRD is continually investigating new and innovative technologies to extend the life of the landfill and reduce environmental impacts. One alternative may be to mine the landfill and remove and recycle buried materials like metals and organics. Any future options to manage our region's waste will involve extensive public consultation and input.

Did you know?

Hartland – the only municipal landfill in the region:

- Started in the mid-1950's
- Is expected to last until 2040
- Received almost 155,000 tonnes of garbage in 2008
- Serves over 100,000 customers/year
- Spans 125 hectares, including 48 hectares of landfill area
- Has won six national and international awards.

What is Phase 1 of Hartland landfill?

Phase 1 is the original part of Hartland landfill that was completely closed by 1998. This area was filled with approximately 4.5 million cubic metres of garbage. It was permanently covered with a specially designed durable plastic liner and soil cap. Since 2004, over 10,000 indigenous trees and shrubs have been planted to restore the site and blend naturally with the surrounding forest. Approximately 40% of the closed area has been planted to date. The remaining 6 hectares will be reforested over the next few years.

What is Phase 2 of Hartland landfill?

Phase 2 refers to the current active Hartland landfill site which was officially opened on April 30, 1997. It consists of a system of liners and drains to provide for long-term engineered, environmentally secure waste disposal. Phase 2 is able to accept approximately 10.3 million cubic metres of solid waste.

What happens in a landfill?

Garbage is deposited and compacted in areas, called cells, at the active face of the landfill. At the end of each day, the garbage is covered with a plastic tarp and/or gravel. Cells are arranged in rows and layers, called lifts. A lift is usually three to four metres high.

Over time, the waste inside the cells decomposes. This process consumes oxygen and produces landfill gas. Decomposition is also aided by moisture from rain and snow that trickles through the garbage. Water that has filtered through garbage is called leachate.

What happens to the leachate from Hartland landfill?

The leachate is contained and conveyed via a micro-tunnel to two leachate lagoons. The leachate is regularly tested before it is released into the local sewer system.

What happens to the gas that is produced inside Hartland landfill?

Since 1991, Hartland has been collecting landfill gas using a series of wells and a piping network, then burning it in a flare to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2003, a landfill gas utilization facility was built to use the methane in the landfill gas to

At a Glance

Hartland – much more than a landfill:

- Accepts 23 recyclable materials
- Receives all types of household hazardous waste
- Donates reusable goods to a local non-profit group
- Provides green energy for 1,600 homes
- Processes yard and garden waste
- Has been planted with 10,000 indigenous trees and shrubs to date.

produce electricity. The electrical energy is fed into a BC Hydro distribution system. The plant produces close to 1.6 MW of green power – enough electricity to supply about 1,600 homes. Although the majority of landfill gas is generated within 20 years of landfilling, emissions can continue for many years at a reduced rate.

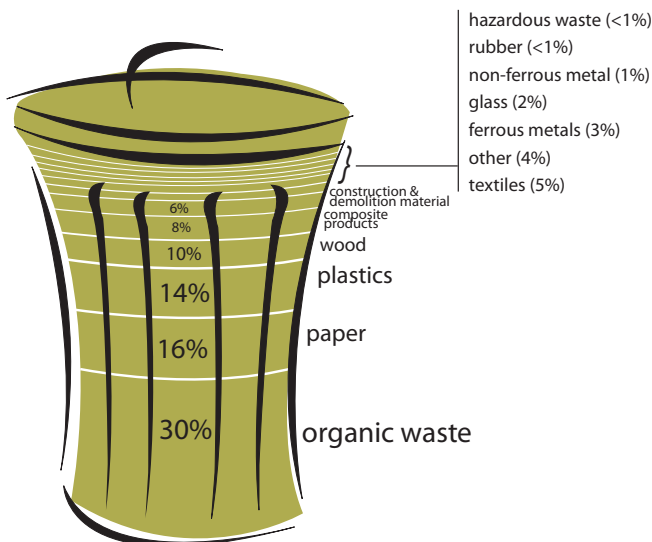
What does the garbage at Hartland consist of?

At least every 5 years, a waste composition study is conducted at Hartland landfill where trained workers sort random loads of garbage into categories. The 2005 study showed that organics, paper and plastics make up almost 60% of the waste received at Hartland.

What makes Hartland more than a landfill?

Hartland landfill is a multi-purpose facility providing a variety of services, including waste disposal, recycling, household hazardous waste collection, a salvage area, yard and garden waste drop-off, landfill gas utilization, and controlled waste disposal. It is a state-of-the-art solid waste management facility which demonstrates sustainability principles in all aspects of its operations.

CRD Waste Composition



Source: CRD Hartland Landfill Waste Stream Composition Study, 2005

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