**Example of Alternative Low Carbon Fuels**

Below are examples of eligible materials that may be used as alternative low carbon fuels as per O. Reg. 79/15: Alternative Low-Carbon Fuels made under the Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c E.19. It is understood that these materials typically are used in a combination as blends, which may change from time to time depending on market availability.

1. biomass fuel derived directly from harvested plant and forest sources, from end of life agricultural sources, or woodwaste that is managed in accordance with the requirements for a woodwaste combustor site as prescribed in O. Reg. 347, paragraph 28.1(2), and includes but is not limited to sawdust, wood chips, wood, miscanthus grass, millet, sorghum, hemp, switch grass and maize.
2. materials made predominantly from biomass (excluding biomass from animals, biomass from food processing and preparation operations, and odourous biomass) but that do not meet the definition of "woodwaste" listed in O. Reg. 347;
3. non-recyclable plastics, such as materials that do not meet manufacturing/producer specifications, materials from resource recovery facilities (that are non-approved waste or contaminated materials not fit for recycling or mixed debris from conveyor belt), plastics bags, shrink wrap packaging
4. non-recyclable paper fiber/wood/plastic composites, such as single-serve coffee pods, paper towels, materials that do not meet manufacturing/producer specifications, trimmings from paper recycling facilities (e.g. ragger tails), end rolls and cores;
5. construction & demolition waste, including but not limited to carpets, textiles, sawdust, floor laminates;
6. tire fluff and non-recyclable rubber;
7. compost materials which are not approved to be received at the facility or that does not meet compost quality specifications, such as plastic bags and woody materials;
8. treated wood, including but not limited to railway ties, telephone poles;
9. asphalt shingles