



Capital Regional District
Phase 2 Engagement Summary —
Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

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Report prepared by Catapult Strategy on behalf of Capital Regional District

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	4
Phase 1 Recap	6
Phase 2 Engagement Approach	6
Confirmation of Adherence to Provincial Consultation Requirements	8
Municipal Government Consultation Findings	9
– District of Central Saanich	9
– City of Colwood	9
– Town of Esquimalt	9
– District of Highlands	9
– District of Oak Bay	10
– District of Saanich	10
– Town of Sidney	10
– City of Victoria	10
– Non-response communities	11
○ City of Langford	11
○ District of Metchosin	11
○ District of North Saanich	11
○ District of Sooke	11
○ Town of View Royal	11
– Electoral Areas	12
First Nations Consultation Findings	12
Neighbouring Regional Districts	13
Public Consultation Findings	13
– General Public	13
– Hartland Neighbours	15
– Advocacy Groups	18
Impact of Consultation Findings on the Draft Plan	20

APPENDIX A — Municipal Letters of Support	21
APPENDIX B — First Nation Letter	34
APPENDIX C — Regional District Letter of Support	35
APPENDIX D — Community Association Letters	36
APPENDIX E — Advocacy Group Feedback	43
APPENDIX F — Sample Letter: Request for Input	78
APPENDIX G — Public Consultation Verbatims	80

Executive Summary

The Capital Regional District (CRD) is developing a new Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)—the plan that guides how the region will manage solid waste in the coming years. Solid waste includes recyclables, compostable materials and garbage from homes, businesses, institutions, and construction and demolition sites.

Solid waste management planning is a regional district responsibility, guided by the provincial Environmental Management Act and the provincial Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning. Public engagement is an important aspect of the development of a SWMP. In October 2018, the CRD Board approved guiding principles, goals and objectives for the new plan. In September 2019, the Board approved a waste reduction target and 15 proposed strategies with associated actions and directed staff to conduct a first phase of public consultation.

Phase 1 of public engagement was extensive and took place between October 18 and December 1, 2019. This first round was largely focused on research and consultation with the general public and a consultation report was completed in February 2020. Phase 2 of public and interested parties engagement took place from November 18, 2020 to February 15, 2021. This phase focused on consultation with CRD municipalities, local First Nations, neighbouring regional districts, Hartland neighbours as well as additional general public consultation. The primary focus of this document is to present a summary the approach and feedback gathered in Phase 2.

Various forms of outreach were used in the consultation process including Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) letters offering presentation and invitation for input, a media release, social media (paid and earned), print media, emails to interested residents, online public information sessions, site tours of Hartland Landfill, focused community input meetings and direct neighbourhood outreach. The outreach approach adhered to Ministry of Environment and Climate Change's (ENV) provincial consultation requirements.

Several CRD municipal councils received presentations and formally provided expressions of support for the Draft Plan as well as confirmed many areas of alignment within their own municipal plans, including Victoria, Central Saanich, Saanich, Oak Bay and Esquimalt. Highlands received a presentation and provided neither support nor opposition to the Draft Plan. All other municipalities provided no response. What we heard from municipalities:

- No formal opposition was expressed from any municipality;
- Support for the Draft Plan and its focus on the 5R Pollution, Prevention Hierarchy;
- Desire for the CRD to maximize the use of municipal authorities to reduce waste, providing the necessary resources to support municipalities;
- Desire for the CRD to provide bold leadership and facilitate accelerated regional collaboration on powerful actions that achieve the waste disposal targets;

- City of Victoria's *Zero Waste Victoria* plan aligned. A desire to prioritize actions within the SWMP to support the City's implementation of *Zero Waste Victoria*.

Similarly, neighbouring Cowichan Valley Regional District provided formal written support of the Draft Plan and Regional District of Nanaimo reciprocated CRD's invitation with a presentation of their own SWMP.

CRD staff also met with WSÁNEĆ Leadership Council (WLC) and delivered a presentation that was well received. The WLC expressed desire for the CRD to establish a WSÁNEĆ Leadership Council/Capital Regional District negotiation table and provide information regarding the Solid Waste Management Plan to WSÁNEĆ communities. Esquimalt First Nations also received a presentation and the meeting was generally positive.

Public Consultation in Phase 2 was built upon extensive Phase 1 consultation activities. The 'public' category was subdivided into two segments: A) general public and B) community groups/residents living near Hartland Landfill. Much of Phase 2 public consultation was with community associations and community groups in immediate proximity to Hartland Landfill for whom the expansion and changes in traffic patterns would have the most direct impact. Specifically, Highlands District Community Association (HDCA), Prospect Lake District Community Association (PLDCA), Willis Point Community Association (WPCA) and the Mount Work Coalition (MWC).

Both MWC and WPCA have expressed vocal opposition to the Draft Plan. There appears to be some overlap between these two groups as MWC is comprised of mostly of WPCA residents as well as residents living close to the area. Summary of key feedback we heard:

- Traffic/traffic safety around Hartland Landfill was a key concern (vehicle, cycling and pedestrian safety; key intersections)
- Opposed any expansion and strongly supported more aggressive reduction targets
- Strongly opposed to any tree removal and destruction of natural habitat
- Concerned about illegal dumping
- Concerned about loss of peaceful parkland/ impact on bike trails
- Felt reliance on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operations is counter-intuitive to zero waste
- Want Hartland decision postponed so that both waste reduction achieved in the CRD, and the effectiveness of alternative methods be reviewed by Hartland staff and the CRD board in 2028 prior to any approval of Draft Plans to expand the landfill

PLDCA also expressed concerns though almost entirely focused on a single issue — traffic/traffic safety as it relates to the operational change to move commercial access to Hartland Landfill. Although this change is not part of the Draft Plan, a traffic study was commissioned and a copy of this study was placed on the website for reference and comment during Phase 2 consultation in recognition that traffic was a key concern for Hartland-area neighbours.

Phase 1 Recap

The Capital Regional District (CRD) is developing a new Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)—the Draft Plan that guides how the region will manage solid waste in the coming years. Solid waste includes recyclables, compostable materials and garbage from homes, businesses, institutions, and construction and demolition sites.

Solid waste management planning is a regional district responsibility, guided by the provincial Environmental Management Act and the provincial Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning. Public engagement is an important aspect of the development of a SWMP. In October 2018, the CRD Board approved guiding principles, goals and objectives for the new plan. In September 2019, the Board approved a waste reduction target and 15 proposed strategies with associated actions and directed staff to conduct a first round of public consultation.

The CRD carried out an extensive first phase of public engagement that sought feedback on the goals and strategies proposed for a new regional solid waste management plan in late 2019.

Phase 1 public engagement took place between October 18 and December 1, 2019. During this phase, all capital region residents were invited to provide their input through a variety of channels, including an online feedback form—the CRD received more than 1000 of these forms during the course of phase one—and in-person opportunities at 21 open houses and stakeholder meetings.

A phase 1 consultation report was completed in February 2020. Draft Plan elements and detailed feedback are available for review at www.crd.bc.ca/rethinkwaste

Phase 2 Engagement Approach

Phase 2 consultation took place between November 18, 2020 and February 15, 2021. It was focused on CRD municipalities, local First Nations, neighbouring regional districts as well as additional public consultation. Outreach methods were comprised of letters, phone calls, presentations, advertising, social media, site tours, website, rolling FAQ and information sessions. A breakdown of approach by audience segment is summarized below.

Municipalities, Electoral Areas and Neighboring Regional Districts Outreach Approach

At the outset of Phase 2 engagement, CAO letters were sent to each CRD municipality, electoral area as well as Nanaimo and Cowichan Valley Regional Districts offering presentation and invitation for feedback. Response from municipalities was mixed with several groups requesting presentations whereas others provided letter of support without presentation, others provided no response at all.

- Presentations and letters of support: Central Saanich, Victoria, Saanich, Oak Bay, Esquimalt
- City of Colwood staff asked for a meeting to discuss the Draft Plan but did not bring the report to council.

- Town of Sidney provided a letter of support without a presentation.
- District of Highlands requested a presentation but have not yet provided a letter of support or opposition.
- Municipalities that did not respond at all include most of the West Shore and North Saanich.

First Nations Outreach Approach

Similar to the approach taken with municipalities and regional districts, a CAO letter offering presentation and invitation for feedback was sent to local First Nations.

General Public Outreach Approach

From November 18, 2020 to February 15, 2021, general public outreach to inform and solicit feedback took a few different forms:

- Media Release
 - Print Advertising: Times Colonist and Black Press newspapers (two rounds)
 - Social Media (paid and organic): Eight Facebook posts and nine tweets
 - Emails: Four emails sent to SWMP project subscriber list inviting feedback (358 residents)
 - Online Public Information Session: Moderated by Gregor Craigie (via YouTube Live) the session received 410 total views with 82 people watching live for some or all of the session.
- 110 questions came in via Slido for this event that were either answered live or in the FAQs following the event.

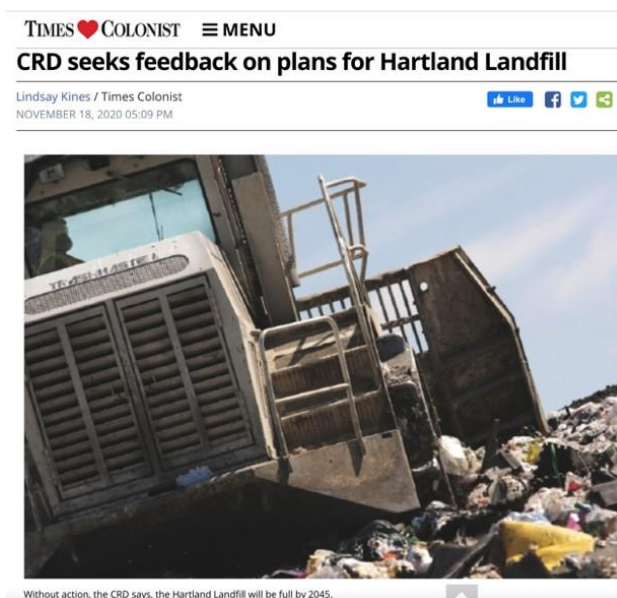


Figure 1. Example of earned media Nov 18, 2020



Figure 2. Social media post promoting live-streamed information session

Hartland Neighbours Outreach Approach

Recognizing that municipalities and communities in close proximity to Hartland Landfill would be most affected by landfill development and traffic changes, an outreach program was specifically designed to engage with these audiences. Formal touchpoints included:

- Direct Outreach: At the outset of the public engagement process, a copy of the Draft Plan along with an invitation for input was sent to Highlands District, Prospect Lake District and Willis Point Community Associations.
- Small Group and Individual Site Tours: Three tours of Hartland Landfill and the Residuals Treatment Facility were organized. One took place, two were cancelled due to new provincial health orders. As an alternative, CRD staff offered individual tours of the site to all members of the Willis Point, Prospect Lake and Highlands District Community Associations. Several reminders of this tour offer were made via email and during Zoom calls held in January. To date nobody has taken up this opportunity.
- Focused Community Input Meetings: CRD staff organized two video meetings with the Highlands District, Prospect Lake District and Willis Point Community Associations on January 13 (27 area residents participated) and January 21 (38 areas residents participated).

It is acknowledged that the CRD SWMP public engagement process occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic. Some outreach initiatives were modified from in-person to online to reflect provincial health orders.

Opposition Groups Outreach Approach

One community association and one advocacy group have expressed vocal opposition to the Draft Plan — the Willis Point Association (WPCA) and Mount Work Coalition (MWC). There appears to be some overlap between these two groups as MWC is comprised of mostly of WPCA residents as well as residents living close to the area.

In addition to the formal communication touchpoints noted above, CRD staff responded to every request received during the feedback period. This included 15 inquiries and requests for access to reports and operational documents that were satisfied in a timely manner.

Confirmation of Adherence to Provincial Consultation Requirements

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change's *Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning* was used by CRD as its framework for consulting with the general public and interested parties.

Consultation audiences per ENV Guidelines included First Nation communities, municipalities and electoral areas, neighbouring regional districts and the general public. In addition, though not stipulated by the Guidelines, CRD's

Board required Hartland neighbours be segmented for additional consultation as they most directly experience any impacts of landfill development and traffic changes.

The design of the consultation process reflects section B4.2 of the Guidelines and included numerous touch points to engage, build understanding of the Draft Plan and solicit input. Through its approach, CRD has demonstrated that the public and interested parties were consulted on the Draft Plan and that the outcome of consultation were considered in the finalization of the Draft Plan.

Municipal Governments Consultation Findings

Each of Capital Regional District's 13 municipalities and three electoral areas were consulted in Phase 2. Each received a CAO letter with the offer of a presentation and invitation for input. In response, several municipalities provided letters of support. These letters can be found in Appendix A.

District of Central Saanich

A presentation of the Draft Plan was delivered at a council meeting. Following this, District Councilors reviewed and provided a letter endorsing the Draft Plan.

City of Colwood

City of Colwood staff asked for a meeting to discuss the Draft Plan but did not bring the report to council. An endorsement letter has not been received to date though a suggestion that one might be coming was conveyed.

Township of Esquimalt

A presentation of the Draft Plan was delivered at a council meeting. Following this, Council provided a letter that expressed support of the Draft Plan along with a request for modification.

WHAT WE HEARD

- Specially, that the Draft Plan is deficient in not referring to the Township's attempt to carry out an integrated resource management strategy for solid waste, kitchen scraps and yard/garden waste streams generated within the Township. The Township is requesting the CRD include, within the SWMP, supportive language that addresses the Township's efforts in this endeavor.

District of Highlands

CRD staff met with the District of Highlands and delivered a presentation of the Draft Plan at a council meeting. To date neither a letter of support or opposition has been provided.

District of Oak Bay

District Council reviewed and provided a letter of support endorsing the Draft Plan as well as thanked CRD for the input opportunity.

“As a municipal partner in regional solid waste management, Council very much appreciated your offer to have CRD staff meet with them to review the Plan in more detail and as questions” Lou Varela, CAO

District of Saanich

Saanich is among the largest contributing regions of waste disposed of at Harland. A presentation of the Draft Plan was delivered at a council meeting. Following this, District Council provided a letter expressing support for the Draft Plan and for its focus on the 5R Pollution, Prevention Hierarchy.

WHAT WE HEARD

- Desire for the CRD to provide bold leadership and facilitate accelerated regional collaboration on powerful actions that achieve the waste disposal targets.
- The desire for the CRD to maximize the use of municipal authorities to reduce waste, providing the necessary resources to support municipalities, including the development of additional bans, surcharges, CRD bylaws, model municipal bylaws, processing facilities, requirements and guidelines that support actions such as waste stream management licensing, construction waste diversion, source separation in multi-family residences, use and acceptance of compostable and bio-based food service ware etc.
- The desire for the Draft Plan to reference the additional benefits of a regional organics processing facility associated with the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions savings from the reduced transportation of organics outside of the region.

“These actions are clearly aligned with the CRD Draft SWMP. Further, most of the strategies and actions identified within the Draft SWMP will support the District of Saanich in implementing Climate Plan Strategy F2 and assist us in reaching our climate targets. As such, staff support the strategies and actions outlined in the Draft SWMP.”

Town of Sidney

Town Council reviewed and provided a letter conveying their endorsement of the Draft Plan.

City of Victoria

It is estimated that one-third of the waste disposed at Harland is generated by residents, businesses, industry and construction activities within Victoria. A presentation of the Draft Plan was delivered at a council meeting. Following

this, letters of support were received by both Victoria City Manager as well as the Mayor. They reinforced that the City's *Zero Waste Victoria* plan aligned well with CRD's SWMP and a desire for collaboration exists.

WHAT WE HEARD

Desire to prioritize actions within the SWMP to support the City's implementation of Zero Waste Victoria:

1. Organics diversion
 - That the CRD accelerate the creation of requirements for source separation in multi-family residences and commercial businesses, including through a model bylaw, to promote consistent messaging and compliance.
 - That the CRD accelerate the development of guidelines for the use and acceptance of compostable and bio-based food service ware.
2. Construction, renovation and demolition material diversion
 - That the CRD establish a waste stream management licensing bylaw for private solid waste transfer stations and recycling facilities operating in the region.
 - That the CRD prioritize implementing bans and/or surcharges for clean wood waste and mixed construction waste at the Hartland Landfill.
 - That the CRD prioritize work with member municipalities to develop requirements and guidelines for construction waste diversion including measures to grow the regional market for salvaged construction and demolition materials.
3. Supporting municipalities working toward zero waste and circular economy
 - That the CRD lead regional collaboration and leverage municipal authority.
 - The CRD can also demonstrate leadership by prioritizing waste stream management licensing (Strategy 6.C) and source separation requirements (Strategies S.B and 9.F).

“Victoria staff very much welcome the comprehensive and progressive range of strategies and actions and comment the inclusive and collaborative approach taken by your team in developing this highly important plan.”

Non-Response Municipalities

The following communities received the Draft Plan, CAO letter offering of presentation and invitation for input. To-date no response either in support or in opposition has been received.

City of Langford

District of Sooke

District of Metchosin

Town of View Royal

District of North Saanich

Electoral Areas

The following electoral areas received the Draft Plan, CAO letter offering of presentation and invitation for input. To date no response either in support or in opposition has been received from Salt Spring or Southern Gulf Islands electoral areas. Willis Point is within Juan de Fuca electoral area, is a Hartland neighbouring community and has expressed concerns about the Draft Plan.

Salt Spring Island Electoral Area;

Southern Gulf Islands Electoral Area, which includes Galiano Island, North Pender Island, South Pender Island, Saturna Island, Mayne Island, and smaller islands in the vicinity; and

Juan de Fuca Electoral Area, which includes the areas of East Sooke, Jordan River, Malahat, Otter Point, Port Renfrew, Shirley, Willis Point, and inland rural areas.

First Nations Consultation Findings

First Nations communities located within the CRD region include: Beecher Bay, Esquimalt, Malahat, Pacheedaht, Pauquachin, Penelakut, Songhees, Tsartlip, Tsawout, Tseycum and T'Sou-ke Bands. Each of these Bands has reserve lands within the boundaries of the CRD.

CRD staff met with Esquimalt First Nation and delivered a presentation of the Draft Plan and this meeting was generally positive. Neither support nor opposition was expressed.

Similarly, CRD staff also met with WSÁNEĆ Leadership Council (WLC) and delivered a presentation that was well received. In return WLC provided a letter with feedback and suggestions. A copy of this letter can be found in Appendix B.

WHAT WE HEARD

Commitment to inform among First Nations communities

WLC would like CRD to share information regarding the SWMP with Tsartlip, Tsawout, and Tseycum community members by way of WLC communication portals, social media and a newsletter. Inform communities about opportunities on an ongoing basis and, considering the extent of the SWMP and Hartland Landfill facilities, deeper and more meaningful consultation moving forward.

Educate First Nation communities on waste reduction principles

Educational material needs to be made available to the WSÁNEĆ community to promote the principles of waste reduction and share information on waste reduction opportunities.

Creation of WLC-CRD negotiation table

Request the creation of negotiation table and meeting schedule per agreement under the current Residual Treatment Facilities Memorandum. Given that Hartland Landfill is a major CRD operation in the WSANEC territory and also is the site of the SWMP, WLC is interested in negotiating impact benefits and partnership agreements.

GENERAL COMMENTS

“WLC would like to acknowledge the work the CRD is doing toward reconciliation and look forward to the next steps in our relationship.”

Neighbouring Regional Districts

CRD's outreach to interested parties including the neighbouring Regional Districts of Cowichan Valley and Nanaimo. Both received CRD's Draft Plan and an offer of a presentation and invitation for input.

Cowichan Valley Regional District provided a letter of support confirming Board adoption of a resolution to endorse CRD's Draft Plan. This letter of support can be found in Appendix C.

In the spirit of regional collaboration, staff from the Regional District of Nanaimo gave a presentation of their SWMP to CRD's Environmental Services Committee in February, 2021.

“The CRD definitely has one of the lowest per capita disposal rates in the Province and, I would argue, it's one of the lowest per capita disposal rates in the world.” — Larry Gardner, Manager of Solid Waste for Regional District of Nanaimo

Several of members of the public, community association and groups mentioned municipalities of Victoria and Nanaimo as examples of regions with strong solid waste management initiatives. As such, it should be noted that in March 2021, CRD was ranked as the top regional district with the lowest waste level per household among all British Columbia municipalities.

Public Consultation Findings

Phase 2 built upon public consultation activities of Phases 1. The 'public' category can be subdivided into two segments: A) general public and B) community groups/residents living near Hartland Landfill.

As acknowledged by Ministry of Environment in its *Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning*, it is unrealistic to expect everyone involved in the process to agree on approaches to solid waste management planning in the region. Through its approach, CRD has demonstrated that the public and interested parties were consulted on the Draft Plan and that the outcome of consultation was considered in the finalization of the Draft Plan.

GENERAL PUBLIC

Through February 15, 2021, feedback was received from the general public through www.crd.bc.ca/rethinkwaste. A comprehensive summary of all 208 verbatims gathered through the entire consultation process can be found in Appendix F. Feedback sentiment was a mix of supportive and critical. Similar reoccurring themes emerged.

Additionally, 18 letters from the general public were sent to the CRD Board directly. Most were the same form letter expressing opposition of the Hartland Landfill expansion and were the result of an effort by regional advocacy group, Mount Work Coalition.

WHAT WE HEARD

Supportive

Of the feedback that could be interpreted as 'supportive' of the Draft Plan, the three most commonly reoccurring feedback were:

- Felt the Draft Plan reflects ambitious reduction goals
- The Draft Plan is based on rational analysis
- Reflected a well-thought multi-pronged approach

"As a lifetime resident of Victoria (69 years), I support the expansion of Hartland waste facility and the adoption of a waste treatment plan based on rational analysis considering costs and not on dogma."

"I am 100% in favour of moving the commercial access to Willis Point Road and think it is logical and supported by facts as per the traffic study. I also support the guiding principles and goals outlined in the plan."

Critical

Of the feedback identified as 'critical' in nature, most appear to be based on the same four key issues of concern:

- Strongly opposed to the removal of trees (most frequently recurring comment)
- Desire for more aggressive waste reduction initiatives rather than landfill expansion (zero-waste)
- Negative impact on park/mountain bike trails
- Feel the Draft Plan is not in alignment with addressing climate emergency

"I am against the destruction of more natural habitat and instead I propose that strategies for the reduction of waste get more attention and funding. "

"I just read Jon O'Riordon's recent article, "Strive for zero waste, not expanding landfill" (Times Colonist Dec. 17, 2020), and have also read portions of the CRD draft solid waste management plan. I feel that the zero-waste target that the CRD has set (250 kilograms/person by 2030) is not nearly ambitious enough...."

Contrasting feedback

Some strategies and actions generated both positive sentiments and a desire for changes to the Draft Plan. These theme areas included:

- Desire for the exploration of gasification and incineration options as a means to eliminate expansion requirements; also desire to avoid thermally combusting waste and opposition to gasification and incineration;
- Looking for additional incentives or penalties to encourage/enforce reduction of waste;
- Range of views around the plan's waste diversion targets from a desire to strengthen the target to a feeling that the target is too ambitious.

"I am heartened by the knowledge that reforestation on closed areas of Hartland Landfill are ongoing, but also hope that the CRD will look for opportunities to expand public parkland elsewhere in the region to make up for the loss of trails that must be closed. Thank you for the opportunity to review the plan and offer feedback."

"The CRD and partnering municipalities should explore gasification as a means of generating energy and reducing deposits to the landfill."

HARTLAND NEIGHBOURS

Much of Phase 2 public consultation was with three community associations in immediate proximity to Hartland Landfill for whom the development and changes in traffic patterns would have the most direct impact. Specifically, Willis Point Community Association (WPCA), Highlands District Community Association (HDCA) and Prospect Lake District Community Association (PLDCA). Letters from the community associations can be found in Appendix D.

In tandem with the creation of the Draft Plan a traffic study was commissioned to understand the potential impacts of moving commercial access to Hartland Landfill from Hartland Avenue to Willis Point Road. Although not a formal part of the Draft Plan, a copy of the traffic study was placed on the website for reference and comment given that the predominant concerns from Hartland neighbours were traffic related.

1. Prospect Lake District Community Association

WHAT WE HEARD

Traffic safety is key concern

Vehicle, cycling and pedestrian safety is a primary concern

Illegal dumping

Observation of illegal dumping in various locations including Meadowbrook Road and BC Hydro right-of-way site as well as roadside litter due to poorly secure loads travelling to the landfill.

Loss of peaceful park land

Noise and traffic near Durrance Lake

IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

Mountain Road Forest fundraising goal

- We encourage CRD to secure the Mountain Road Forest as parkland. While we are grateful the CRD has committed great deal of money from the Land Acquisition Fund, there is still risk the sale will fall through without enough funding.

Speed and litter mitigation efforts

- Signage at trailhead, signage reminders, garbage receptacles
- Ensuring safety of parking situation at Durrance Lake
- Increase speeding enforcement

Illegal dumping

- Targeted campaign – both impact on community and how to report
- Install no dumping signs
- Clean-up of illegal dumping more quickly
- Expand landfill hours, possible for residents only.
- Increased bylaw enforcement

Better road cycling infrastructure

- Introduce a bike lane along Wallace Drive to connect to Interurban Rail trail
- Safety crossing
- Bike repair station

2. The Willis Point Community Association

WHAT WE HEARD

Opposed to tree removal, natural habitat and de facto park

Particularly concerned about the removal of 73 acres of forest, destruction of habitat and engaging in extensive blasting and quarrying. Doing so undermines CRD's commitments to address climate change. It also impacts recreational opportunities for the community, particularly the mountain biking community.

Adopt more aggressive waste reduction strategies

In doing so, extend the life of the Landfill. Regional examples cited include Victoria's *Zero Waste Strategy*, waste to energy project (explored by Esquimalt) and *One Planet Saanich*.

Concerns over plans to move Hartland traffic to Willis Point Road

Concerns expressed over the Draft Plan to redirect commercial truck traffic accessing the Landfill from Hartland Avenue to Willis Point Road, beginning in 2023, and diverting all Landfill-bound traffic in 2040.

Traffic related safety concerns

Want CRD to address a number of safety, traffic circulation and perception issues related to heavy truck traffic on to Willis Point Road. This includes icy surfaces in winter on the straight 9 percent grade, and the impact of heavy traffic on the mountain bikers, recreational and competitive cyclists that also use the road. Specific problem areas include:

- Problem intersection at the junction of Wallace Drive and West Saanich Road.
- Truck Bypass on Willis Point Road Northbound

Road Name Connotations

Concerned that the name Willis Point Road will be associated with access to the landfill and have negative affect on property values.

IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

Postpone Decision on Hartland Expansion

- Would like approval of any expansion of Hartland to be Stage-Gated so that both actual waste reduction achieved in the CRD, and the effectiveness of alternative methods be reviewed by Hartland staff and the CRD board in 2028 prior to any approval of Draft Plans to expand the landfill

Improve traffic safety

- A proper bike lane should be constructed up to the point where trucks will enter the Landfill.
- Improve problem intersection at the junction of Wallace Drive and West Saanich Road.
- We believe it is essential that a couple of truck pull-offs be created along with appropriate signage to ensure trucks travelling below 40kmph comply. Doing so will mitigate slow-downs of traffic and unsafe passing.

Renaming Lower Part of Willis Point Road

- Disassociate the road with “access to the dump”. Willis Point Road would begin at Ross Durrance Road and run north to connect Willis Point residences with the southern section of the road. The name “Mount Work Parkway” has been suggested.

Explore and adopt more aggressive reduction strategies

GENERAL COMMENTS

“The CRD is to be commended for looking ahead at the waste disposal requirements of the region up to the year 2045 and beyond. Unfortunately, we find the SWMP wanting in several respects with regard to these factors.”

ADVOCACY GROUPS

3. Mount Work Coalition

Similar views are shared between Mount Work Coalition and The Willis Point Association. Only new feedback, suggestions and comments not previously stated are reflected below. It should also be noted that MWC coordinated an ad hoc petition related to Strategy 15 of the draft plan ('Enhance Hartland Landfill Capacity') and submitted their documentation to the CRD Board.

WHAT WE HEARD

Business as usual mindset approach to the Draft Plan

A belief that the Draft Plan is written with a preconceived mindset that the landfill requires expansion rather than a mindset to retain the existing size and seek more aggressive reduction initiatives.

Does not meet carbon neutral goals

The Draft Plan does not address the climate emergency and commitment of the CRD to become carbon neutral by 2050. It is in direct conflict with the Province's stated Climate Action goals and will not enable us to meet our 2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets.

Reliance on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operations is counter-intuitive to zero waste.

The tipping fee model provides no material incentive to reduce waste rather, it is a disincentive as is demonstrated by concerns to keep all waste disposal in the region.

Hartland and FortisBC methane agreement

We disagree with this strategy as it relies on a steady stream of decomposing waste being dumped into a landfill to feed the FortisBC system for a small amount of RNG.

IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

Add more concrete waste management actions into the Draft Plan

- As examples dedicated funding for a public educational campaign and financial incentives to encourage startups and incentivize waste management businesses that reuse waste, such as scrap businesses and plastic and rubber recycling.

Multi-pronged approach should be a cornerstone to the region's solid waste management plan.

- Reduce waste through promoting circular economies, changing consumer behaviour such as banning single use plastics, and investigating alternative uses for waste to energy projects such as gasification
- The CRD staff must work in partnership with other leaders using best practices

Tipping fees levers

- Tipping fees must be used to incentivize waste diversion as is being done in the Nanaimo Regional District and if alternate sources of funding are required to maintain the Landfill operation, a general tax levy may be required.

Develop a strategy to optimize landfill gas management

Amended the SWMP submitted in 2025 must establish a target of 125kg/person/year by 2040

Notify the Ministry of Environment

- CRD should notify MOE of its intention to submit an amendment to the Draft Plan by 2025 with strategies for attaining this target including an aggressive Zero Waste program, and an independent analysis and testing of alternative technologies such as IRM/gasification/Waste to Energy.

Reference Esquimalt project

- The Draft Plan submitted in 2021 should contain a placeholder for the Esquimalt waste to energy project subject to a business case being completed.

Strengthen the Draft Plan's Zero Waste initiatives by adding concrete plans

- As examples dedicated funding to create business incentives for entrepreneurs; create a public education campaign to draw awareness to Zero Waste, and use tipping fees to incentivize waste reduction instead of encouraging continued use of landfilling as a source of revenue.

Conduct an independent environmental assessment

- Prior to any plans to expand or alter the design of the landfill, conduct an independent environmental assessment including the spread of biosolids, to protect the natural ecosystem, wildlife, community health and the recreational users of the area.

GENERAL COMMENTS

"The Coalition is pleased to see that the Board [CRD] at its February 10, 2021, meeting reiterated that it was prepared to consider a more aggressive approach to waste reduction a year following the submission of the SWMP this summer."

4. Zero Waste BC

During the consultation period, CRD staff received a review of the Draft Plan from Zero Waste BC, a non-profit organization based on the Lower Mainland.

Staff reviewed the 38 recommendations made in this report and found that most suggestions were either existing CRD activities or ideas that are enabled by the actions in the Draft Plan. Many of these recommendations will be further investigated when the SWMP is implemented.

One feature of the Zero Waste BC report is its anti-incineration stance. A copy of the report can be found in Appendix E: Advocacy Group Feedback.

Impact of Consultation Findings on the Draft Plan

Following consultation with CRD municipalities, local First Nations, neighbouring regional districts, members of the general public and Hartland neighbours, feedback was collated and evaluated to determine how the Draft Plan should be refined. A summary chart was created and cross referenced feedback with the Draft Plan to determine where the Draft Plan already addressed feedback, where gaps exist and how to address them. Additionally, similar feedback received from multiple sources was colour coded to distinguish between singular recurring feedback.

As a result of input from Phase 2 consultation, several revisions have been made for clarity and to provide context for the strategies and actions in the Draft Plan. In quite a few cases, feedback provided was already accounted for in strategies outlined in the Draft Plan. It also became clear there is some confusion about the role of the CRD and the need for this to be explained better. In several cases input not reflected in the Draft Plan was due to it being outside of CRD jurisdiction or regulatory framework. The Feedback Summary / Cross Reference Chart can be found in Appendix C of the CRD staff report presenting these findings.

Appendix A: Municipal Letters of Support

Support Letter: City of Victoria



February 12, 2021

Robert Lapham, Chief Administrative Officer
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street, Victoria BC
PO Box 1000
Via email: rlapham@crd.bc.ca

Dear Robert,

Re: Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Capital Regional District's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). Victoria staff very much welcome the comprehensive and progressive range of strategies and actions and commend the inclusive and collaborative approach taken by your team in developing this highly important plan.

The development of the SWMP is well timed to complement renewed efforts to improve plastics management and recycling performance from the provincial and federal government. This region has a long-standing history and embedded community values of environmental stewardship and the SWMP positions the region as a leader in waste reduction and a facilitator for municipal collaboration around shared goals.

The City sees itself as a key stakeholder in the Hartland Landfill asset. It is estimated that one-third of the waste disposed at Hartland is generated by residents, businesses, industry and construction activities within Victoria. The City recently approved *Zero Waste Victoria*, which outlines 40 strategies to achieve a 50% reduction in waste disposal by 2040 with many of these aligning with strategic actions identified in the draft SWMP. It is also telling that 15 actions within the draft plan require direct involvement from CRD member municipalities to be successful and many more would benefit from municipal support and cross promotion.

Municipalities will play a vital role in meeting our regional solid waste targets, through the provision of their solid waste services and programs, and through the authorities granted under the *Community Charter* and *Local Government Act* that influence waste reduction. Available municipal tools include zoning, permitting, business regulation and nuisance regulation.

1

The City of Victoria recognizes the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations in whose traditional territories we live and work
"Hay swx qa"

Victoria also has the authority to regulate land use, with existing permitting processes in place for development and construction and can influence the local market for reused and recycled construction materials through procurement as a land holder and purchaser, and through major expenditures for capital projects. Additionally, municipalities can influence the generation of solid waste in the community through regulations for the protection of the natural environment, subject to provincial approval.

There are opportunities for the CRD to leverage these municipal tools and authorities to maximize waste reduction potential and to this end, there are elements of the SWMP that are closely aligned with the City's own waste reduction goals and opportunities for local government collaboration.

This letter also provides recommendations for prioritizing actions under the SWMP to support the City's successful implementation of Zero Waste Victoria. Specifically:

1. Organics diversion
2. Construction, renovation and demolition material diversion
3. Supporting municipalities working towards zero waste and a circular economy

This will allow ongoing CRD/City engagement and collaboration and will create a framework for City staff to report back to Council on aligned strategies and planned implementation timelines.

1. ORGANICS DIVERSION

Despite regional landfill bans in place for kitchen scraps and yard waste, high volumes of organic material continue to be landfilled and downstream enforcement is challenging. Approximately 6% of Victoria's GHG emissions (21,000 tonnes CO₂e annually) are attributed to landfilled organic waste. Multifamily buildings and the commercial sector are responsible for about 85% of landfilled organic material generated in Victoria and improving source separation for this sector, including through regional harmonization, will be critical for reducing organics disposal.

Numerous BC jurisdictions have source separation guidelines or bylaws in place or planned, including the City of Surrey, Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) and Metro Vancouver. Surrey's *Rethink Waste* organics collection service requires apartment residents to separate their organic waste from their regular household garbage. The RDN's Solid Waste Management Plan proposes to expand source separation requirements to all waste generators including businesses and multifamily residences. This action is supported through the licensing of waste haulers, which requires haulers to provide separated organics and recyclables collection. Metro Vancouver's Board has approved a commercial waste hauler licensing program, pending approval from the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, which aims to reduce waste and increase diversion at multifamily, commercial and institutional properties. Under the proposed bylaw, haulers will be required to provide their clients with bins for the separate collection of recyclables, organics and mixed municipal solid waste.

Improving source separation of waste materials is a short-term (2021-2023) priority action in Zero Waste Victoria and Victoria Council has explicitly directed staff to report back on options for increasing diversion rates for multi-family and commercial properties.

The CRD's SWMP highlights the importance of source separation requirements for multi-family and commercial waste diversion (Strategies 8.B and 9.F). The City has also heard strong support from local businesses and the community for consistent standards for private organics, recycling and waste collection. As part of implementing the SWMP, the CRD should create a model bylaw for such source separation requirements. This would support standardization across the region, consistent messaging and improved sorting behaviour.

To complement source separation requirements, the City of Victoria also supports shifting landfill disposal ban enforcement to the generator (Strategy 9.G). This action would increase compliance for current and future banned materials and avoid placing the burden of compliance only on haulers.

An additional challenge for organics diversion is inconsistent messaging for the acceptance of compostable and bio-based food service-ware and packaging at composting facilities. These materials represent significant waste management challenges and cause consumer confusion when sorting waste materials. Through engagement on Zero Waste Victoria, the City heard a desire from the business community for sustainable food service-ware purchasing guidelines that align with regional composting capacity.

Increased diversion of organics will require additional capacity for organics processing, preferably within the region and the City of Victoria is committed to working collaboratively with the CRD to support this essential infrastructure.

- **RECOMMENDATION:** That the CRD accelerate the creation of requirements for source separation in multi-family residences and commercial businesses, including through a model bylaw, to promote consistent messaging and compliance.
- **RECOMMENDATION:** That the CRD accelerate the development of guidelines for the use and acceptance of compostable and bio-based food service ware.

2. CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION AND DEMOLITION MATERIAL DIVERSION

Material from the construction sector makes up between 23 and 37%¹ of Victoria's landfilled waste. Regionally, wood and wood products comprise 64% of waste from the construction and demolition sector disposed at the Hartland Landfill. Zero Waste Victoria includes several strategies to reduce waste from the construction sector, including requiring the salvage of reusable materials from building demolition, requiring recycling of other construction waste, and strengthening reuse markets for building materials.

Increasing local salvage and reuse of building materials presents new economic opportunities. A study produced for the Vancouver Economic Commission estimates that wood salvaged through deconstruction (i.e., dismantling rather than traditional demolition of buildings) in Metro

¹ Exact quantity not known. Between 50 and 75% of construction waste is estimated to leave the region and therefore not included in the reporting of material at the Hartland Landfill.

Vancouver is worth up to \$340 million per year. Salvaging building materials will also create new jobs, including low-barrier and entry level employment.²

Complementary action by the CRD can accelerate diversion and salvage of valuable demolition materials, as the SWMP highlights. Specifically, the City of Victoria strongly supports the implementation of a clean wood waste ban and surcharges for mixed loads from the construction sector that contain recyclable or salvageable materials (SWMP Strategies 12.E and 12.F). The City also supports the CRD leading the development of, and facilitating regional collaboration on, policy and tools to support construction waste diversion (Strategies 12.B and 12.D). Additionally, collaborative action is needed to identify further opportunities to support material reuse markets in the region.

Waste stream management licensing is crucial for improving construction waste diversion. Waste stream management licensing has been shown to enable and support municipal tools and compliance in the lower mainland. For example, Metro Vancouver tracks construction and demolition waste through facility licensing under the Municipal Solid Waste and Recyclable Material Regulatory Bylaw which in turn supports member municipalities' construction and demolition recycling rules. The City of Victoria strongly recommends that the CRD prioritize the establishment of waste stream management licensing (Strategy 6.C). Facility licensing will provide crucial compliance tools for regulation of waste from the construction sector by the City of Victoria.

As an additional overall benefit, waste stream management would assist in tracking progress on the SWMP and municipal strategies, and support waste reduction through data disclosure and better understanding of material flow in the capital region.

- **RECOMMENDATION:** That the CRD establish a waste stream management licensing bylaw for private solid waste transfer stations and recycling facilities operating in the region.
- **RECOMMENDATION:** That the CRD prioritize implementing bans and/or surcharges for clean wood waste and mixed construction waste at the Hartland Landfill.
- **RECOMMENDATION:** That the CRD prioritize work with member municipalities to develop requirements and guidelines for construction waste diversion, including measures to grow the regional market for salvaged construction and demolition materials.

3. SUPPORTING MUNICIPALITIES WORKING TOWARDS ZERO WASTE AND A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Regional District and member municipality waste reduction efforts are complementary and interdependent. Within this response to the draft Plan, we have sought to highlight the important role that municipalities play in reaching regional waste reduction targets. The success of Zero Waste Victoria depends on the CRD undertaking robust implementation of the SWMP.

² Elliot, K., E. Locatelli and C. Xu; The Business Case for Deconstruction (2020). Retrieved from: <https://www.vancouvereconomic.com/research/the-business-case-for-deconstruction/>

Likewise, the success of the CRD's SWMP requires action from member municipalities and leveraging of municipal authority.

Strategy 5 in the SWMP highlights several ways the CRD can support municipal waste reduction efforts. The City recommends that in addition to these measures, the CRD take a strong leadership role in facilitating regional collaboration on waste reduction and should establish a program to maximize use of municipal authorities to reduce waste. Such a program could include a working group or municipal liaison and support the development of regional tools and resources.

- **RECOMMENDATION:** That the CRD lead regional collaboration and leverage municipal authority.

The CRD can also demonstrate leadership by prioritizing waste stream management licensing (Strategy 6.C) and source separation requirements (Strategies 8.B and 9.F). These enabling actions will strongly support regional waste management and create opportunities to reduce waste from all sectors, in addition to organics and construction waste, as described above.

Concluding Remarks

The City of Victoria supports the strategies and actions drafted in the CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan and offers specific recommendations that relate to the implementation of the proposed plan in alignment with Zero Waste Victoria.

With the recent adoption of Zero Waste Victoria and given the important role within the region Victoria has in advancing waste reduction, on behalf of Council, I would like to invite your team to a future Committee of the Whole meeting to provide a presentation and take questions on the draft Solid Waste Management Plan.

Thank you again for providing this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Jocelyn Jenkyns
City Manager

Support Letter: Victoria Mayor

THE CITY OF VICTORIA



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

February 10, 2021

Dear Mr. Lapham and Ms. Hutcheson,

On behalf of Victoria City Council, it is my great pleasure to share *Zero Waste Victoria*, our plan to reduce waste disposal by 50% by 2040. Council recently approved this document which includes 40 strategies that eliminate unnecessary products, make reuse an everyday activity and improve our current recycling system.

When developing strategies and actions to implement this plan, we have been guided by our Waste Reduction Hierarchy which prioritizes reducing, reusing, and moving to a circular economy as areas with the biggest potential for cities to have an impact. However, proper disposal of waste plays a very important role and to this aim, Council has approved a Short-Term Action Plan which includes:

- Development of new single-use item regulations
- Changes to building permits to reuse and recycle materials from building demolitions
- New requirements for organics and recycling at multifamily and commercial properties
- Enhancements to the City's solid waste services

The City's waste services are guided by the Capital Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan. As the CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan is under review, it is timely to share *Zero Waste Victoria* and to note our desire to continue collaborating at the staff and board levels on the review and updated plan, which will greatly impact our regional climate action.

Further, on behalf of Victoria Council I am also requesting that the CRD work with the City of Victoria and other local governments to advocate for "flow control" to regulate the export of solid waste outside the region. A regional approach is key to ensuring proper diversion from the landfill and eliminate the ability to simply export waste to another landfill outside our region.

We are proud of this action-oriented plan to steward a sustainable, prosperous future, and proud of City staff's hard work on *Zero Waste Victoria*, which involved two years of comprehensive analysis. It aligns well with the work that is underway at the CRD and we would welcome the opportunity to share more information or respond to any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lisa Helps'.

Lisa Helps
Victoria Mayor

1 Centennial Square Victoria British Columbia Canada V8W 1P6
Telephone (250) 361-0200 Fax (250) 361-0348 Email mayor@victoria.ca
www.victoria.ca

Support Letter: District of Central Saanich



1903 Mt. Newton Cross Road | Saanichton, BC Canada | V8M 2A9 | 250.652.4444

January 29, 2021

File No. 0400-60/21

Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street, PO Box 1000
Victoria, BC V8W 2S6

Attention: Russ Smith, Senior Manager of Environmental Resource Management

Dear Mr. Smith,

Re: Phase 2 of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan

At their January 25, 2021 Regular Meeting, the Municipal Council of the District of Central Saanich passed the following motion:

That Council endorse the Capital Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan.

Should you have any questions with respect to the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at 250-544-4202.

Sincerely,

Liz Cornwell,
Corporate Officer

centralsaanich.ca

Support Letter: Town of Sidney



TOWN OF SIDNEY

2440 Sidney Avenue, Sidney, British Columbia V8L 1Y7
Phone: 250-656-1184 Fax: 250-655-4508
Email: admin@sidney.ca Website: www.sidney.ca



January 29, 2021

VIA EMAIL: kmorley@crd.bc.ca

Kristen Morley
General Manager, Corporate Services
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC V8W 1R7

Dear Ms. Morley:

Subject: CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan- Phase 2 of Public Consultation

Further to Mr. Lapham's letter dated November 20, 2020, this is to advise that Town Council, at a meeting held on January 25, 2021, considered the above subject Plan and resolved as follows:

That Council endorse the Capital Regional District's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan.

I trust you will find this satisfactory.

Yours truly,



Sandi Nelson
Corporate Officer

Support Letter: District of Saanich

District of Saanich
Sustainability
770 Vernon Ave.
Victoria BC V8X 2W7

t. 250-475-5471
f. 250-475-5430
saanich.ca



Russ Smith
Senior Manager of Environmental Resource Management
Parks & Environmental Services
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC, V8W 1R7

March 18, 2021

Dear Mr. Smith,

**Re: CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT DRAFT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN –
DISTRICT OF SAANICH FEEDBACK**

Thank you for the opportunity to review and provide feedback on the Capital Regional District (CRD) Draft Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and for your presentation to Saanich Council on March 8, 2021.

This letter confirms that at the Special Committee of the Whole meeting held March 8, 2021, Saanich Council considered the report of the Director of Planning and Director of Engineering, dated February 25, 2021, regarding the CRD Draft Solid Waste Management Plan and resolved as follows:

"That Council:

1. *Receive the report of the Directors of Engineering and Planning dated February 25, 2021 for information; and*
2. *Direct staff to provide feedback to the Capital Regional District on the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan outlining, amongst more detailed comments, the following:*
 - a) *Support for the Draft Plan and its focus on the 5R Pollution Prevention Hierarchy;*
 - b) *The desire for the Capital Regional District to provide bold leadership and facilitate accelerated regional collaboration on powerful actions that achieve the waste disposal targets;*
 - c) *The desire for the Capital Regional District to maximize the use of municipal authorities to reduce waste, providing the necessary resources to support municipalities, including the development of additional bans, surcharges, Capital Regional District bylaws, model municipal bylaws, processing facilities, requirements and guidelines that support actions such as waste stream management licensing, construction waste diversion, source separation in multi-family residences, use and acceptance of compostable and bio-based food service ware etc.; and*
 - d) *The desire for the Draft Plan to reference the additional benefits of a regional organics processing facility associated with the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions savings from the reduced transportation of organics outside the region."*

The attached staff report provides additional details related to the above resolution and outlines the alignment with key Saanich plans and policies, notably the Official Community Plan and the Climate Plan: 100% Renewable & Resilient Saanich. Municipalities play a vital role in meeting the regional solid waste targets through our services, programs and the authorities granted

under the Community Charter and Local Government Act that influence waste reduction. As such, the CRD and member municipality waste reduction efforts are complementary and interdependent and we have a considerable role to play in collaborating with the CRD to achieve implementation of the Draft SWMP.

Similarly, robust implementation of the CRD SWMP will be required to support the District of Saanich in implementing our strategic climate goals and targets. The CRD will need to provide bold leadership and facilitate accelerated regional collaboration on powerful waste reduction actions that maximize the use of municipal authorities in order to achieve this.

We hope the information outlined above and within the Staff report attached are useful in refining the CRD SWMP and we look forward to working with the CRD on bold action to implement the final Plan and its actions once adopted by your Board.

Yours sincerely,



Rebecca Newlove
Manager of Sustainability



Steve Wiebe
Manager of Fleet & Solid Waste Services

cc. Sharon Hvozdzanski, Director of Planning
Harley Machielse, Director of Engineering

Enc.: Special Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes, March 8, 2021
Report of the Director of Planning and Director of Engineering: Capital Regional District
Draft Solid Waste Management Plan, February 25, 2021

Support Letter: District of Oak Bay



THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY
MUNICIPAL HALL – 2167 OAK BAY AVENUE – VICTORIA, B.C. V8R 1G2
PHONE 250-598-3311 FAX 250-598-9108 WEBSITE: www.oakbay.ca

February 16, 2021

Mr. R. Lapham
Chief Administrative Officer
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street, PO Box 1000
Victoria, BC V8W 2S6
Via email to: rlapham@crd.bc.ca

Dear Mr. Lapham,

Re: CRD Solid Waste Management Plan
District of Oak Bay Endorsement and Request for Presentation

Thank you for your correspondence of November 20, 2020 seeking endorsement from the District of Oak Bay Council on the Capital Regional District's draft Solid Waste Management Plan.

Council reviewed the draft Plan during their regular meeting of Monday, February 8, 2021 and subsequently passed the following resolution:

THAT the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan be endorsed and a letter be sent to the Capital Regional District thanking them for the opportunity to provide input and advising of Council's endorsement.

As a municipal partner in regional solid waste management, Council very much appreciated your offer to have CRD staff meet with them to review the Plan in more detail and ask questions. As per your suggestion, I will follow up Mr. Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management to make the necessary arrangements.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lou Varela".

Lou Varela
Chief Administrative Officer

cc: Oak Bay Council
D. Horan, Director of Engineering and Public Works

Support Letter: Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

Municipal Hall, 1229 Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B.C. V9A 3P1
Website: www.esquimalt.ca Email: info@esquimalt.ca

Voice: (250) 414-7100
Fax: (250) 414-7111

Via email to: rsmith@crd.bc.ca

February 12, 2021

Russ Smith
Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC
V8W 2S6

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for presenting your Solid Waste Management Plan at the January 25th Township of Esquimalt council meeting. At our February 1st meeting, unanimous approval was given by council re: early budget approval to study the implementation of Integrated Resource Management.

As our next council meeting is not until February 22nd, we are unable to formulate any comments to meet your requested deadline of February 15th. Following the February 22nd meeting comments will be further developed and forwarded to you.

This letter constitutes that the Township will have more detailed comments to be forwarded to the CRD at a later date and request it be included in the collection of feedback you are gathering from CRD municipalities.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Desjardins".

Barbara Desjardins
Mayor

Support and Request for Modification: Township of Esquimalt



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

Municipal Hall, 1229 Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B.C. V8A 3P1
Website: www.esquimalt.ca Email: info@esquimalt.ca

Voice: (250) 414-7100
Fax: (250) 414-7111

File No. 0560-01

Via email to: rsmith@crd.bc.ca

March 1, 2021

Russ Smith
Senior Manager, Environmental Services
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC V8W 2S6

Re: Comments on Draft Solid Waste Master Plan and Request for Modification

Dear Mr. Smith,

On February 22, 2021, Council had the opportunity to meet and discuss the Draft Solid Waste Master Plan (SWMP) that the Capital Regional District (CRD) presented at the January 25, 2021 Council meeting. The comments from this meeting are the ones referred to in the Township's letter of February 12, 2021. Please see the attachment for a copy of the February 22, 2021 report.

Council has reviewed the SWMP and agree with the draft as presented. However, the Township feels that the document is deficient in not referring to the Township's attempt to carry out an integrated resource management strategy for the solid waste, kitchen scraps and yard/garden waste streams generated within the Township. To rectify this deficiency, the Township is requesting that the CRD include, within the SWMP, an initiative that addresses the Township's efforts in this endeavour.

The Council resolution is contained within the attached report but reads as follows:

"That Council direct staff to contact the Capital Regional District to request that a section regarding Integrated Resource Management/Gasification be included in the submission of the draft Solid Waste Master Plan, as outlined in Staff Report No. EPW-21-006."

Please review the report and contact me to discuss how this deficiency can be addressed.

Yours truly,

Jeff W. Miller, P. Eng.
Director of Engineering and Public Works

Cc: Kristen Morley, Corporate Officer, Capital Regional District

Encl. Staff Report No. EPW-21-006

Appendix B: First Nations Letter



WSÁNEĆ
LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

ENHANCING RECOGNITION OF, AND RESPECT
FOR, WSÁNEĆ DOUGLAS TREATY RIGHTS AND
WSÁNEĆ ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AND TITLE

February 9, 2021

VIA EMAIL

Capital Regional District
PO Box 1000, Victoria, BC V8W 2S6

Re: Solid Waste Management Plan

The WSÁNEĆ Leadership Council (WLC) is an organization that has the mandate to represent the WSÍKEM (Tseycum), STÁUTW (Tsawout) and the WJOLEEP (Tsartlip) First Nations in developing a relationship with the CRD and other organizations in our territory.

The WLC Board of Directors received a presentation and had discussions regarding the proposed Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). Considering the extent of the SWMP and Hartland Landfill facilities, the WLC expressed the necessity for deeper and more meaningful consultation. The WLC has made two recommendations regarding the direction they would like to proceed.

The WLC requests that information regarding the SWMP be provided to Tsartlip, Tsawout, and Tseycum community members by way of WLC communication portals, social media and a newsletter. Educational material needs to be made available to the WSÁNEĆ community to promote the principles of waste reduction and share information on waste reduction opportunities.

Further, the WLC Board of Directors seeks the creation of a WLC-CRD negotiation table and related meeting schedule. This work has been previously agreed to under the current Residuals Treatment Facility Memorandum of Understanding. The CRD and WLC are to “jointly assess, discuss and explore the Project and in good faith, move forward together in a negotiated agreement that considers the Project’s presence within WSÁNEĆ territory”; and the WLC and CRD “will engage in further discussions towards an agreement involving the broader relationship between the CRD and WSÁNEĆ Nations that takes into considerations the CRD’s operations within WSÁNEĆ territory.”

Given the Hartland Landfill is a major CRD operation in the WSANEC territory and also is the site of the SWMP, the WLC is interested in negotiating with the CRD for impact benefits and partnership agreements. These should address: the imminent expansion of Hartland landfill, environmental contamination and remediation, loss of use and infringement on Douglas Treaty Rights, economic development, revenue sharing, and jobs and training opportunities.

We would like to acknowledge the work the CRD is doing toward reconciliation and look forward to the next steps in our relationship.

Respectfully,

Gordon Elliott
Director of Operations
WSÁNEĆ Leadership Council

Appendix C: Regional District Support Letter

Cowichan Valley Regional District



175 Ingram Street
Duncan, BC V9L 1N8
www.cvrld.bc.ca

Office: 250.746.2500
Fax: 250.746.2513
Toll Free: 1.800.665.3955

February 09, 2021

File No.: 5360-01

Russ Smith
Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Capital Regional District
PO Box 1000
625 Fisgard Street
VICTORIA BC V8W 2S6

Dear Russ Smith:

Re: Capital Regional District Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Consultation

Thank you for the opportunity to consult on the Capital Regional District's (CRD) Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). I am pleased to advise that the Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD) Board has adopted the following resolution at its meeting on January 13, 2021:

"That a letter be sent to the Capital Regional District (CRD) in support of their Solid Waste Management Plan update and that Cowichan Valley Regional District staff participate in the consultation process for development of the CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan."

The CVRD Board supports the CRD's proposed updates to their Solid Waste Management Plan as drafted in the Solid Waste Management Plan report, dated November 9, 2020. The CVRD is particularly interested in the future progress of composting capacity within the CRD and increased capacity for the institutional and commercial Construction and Development (C&D) materials management within the CRD.

Fifteen strategies and action plans within the Draft SWMP will provide consistency in managing the solid waste as well as promote 5Rs of pollution prevention hierarchy across the two regional districts.

Sincerely,

Aaron Stone
Chair

Pc: Tauseef Waraich, Manager, Recycling & Waste Management

K:\0550-20 Council Meetings\2021-01-13 Board Support for CRD SWMP RPT Attachment B.docx

COWICHAN VALLEY REGIONAL DISTRICT



Appendix D — Community Association Letters

Community Association Letter: Prospect Lake District Community Association



February 4, 2021

RE: Commercial vehicle access to Hartland

To: Mr. Russ Smith
Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Capital Regional District (CRD)

Thank-you for hosting the community conversations about commercial vehicle access to Hartland Landfill last month. As previously discussed, we have canvassed our members and compiled a list of concerns and mitigation suggestions for the CRD to consider as this project progresses.

On behalf of our members, we submit the following list of concerns, both directly related to the operational change, and additional concerns the CRD can support within our community:

1. Vehicle, cyclist, and pedestrian safety, specifically at the following locations:
 - a. The intersection of West Saanich Road and Wallace Drive
 - b. The intersection of Wallace Drive and Willis Point Road
 - c. Rural roads in the area that often have illegal truck traffic (Wallace Drive, Prospect Lake Road)
2. Meadowbrook Road concerns:
 - a. Increased use of the trail at the end of Meadowbrook Road has led to concerns including dog poop, traffic, parking, speeding, and litter
3. Illegal dumping
 - a. Some notable locations include the BC Hydro right-of-way on Prospect Lake Road and several mailbox pull outs on Prospect Lake Road.
4. Roadside litter from poorly secured loads travelling to the landfill
5. The loss of peaceful parkland in our community due to noise and traffic near Durrance Lake

Further to these concerns, we offer the following mitigation ideas for your consideration:

1. The first, and most urgent way the CRD can help our community is to secure the Mountain Road Forest as parkland. While we are grateful the CRD has committed great deal of money from the Land Acquisition Fund, there is still risk the sale will fall through without enough funding. No amount of sidewalks, parking, infrastructure, or litter pick up can replace a natural forest. With the loss of forest in Mount Work Park and the detrimental effects of the construction at Hartland on the Durrance Lake area, we are



Prospect Lake District COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

losing greenspace. The single most effective thing the CRD can do for our community is to ensure the Mountain Road Forest fundraising goal is reached.

- a. The CRD should spread awareness of the fundraiser on social media and other available outlets to encourage community fundraising support.
 - b. The CRD should commit any outstanding money at the culmination of the fundraising efforts. This land is not going to be for sale again; we cannot miss this opportunity. It would be a tragedy if we missed the target by a narrow margin. We need to add greenspace, not remove it.
2. Meadowbrook Road
- a. Speed limit and/or “respect the neighbours” sign on Meadowbrook Road
 - b. Signage at the trailhead indicating “pack in, pack out” for trash
 - c. Signage reminding dog owners to pick up poop and control their dogs
 - d. Garbage receptacle installed and maintained at trailhead
 - e. “No parking” signage along right-hand side of Wildview Crescent, or an assessment of parking issues in the area
3. Illegal dumping
- a. Campaign educating people about illegal dumping, something to make them think of how it affects us all. The average mattress or couch is not an expensive as many think it is to dispose of at the landfill; education goes a long way.
 - b. Install no dumping signage with threats of fines in problem areas.
 - c. Educate people on how to report illegal dumping.
 - d. Clean up illegal dumping quicker.
 - e. Expand landfill hours to include Sunday, possibly for residents only.
 - i. Many people do their clean-ups and junk removal on weekends. This leads to people wanting to take their loads to the landfill on Sunday, finding the landfill closed, and then dumping illegally in our neighbourhoods.
4. Better road cycling infrastructure
- a. Bike lane along Wallace Drive to connect to Interurban Rail Trail
 - b. Safe crossing for cyclists at the termination of the Interurban Rail Trail to cross or continue onto Wallace.
 - c. A bike repair station in the area (many cyclists experience flat tires due to debris on the road in the area). Either the intersection of Wallace and West Saanich or Sparton and West Saanich would be excellent choices, as they would capture casual riders on the trail as well as road biking enthusiasts who ride along West Saanich Road.
5. Many residents live here for the access to mountain biking. It would serve a great deal of our community to continue to better the mountain biking trails on Mount Work, specifically ensuring a sustainable multi-use trail network throughout the entire park.



Prospect Lake District COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

6. Ensuring the safety of the parking situation for Durrance Lake. Residents do not want a huge parking lot encouraging more visitors than the natural space can handle, but they do want to be sure those parking are doing so safely.
7. Increased by-law enforcement for dumping, illegal truck traffic, and unsecured loads.
8. Increased police enforcement for speeding and other unsafe driving.
9. A transfer station serving the continuously growing Westshore community would have positive impacts for GHG emissions, road safety, and general traffic volume in our community. If it is unreasonable to have the landfill open to residents on Sundays, having a transfer station open could serve weekend users, in addition to these other benefits.
10. As the number of young families in the area is increasing, there is always desire for more playgrounds and other outdoor play areas for children. One idea is that the playground at Hamsterly Beach is in need of an overhaul, with plenty of space available.

As a Community Association Board, we are aware that we are not experts on implementing these changes, but we hope to inspire the CRD to help our community in a tangible way. Thank-you for considering these issues.

Sincerely,

Zoe Hole,

Secretary, Prospect Lake District Community Association

Community Association Letter: The Willis Point Community Association



The Willis Point Community Association, 6933 Willis Point Road, Victoria BC, V9E 2A1

February 14, 2021

Colin Plant
Chair, Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC, V8W 1R7

Copies to:

All CRD Board Members
Hon. George Heyman, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change
Hon. Lana Popham, MLA
Adam Olsen, MLA
Russell Smith, CRD Staff
Larisa Hutcheson, CRD Staff

Dear Mr. Plant,

I am writing on behalf of the Willis Point Community Association in response to the invitation for public comment on the CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

The CRD is to be commended for looking ahead at the waste disposal requirements of the region up to the year 2045 and beyond. This plan needs to take into account a number of variable factors; population growth in the region, particularly on the West Shore, new technologies and strategies targeting zero waste and the climate emergency facing the region, the province, the nation and the globe. Unfortunately, we find the SWMP wanting in several respects with regard to these factors.

Landfill Expansion-Destruction of Natural Habitat

As the community association representing the Willis Point area, we are particularly concerned about the impact that the current plan will have on the Hartland Landfill, particularly the Plan's goal (based on the current waste reduction targets and strategy) to expand the waste disposal cells to the full perimeter of the property, in the process removing 73 acres of forest and engaging in extensive blasting and quarrying. These 73 acres are immediately adjacent to Mount Work Regional Park, and indeed have been a de facto part of the park for a number of years. They provide recreational opportunities for the community, particularly the mountain bike community, and are home to a number of endangered plant and animal species. Moreover, destruction of 73 acres of mature second-growth trees undermines the CRD's commitments to address climate change by removing a significant area of carbon sequestration. Continued expansion of the Landfill will also create more methane emissions, notwithstanding the intention to capture a portion of the increased emissions as renewable natural gas.

Explore More Aggressive Waste Reduction Alternatives

The alternative to Landfill expansion is to adopt more aggressive waste reduction strategies so that volumes of waste going to Hartland are significantly reduced, thus extending the life of the Landfill without expanding it and destroying part of Mount Work. There are several such initiatives underway in the region, such as the City of Victoria's Zero Waste Strategy, the waste-to-energy project being



explored by Esquimalt and Saanich's *One Planet Saanich*. The current SWMP takes no account of these initiatives, and instead relies on a series of underfunded "best efforts" campaigns to reduce waste targets to 250kg per person in the region by 2030, in the process continuing to rely of a steady flow of waste in order to generate tipping fees to fund Hartland's operation. The Plan needs to go much further, as has been recommended by your own Solid Waste Advisory Committee.

Postpone Decision on Hartland Expansion

Given these developments, it would be irresponsible in our view for the CRD Board to approve any planned expansion of Hartland at this time. Instead, new more aggressive waste reduction targets and strategies should be explored and adopted. In the meantime, approval of any expansion of Hartland should be put on hold until progress in reducing waste is assessed.

In specific terms, the WPCA would like approval of any expansion of Harland to be Stage-Gated so that both actual waste reduction achieved in the CRD, and the effectiveness of alternative methods of dealing with MSW be reviewed by Hartland staff and the CRD board in 2028 prior to any approval of plans to expand the landfill.

Beyond planning for a Phase or Stage Gated review in 2028 to verify that there is a need for expansion, it would seem **no approval of expansion plans needs to be part of the current SWMP**.

Since no expansion implementation needs to take place before 2030, that allows time to consider expansion if necessary, and the Board and public will have had ample opportunity to apply new waste reduction strategies. We urge you to amend the SMWP accordingly, before it is submitted to the Ministry of the Environment for approval.

Moving Hartland Traffic to Willis Point Road

In addition to opposing the expansion of Hartland Landfill, we have grave concerns over the plan to redirect commercial truck traffic accessing the Landfill from Hartland Avenue to Willis Point Road, beginning in 2023, and diverting all Landfill-bound traffic in 2040. Despite earlier assurances in 2019 received from CRD staff that there were no plans to divert traffic, it would seem that a decision has already been made to do so. Our Association was offered two public consultation sessions to discuss this "proposed" change and was told that the decision was a "fait accompli", with the only thing left to discuss being mitigation efforts. While earlier discussion had argued for a road change based on "safety considerations" (despite the fact that Hartland Avenue has served quite adequately as the point of entry for the past half century), the rationale now put forward is "operational requirements". We have been told that there is "no viable alternative" to changing the access owing to the configuration of the Landfill which makes construction of internal access roads too expensive and challenging.

Safety Concerns

Unfortunately, the process of dealing with the traffic question has been less than transparent. That said, if this change is going to happen regardless of community opposition, then it is important that the CRD address a number of safety, traffic circulation and perception issues that will inevitably arise. The transfer of heavy truck traffic on to Willis Point Road will lead to several safety concerns, notably icy surfaces in winter on the straight 9 percent grade, and the impact of heavy traffic on the numerous



mountain bikers, recreational and competitive cyclists that regularly use the road. A proper bike lane should be constructed up to the point where trucks will enter the Landfill.

Willis Point Road is also heavily used by recreational users of Durrance Lake in Mount Work Park and McKenzie Bight in Gowland Tod Park, by commuters using the route through the Highlands to the West Shore and by residents of Willis Point. Willis Point Road is our only secure means of reaching the rest of the region. While the Bunt traffic study argues that Willis Point Road is designed for a heavier traffic load than Hartland Avenue, it ignores that fact that unless there is smooth traffic flow on to and off Willis Point Road, there will be traffic congestion and safety issues affecting residents, school bus operations, casual users and indeed the trucks accessing the Landfill. The biggest problem is the intersection at the junction of Wallace Drive and West Saanich Road.

Intersection of Wallace Drive and West Saanich Road

This intersection was not designed with heavy traffic loads in mind. It has a pull off area for residential mail collection and is also where the Interurban bike trail terminates. At the same time, it will be where heavy trucks collect to turn either north (left) on to West Saanich Road or south (right). In either case, trucks turning north will block sight lines and vehicles turning right. Wallace Drive joins West Saanich Road at the bottom of a hill where south bound traffic tends to pick up speed. Unless this intersection is redesigned, there will be serious safety and traffic concerns. The response from CRD staff during the traffic consultation was not encouraging. They noted the problems raised but indicated that the responsibility for addressing them lay with the District of Saanich. We are concerned that funding the necessary redesign and reconstruction will not be a priority for Saanich as relatively few Saanich residents will be directly affected. Therefore, it is important that the CRD recognize its responsibility to allocate funding for this work. If internal roads were constructed within Hartland to avoid shifting access to Willis Point Road, this would be feasible but costly. As the CRD will be saving considerable funds by using the public infrastructure of Willis Point Road, provided and funded by Saanich, it should allocate some of these savings to address the imminent real traffic and safety concerns of regular users of Willis Point Road.

Truck Bypass on Willis Point Road Northbound

Given the regular use of this road by Willis Point residents and the likely delays that will occur when traffic is stuck behind a slow moving heavily-loaded truck going uphill, we believe it is essential that a couple of truck pull-offs be created, with appropriate signage to ensure that trucks moving below 40 kph comply. The road speed limit is 60 kmph (although it is constructed for higher speed) and if traffic is impeded, there is a risk that drivers will take chances to pass despite only limited areas to do so. The traffic report, which argued against the construction of a passing lane, claims that traffic will be held up by less than a minute but that assumes that all trucks will maintain a speed of 60 kmph on the uphill grade, which is most unlikely. The provision of pullouts would be a compromise between doing nothing and risking impeding traffic and inviting unsafe driving, and constructing a full passing lane, which has apparently already been ruled out.

Renaming Lower Part of Willis Point Road

In addition to addressing concrete congestion and safety concerns on Willis Point Road and at the intersection of Wallace Drive and West Saanich Road, there is an additional, low-cost measure that the CRD can take to address concerns of Willis Point residents. In the minds of many, there will be an



unfortunate association of Willis Point with the Landfill once the new access point becomes the primary entry for trucks. This could have an impact on public perceptions, ultimately affecting property values, leaving the impression that Willis Point Road is the “access to the dump”. We have discussed and support re-naming the lower part of Willis Point Road, the section running from Wallace Drive to Ross Durrance Road. Willis Point Road would begin at Ross Durrance Road and run north to connect Willis Point residences with the southern section of the road. We propose that the new name be connected to the prime function of this section of the road, which is to access Mount Work Park. The name “Mount Work Parkway” has been suggested.

Fortunately there are no residences on the part of the road to be re-named, and only one street sign (at Wallace Drive) to be changed. The new Residuals Treatment Plant is designated as “280 Willis Point Road”. It has already been sign-posted so one small address change would be required but otherwise a change of road name would have no postal or property registration implications. While a cosmetic change, this would decouple the name “Willis Point” from the Landfill and is something that the Willis Point Community Association strongly endorses and advocates. We hope the CRD will work with Saanich to effect this name change.

Biosolids

We are one of the communities most affected by changes to the use of Hartland. Our community suffered through two years of construction as the new sewage pipeline was constructed and there continue to be occasional road interruptions. We have been subjected to odour problems arising from the commissioning of the Residuals Treatment Plant (RTP), which are ongoing. We are also concerned about the plan to spread biosolids at Hartland, once the RTP begins to produce them, as this could affect human, plant and animal life in areas adjacent to the Landfill. Given these and other concerns, we are hopeful that the CRD Board will review our input carefully and take action where possible.

Summary and Thank you

The CRD SWMP is important to the WPCA because of both proximity and general love of nature and concern for the environment among Willis Point residents. I believe that the general environmental and climate concerns expressed affect the greater community of the CRD well beyond Willis Point.

I thank you for the opportunity to provide the views of the Willis Point Community Association on the current draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan and related traffic issues.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel J. Kenway, P.Eng
President

Appendix E: ADVOCACY GROUP FEEDBACK

Advocacy Group Letter: Mount Work Coalition

FROM THE DESK OF

MOUNT WORK COALITION

February 12, 2021

Colin Plant, Chair CRD Board, and
CRD Board Directors

Feedback to the CRD on the draft Solid Waste Management Plan

Please find feedback to the draft Solid Waste Management Plan (the Plan) from the Mount Work Coalition, a non-profit society that formed as a group of concerned citizens with a mission to provide voice and support for the protection and responsible stewardship of the Mount Work Park area through education, advocacy and research.

1. Expanding the landfill

The Plan includes a proposal to extend the Hartland landfill site and earmarks 73 forested acres of carbon sequestering trees to be removed to prepare the area for blasting and excavating the side of a mountain. This is not a 21st century solution to waste management.

The Plan was written through the lens of a business as usual mindset predicting the landfill will reach capacity and therefore need to be expanded no later than 2045 - rather than through a lens of retaining the size of the existing landfill without expansion by rolling out new aggressive programs to reduce the waste over the next two decades. With less waste being dumped in the landfill, there will be less leachate into the rivers and lakes in the area. The Plan requires concrete waste management actions such as dedicated funding for a public educational campaign and financial incentives to encourage startups and incentivize waste management businesses that reuse waste, such as scrap businesses and plastic and rubber recycling.

This biodiverse forest of 73 acres should be kept intact to provide a natural buffer between the park and landfill, to protect species at risk, to protect the lakes and

streams and to protect the human health of those using/living next to Mount Work Park directly beside the landfill. The existing trails should remain for the enjoyment of mountain bikers.

The Coalition is pleased to see that the Board at its February 10, 2021, meeting reiterated that it was prepared to consider a more aggressive approach to waste reduction a year following the submission of the SWMP this summer. We strongly urge the Board not to trigger the expansion of the current footprint of the landfill until the amended plan is completed by 2025. The much more aggressive best practice solutions including Zero Waste, Circular Economy and emerging waste to energy technologies will reduce methane emissions to net zero through a complete transformation.

We firmly believe that the CRD can attain its aspirational target of 125 kg per person per year by 2040 with waste reduction strategies already being contemplated such as Zero Waste Victoria; the proposed waste to energy IRM project in Esquimalt and a change in tipping fees application as we will explain later. This new target should be included in the amended SWMP by 2025.

The current plan does not address the climate emergency and the commitment of the CRD and a number of municipalities to become carbon neutral by 2050, continues dumping of over a fifth of total waste in the form of organic matter though banned in law creates more methane and is in direct conflict with the Province's stated Climate Action goals and will not enable us to meet our 2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets.

According to the World Meteorological Organization's bulletin, "Carbon dioxide levels continue at record levels, despite COVID-19 lockdown", approximately 40 per cent of methane comes from natural sources, such as wetlands and termites, but 60 per cent comes from human activities, including cattle breeding, paddyfields, mines, landfills and biomass burning. Nature is now sending us a message, through wind storms and wildfires, and we must act now to do our part, as we have the ability to curb harmful methane emissions from a landfill.

2. What alternatives to landfilling has the CRD considered?

Landfills are a 19th-century solution to waste disposal. Today there are significant alternative technologies that can generate value from waste products. Furthermore, it is clear that without taking a hard look at how we consume and create waste, we will not be able to address the climate challenge that threatens our environment.

Governments across the globe, supported by their citizens have been installing multi-pronged strategies to reduce waste through promoting circular economies, changing consumer behaviour such as banning single use plastics, and investigating alternative uses for waste to energy projects such as gasification now under consideration in Esquimalt. This multi-pronged approach should be a cornerstone to the region's solid waste management plan. It can eliminate the need to build a bigger landfill, instead moving us in the appropriate direction of zero waste. The CRD staff must work in partnership with other leaders using best practices:

- Esquimalt is looking to be an early adopter of IRM/gasification technology that would see their waste converted to energy
- The Regional District of Nanaimo is promoting the 4Rs by cultivating a circular economy; uses tipping fees to encourage waste diversion rather than waste dumping and plans to divert 90% of its waste by 2027. If RDN can achieve a target of 109 kg/person/ year, so should the CRD.
- San Francisco is a global leader in waste reduction, has an effective pricing strategy that uses cost incentives/disincentives between waste and recycling.
- Switzerland has 100% waste recovery where they use a combination of material recovery and incineration for energy
- Sweden recovers 99% of its waste, converting it into heat that warms homes, power buses and taxis.
- The City of Victoria released its Zero Waste Victoria Plan to reduce current waste to Hartland by 50% by 2040.

3. Traffic Diversion to Willis Point Road

The planned relocation of commercial dump traffic to Willis Point Road is part of the draft SWMP. This decision is premature, given the opposition to expanding a landfill in the 21st century, the movement to Zero Waste, a circular economy, and waste-to-energy technologies.

The CRD staff should revisit this decision based on the premise that the landfill will not be expanded and that other regional municipalities will be implementing new technologies to manage their own waste. With less waste being trucked to the landfill, there will be less traffic, no expansion and no reason to reroute traffic. The CRD should be able to construct internal roads and fill alternate cells closer to the existing entrance off Hartland Avenue.

4. Biosolids

The CRD Board reversed its longstanding ban on the spreading of biosolids on land and will be spreading toxic biosolids within the Hartland perimeter for up to 6-8 weeks a year while the Lower Mainland facility undergoes maintenance. CRD communication describes this as a temporary solution, which is absurd since once spread, biosolid toxins remain in the ground, waterways and air - they are not temporary. CRD characterizes the area around the dump as a rural area, which is incorrect - it is a semi-rural with local residential communities and schools very close to the dump area, and the regional tourist attraction of Butchart Gardens, concerned as they are downstream of the dump and use the water in Todd Creek. The area is also home to many organic farmers in close proximity.

The primary challenge with the decision to spread biosolids at the Hartland dump is the lack of scientific evidence to demonstrate that it is safe for the human and wildlife populations in the area. Biosolids, even treated to Class A standards, contain microplastics. The scientific community is now researching the effects of microplastics in our lakes, rivers and streams. As the basic tenet of good environmental governance is the precautionary principle – given the lack of scientific certainty, the decision should be not to spread the biosolids.

Biosolids contain over 300 chemicals. Some will survive the drying process, and any trace of toxic chemical even at the lowest risk is unacceptable and will do significant damage to the 16 species that are endangered or threatened in the area, including the Western Painted Turtle and the Western Screech-Owl. Biosolids soak into the ground water and the wetlands and the 16 at risk species will digest or absorb the chemicals from the biosolids, destroying these endangered wildlife.

5. End Reliance on Tipping Fees as the Primary Source of Funding for Hartland

Reliance on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operations is counter-intuitive to zero waste. The tipping fee model provides no material incentive to reduce waste; indeed it is a disincentive as is demonstrated by concerns to keep all waste disposal in the region. Tipping fees must be used to incentivize waste diversion as is being done in the Nanaimo Regional District and if alternate sources of funding are required to maintain the Landfill operation, a general tax levy may be required. This is a small price to pay to meet climate change goals.

6. Strategy to Optimize Landfill Gas Management

The Hartland landfill signed an agreement with FortisBC to collect methane from the landfill. We disagree with this strategy as it relies on a steady stream of decomposing waste being dumped into a landfill to feed the FortisBC system for a small amount of RNG. Expanding the landfill and relying on a small fraction of the resulting methane gas collection is contrary to the mandate for the region to reduce GHGs. The landfill must be sustainable into the future without relying on outdated expansions.

In Summary

Our mission is to protect the Mount Work Park region and ensure science-based decisions are made concerning the Hartland landfill activities that impact the parks. As the CRD has declared a state of climate emergency and a goal for carbon neutrality, we believe that expanding a landfill by removing a biodiverse carbon sequestering forest, moving dump traffic and spreading biosolids is contrary to this goal and will lead to an overall increase in carbon. There are opportunities for emissions reductions using new technologies, zero waste initiatives, and increasing carbon sequestration by not expanding the landfill as trees absorb CO₂. Minimizing GHG emissions are critical for meeting the CRD's goals.

1. Delay any approval for landfill expansion until an updated and amended plan is adopted in 2025.
2. The amended SWMP submitted in 2025 must establish a target of 125kg/person/year by 2040.
3. Notify the Ministry of Environment that the CRD intends to submit an amendment to the plan by 2025 with strategies for attaining this target including an aggressive Zero Waste program, and an independent analysis and testing of alternative technologies such as IRM/gasification/Waste to Energy.
4. The Plan submitted in 2021 should contain a placeholder for the Esquimalt waste to energy project subject to a business case being completed.
5. Conduct an independent environmental assessment prior to any plans to expand or alter the design of the landfill, including the spread of biosolids, to protect the natural ecosystem, wildlife, community health and the recreational users of the area.
6. Strengthen the plan's Zero waste initiatives by adding concrete plans such as dedicated funding to create business incentives for entrepreneurs; create a public education campaign to draw awareness to Zero Waste, and

use tipping fees to incentivize waste reduction instead of encouraging continued use of landfilling as a source of revenue

7. Ensure protection of species at risk in Mount Work Park, we are requesting the BC Ministry of Environment reinstate its longstanding ban (2011 and 2013) on the spreading of biosolids, planned to begin in February 2021.
8. Delay the decision to reroute landfill traffic to Willis Point Road until decisions are made to have regional municipalities manage their own waste with Zero waste and new waste to energy technologies.
9. The Amended Plan by 2025 would be subject to full public consultation during its development to ensure the public has ample opportunity to engage in accordance with Ministry policy.

Elaine Klimke, Chair on behalf of
Mount Work Coalition

cc: Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Larisa Hutcheson, General Manager of Parks & Environmental Services
Barb Desjardins, Chair, CRD Environmental Services Committee

Sources: <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/carbon-dioxide-levels-continue-record-levels-despite-covid-19-lockdown>

A Zero Waste Review of the Capital Regional District's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan



February 10, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Context.....	3
2	Zero Waste	3
2.1	Definition	3
2.2	Zero Waste Hierarchy	3
2.3	Circular Economy	5
2.4	Why Zero Waste	5
2.5	Role in Climate Change	7
3	Review of Draft Plan.....	9
3.1	Plan Direction	9
3.2	Rethink/Reconsider	11
3.3	Reduce	12
3.4	Reuse	14
3.5	Recycle	14
3.6	Compost	16
3.7	Recovery	17
3.8	Residual management	17
3.9	Unacceptable	18
3.10	Supporting Systems	19
4	Funding.....	20
5	Summary	21

1 CONTEXT

Under the *Environmental Management Act*, the Province of BC requires that each Regional District develop and implement a Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). These plans are to be renewed every ten years (previously every five years but now with an effectiveness review at five years) and require public consultation before submission to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the Ministry) for ministerial approval.

The Capital Regional District (CRD) last updated SWMP is from 1995 and though it has been amended over the years, the 2020 draft SWMP represents the first update since then.

This report is a review of the draft SWMP from a Zero Waste perspective, which is to greatly decrease the need for landfill expansion through minimizing waste with all of the concurrent benefits. The report will outline what Zero Waste is and why it should be pursued, followed by a review of the draft SWMP using the Zero Waste Hierarchy and a discussion of solid waste system funding.

2 ZERO WASTE

2.1 Definition

Zero Waste is “The conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse, and recovery of products, packaging, and materials without burning and with no discharges to land, water, or air that threaten the environment or human health.”¹ This Zero Waste International Alliance (ZWIA) definition is peer-reviewed and is in contrast to “Zero Waste to Landfill” which is an industry-created definition meant to promote burning of waste and often requires no changes in separation of materials nor reduction of waste. Many organizations, including the City of Victoria, are using the ZWIA definition to provide the vision of what their actions are driving towards. While some may focus on the elimination of waste at the end of pipe, the key aspect is the conservation of resources and eliminating problematic materials and products, starting at the design stage. The highest level of recognition as a Zero Waste Community by ZWIA is when a local government has reduced disposal (to landfills, incineration and the environment) by 90% or more but communities are encouraged to embark on the process beginning with the level “Working Towards Zero Waste”.²

2.2 Zero Waste Hierarchy

To aid in understanding the scope of policies and strategies that are part of Zero Waste plans and to evaluate them, ZWIA developed a hierarchy (see Appendix A). The Zero Waste hierarchy defines each level of the hierarchy and includes the guiding questions, principles and definitions. Zero Waste is more than just having no waste but includes systemic changes to our ways of producing and consuming materials starting at the top of this hierarchy.

The levels of the hierarchy are shown in Figure 1. The upper levels of the hierarchy are larger to emphasize that the most benefit in terms of the guiding principles arises from actions taken in these areas. The top three levels help to prevent waste while recycling and composting put the materials back in the useful loop. Material recovery

¹ Zero Waste International Alliance (2018). Definition accessed at <http://zwia.org/zero-waste-definition/>.

² Zero Waste International Alliance (2014). Zero Waste Community Certification. Accessed at <http://zwia.org/zero-waste-community-certification/>.

can put further materials back in the loop or sequester materials that would be harmful to recirculate (such as mercury or asbestos). Residuals management looks at what can be learned from what remains to continually improve Zero Waste systems. Destructive disposal systems are deemed unacceptable for many reasons. They destroy materials and thus the materials and the embodied energy³ are lost; the technology is usually very expensive to both build and operate, and takes years to build so the opportunity costs⁴ are high; all atoms going in must come out in some form and sometimes new more harmful molecules (such as dioxins and furans) are formed so pollution is a concern, and pollution reduction or capture technologies are expensive and do not fully mitigate the issue; the energy produced is often carbon-based with significant greenhouse gas impacts; and there is still residual waste to manage in landfills. This clear stance is in contrast to the pollution prevention hierarchy still used by the Province⁵ which has the steps of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recovery (materials and/or energy) and then Residuals Management. The Zero Waste Hierarchy was developed, in part, based on the experience of Europe where waste to energy or incineration was used extensively at significant expense but with harmful consequences and no real reduction in the throughput of materials.⁶ Both hierarchies are designed to be planning tools, starting at the top, and the provincial website states that “once all achievable opportunities at a higher level have been taken, only then should the next level be looked at.”⁷

Figure 1 Zero Waste Hierarchy



³ Embodied energy is the energy all along the lifecycle that it took to make and deliver the products.

⁴ Opportunity costs are what other actions were not taken due to the resources (staff, time or money) being spent elsewhere.

⁵ Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (2020). 5R pollution prevention hierarchy. Accessed at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/zero-waste>.

⁶ GAIA (2020). 5 reasons why Europe’s garbage burning is a big problem. Accessed at <https://www.no-burn.org/europewasteburning/>.

⁷ Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (2020). 5R pollution prevention hierarchy. Accessed at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/zero-waste>.

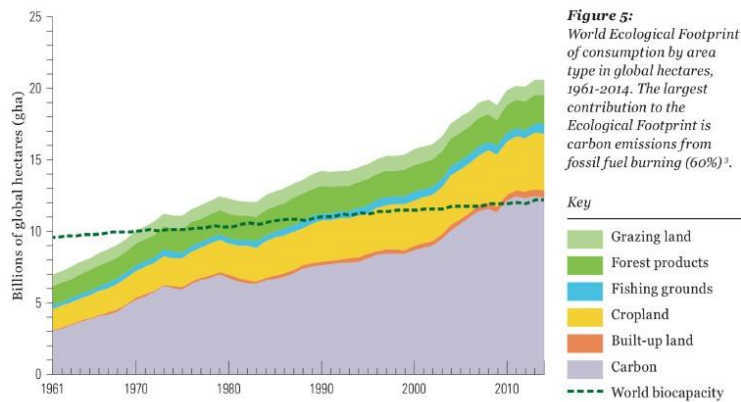
2.3 Circular Economy

A related concept to Zero Waste is the Circular Economy, with both having roots in the Cradle to Cradle concept of McDonough and Braungart.⁸ Like Zero Waste, the Circular Economy also looks to design out waste and pollution, keep materials and products in use and regenerate natural systems.⁹ Both concepts propose to move from a linear take-make-waste system to a circular model. This concept helps to highlight the employment and economic opportunities from reducing material throughput and waste and has growing momentum. The provincial waste planning guideline recommends both concepts be part of solid waste management plans.¹⁰

2.4 Why Zero Waste

As noted, Zero Waste is about more than having no materials for disposal, it is about reducing our footprint on the planet. Consumption patterns globally are not sustainable (see Figure 2 below).¹¹ Collectively humans use more than one planet's worth of area to provide goods and absorb wastes. This results in an ecological deficit where resources are not replenishing nor wastes absorbed to match the rate of consumption of materials or production of wastes. Growing and extracting materials and producing products has resulted in habitat and species loss, diminished soil quality, increased energy and water use, greenhouse gas emissions and other forms of pollution as well as the resulting solid waste. In addition to these ecological symptoms, there are also social ones such as inequity, injustices and human health risks. We are all starting to see the consequences of this, locally and globally.

Figure 2 Ecological Footprint of Consumption



⁸ McDonough, W. & Braungart, M. (2002). Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things. More info at <https://mcdonough.com/cradle-to-cradle/>.

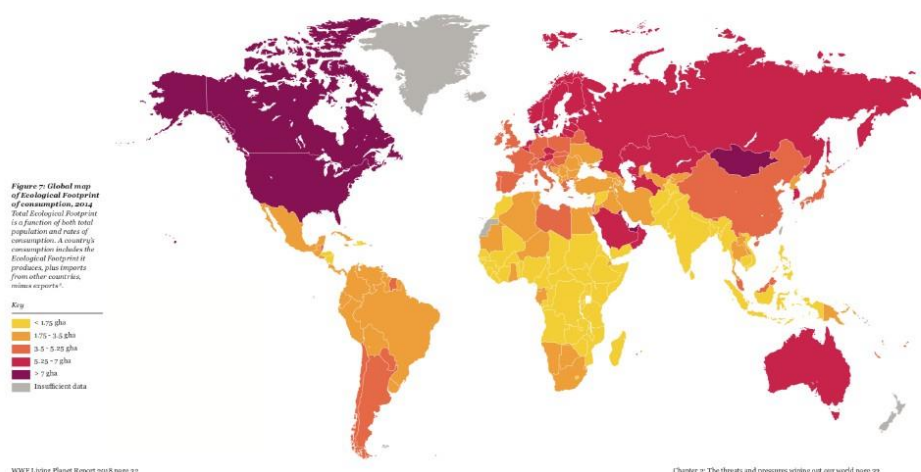
⁹ Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2020). Accessed at <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/concept>

¹⁰ BC Ministry of Environment (2016). A Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning. Accessed at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/garbage/swmp.pdf>. Page 16.

¹¹ World Wildlife Fund (2018). Living Planet Report 2018. Accessed at https://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/all_publications/living_planet_report_2018/

Figure 3 below¹² shows that Canada and the US use a disproportionate amount of resources and so need to do more than other regions to decrease consumption of materials and production of wastes. To remedy this, we need to change to Zero Waste and Circular Economy systems. We also need all parties to do their part, whether it is federal, provincial and municipal governments, and businesses pursuing Zero Waste Strategies to citizens choosing purchases wisely and sharing or renting items.

Figure 3 Global Map of Ecological Footprint of Consumption



In addition to the environmental and social reasons to pursue Zero Waste, there is also a strong business case for it as a report commissioned by the Ministry showed with a net economic benefit, an increase in GDP and generation of income tax revenue.¹³ There are many jobs and business opportunities that come with the pursuit of Zero Waste.

There is momentum building for Zero Waste and Circular Economy initiatives globally. In the EU, many cities have signed on to the Circular Cities Declaration.¹⁴ The federal and provincial governments are also planning to take more steps and both have had recent papers out for feedback on some of their next steps. The CRD is well-placed to be a leader in this with the City of Victoria pushing for Zero Waste, Saanich's recent adoption of a plastic bag ban, neighbouring Regional Districts setting good examples, expertise within local academia and the community, a growing number of Zero Waste businesses, and broad support from citizens and environmental groups.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Hood, I. (2013). Zero Waste Business Case. Accessed at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/industrial-waste/industrial-waste/zero_waste_business_case_draft.pdf.

¹⁴ Circular Cities (n.d.). European Circular Cities Declaration. Accessed at https://circularcitiesdeclaration.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Images/Pages/Images/Circular_City_Declaration/CircularCitiesDeclaration.pdf.

2.5 Role in Climate Change

Key elements of direct emissions from the solid waste management system include gas released from landfills (usually methane and carbon dioxide as a result of organic materials breaking down in anaerobic conditions) and transportation of materials from collection until the final destination. Landfill gas can be captured but the draft plan notes that only 68% was captured in 2018 at the Hartland Landfill. Ministry best practices aim for 75%¹⁵ of the gas (though some systems report higher capture rates) meaning that significant amounts of gas, at least half of it methane, escape. This is especially problematic as methane is a very powerful GHG with a shorter lifespan (an impact of 84-87 global warming potential over a 20 year time span rather than 28-36 of 100 year time span is used).¹⁶ There can also be significant emissions from burning of waste but this is not the case in the CRD at this time.¹⁷

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are often looked at from a sector perspective as dictated by the Community Energy and Emissions Inventory protocol and from this view waste makes up 9% of the 2017 CRD emissions with buildings (36%) and on-road transportation (55%) making up the remainder. However, when looking at emissions from a systems perspective as Figure 4 below shows where all of the upstream emissions for the provision of goods, food and other consumption are included, it is apparent that choices of consumption and wastefulness have a bigger impact on GHGs. When the full ecological footprint is considered, it is clear that consumption choices have a very large impact.¹⁸ This figure shows the comparison for the City of Victoria, which was one of the pilot communities for developing this tool, though other studies have found similar if not identical results.¹⁹

¹⁵ BC Ministry of Environment (2011). Technologies and Best Management Practices for Reducing GHG Emissions from Landfill Guidelines. Accessed at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/garbage/landfills>.

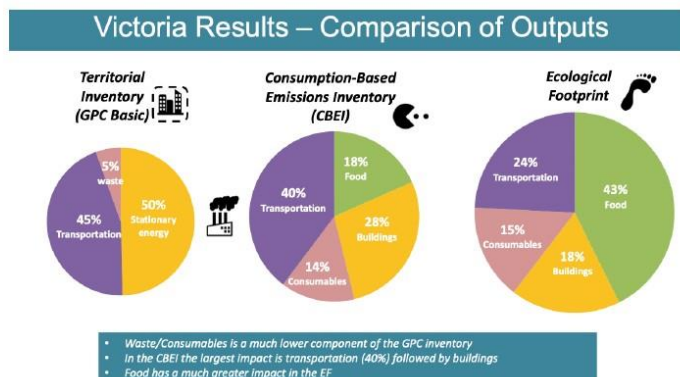
¹⁶ US EPA (2020). Understanding Global Warming Potentials. Accessed at <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/understanding-global-warming-potentials#Learn%20why>.

¹⁷ Using data from Metro Vancouver's financial plan and 2019 Biennial report, despite handling only ¼ of the region's solid waste, the Burnaby incinerator's operating costs were more than double the cost per tonne of the landfill and emitted more than double the GHGs per tonne of the landfill.

¹⁸ Moore, J. & Hallsworth, C. (2018). ecocity Footprint Tool -Pilot Project Results Webinar. Accessed at <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ba7f601a09a7e3943945c4e/t/5bd28b31a4222fa1ffa274d3/1540524851172/Tool+Results+Webinar.pdf>.

¹⁹ Stolaroff, J. (2009). Products, Packaging and US Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Accessed at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237808802_Products_Packaging_and_US_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions#pf5.

Figure 4 Global Protocol for Community Emissions (GPC) versus Consumption-Based Emissions Inventory (CBEI) versus Ecological Footprint



Because these upstream emissions are not counted in the current scope of the local government reporting, they are usually ignored and so both climate action and solid waste plans often do not include strategies to address them. They still exist however, and a study for the C40 Cities suggested “urban consumptions-based emissions must be cut by at least 50% by 2030 to maintain the possibility of keeping global temperature rise below 1.5 C.”²⁰ Of the cities examined for that study, 85% of the emissions associated with goods and services consumed within their boundaries are imported from elsewhere. This same report goes on to advocate for ambitious action in the next ten years, noting the need for high income urban areas to reduce the climate impact of consumption by 2/3 in the next decade. While each of these studies uses slightly different methodologies and cover different geographies, the bottom line is that consumption of materials, including food, has a GHG impact at each stage of the process from growing or extracting resources to manufacturing to sales to home or business to disposal. By reducing wasteful and unnecessary consumption, GHGs can be reduced more significantly than with a sole focus on waste diversion (recycling or composting) and far, far more than any energy recovery system would. The Closing the Loop report found that aggressive Zero Waste policies could save 6.2 million tonnes of CO₂e by 2040 while creating 7000 new green jobs in BC.²¹ The City of New York’s One NYC 2050 Plan also acknowledges that “carbon neutrality necessitates New York City achieving zero waste.”²² The City of Amsterdam’s Circular Strategy

²⁰ C40 Cities (2019). New Research Shows How Urban Consumption Drives Global Emissions. Accessed at https://www.c40.org/press_releases/new-research-shows-how-urban-consumption-drives-global-emissions.

²¹ Lee, M., Legg, R., Maxwell, S. and Rees, R. (2013). Closing the Loop -Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Creating Green Jobs Through Zero Waste in BC. Accessed at <https://pics.uvic.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/Closing%20the%20Loop...pdf>.

²² The City of New York (2019). One NYC 2050 Building a Fair and Strong City. Accessed at <http://1w3f31pzvdm485dou3dppkcq.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/OneNYC-2050-Full-Report-1.3.pdf>

notes that a circular economy is needed to stay within planetary boundaries and is part of their path to climate neutrality.²³ They also use doughnut economics²⁴ and recognize the need for social justice.

This realization that consumption drives a significant portion of GHG regardless of where the actual emissions may occur is why many progressive communities are looking at adopting consumption-based emissions inventories to help them better understand their impact and develop suitable strategies. Looking at waste and GHGs with this lens changes the focus from the traditional one: what we discard from our homes, institutions and businesses, to what we choose to consume, how we do that (owning versus sharing, reusable versus disposable), how long we keep the items in use and then how we discard them.

As noted in the Regional Climate Action Strategy,²⁵ which includes a goal to minimize waste generation, there are many co-benefits of climate action and similarly there are also many co-benefits from pursuing Zero Waste which go beyond less waste and GHGs.

The Ministry's guidelines for solid waste planning recommend that plans address the climate impacts of waste. According to the CRD website,²⁶ "In February 2019, the Capital Regional District (CRD) Board identified Climate Action & Environmental Stewardship as a priority for the region and approved a motion to declare a climate emergency... The CRD is developing and implementing strategies to address this issue." A strengthened Solid Waste Management Plan could be one of those strategies.

Finally, it is important to acknowledge that while GHGs alter the global climate, the impacts can be seen locally, here in BC experienced as increased forest fires and smoke, altered rainfall patterns (droughts and floods) and loss of species, which will have knock-on effects and costs to many communities and businesses. It is through our collective global action to reduce the GHG emissions that the local impacts can be minimized.

3 REVIEW OF DRAFT PLAN

The draft SWMP was reviewed through the lens of Zero Waste and using the Zero Waste Hierarchy. Each level of the hierarchy is noted below as well as the plan direction and supporting systems.

3.1 Plan Direction

The plan adopts and strengthens the guiding principles (including Zero Waste and the Circular Economy) that are recommended by the Ministry.²⁷

²³ Municipality of Amsterdam (2020). Amsterdam Circular 2020 -2025 Strategy. Accessed at http://carbonneutralcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Amsterdam-Circular-2020-2025_Strategy_HighRes.pdf.

²⁴ Doughnut economics aims to have an economy that is within the ecological boundaries of the planet while providing the basic needs of its citizens (social boundaries).

²⁵ CRD Regional Climate Strategy (2017). Accessed at https://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/crd-document-library/plans-reports/climate/2017-04-12_regionalclimateactionstrategy_final.pdf?sfvrsn=da2e32ca_18.

²⁶ CRD (2019). Climate Action webpage. Accessed at <https://www.crd.bc.ca/project/climate-action>.

²⁷ BC Ministry of Environment (2016). A Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning. Accessed at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/garbage/swmp.pdf>.

The goals for the plan are to:

1. To surpass the provincial per capita waste disposal target and aspire to achieve a disposal rate of 125 kg/capita/year.
2. To extend the life of Hartland Landfill to the year 2100 plus.
3. To have informed citizens that participate effectively in proper waste management practices.
4. To ensure that the CRD's solid waste services are financially sustainable.

As the preface of this section states these are aspirational, these goals could be far more inspiring. The guiding principles include a Zero Waste approach and so the aspirational target should be Zero Waste, rather than 125 kg/capita/year. If that goal is seriously pursued then the lifespan of the Hartland Landfill could be greatly extended and its role could be more as a hub for materials, research and education than for waste disposal. The role of citizens in a Zero Waste and circular economy system should be more than as correct sorters of materials, but instead as active participants developing a vibrant circular economy that minimizes material throughput and environmental harms while maximizing local benefits. Businesses, institutions and other sectors should also be actively engaged. It is appropriate to ensure the long-term financial stability of the solid waste services.

The plan uses the pollution prevention hierarchy which covers many of the same aspects as the Zero Waste Hierarchy but misses the top level where the systemic rethink and redesign considerations are included. The pollution prevention hierarchy includes energy recovery as acceptable (unlike the Zero Waste one and places it above residual management).

From a starting point of 382 kg/capita in 2019, targets for the per capita disposal rate are set at 340 kg or less for the third year, 285 kg for the fifth year and 250 kg for the tenth year. It also should be noted that the CRD has been close to the provincial target of 350 kg/capita for two of the past five years and so while this may be a stretch target for some regions, it may not be rigorous enough for others including the CRD.

The importance of stretch goals can be seen from history. In 1989, BC set a goal to reduce the average per capita disposal rate by 50% by the year 2000.²⁸ During those years, waste disposal per capita in the CRD fell from 654 kg/capita to 399 kg/capita. The target of 327 kg was not reached but the drop was significant. Since then the per capita number has fluctuated between 352 and 454.

In comparison, the City of Victoria has a target of 50% less waste disposed by 2040 and fully circular by 2050.²⁹ Victoria represents 1/3 of the waste going to the Hartland Landfill. The C40 Cities has a Zero Waste Declaration (to which Vancouver is a signatory) which sets a goal of 50% less waste disposed by 2030 (compared to 2015).³⁰ The equivalent for the CRD would be 172 kg/capita. The C40 Declaration also sets targets for waste generation (as in all materials discarded which includes waste, recycling and organics) to be 15% less and for diversion to increase to 70% by 2030. The cities commit to biannual public reporting. While the CRD draft plan does not show the diversion rate, Figure 1 of Zero Waste Victoria shows that its diversion rate is 51%.³¹ The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN)

²⁸ Government of Canada (2006). An Analysis of Resource Recovery Opportunities in Canada and the Projection of Greenhouse Gas Emission Implications. Accessed at <https://www.rcbc.ca/files/u3/RR-opport-data-report.pdf>.

²⁹ City of Victoria (2020). Zero Waste Victoria. Accessed at <https://www.victoria.ca/EN/main/residents/climate-change/waste-reduction.html>.

³⁰ C40 Cities (n.d). Advancing Towards Zero Waste Declaration. Accessed at <https://www.c40.org/other/zero-waste-declaration>.

³¹ Same as footnote 28

had comparable waste per capita to the CRD (347 kg in 2014 -RDN to 369 kg for the CRD) and yet their target is far more aggressive at 109 kg by 2027.³²

Recommendations:

- Adopt Zero Waste as the goal and engage all sectors of society in pursuing this.
- Adopt the Zero Waste Hierarchy as a guide.
- Adopt stronger targets (similar to the Regional District of Nanaimo).
- Gather information and add targets for reduced waste generation and waste diversion that at least match the C40 Zero Waste Declaration.

3.2 Rethink/Reconsider

Under the rethink/reconsider level of the hierarchy, the CRD draft plan includes some good measures. Developing and implementing a purchasing policy can encourage production of products made from reused, recycled or sustainably-harvested renewable, non-toxic materials and products that are durable, repairable, reusable, fully recyclable or compostable, and easily disassembled. The purchasing policy could also improve the market for the finished compost material. This should be developed in partnership with member municipalities as noted but also regional districts, universities, the provincial government, and institutions to maximize the impact. The CRD could join the [Canadian Collaboration for Sustainable Procurement](#) to maximize the impact and reduce the work involved in research. An annual report back to the Board as happens for the City of Vancouver is recommended. Incentives are another key component and the plan includes a fund for waste reduction (action 2B) and Pay As You Throw (PAYT) for tipping fees. A key one needed is to have higher tipping fees (more on tipping fees in section 4), ideally matching the CVRD fees to prevent waste migration and provide stronger disincentive to wasting. Additional fees will help to fund programs. The CRD has differential fees (free for recycling and Household Hazardous Waste (and lower for yard waste than garbage)³³ however the charge for kitchen scraps is higher than for waste which would encourage putting kitchen scraps in the waste. In addition, there is no surcharge or penalty for mixed waste loads such as for the Sunshine Coast, Whistler and Squamish, where fees may be double if the waste has a significant amount of banned materials (including recyclables and organics). The Regional District of Kootenay Boundary charges five times the tipping fee for loads with banned recyclable materials.³⁴ In addition to PAYT at the landfill, the CRD should work with member municipalities to have PAYT at the curb and elsewhere that makes it progressively more expensive by weight or volume to waste.

Other areas that need addressing for fees are for tires and unsecured loads. The fees for rimmed tires may be a disincentive. Work should be done with Tire Stewardship BC and the Ministry to ensure that the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) program is covering all costs associated with their products including the handling of rimmed tires so that the landfill does not need to charge fees to the end user. Unsecured loads can create litter enroute to the disposal facilities. One way to prevent this is to charge an additional fee for loads arriving unsecured as is done by many other regional districts.

³² Regional District of Nanaimo (2018). Regional District of Nanaimo: Solid Waste Management Plan -Planning for the Future of Our Waste -Road to 90% Waste Diversion. Accessed at https://www.rdn.bc.ca/sites/default/files/inline-files/2018%20SWMP%20Amendment_1.pdf.

³³ CRD (2020). User Guide Hartland Depot. Accessed at https://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/recycling-waste-pdf/hartlanduserguide.pdf?sfvrsn=88e2c3ca_8.

³⁴ Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (n.d.). Garbage, Compost & Recycle. Accessed at <https://rdkb.com/Utilities-Waste/Garbage-Compost-Recycle/Landfill#mckelvey>.

In 3.8 Residual Management, the need for understanding what remains in the waste will be highlighted but this information should feed back into systems change. Items that are not recyclable nor compostable need to be identified and this feedback needs to inform the federal and provincial directions for what materials may need to be phased out or regulated into an EPR program.

This plan can help to increase the local economy, through procurement policy and fostering local businesses that reduce waste. The plan could include actions to measure and promote this. For example, the Vancouver Economic Commission reports on the green local jobs created through the Greenest City Action Plan.³⁵ There could also be a specific working group to develop the Local Circular Economy that goes beyond Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee members and engages citizens, businesses, academia and others to develop Zero Waste businesses beyond what the CRD already has. The CRD is well-placed to do this given that there is a wealth of expertise (the University of Victoria and the Provincial Government is within its boundaries), there are numerous environmental non-governmental groups like One Planet Saanich, and that there are already a host of Zero Waste businesses in place.³⁶ It is key to get the mindset of citizens and businesses to change. This can come from education programs, bans on single use and commonly wasted items, and be part of solutions designed to encourage people to consume less.

Leading by example is another key strategy. Leadership can be demonstrated through in-house programs such as employee education; increased use of electronic documents; double-sided copying and printing and only when necessary; decreased use of non-recyclable paper; use of cloth towels or electric hand dryers in rest rooms; and where packaging is required in food operations, using only reusable and recyclable containers. Use of standard signage and bins in appropriate collection areas can also decrease the corporate waste.

Recommendations

- Increase tipping fees to align with neighbouring regional districts, ensure kitchen scraps are at a lower fee than the waste and add a mixed waste fee at double or more the regular waste tipping fee to encourage waste diversion.
- Work to address fees on rimmed tires.
- Add a fee for unsecured loads.
- Add an action to promote the local circular economy potential.
- Develop a program for the CRD corporate entity to model Zero Waste actions.
- Join the Canadian Collaboration for Sustainable Procurement.
- Have the CRD lead by example.
- Work with federal and provincial government on policies to reduce material throughput and waste.

3.3 Reduce

Strategy #1 Continue and Enhance Education Programs

Reduction is critical area for change and source reduction and the elimination of problematic materials should be the main focus. Reducing the materials at the source can then be supported by behaviour change components, not just incorporated but as the key driver for new and existing programs. The expansion of education to multifamily and ICI sectors is good as is expanding the K-12 programs to include the circular economy. While supporting

³⁵ Vancouver Economic Commission (2018). Green Economy. Accessed at <https://www.vancouvereconomic.com/focus/green-economy/>.

³⁶ Project Zero (2020). Accessed at <https://www.project-zero.ca/resources>.

environmental stewardship recognition is noted, it should include awards, labelling, accreditation and other forms of public recognition. In addition to the actions already listed, these could be added as well:

- Partner with other jurisdictions to share materials (for example, consider rolling out Think Thrice -Metro Vancouver's textiles campaign).
- Create targeted behaviour change campaigns based on the needs shown in the waste composition studies.
- Monitor results with ongoing waste audits and modify campaigns based on the feedback.
- Consider partnering with other organizations (not just product stewards): environmental groups, universities, the Ministry, and others to test out pilot programs. Share the results with other jurisdictions.
- Instead of just engaging residents on solid waste matters, work to promote the Zero Waste concept and increase avoidance of waste-generating materials and products, and diversion for all residents and businesses. Help citizens to understand the environmental footprint of their purchases and how to evaluate different options.
- Consider a waste or sustainability-focused newsletter like the Regional District of Nanaimo and City of Vancouver have.
- Foster and promote the refill, reuse, sharing, rental, and repair businesses in the region.
- Enhance and encourage more repair cafes such as those in Sooke, Fairfield and North Saanich.
- Conduct a toxics reduction campaign to reduce the amount of hazardous materials used.

Strategy #2 Encourage Waste Prevention

The actions in this strategy are also key for waste reduction and include promoting reduced consumption and consumer responsibility, supporting single-use item reduction efforts, promoting better packaging options and advocacy. These actions are sound but it is unclear how extensive they will be or not. Additional actions could include :

- Ensuring access to drinking water instead of bottled water by mapping it out as [Metro Vancouver](#) has done
- Developing a regional reusable cup share programs as the [City of Freiburg](#) has and use the same model for takeout containers.
- Working with local partners to develop and promote sharing services such as for reusable mug and takeout containers as well as other services.
- Work to reduce waste at the source and eliminate problematic materials including bans where possible.
- Collaborating with other local governments (and non-governmental organizations) to increase the efficacy of the advocacy to higher levels of government.
- Develop a plastic reduction strategy to reduce the use of plastics, plastic waste and microplastics. Collaborate with other governments as well as businesses. The next ten years will be a critical time for this.
- Developing a program to encourage renovation of buildings over demolition.

Strategy #3 Support Reduction of Avoidable Food Waste

A strategy addressing food waste is sound and could be strengthened by setting a food waste reduction target. The actions to support residential and ICI food waste reduction, and food recovery organizations, as well as advocating for clarity and education on best before dates are suitable but the degree of action is unclear.

Given the large percentage of single family homes and the amount of kitchen scraps and yard waste generated, consideration should be given to:

- Continue with the Love Food Hate Waste program but strengthen its implementation.

- Work with partner organizations to decrease food waste.
- Develop a program to increase wildlife-friendly backyard composting. This is considered reduction as the material does not need to be collected nor transported and it can replenish the nutrients in the gardens.
- Grasscycling and xeriscaping can also be encouraged to reduce the amount of yard waste.

3.4 Reuse

Strategy # 4 Support Reuse Activities in the Region

This strategy has actions to continue support for reuse organizations; support of rental, reuse and sharing programs; and investigating free stores at facilities. Other actions should include:

- Develop a sharing economy strategy that identifies the top priorities³⁷ could result in the option to borrow a wide-range of items like York Region's [Lendary](#). Support local sharing systems or set up ones to fill in the gaps (bikes, tools, cars, toys, kitchen gadgets).
- Hosting a [ReBuild it Centre](#) at Hartland.
- Mapping out local resources for sharing, rental, reuse, and repair. See [Portland](#) as an example.
- Hosting or supporting local repair cafes like in [Metro Vancouver](#).
- Set reuse/refill targets across CRD buildings/spaces and invest in infrastructure for this.
- Support reusable diapers systems as household hygiene is a significant waste segment.
- Advocate for the Right to Repair, mandatory warranties, time frames for parts availability, requirements for online manuals, and plans for components
- Advocate for EPR programs to be responsible for supporting repair and reuse of their products (where suitable).
- Ask for federal and provincial investment in reuse, repair, refill, etc. and circular systems for scaling local initiatives.
- Incentivize house moving and construction material reuse through regulatory strategies, enforcing limits on waste generation and expanding environmental obligations. This should be done in partnership with member municipalities.

3.5 Recycle

Table A of the Waste Composition study³⁸ (which is a more detailed look at the data in Figure 4.2 of the draft plan) shows that over 50% of the waste is comprised of materials that are banned or could be recycled. This highlights the needs for more education and enforcement of the bans. Products and packaging covered under the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Canada-wide Action Plan for Extended Producer Responsibility³⁹ represent 61% of the waste and highlights the need for the Ministry to follow through on its 2009 commitment to require producer responsibility systems for Institutional, Commercial and Industrial (ICI) Packaging and Printed Paper (PPP); textiles and carpet; furniture; and construction and demolition materials (though the target date was 2017). The Ministry took a step towards parts of this with its recent Discussion Paper but the CRD must continue to play a strong role in pushing for complete and speedy delivery of the Canada-wide Action Plan.

³⁷ One Earth (2015). Local Governments and the Sharing Economy. Accessed at http://www.localgovsharingecon.com/uploads/2/1/3/3/21333498/localgovsharingecon_report_full_oct2015.pdf.
³⁸ Tetrattech (2016). 2016 Solid Waste Stream Composition Study. Accessed at https://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/recycling-waste-pdf/WasteCompositionStudy2016.pdf?sfvrsn=baab36ca_4.

³⁹ Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (2009). Canada-wide Action Plan for Extended Producer Responsibility. Accessed at https://www.cme.ca/files/current_priorities/waste/pn_1499_epr_cap_e.pdf.

Many of the strategies in the CRD draft plan relate to recycling for different waste generating sectors (residential - single family and multifamily; ICI; construction and demolition; and public spaces). They are noted here along with ways to enhance the plan.

Strategy #7 Increase Residential Diversion

Actions for this strategy include promoting diversion, working with service providers to support depot diversion, encouraging local processing and markets and developing tools for event recycling. Additions could include:

- For events, the CRD should work with member municipalities to require zero waste plans to be part of event permitting process.
- The grey box system for glass collection, such as the City of Vancouver uses, should be examined to see if this could increase diversion.
- Work with service providers to do more checks, education and enforcement of disposal bans at point of collection.

Strategy #8 Increase Multi Family Diversion

Actions include supporting diversion through education, working with partners to develop source separation requirements, developing a policy guide and collaborating with stakeholders to support recycling. These are all suitable and good examples exist elsewhere that can be used.

- A review should be done to make sure the Recycle BC program covers all the appropriate multifamily buildings in the CRD.

Strategy #9 Increase ICI Diversion

Actions include providing resources such as a business waste reduction liaison, advocating EPR for ICI packaging and paper, creating a toolkit, encouraging municipalities to require waste management plans with business licenses, developing policy for ICI space and access requirements, working with partners on source separation requirements and investigating disposal ban enforcement of generators. These are all suitable and good examples exist elsewhere that can be used.

Strategy #10 Support Existing and New EPR Programs

These actions are to advocate for expanded EPR programs, standardized programs and return-to-retail opportunities. It also looks to work with the stewards to increase consumer awareness of programs. Advocacy is the main element for this and the CRD can also:

- Work to ensure that the EPR programs are fully delivering on their obligations including doing more on the first levels of the hierarchy.
- Ask that the Province meet its commitments to the Canada-wide Action Plan for EPR in a timely fashion.
- Work with other local governments to ensure the programs are as effective as possible and that local governments have a voice in program delivery and plans.

Strategy 12# Increase Construction, Renovation and Demolition Material Diversion

The actions include a clean wood waste ban and looking at surcharges for mixed waste loads along with programs for hazardous materials. In addition to this, the CRD could:

- Develop a Construction and Demolition materials hub at Hartland (as the City of Vancouver is investigating).
- Form a Construction and Demolition working group to determine best practices
- Require deconstruction not demolition (building on [Metro Vancouver's model bylaw](#)).
- Charge a waste levy on materials to drive diversion and track data.
- Ask the provincial government to work towards a building code that incorporates future deconstruction needs and factors in embodied carbon and to create a deconstruction step code.
- Work with province to include design guidelines in Building Code to ensure adequate space for waste sorting in new developments (both in unit and in building). [Whistler](#) is an example of a jurisdiction that has worked with existing buildings.

Strategy #13 Encourage Proper Public Space Waste Management Activities

The actions include developing educational materials, promoting alternatives to illegal dumping, developing a regional approach to prevention and bylaws, work on reporting systems and investigate large bulky item disposal. Other actions should include:

- For bulky disposal, the CRD should advocate for the promised EPR programs for furniture, mattresses and carpet and ensure that programs for bulky items have a pickup component.
- The CRD asking that the Recycle BC program is required by the Ministry to deliver service in public spaces as noted in the Recycling Regulation.

Additional Recommendations:

- Developing common regional signage to assist in correct sorting of materials. This should be done in conjunction with member municipalities, businesses and EPR programs. An example of this has been done by the [Squamish-Lillooet Regional District](#).
- Banning materials before EPR programs exist. For example, Metro Vancouver have banned mattresses from their facilities and this ensures materials for the mattress recycling businesses that have arisen.
- Working with service providers to provide biweekly service for curbside garbage collection and weekly service for organics pickup. This has proven to reduce waste in other regions.⁴⁰
- Targeting funding towards recycling materials that are not currently recycled by encouraging non-profit and private sector innovation such as in the RDN's plan.
- Educate around and enforce the bans. Feedback at each step of the process (at collection, at transfer and at the landfill) is essential to help educate waste generators on how to reduce their waste. This will require partnership with other organizations that deliver these waste collection and management services. This could require friendly waste educators monitoring collection runs and cameras on waste trucks checking each tip.

3.6 Compost

The 2016 Waste Composition study⁴¹ (Table A, page 2) shows that 10% of the total waste was avoidable food waste and another 1.6% was of donatable quality. Another 7% was the type of material that could have been composted in backyard composters. These components are 18.6% of the waste compared to all organics at 21.1% of the waste stream. This shows that a strong focus on food waste prevention and a program to encourage backyard composting could significantly reduce the amount of organics that need to be collected and processed.

⁴⁰ Clean 50 (n.d). City of Surrey -Rethink Waste!. Accessed at <https://clean50.com/projects/city-of-surrey-rethink-waste/>.

⁴¹ Tetrattech (2016). 2016 Solid Waste Stream Composition Study. Accessed at https://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/recycling-waste-pdf/WasteCompositionStudy2016.pdf?sfvrsn=baab36ca_4.

This could reduce the costs for that infrastructure. It also highlights the risk in relying on the energy from organic material if the infrastructure is not scaled appropriately. The goal of composting should be high grade compost to support regenerative agriculture. This not only reduces waste but can help to support food security and resilience.

Strategy #11 Increase Organics Diversion and Processing Capacity

This strategy addresses some of the present issues and has actions to promote diversion, develop a processing facility, support compost markets and to develop guidelines for use of compostable products and packaging.

Recommendations:

- Consider also decentralized composting for high generation areas.
- Processing for the rest scaled to consider the reduction through reduced food waste and backyard composting.
- Education and enforcement for bans.
- Identify and develop other end market.

3.7 Recovery

While no specific strategies were in the plan under recovery, further work to reduce the use of hazardous materials and increase the coverage of hazardous materials under EPR programs should be done.

3.8 Residual management

Two strategies were noted under residual management. The Zero Waste Hierarchy recommends using existing landfills and managing them well (using best practices for gas, leachate, monitoring, etc.). This plan follows these recommendations.

Strategy #14 Optimize Landfill Gas Management

Capturing landfill gas helps to reduce the impacts of past mistakes (putting organics in the waste) but no system captures all of the emissions and there is still a loss of nutrients from the soil. There is also a risk that the drive to capture landfill gas takes precedence over the more beneficial reduction of organic waste and composting what remains. Caveats on this strategy are to ensure that the need to fulfill the contract with Fortis does not conflict with organics reduction strategies and that food waste prevention, back yard composting, support of practices to decrease yard waste, and other strategies higher up the hierarchy take precedence over the production of landfill gas. Ensure the systems are scaled appropriately to the intended volume of organic materials, not the current level.

Strategy #15 Enhance Hartland Disposal Capacity

The actions include reviewing ban enforcement levels (subject to recycling market conditions), use best practices at the landfill, develop design options to maximize capacity and conduct research into emerging technologies. One of the key ways to preserve capacity is to increase ban enforcement levels (not just review them) and to add new bans. As much of the material could be diverted already, strengthening this system along the disposal chain will be key. The CRD is to be commended for planning ahead but given that this plan is for ten years with an effectiveness review at five years, it may be premature to be developing additional capacity, especially when capacity can last longer through more aggressive Zero Waste policies. Phase 2 is expected to last until 2045 but this can be greatly

extended it by adopting the recommendations above. The less waste produced and the longer the existing landfill space can last, the lower the impact on the surrounding area.

Consider the waste that remains as a key source of information on the effectiveness of the plan's actions. This information should be used to then add or adjust actions or continue what is effective. This information should be used to tweak these programs, develop new ones or to share with higher levels of government and other stakeholders so that they can make appropriate changes as well. It can also be used to provide feedback to other entities. For example, the Zero Waste Research Center in Capannori found that the coffee pods were a problematic material so they worked with the producer to find a biodegradable solution.⁴² EPR programs also have an interest in understanding the effectiveness of their programs so partnerships should include their support for waste composition studies, for which the data should be made public. It is also important to understand, gather data on, and ensure the same standards are met for waste flowing to outside the region. Victoria's Zero Waste plan also notes the need for improved regional waste flow data disclosure.

Recommendations

- Conduct regular waste audits and biannual waste composition studies. Work with EPR programs to have them pay for their share of waste composition studies. Make the data public. Make changes based on results.
- Understand and restrict waste flows outside of the region.
- Delay work on landfill expansion and pursue Zero Waste actions instead.
- Mandate clear bags for waste as soon as possible.
- Ensure the public is aware of the progress (or not to date) through publishing the annual report along with advertising and creative means such as a waste thermometer at the landfill.

3.9 Unacceptable

The Zero Waste hierarchy does not promote burning of waste. Backyard burning is noted as a debris management option but an analysis should be done to see if this material is suited for the organics management facility as such facilities may be short of chipped wood.

The CRD is also to be commended for not pursuing thermal technologies for waste destruction in this plan however the plan does mention investigating emerging technologies. While it is unclear what the scope of these technologies may be, it is important to note some examples from other regional districts where they have been clearer in their opposition to waste-to-energy technologies. The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan states that thermal treatment of mixed waste is excluded from consideration for future management of residual waste.⁴³ The Fraser Valley Regional District notes in its plan that it "does not support the use or inclusion of incineration as a method of "recovery" and goes on to outline that the rationale is because it still requires landfilling, produces toxic residuals and air emissions, produces GHGs, wastes energy and natural resources, creates a demand for waste, imposes long-term financial burdens on local government and there are safer, smarter ways to manage non-recyclable material.⁴⁴ The RDN notes it will "continue to review and

⁴² Zero Waste Europe Cities state of ZW (2020). https://zerowastecities.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/zwe_report_state-of-zero-waste-municipalities-2020_en.pdf.

⁴³ Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (2016). SLRD Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan. Accessed at <https://www.slrd.bc.ca/sites/default/files/pdfs/UES/recycling-composting-solidwaste/SWRMP/SLRD%20SWRMP%202016-03-16.pdf>.

⁴⁴ Fraser Valley Regional District (2015). Solid Waste Management Plan Update 2016-2026. Accessed at <https://www.fvrd.ca/assets/Services/Documents/Garbage/SWMP.pdf>.

consider alternative technologies that are consistent with the Zero Waste Hierarchy and goal.”⁴⁵ The Sunshine Coast Regional District adopted the Zero Waste Definition and a report noted that waste incineration would be contrary to their SWMP.⁴⁶

Recommendation:

- Include clear language to prevent the use of destructive thermal technologies for managing waste.

3.10 Supporting Systems

In addition to the hierarchy there are some strategies that provide supporting systems to achieving Zero Waste and for which there are two strategies that would fall under this category.

Strategy # 5 Support Local Governments in Working Towards Zero Waste

This strategy includes actions for developing model language for bylaws, best practices, OCPs and economic development strategies; identifying need and zoning for solid waste facilities; enabling local recycling infrastructure; use of PAYT; and the use of clear bags. The CRD could also:

- Encourage more local governments to follow Victoria’s example and create their own Zero Waste plans, tackle different strategies, and share the results. Collaboratively, local governments working on Zero Waste could engage with senior levels of government to work on road blocks they encounter.
- Work with local governments to encourage or mandate waste audits in the ICI sector.

Strategy # 6 Continue and Enhance Policy Development

This strategy includes model procurement policies, expanding material bans, investigating waste management facility licensing, investigating regulatory mechanisms for material management and looking at options for debris.

There also need to be:

- An inclusion of a requirement to report data with the licensing of waste management service providers and facilities.
- Interregional cooperation -working with other regional districts to share best practices and collaborate on advocacy.
- Membership in the National Zero Waste Council and other entities to foster Zero Waste systems.

Overall there are many sound strategies in this plan but the big question is how far and how quickly will they go. Appendix E of the draft plan shows that many new strategies (such as supporting renting/sharing/reuse programs and increasing residential, multifamily and ICI diversion will not be implemented until after year 5. The effectiveness of the plan will come down to resources dedicated to implementation. The key will be adequate staff time, scope and financial resources dedicated to solid waste. Frequently, regional districts will develop sound plans and then consistently underfund or ignore them until the next crisis in disposal capacity results. Sound management of solid waste requires early, ample and consistent efforts to minimize waste to preserve the

⁴⁵ See footnote 28.

⁴⁶ Sunshine Coast Regional District (2019). Special Infrastructure Services Committee agenda. Accessed at <https://www.scrd.ca/files/File/Administration/Agendas/2019/2019-JAN-25%20ISC%20Agenda%20Package%20-%20Special.pdf>.

remaining disposal capacity as long as is possible. This remaining capacity should be highly valued and decisions should factor in the ever-increasing costs to replace such an asset. This valuation should drive spending now to delay or prevent those future expenses.

A comparison with the RDN plan shows the difference in costs per capita. The RDN notes the difference between the status quo at 68% diversion to its Zero Waste strategy of 90% diversion was \$10.03. The additional costs for the CRD plan at \$3,245,000 represent \$7.76 per capita.

Other Recommendations:

- Outline what the five-year plan review will include like the RDN plan.
- The climate strategy also notes many outreach programs and campaigns with other partners -the same needs to happen for the SWMP.
- Value the remaining landfill space.
- Increase funding and staff time to support this plan to ensure it can achieve higher targets.

4 FUNDING

Funding the plan adequately is important. The source of funds can come from tipping fees, grants, revenue from landfill gas and payments from EPR programs. It can also be funded through utility fees and taxes as many utilities are.

It is important to understand the multiple roles of tipping fees. The first is to fund the solid waste services. A high tipping fee with lower fees for source separated materials like yard and garden waste, food scraps and recyclables (also known as variable tipping fees) can be a strong incentive to recycle and compost rather than waste. Consideration of tipping fees in nearby regions is also important to avoid waste migration. Setting tipping fees lower than neighbouring districts can result in waste coming into the region. There are also some concerns that a very high tipping fee may result in illegal dumping but there are many factors that contribute to illegal dumping and the fees are not always the key driver. Tipping fees also need to continually increase both to maintain the level of incentive and to fund the system. Appendix F includes estimates of future financial requirements and revenue but appears to assume the tipping fees would remain static for ten years.

There are other sources of revenue as well. As more products and packaging are covered by EPR programs, the CRD should ensure that it is fairly compensated for services it provides to these programs and should work in collaboration with other regional districts through the BC Product Stewardship Council to ensure that local governments are also compensated for the materials that end up in the waste stream despite the programs. There is mention in the plan of developing markets for the finished compost material which could also provide revenue. The RDN is proposing a disposal levy to offset the regional district's fixed costs of solid waste system (particularly for materials shipped out of the region) with a discounted tipping fee offered to licensed haulers. In some cases, there are grants available such as the ones recently offered for organics management facilities by the provincial and federal governments. Fines may be another revenue source but not one that should be relied upon.

When regions pursue Zero Waste in a system funded mainly through tipping fees, there can be concerns that success will mean that there is inadequate income to fund the fixed costs of the solid waste system. To avoid the conflict between a goal of Zero Waste and an adequately funded system it is important to include a mix of funding sources that is adjusted as the waste is reduced. Some funds should come from property taxes and utility fees to ensure that there is a source of stable funding. These can start at a low level and can increase as the amount of waste decreases but initially the tipping fees need to be similar to neighbouring regions and high enough to

encourage waste diversion. If the revenue is higher than expected due to more waste than intended, these additional funds should be put towards additional programs to address the problem areas.

Looking at Zero Waste more broadly, the CRD can also encourage grants from other funding parties to local organizations to support Zero Waste and create a hub in the region.

Recommendations:

- Fund part of the solid waste system through property taxes and utility fees.
- Raise tipping fees to match the CVRD rates.
- Adjust funding sources as waste levels change.
- Consider a levy and discount system similar to the RDNs.
- Ensure EPR programs pay their way.
- Apply for grants and support other local partners applications as well.
- Ensure fines are applied after education measures and that they are sufficient to change behaviour.

5 SUMMARY

In general, the plan has many good strategies but a lot of them are to “investigate” possible actions rather than a firm commitment to enact them by a certain date. The plan also relies on existing staff to a fair degree to enact them. A stronger plan would have Zero Waste as the strong consensual vision and more aggressive interim targets, a commitment to the strategies listed as well as others recommended above and significantly more funding directed to achieving this vision. Rather than a focus on the need to expand the landfill, the emphasis must be on engaging the whole CRD community with broad and engaging partnerships to preserve existing space as long as possible, with regular community updates on progress, public annual reports and using the five year plan effectiveness review intervals as critical decision points to galvanize further actions if the new targets are not achieved. The degree to which these strategies will be effective will depend on the resources put towards them and the commitment to achieving Zero Waste.

APPENDIX A ZERO WASTE HIERARCHY

Zero Waste Hierarchy of Highest and Best Use 7.1

Purpose

The Zero Waste Hierarchy describes a progression of policies and strategies to support the Zero Waste system from highest and best to lowest use of materials. It is designed to be applicable to all audiences, from policy-makers to industry and the individual. It aims to provide more depth to the internationally recognized 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle); to encourage policy, activity and investment at the top of the hierarchy; and to provide a guide for those who wish to develop systems or products that move us closer to Zero Waste. It enhances the Zero Waste definition by providing guidance for planning and a way to evaluate proposed solutions.

Zero Waste Definition

Zero Waste: The Conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse, and recovery of all products, packaging, and materials without burning them and without discharges to land, water, or air that threaten the environment or human health.

Guiding Questions

Rethink/ Redesign	What has led us to our present linear use of materials and thus, what needs to evolve to move towards a closed loop model? How do we re- design systems to avoid needless and/or wasteful consumption?
Reduce	What supports the use of less material and less toxic material?
Reuse	What supports the better use of those products we already have in ways that retain the value, usefulness and function?
Recycle/ Compost	How do we ensure materials are put back in the materials cycle?
Material Recovery	What was salvaged from mixed waste?
Residuals Management	What is still left and why? What do we need to take out of the system that should not have been circulated in the first place? How do we manage what is left in a flexible manner that continues to encourage movement towards Zero Waste?
Unacceptable	What systems and policies encourage wasting and should not occur?

***Guiding Principles**

Closed Loop Systems	Design systems to be closed loop rather than linear in their use of resources
Close to Source	Processes to occur as close to the source as practical
Conservation of Energy	More energy can be saved, and global warming impacts decreased, by reducing waste, reusing products, recycling and composting than can be produced from burning discards or recovering landfill gases. ¹
Do Not Export Harm	Avoid the export of toxic or potentially toxic waste or materials, as well as materials with limited or undefined recycling markets that will be landfilled or incinerated in other regions.
Engage the Community	Promote changes and systems that work with communities to facilitate meaningful and sustained participation, increase understanding, and influence behaviour change and perceptions
Highest and Best Use	Creating and keeping materials and products for a use as high on the hierarchy as possible and in the useful loop as long as possible. Keeping materials from being downcycled where the number of future uses or options are limited. Source separate items and materials to the extent necessary to ensure clean and marketable products and materials for reuse, recycling and composting streams.
Information & Improvement	Collect information on systems and use as feedback for continuous improvement
Local Economies	Support the growth and expansion of local economies (production, repair, and processing) in order to reduce greenhouse gases from transportation, improve accountability, and increase repair and parts opportunities
Materials Are Resources	Preserve materials for continued use and use existing materials before harvesting virgin natural resources
Minimize Discharges	Minimize all discharges to land, water or air that threaten the environment, or human health, including climate changing gases
Opportunity Costs	Consider opportunity costs of investments and ensure investments occur as high as possible on the Hierarchy
Precautionary Principle	Ensure that a substance or activity which poses a threat to the environment is prevented from adversely affecting the environment, even if there is no conclusive scientific proof linking that particular substance or activity to environmental damage
Polluter Pays	Whoever causes environmental degradation or resource depletion should bear the “full cost” to encourage industries to internalize environmental cost and reflect them in the prices of the products
Sustainable Systems	Develop systems to be adaptable, flexible, scalable, resilient, and appropriate to local ecosystem limits

¹ Source: <http://zwia.org/standards/zw-community-principles/>,

Zero Waste Hierarchy

1	Rethink/ Redesign	De sign and purchase products from reused, recycled or sustainably-harvested renewable, non-toxic materials to be durable, repairable , reusable, fully recyclable or compostable, and easily disassembled
2		Shift funds and financial incentives to support a Circular Economy * * over the harvesting and use of virgin naturalresources
3		Enact new incentives for cyclical use of materials and disincentives for wasting
4		Facilitate change in how end users' needs are met from "ownership" of goods to "shared" goods and provision of services
5		Support and expand systems where product manufacturing considers the full life-cycle of their product in a way that follows the Zero Waste Hierarchy and moves towards more sustainable products and processes. Producers take back their products and packaging in a system that follows the Zero Waste Hierarchy.
6		Identify and phase out materials that cause problems for Closed Loop Systems*
7		Facilitate and implement policies and systems to encourage and support Local Economies*
8		Re-consider purchasing needs and look for alternatives to product ownership
9		Provide information to allow for informed decision-making
10		Eliminate or avoid systems that drive needless consumption
11	Reduce	Plan consumption and purchase of perishables to eliminate or avoid discards due to spoilage and non-consumption
12		Implement Sustainable Purchasing* * that supports social and environmental objectives as well as local market s
13		Minimize quantity and toxicity of materials used
14		Minimize ecological footprint required for product , product use, and service provision
15		Choose products that maximize the usable lifespan and opportunities for continuous reuse
16		Choose products that are made from materials that are easily and continuously recycled
17		Prioritize the use of edible food for people
18		Prioritize the use of edible food for animals
19	Reuse	Maximize re use of materials and products
20		Maintain, repair or refurbish to retain Value* *, usefulness and function
21		Remanufacture with disassembled parts; dismantle and conserve "spare" parts for repairing and maintaining products still in use
22		Repurpose products for alternative uses
23	Recycle/ Compost	Support and expand systems to keep materials in their original product loop and to protect the full usefulness of the materials
24		Maintain diversion systems that allow for the highest and best use of materials, including organics
25		Recycle and use materials for as high a purpose as possible
26		Develop resilient local markets and uses for collected materials wherever possible
27		Provide incentives to create clean flows of compost and recycling feedstock
28		Support and expand composting as close to the generator as possible (prioritizing home, on site or local composting)

29		Whenever home/decentralized composting is not possible, consider industrial composting, or if local conditions require/ allow, anaerobic digestion
30	Material Recovery	Maximize material s recovery from mixed discards and research purposes after extensive source separation
31		Recover energy using only systems that operate at Biological Temperature and Pressure**
32	Residuals Management	Examine materials that remain and use this information to refine the systems to rethink, reduce, reuse, and recycle in order to prevent further discards
33		Ensure minimization of imp acts by means of biological stabilization of ferment able materials.
34		Encourage the preservation of resources and discourage their Destructive Disposal or dispersal
35		Plan systems and infrastructure to be adjusted as discards are reduced and its composition changes
36		Minimize Gas Production and Release** and maximize gas collection
37		Use existing landfill capacity and maximize its lifespan. Ensure it is Responsibly Managed.**
38		Contain and control toxic residuals for responsible management
39	Unacceptable	Don't support policies and systems that encourage the Destructive Disposal of organics and/ or the destruction of recyclables
40		Don't support energy and Destructive Disposal systems that are dependent upon the continued production of discards
41		Don't allow the Incineration** of discards
42		Don't allow toxic residuals into consumer products or building materials

****Definitions:**

Biological Temperature and Pressure	The ambient temperature and pressure that occurs naturally without the use of added energy, or in any case not above 100 degrees Celsius or 212 degrees Fahrenheit. ²
Circular Economy	An industrial economy that is, by design or intention, restorative and in which material flows are of two types, biological nutrients, designed to re-enter the biosphere safely, and technical nutrients, which are designed to circulate at high quality without entering the biosphere. Materials are consistently reused rather than discharged as waste.
Closed Loop System	A system not relying on matter exchange outside of the system, as opposed to open loop where material may flow in and out of the system
Destructive Disposal	Discarded materials placed in a landfill or in an Incineration** facility
Diversion	An activity that removes a material from Destructive Disposal.

² Unless higher temperatures are required, not to exceed 150 degrees Celsius, as a pretreatment (e.g. to control diseases or reduce pathogens) to be then subject to composting or Anaerobic Digestion; the pretreatment should never be used to destroy materials.

Incineration

Incineration is a form of Destructive Disposal via combustion or thermal conversion/ treatment of discarded materials into ash/slag, syngas, flue gas, fuel, or heat. Incineration includes facilities and processes that may be stationary or mobile, may recover energy from heat or power and may use single or multiple stages. Some forms of incineration may be described as resource recovery, energy recovery, trash to steam, waste to energy, energy from waste, fluidized bed, catalytic cracking, biomass, steam electric power plant (burning waste), pyrolysis, thermolysis, gasification, plasma arc, thermal depolymerization, refuse derived fuel, or chemical processing of plastics to fuel.

Minimize Gas Production and Release

Keeping out source-separated organics and biologically stabilizing the materials that go into landfill. For existing landfill cells that already contain unstabilized organics, the gas production should be minimized by keeping out rainwater and not recirculating leachate. Minimize methane release by permanently capping closed cells with permanent covers and installing gas collection systems within months of closure (not years). Maintain high suction on collection wells and do not damp down wells or rotate off the wells to stimulate methane production. Filter toxins in the gas into a solid medium that is containerized and stored on site. Note that this is not considered a renewable energy.

Problematic for a Closed Loop System

Materials that make it hard to recycle or compost the materials themselves or other materials. These may be contaminants for a material (like some forms of biodegradable plastics or stickers on fruit and vegetables) or materials that clog processing systems (like plastic bags)

Responsibly Managed Landfills

Manage landfills to minimize discharges to land, water or air that threaten the environment and human health. This must include plans for closure and financial liability.

Sustainable Purchasing

The purchase of goods and services that take into account the economic value (price, quality, availability and functionality) and the related environmental and social impacts of those goods and services at local, regional, and global levels.

Value

The importance, worth, or usefulness of something that may be economic, social, environmental, or sentimental.

Community Group Response Letter Example

Numerous inquiries and requests for information were fulfilled. Below is one example of one such correspondence.



Parks & Environmental Services
625 Fisgard Street, PO Box 1000
Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 2S6

T: 250.360.3078
F: 250.360.3079
www.crd.bc.ca

December 1, 2020

File: 0620-20
Solid Waste Management Plan
Revision 3

Ms. Elaine Klimke
Mount Work Coalition
Via e-mail: esklimke@gmail.com

RE: CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT'S SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dear Ms. Klimke:

Thank you for your November 27, 2020 letter following the Willis Point Community Association tour of Hartland Landfill, part of the Capital Regional District's (CRD) consultation process for the region's draft solid waste management plan (SWMP).

The provincial Solid Waste Management Planning Guide and "Waste to Energy and Solid Waste Management Plans" information sheet (Appendix A) indicate that any new Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) facility, like the facility being discussed by the Township of Esquimalt, would trigger a full SWMP amendment. In accordance with the Environmental Management Act and the SWMP guide, this amendment would require broad consultation across the regional district.

The CRD Board approves and determines the timing of any SWMP submissions to the Province. It is the CRD's understanding that any new MSW facility would have to be included in the region's SWMP before the Ministry could review an Operating Certificate submission by the owner of the new MSW facility. I have copied Ministry staff, Luc Lachance (Solid Waste Section Head, South Authorizations) on this letter, if you require further clarification regarding the CRD's role in MSW facility approvals.

The draft SWMP currently being considered by CRD residents, recommends using every tool available regionally to divert waste through reduction, reuse and recycling. While the CRD prioritizes waste reduction activities and funds numerous diversion programs to move our region closer to zero waste, it still must provide a disposal option and planning for this responsibility and is reflected in the draft SWMP.

Neglecting to plan for the future of Hartland Landfill will not compel residents to stop generating waste. Instead, our region's waste will simply be trucked elsewhere for disposal, as is currently the case for regions that don't plan for their own landfill. In addition to burdening other communities with our garbage, exporting all of our waste will produce significant transportation-based greenhouse gas emissions.

Extending the life of Hartland Landfill to 2100 does not preclude residents from changing their habits. The Hartland 2100 design concept allows for this flexibility and gives the CRD time to continue exploring and researching emerging technologies that may reduce the region's need to landfill, another priority that has been identified in the draft SWMP.

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN), of which your example of the City of Nanaimo is a major part, shares the CRD's commitment to responsibly managing its solid waste now and in the future. While the RDN aspires to zero waste, in 2004 it expanded the Cedar Landfill within its property boundary, as part of its SWMP update, much like the CRD is seeking to do with Hartland Landfill.

ENVS-1111098358-423

Despite its waste reduction achievements and aggressive goals, the RDN, like the CRD, is upholding its responsibility to provide a safe, secure and sustainable disposal option for future community needs.

Yours truly,



Larisa Hutcheson, P.Eng.
General Manager, Parks & Environmental Services, CRD

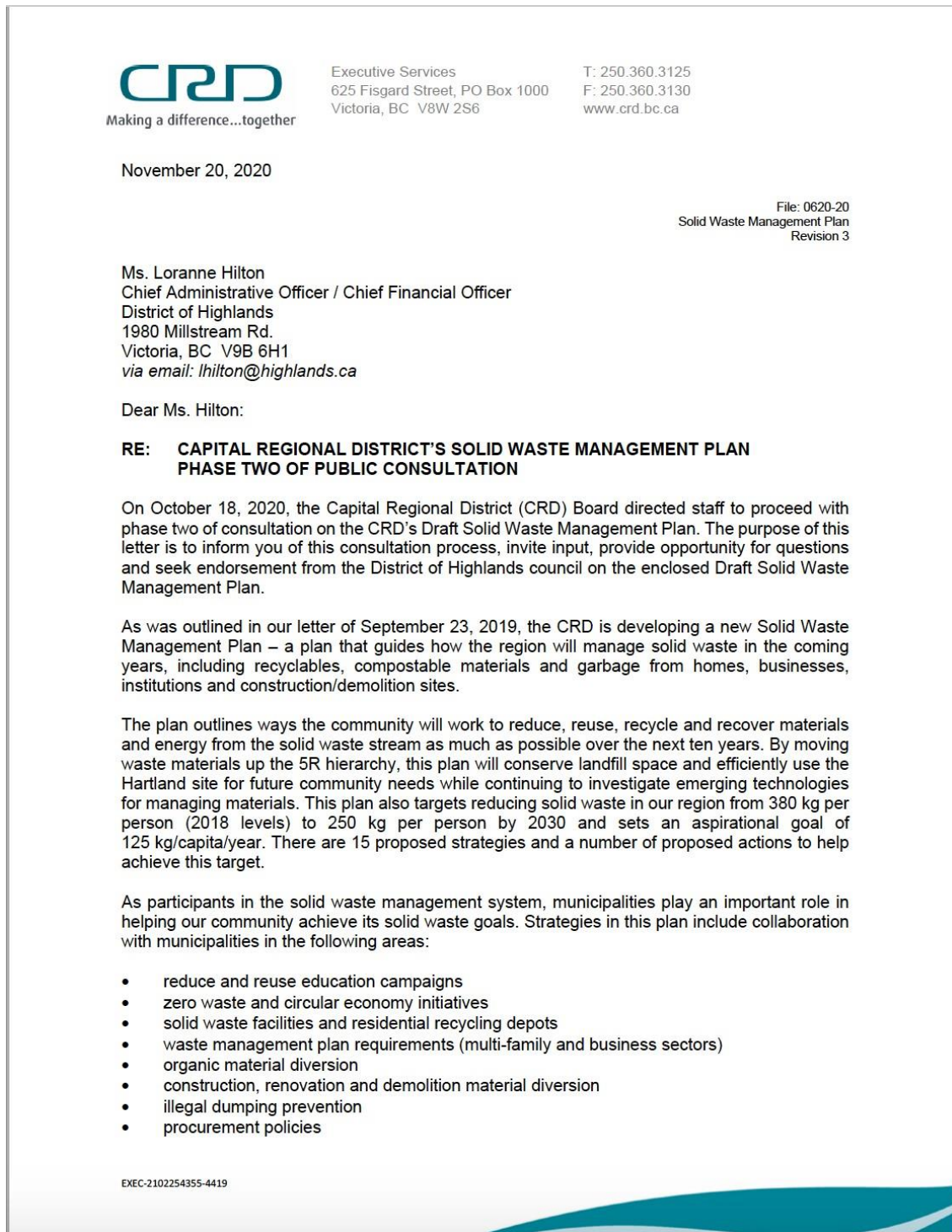
TW:ac

Attachment: Information Sheet – Waste-to-Energy and Solid Waste Management Plans –
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (November 2018)

cc: Luc Lachance, Solid Waste Section Head, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Strategy South Authorizations – Luc.Lachance@gov.bc.ca
Robert Lapham, Chief Administrative Officer, CRD
Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management, CRD

Appendix F — Sample Letter: Request for Input

Communication similar to the letter below were sent to all CRD municipalities and local First Nation communities.



In 2019, the CRD conducted its first phase of consultation on this plan. The information gathered during this phase provided important input that was considered during the development of this Draft Solid Waste Management Plan. The Draft Plan, along with feedback received during the phase one consultation, including the Public Engagement Summary Report, can be found on the CRD's website at www.crd.bc.ca/rethinkwaste.

The CRD is now undertaking a second phase of consultation, where we are inviting further comment, providing an opportunity for questions and seeking endorsement from the District of Highlands and other municipalities in the region.

The proceedings and outcomes from phase two consultation will be documented into a phase two consultation summary report and reported back to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and CRD Board. Following this consultation, the CRD will incorporate the results into the final plan, which will be submitted to the CRD Board for adoption and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change for review and approval.

In order to give your municipality an opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback, our staff would be pleased to meet with you, your staff and/or council to share information and listen to how this plan can be used to address your community's needs.

For more information, please contact Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management, at 250.360.3080 or rsmith@crd.bc.ca.

Sincerely,



Robert Lapham, MCIP, RPP
Chief Administrative Officer

cc. Larisa Hutcheson, General Manager, Parks & Environment Services, CRD
Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management, CRD

EXEC-2102254355-4419

Appendix G — Public Consultation Verbatim

Draft Solid Waste Management Plan Feedback / Please provide your feedback on the CRD's draft solid waste management plan.

Please provide your feedback on the CRD's draft solid waste management plan.
A great deal of the material delivered to Hartland is flammable, so it can be used for power plant fuel. (Wood that isn't suitable for composting, paper, plastics outside the recycle stream, food oil that's too thick for use as vehicle fuel such as bacon fat, cheese-covered pizza boxes, etc.) Waste fueled power plants are used at several landfill sites, including Greater Vancouver. With filters and static precipitators, there shouldn't be serious air quality issues. The greater Vancouver waste fueled power plant also makes money recovering metals from the ash. This, of course, is not the same as Hartland's existing methane fueled power plant. [REDACTED]
This plan seems very well thought out and provides benefits to the greater community. Sincerely, Paul Fedrigo
(Using the term 'sustainable' seems meaningless.....there will always be 'garbage'.....it is a question of how we reuse the material we call garbage.) Plastics and wood based products should be removed from the landfill. Plastics are overwhelmingly petroleum based, so there is every reason for government sponsored research into broad based plastic recycling, especially given the broad based aversion to petroleum exploration and infrastructure. Ultimately these products can also be incinerated for power and heat production, much as it has been done for decades in Europe. If the sewage sludge were added into the incineration stream rather than being shipped to Vancouver, that would make even more sense. It seems to be more a question of political will than money. If organics are removed from the waste stream, the waste stream would be more than cut in half. Why must we always reinvent the wheel when other jurisdictions have been dealing with these issues for years??
The CRD and partnering municipalities should explore gasification as a means of generating energy and reducing deposits to the landfill. This is a technology proven worldwide with relatively low entry costs and great potential for large and small scale systems to contribute to the electricity grid or power district energy systems.
I am writing as a resident of Hartland Avenue. When my husband and I bought our house on Hartland Avenue, we were told that the dump access for trucks would soon be moving to a different location on Willis Point Road. I was further told that trucks did not work on holidays. 4 years later and COVID 19 hit and not only have trucks been working on holidays which has disrupted the peaceful enjoyment of our home, but there have now been several occasions where I have been blocked access to my driveway for over 15 minutes as I waited in line behind trucks! I have also had trades and Company complaining that they got stuck in a line-up to get to my house! This is simply unacceptable when there is a simple solution to this problem by moving the commercial access to Willis Point Road! Willis Point Road could easily handle the commercial traffic and it would not impact residents as there are no residential driveways that can be blocked on that route! I would appreciate my grievances be addressed. Respectfully, [REDACTED]
The appropriate way to handle much waste is to incinerate it, as Metro Vancouver and several large Scandinavian cities do. Use the heat to generate electricity to run the landfill operation and Saanich government offices. PS: As for NIMBYs, I do not know the layout of things in the neighbourhood but do say that in general NIMBYs are characterised by an ethic of trying to control others at no cost to themselves.
-Offer CRD drop-off sites or pickup for household compost and organic yard waste -Provide incentives for organizations to alter/minimize packaging and take responsibility for the waste they produce -Increase incentives for reusing products/provide education on how to do this -Support organizations that create a sharing economy (i.e. promote opportunities for people to rent or borrow goods rather than buy and own them).
No more land, forest should be taken for this project. Instead, spend the money on ways to reduce the household use of plastics and other non-recyclable items, and help educate people on alternatives.
Although some of the plan is rather naive with respect to human nature (i.e. people say one thing and do what they like), the plan is fair. The one thing that should be emphasised is that improvements need to be made at Wallace and West Saanich Road in order to support the additional traffic leaving or turning onto West Saanich Road. The plan has done an excellent job at ensuring that Mount Work Park is protected. Perhaps moving the mountain bike trails now to the Western Communities would be a good idea. No doubt the residents living a long Hartland will welcome the reduced traffic.
Please DO NOT cut down the Douglas firs. There are alternatives. Google them.
I sincerely hope that the region is able to significantly reduce the volume of waste being landfilled or find new technology for solid waste management. I am against the removal trees to accommodate garbage. Isn't there a facility on the mainland that incinerates garbage? Can we adopt that method?
We need to save as much of our old growth trees as possible, they are so essential to our better climate, we just can't destroying our natural environment and expect cleaner air.
I am alarmed at the possibility that several acres of Douglas Fir could be wiped out to make room for a landfill. This seems so wrong headed. When you travel around the lower Island there is so much housing development that is taking place which involves clearing the land of the forest. Is there not another way to deal with our solid waste? Could the CRD not build processing plants which would allow people to recycle more of our waste. I find I am putting so much in our bin that in other cities would be going to a recycling facility.
As a lifetime resident of Victoria (69 years), I support the expansion of Hartland waste facility and the adoption of a waste treatment plan based on rational analysis considering costs and not on dogma.
Why does CRD allow foreign cruise ships to unload all their waste, none of which is originated from Canada, to be processed in Victoria? Does this waste from over 1,000,000 visitors not impact our landfill?
We must preserve trees, especially old trees with solid roots, both to prevent flooding and to distribute oxygen. their replacement with more fragile shoots has proven to be disastrous. We have already destroyed too many trees and endangered the health of our planet. Please think of the greater good and the greater consequences. Thank you.
Oil bottles, once emptied of oil except for some that always remains in the bottle continue to go to the landfill. Although there is an environment fee added, retailers simply toss the bottles into their waste containers. Could there be a way to recycle the containers?
I am against widespread tree removal in the area currently used as a mountain bike park.
I understand the plan as it stands calls for elimination of seventy plus fir trees...I say no to this plan Thank you
I am against the destruction of more natural habitat and instead i propose that strategies for the reduction of waste get more attention and funding. Instead of wasting all this money only to run into the same problem a couple of decades from now we have to become smarter. Enough places on this planet have implemented forward looking technologies to not only deal with waste but to eliminate its generation at its source. An absolute 'no' to cutting down trees. They are the planets life blood and if you still haven't figured that out then I ask you to educate yourselves. I am happy to provide you with information material should your google search not give you enough information. Sincerely, [REDACTED]

More onus and incentives are needed to be put on makers of products that have a high packaging to product ratio to significantly reduce packaging waste. No one, including consumers, taxpayers and the environment, likes to pay for packaging. All metal waste should be recycled. All avenues to reduce, reuse and recycle should be taken before the landfill is expanded and trees removed. Why not try some RFPs for innovative and creative solutions? What jurisdiction on the planet is doing the best job with ideas we can adopt or adapt?
What...?. Another mass murder on trees? aren't You tired of killing...?
Dear Natural Custodian Partners. I know that we in CRD need a solid waste management plan, a responsibility we all share. Given our scientific knowledge of the positive impact of trees on climate change, we need to find creative ways to maintain the 73 acres of trees at risk in your plan. Please, I urge you to find another way to implement your plans without destroying trees. Every one of them is a gift to our air. Hugs with gratitude for serving our community with highest integrity, Maureen Matthew in Royal Oak.
I believe the CRD should work primarily to educate residents to reduce waste. They should also work with the provincial and federal governments to push manufacturers and other suppliers to reduce non-recyclable packaging. If our solution to more waste is always to simply expand the landfill, we will never reach a solution of the solid waste issue. Expansion of the landfill is a short-term solution and will only lead to more problems in the future. I do NOT agree with expansion of the landfill site. [REDACTED]
I am absolutely, 100% OPPOSED to the removal of 73 acres of trees for the purpose of a waste management site. How could you even entertain this option? 73 acres of trees! What on EARTH are you thinking, this is so absurd I almost could not believe it. This is completely irresponsible on the part of the CRD and I am APPALLED and disgusted with this proposed plan.
Do not remove 73 acres of Douglas-fir trees.
Please leave the area intact and raise waste collection fees instead if you have to. Our nature is more than its weight in gold.
Deforestation of 73 acres of beautiful second growth forest in this time of climate change and loss of our forests and wildlife habitat to development isn't acceptable. One way or another, that area needs to be preserved and ways should be found to stay within existing boundaries. If that results in higher disposal costs, that should be passed on to the users. There is a cost to disposing of waste and the full cost should be paid by those who create it.
After experiencing the waste management tour at Heartland Dump, I am curious about a few things. #1 : Why are we still putting SO MUCH recyclable material into the land fill ? I was shocked to see what was still being dumped at the landfill face. Why not start using the people already working there to check each load and start a fine system. The amount of wood, plastic and metal was astounding ! #2 : Why aren't we maximizing the fuel plants already in place ? Why is only one of the two plants operational, for so long ? #3 : Why isn't Victoria leading the way, as we could be, in converting ALL our waste into viable fuel sources, as other regions around the world are ? #4 : Why is it taking so long to affect worthwhile change ? I have been using Heartland dump for over 40 years and appreciate the development put in place for recycling. But i'm disappointed to see the soil production area discontinued. What gives?
I am disappointed with the CRD's proposed plan. It seems to still focus on burying garbage, rather than looking to new and innovative ways to reduce, reuse, and recycle. Blasting the mountain, and taking down forest to bury more garbage is not the answer. The municipalities need to implement ways to encourage proper recycling of items, and also introduce plastic bans in their districts. There should be no non-compostable take away containers on Vancouver Island. There should be no plastic bags issued. The Nations should be supported in their garbage, recycling initiatives and composting initiatives after all the Hartland Landfill is on their land. This plan has many faults on so many levels that do not address concerns of local First Nations, nor the other surrounding communities that will be impacted by these proposed changes.
How will this solid waste strategy impact the liquid waste disposal approach from Salt Spring Island, which I hear has been problematic and under funded?
We need a system to dispose of soft plastics currently not accepted in the regular recycling system. Some rural communities do not have access to locations where soft plastics can be recycled.
I agree wholeheartedly with the Mount Work Coalition's concern regarding the solid waste management plan because it means the removal of 73 acres of Douglas-fir trees. We are increasingly becoming aware of the value of trees to ecosystems and to mitigating climate change. In Greater Victoria, I continually see properties cleared of every tree on the site in order to build housing or shopping areas and then little stick trees planted to replace them. I'm sure there are ways to build while leaving mature trees on these sites (including yours). To clear 73 acres of forest makes a mockery of the name "Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy." Hurrah for the Mount Work Coalition.
Is it possible to use only half of the 76 Acres of Douglas Fir forest for landfill? Allowing increased capacity for more solid waste while keeping recreational use.
Save the trees! Find a way!
Hello and thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft solid waste mgmt plan. "The Hartland 2100 design concept will require the removal of second-growth trees from this strip of land, excluding tree and fire buffers required by the Provincial government." I am extremely alarmed and concerned with the Plan about the need for the removal of these second growth fir trees. With the exponential amount of residential growth and development occurring in the CRD, trees, and forests, are at a premium. Replanting of trees does not make a forest, and the diversity and animal species that have evolved and developed, and are housed in these spaces cannot just be displaced into a 'recreated' landscape and be expected to thrive and survive. Animals and the natural environment are already under threat, and the very thing that makes CRD and the Island unique is being cut down, bulldozed, developed and eliminated at an alarming rate already. We have already lost so many songbirds, mammals, larger birds, bees, amphibians, reptiles that will not come back. All of this does not even account for the loss of recreational areas and access to nature required by residents for their mental health. Every opportunity available to save a forest from destruction must be explored. A forest is not just trees - it is the very heart of a healthy community. PLEASE reconsider this decision.
How can you possibly justify removal of all these trees when we are in a climate emergency?? You are being very short sighted as usual. Please find a different solution than taking trees down.
Here is a link to a CRD document on at risk Coastal Douglas fir ecosystem. http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/douglasfir.pdf Need I say more - find an alternative.
I object strongly to the removal of 75 trees!! The object of the new sewage system etc. was to reduce pollution. Trees do this naturally! In so doing the removal is counter productive.
would really appreciate it if this large section of trees wasn't cut down!
WHAT....??? So many acres ...= how many trees is that? Surely NOT a real solution....
I've scanned the plan and am satisfied that the CRD is taking a well thought out multi-pronged approach to educate, offer recycling and reuse options and minimize impact to the public. The plan appears to be set out for maximized efficiency and reduced per capita disposal rates and greenhouse gas emissions. It is very unfortunate that Hartland land currently used for public access trails will be lost in the expansion process. I am heartened by the knowledge that reforestation on closed areas of Hartland Landfill are ongoing.

alternative technology that utilizes the residuals or the last 5R without creating pollution should be adopted. 3. Section 5 - Enhance Hartland Disposal Capacity - I disagree with this strategy as I mentioned because it leads to more methane intentionally produced. Throwing garbage in a hole and producing methane is not sustainable and leads to climate warming. Capturing this methane by RNG only leads to more deforestation and the need to continuously expand a landfill. 4. Goal - Ensuring CRD's solid waste services is financially sustainable. While I agree this is a desired goal, it doesn't trump climate change. Actions to reduce methane should take priority - balancing the budget should take second priority - we are in a climate crisis. 5. Goal - Extending the life of Hartland to 2100 - I disagree with this goal. While forward thinking Esquimalt is showing leadership in waste to energy, the CRD should be encouraging other municipalities to join them. Municipalities could partner together and purchase the infrastructure to reduce costs and deploy a combination of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle plus waste to energy technology, to ensure that Hartland is never expanded - methane is life limiting and landfills must be closed. 6. FAQ - I disagree with the spreading of biosolids on land that contain a chemical stew of 400 pollutants, dried and marketed as fertilizer. These toxins will be absorbed in wildlife, waterways, rivers and lakes and end up in our bodies through the hydrologic cycle that could lead to increased risks associated with cancer. The potential risk to public health and the environment is not a risk worth taking over the value the CRD feels would be obtained by spreading the biosolids. It's a no-brainer - would we rather have a safe environment and public health or a fertilized tree? 7. FAQ states: Hartland Landfill is highly regulated, controlled and monitored to ensure Provincial standards are met under the Environmental Management Act. The fact that the landfill has to be severely regulated, controlled and monitored speaks to the extreme hazards and high risk of contamination the area is subject to from 1. older landfills are prone to leaking, 2. spreading of biosolids and 3. leachates that dump toxins into the ground waters. Landfilling is old technology that creates global warming and should be abolished.

Overall an excellent plan! However, on the Hartland compost facility timeline, you say "future" re: the facility's construction. Why are you so vague? Why can you not create a plan with specific targets and deadlines? I found this part of your plan disappointing. The CRD is infamous for putting off and dragging out projects over decades that would be planned and built anywhere else within a reasonable time. The CRD put off collecting organics for decades. Now it seems that you also intend to do the same old CRD waffling of putting off the compost facility as long as possible. Therefore, I feel that the CRD should broaden its definition of waste to include the waste of energy and resources used to haul and ship solid waste such as organics and wastewater biosolids to other regions in the province. When you calculate waste per capita, I suggest that you include the additional waste created (CO2, \$ of shipping, etc) in these figures to show the real cost and impact.

Comprehensive, professional. Super stoked that non-profit second-hand stores are highlighted. I think grants for these sites as part of waste reduction would be appropriate. I sincerely hope the budget needed is approved and that the leadership and hardworking employees continue to implement the plans as designed. Anne

I strongly believe this land should be protected for ecological and recreation value. This land provides endless recreation opportunities (mountain biking, hiking) and is incredibly valuable left intact. I would strongly protest and oppose the clear-cutting of 73 acres of Douglas-fir trees.

I am sorry, I do not have time to read this whole plan. Is there any way that we can have soft plastics picked up with our recycling? If a different colour plastic bag was provided for plastic, I believe this would reduce the garbage by at least 50%.

I am 100% in favour of moving the commercial access to Willis Point Road and think it is logical and supported by facts as per the traffic study. I also support the guiding principles and goals outlined in the plan.

The plan is a well done, comprehensive and wholistic document. Page 1 and 2 list the goals of the plan. The 1st goal is to achieve 125Kg/capita/year. Page 33 and 34 list the targets of the plan as achieving 340Kg/capita in 3 years, 285Kg in 5 years and 250Kg in 10+ years. Is the goal congruous with the targets? Page 12 shows the Kg/capita hovering around 400Kg for the last 24 years. 125Kg would be a 69% reduction. Page 13 shows the 2016 % Composition of landfilled material, specifically: Organics = 21%, Paper = 15%, Wood 17%, & Plastic 14.3% by weight. These materials add up to 67% of the materials landfilled. Page 26 lists Bylaw 3881 as the primary landfill diversion tool. This bylaw lists acceptable and non-acceptable materials. Schedule F of the bylaw lists organics and paper as non-acceptable for landfill, mandatory recyclable materials (36% of what is being landfilled). It also lists wood and plastic as voluntary recyclable materials (31% of what is being landfilled). How does the landfill accept 36% of the material it receives when doing so goes against Hartland's mandate? Is there alternate mechanism to deal with non-conforming loads? For example are fines levied for these non-acceptable deliveries with recyclable contamination? At what level of contamination does a load become non-acceptable? The document talks about education throughout. School children are specified as a primary target and I agree with this. But the actual generators need to be identified and collaborated with to establish a diversion system that works for all. And this should be elicited in detail to whom and how this will happen in the Plan. I.e.: the food waste generators, Construction, Reno & Demo wood waste producers. Scheduling a deadline to issue an RFP for a compost operator at Hartland as soon as possible would also be beneficial. In short, the general stuff and theory is well covered in this document. It needs further specific action items with deadlines elucidating how the Goals and Targets are going to be achieved. The 5R Strategy Actions are a good start, but need further development to be able to be acted upon and result in tangible deliverables. Completed tasks should be chronologically documented in their own section with updates as to their success. I commend the contributors of this document for doing a good job.

I have recycled anything possible since recycling became possible with the first bins for paper in the shopping malls. What we have now is a confusing patchwork. Recyclebc has been uninformative, or sometimes inaccurate when I have tried to use it. I can, because I have a car, go to the trouble of taking things I believe can be recycled to the multitude of reception points for batteries, light bulbs, electronics, styrofoam, plastic bags etc. Covid has made some of these things more difficult as grocery stores no longer take juice boxes/bottles and plastic bags. So many people without cars can't recycle much of the recyclables and yet we have so many shopping malls with large often underused parking lots that could make it more possible for more people. The plastic bag ban is illogical as it is only a tiny portion of the plastic that comes in, and those bags take the place of bags that I would have to buy. I am still trying to find a way to recycle books that no organization wants. And no-one answers their phone to tell me if they still take them for what I understand is a more complicated shredding and recycling process. There should be a more easy use, accessible process for one stop, or better still additional curbside recycling. Yes it will cost more for all of us communally to have it done more accessibly for more things, but it would be much more environmentally sane and in the long term, against more landfilling, probably less costly.

I agree with and fully support the four main goals of the plan, and am glad to see a commitment to achieving a 125 kg/capita solid waste disposal rate! Continued development of an in region option at Hartland for organics and other materials if possible is important. The strategies and actions are well thought out. The anticipating funding level would likely need to increase to fully support the action beyond the estimated \$350k/yr, and more consideration should be given to other funding mechanisms for the solid waste plan beyond simply replying upon landfill tipping fees to fund the entire system.

As a resident of Saanich, I am strongly opposed to the CRD's plans to expand Hartland landfill and remove 73 acres of forest when other alternative, waste management technologies exist including the proposed gasification technology that Esquimalt is exploring or Nanaimo's Solid Waste Management Plan that seeks to divert 90% of municipal waste from the landfill. The CRD's status quo approach to digging a deeper hole, producing more methane emissions, is a move that is strikingly at odds with the declaration by the same board of a climate emergency! While I understand that our region is growing, it's time to stop burying garbage and waste and look at moving towards more bolder incentives to recycle and embrace some of the suggestions put forward to enhance recycling at the community level whether it's moving towards clear use garbage bags, or starting to look at charging people who do not recycle and just dump their recyclables into the clear garbage bags. I would also invite the CRD Board of Directors to halt the draft Solid Waste Management Plan until Esquimalt's business case and feasibility study for the proposed gasifier is publicly available and to look at what other jurisdictions are doing in Europe to divert waste from landfills and the use of alternate technologies. I realize the CRD's Advisory Task Force only looked at what was available back in 2018 but we are now almost into 2021 and technology and waste solutions have advanced since that time. Please re-think this plan that will just continue to emit methane into the atmosphere.

This plan is completely inadequate and needs to be comprehensively revised before adoption. 1. The CRD proposes a zero waste strategy and yet falls far short of this in its concrete goals. 2. The proposal to expand the landfill and remove 73 acres of endangered Douglas-fir forest is deplorable and should not happen. Douglas-fir ecosystems are currently at 1% of their former range on the island. As climate change worsens, they will become more imperilled. There is absolutely no justification for clearcutting 73 acres of

<p>forest for garbage dumping. This is not "making a difference...together." 3. Biosolids should not be spread on the landfill site, at all, ever. 4. Landfilling is not the solution. There should be more support for comprehensive recycling (including soft plastics pickup in the region) to reduce waste at the consumer level. Subsequent bans (alongside the plastic bag ban) should be pursued to reduce waste at the producer level. This plan is not worthy of the beautiful, biodiverse region we live in. Please do better to ensure the protection of our natural environment.</p>
<p>I applaud the CRD's efforts to reduce/reuse/recycle/salvage. I would urge that there be some convenient way for apartment dwellers to recycle glass containers. Also that some recycling/salvaging effort be made for hardcover & softcover books. I understand there are businesses on the Island that use them as fuel, and perhaps big bins could be located at the various municipal works yards.</p>
<p>I have several concerns about the draft solid waste management plan & the FAQ documents provided. First, I would like to see an up-to-date audit of what is going into the landfill and where it is coming from. What do sections like "bulky objects" (1.3%) and "other" (2.7%) actually mean? Seeing the massive amount of construction and development going on around the CRD leads one to believe the numbers in your report may not accurately reflect current activities. Is impact on the landfill taken into account before building permits are issued? Why are we allowing garbage from cruise ships to be left on the Island? As a nearby resident, I also have concerns with moving Heartland access to Willis Point Rd. In the spring/summer this stretch of road becomes VERY busy with people enjoying trails and Durrance Lake. Wallace Rd is a rural route that attracts a ton of cyclists and other outdoor enthusiasts. Adding heavy truck traffic, turning left off of West Saanich Rd. seems irresponsible & possibly dangerous. Not to mention the impact on the natural environment and surrounding wetlands. I cannot support Hartland Landfill expansion. We need to move to a zero waste model more quickly and make developers & manufacturers take on more responsibility for their projects & products. Please let me know what I can do to help make this a reality. Thank you for allowing me to share my thoughts (and questions).</p>
<p>I object to more land being cleared to expand the Hartland Rd Waste Site. It is time for the Western Communities to develop their own Waste Site. Why are we trucking waste from Sooke all the way to Saanich, along with waste from the Gulf Islands too? The Western Communities are a rapidly growing area and need to take responsibility for waste produced in their area. The removal of trees to expand the Hartland Rd site is a retrograde idea when the municipalities are trying hard to protect trees to reduce greenhouse gases.</p>
<p>Just look at the high percentages of demolition and wood waste. This is greater problem than plastic straws or cardboard cups. Steps must be taken to reduce the waste created through building demolition. This can best be accomplished through the building design process, i.e., building components are designed to be re-used for future developments and buildings can be deconstructed to facilitate reuse of materials. Buildings must enter into a circular economy. Burning the wood waste is unsustainable and contributes to global warming.</p>
<p>What is presently being done to ensure that the runoff coming from the recycle and kitchen waste recycle area, which is outside the original constructed berm area is not leaking, flowing into the Prospect Lake watershed?</p>
<p>We need to preserve the forest & re-cycle & re-create new products from our waste.</p>
<p>Please allow for the green bins to be used for yard waste as well as kitchen scraps. The fact that green bins do not take yard waste is a huge burden for victoria residents who do not have access to vehicles to take yard waste to the drop off. People end up putting yard waste in the black bins which goes against the aims of the plan to reduce the impact on the landfill. If Saanich can do it (with bigger properties and most likely lots more green waste), why can't Victoria? Please work this into the plan.</p>
<p>Well, I certainly do not support an expansion of Hartland landfill. We certainly need to manage our waste. However, more attention to source would be most beneficial (but maybe the CRD can't do much about packaging at this point), but we can do more around recycling and food waste. More needs to be diverted from the landfill. I produce just a tiny bit of garbage each month - and I patronize Pacific Mobile Depots and diligently recycle hard and soft plastic and foil (as well as everything else I can). PMD is a once-a-month process and one probably needs a vehicle to get to the locations. Instead, how about working with them (and others) for curbside pickup? Maybe some incentives to recycle - tax breaks, other? - and disincentives for not (e.g. paying more for trash pick up...). And while there are more colourful bins around - you could certainly increase their visibility and locations. Oh, and an educational campaign about how to recycle/repurpose almost everything (maybe some humorous YouTube videos). Well, that's probably enough to read!</p>
<p>The first two steps of the plan are "Promote". I assume this means "educate people about the impact of garbage, and teach them how they should shop differently and recycle better." This approach has been and will continue to be a failure, as it is not built on behaviour science. You should contact Ruben Anderson, who researched pro-environmental behaviour for Metro Vancouver, and ask him to help ground your work in science.</p>
<p>I support extending the lifetime of the landfill provided the CRD continue to look for alternative energy recovery and reduction strategies. Clearly the facility's future needs to be planned given its current 2045 capacity deadline. However if Esquimalt can show the CRD that an alternative process can work then it should do whatever it can to remain the location for energy recovery, especially with options to deal with biosolids and compost/kitchen scraps. An integrated approach looking at reducing and recovering should be pursued. One last point. While zero waste is an admirable intellectual concept, in a region where construction waste is a significant part of the waste stream and that the region is growing it is actually inconceivably naive. Plan for the worst, be prepared for the evolution in waste management and integrated resource management.</p>
<p>I just read Jon O'Riordon's recent article, "Strive for zero waste, not expanding landfill" (Times-Colonist Dec. 17, 2020), and have also read portions of the CRD draft solid waste management plan. I feel that the zero waste target that the CR has set (250 kilograms/person by 2030) is not nearly ambitious enough. I believe that the citizens of the CRD are ready to embrace change in order to a) combat climate change and b) avoid the expansion of the Hartland Landfill, with all the negative consequences that would entail. I was also in Mr. O'Riordon's suggestion that garbage collection could be charged on a per-pickup basis, thus giving added incentive to people to reduce their volume of waste. If Nanaimo Regional District can set a target of 109 kilograms/person by 2027, surely we can match this goal!</p>
<p>I believe that the SWMP is supposed to address management of closed landfills, specifically the site of the former Blackburn Landfill on Salt Spring Island. I don't see this in the draft SWMP. Potential contamination from this landfill of drinking water in Cusheon Lake should be investigated. Please respond to this comment to the email from which it was sent.</p>
<p>Please consider options that limit the size of the landfill I note that our neighbour contract out with a private firm and there seems to be no recycling initiatives going on there. Can we "encourage" folks to take more responsibility for limiting waste? Rob Gage</p>
<p>My feedback is very simple - the CRD should be looking at alternatives rather than cutting down a forest. Forests are critical for the survival of all living creatures on this planet. The methane gas created by a landfill is contributing to the warming of the planet and this warming as scientists and the IPCC reports have been telling us now for decades is going to result in extinction if we don't make different decisions. We cannot keep doing the same - cutting down forests, over consuming and being a throw away society. Please look at alternatives rather than expanding the landfill by cutting down a forest. I'm not an expert and cannot tell you which alternatives are the best, what I can say with confidence is that an alternative will be better than cutting down a forest.</p>
<p>I am very concerned about several aspects of the Solid Waste Mgmt Plan. Given this is the first update in 25 years (I believe I heard that correctly at the mtg), if there is a risk of waiting another 25 years for the next update, this needs to be a very forward looking plan. It needs to consider the Climate Emergency that is upon us. A comment from the presenter at the mtg indicated "the build out is as it was always contemplated". Of course if this plan is 25 years old, that would be the case, but we need to get ahead of the times. I also heard at the meeting that the plan is not at "the bleeding / leading edge". I think that's what we should be striving for. One other comment by the presenter was "I don't completely understand the carbon balancing piece" - I would suggest the leaders of our CRD waste system SHOULD DEFINITELY understand this. Cutting down 73 acres of trees has a significant impact on our sequestration and other biodiversity issues. Please go back to the drawing board and create a plan that charges appropriately for waste created, that ensures waste reduction levels in keeping with a climate emergency, and that considers new technologies so that our landfill does not continue to create 5% of the CRD's emissions.</p>
<p>The draft SWMP shouldn't be approved until Township of Esquimalt has completed their IRM/gasification business plans, and if successful, the references to a landfill expansion (Hartland 2100) should be removed and plans for future IRM/gasification should</p>

<p>be included in the SWMP. Also Zero waste initiatives should be strengthened in the SWMP, including more robust solutions, financial incentives for entrepreneurs, revisions to relying on tipping fees as revenue streams, elimination of cruise ship waste that is not recycled, and the formation of partnerships with the City of Victoria's Zero Waste plans. Other Greater Victoria municipalities should be asked to do their part and move to IRM/gasification. Hartland Landfill should not be expanded at the expense of our planet. Expanding this landfill means destroying carbon absorbing trees. Note that McGill University released its forecast for climate change "Threshold for dangerous climate warming will likely be crossed between 2027–2042". The CRD needs to take this seriously and respect the total elimination of carbon and methane pollution. There is no time to waste on deploying ineffective plans that continue to increase GHGs and rely on expanding a methane filled landfill.</p>
<p>The CRD cannot reasonably ask or expect residents or businesses to commit to the ambitious targets of net-zero carbon while inviting floating resorts into the city. While "embarrassed by the wastewater" delays, the CRD often spoke of pressure from Seattle/Washington. Yet, the CRD has not taken a stand against receiving American garbage and recycling.</p>
<p>I study the Plan and understand that it sets "focused on reducing the amount of waste landfilled on a per capita basis" (8. Plan targets, p. 33) as target and uses reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R) as the core strategy in waste management. I believe 3R is an efficient and effective strategy in many aspects, especially in overall cost. However, I wonder whether there is, or will be, a specific plan for "carrying out resource recovery from recyclable material" (4.2.14 Bylaws, p. 26) and "Maximize beneficial use of waste materials and manage residuals appropriately" (1.1 Guiding principles, p. 1), for example, adopting anaerobic digestion plants and facilities to recover and upgrade methane gas? Thank you for your time.</p>
<p>I'm appreciative that food scraps have been banned from the landfill. It would be great if construction waste were more expensive to get rid of. Also if bylaws were in place so that salvage companies like Nickel Bros could get permits faster and cheaper than disposal companies. If they had priority in accessing tear downs and reclaiming them or salvaging usable material from them then beautiful and otherwise reusable material would be worth reusing. Thanks for all you do! The CRD seems very progressive and caring of the environment.</p>
<p>The CRD needs to be proactive about stopping the trends it notes that are guiding this plan. More incentives to reduce waste generation per person. Incentives to reduce waste such as charging only for the times when residents use their waste bins. Research Esquimalt's business case study of thermal conversion of residual waste after recycling into a renewable gas used for heating buildings to see if it can be applied at Hartland. It's counterintuitive to remove 73 acres of forest when we need to be increasing carbon storage. Promote recycling and resource recovery in a truly circular economy. Work with the City of Victoria on its Zero Waste Plan.</p>
<p>I do not support the proposed expansion of the Hartland Landfill beyond 2045 because I believe that before that date we should shift to zero waste disposal. Zero Waste The CRD Board supports the principle of zero waste and encourages a circular economy by mid-Century. This goal can be achieved by reducing personal consumption in keeping with achieving carbon neutrality by 2050; requiring producers to be responsible for the full life cycle of packaging; levying user fees on packages that produce waste and encouraging comprehensive recycling in both single family and multi family homes. Resource Recovery - Waste to Energy Solutions The Solid Waste Management Plan must rigorously pursue the 5 R waste hierarchy with top emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycling. The 4th R of resource recovery requires use of waste to energy technology. I support the Township of Esquimalt proposal to complete a detailed analysis of a demonstration waste to energy facility as soon as possible. The CRD should support the operation of this facility if it is technically feasible. Then resource recovery must be implemented throughout the regional municipalities before expansion of the Hartland landfill is considered. Circular Economy Expanding the Hartland landfill is completely inconsistent with achieving a carbon neutral economy by 2050. Removal of 73 acres of public forest that sequesters local carbon, is inconsistent with the CRD and other municipalities' declaration of a climate emergency and the critical need for the Greater Victoria region to become carbon neutral by 2050. Carbon neutrality requires full implementation of a circular economy where there is no waste. All excess carbon produced is captured by restoring the health of our ecosystems to store carbon.</p>
<p>The time has come to take true responsibility for our impact on the earth. We can't continue to produce waste with the expectation that the earth will somehow deal with it at no cost to the planet, or to us. The old ways of disposing of our waste must change. It is not right to increase the size of the Hartland Landfill at the expense of our forest. But what is right is to find alternative ways of dealing with waste. One alternative is to stop producing so much of it in the first place! There are many creative solutions to the food waste, building waste, packaging waste that we produce. Let us put our imagination to work, as well as our dollar, to deal with a problem that could become an asset through innovative thinking. Let's truly recycle, reuse and rethink.</p>
<p>1. My primary concern is that the expansion proposal (which should not be done) is due to the failure to reduce plastic waste. My experience is that retailers are permitted to force consumers to accept unnecessary packaging if they wish to buy almost anything. It is nearly impossible to buy needed items without accepting unnecessary packaging. There are many things that could be done at the local level to pressure or require retailers to reduce unnecessary packaging in grocery stores, for example. 2. Secondly, it is very concerning that the contractors who pick up waste have no apparent incentive to "call out" or penalize homeowners or businesses for throwing forbidden materials into the garbage. I read the current procedures and they are unacceptable. Recyclables and organics that are improperly placed in the garbage should be noticed by contractors and reported. Bylaw officers should issue warnings and fines. This may seem expensive and onerous but it is less so than the plan to expand the landfill. 3. Third, I submit that recycling is entirely inadequate. Only 10% or so of recyclables are sent for recycling. I observe that garbage cans in CRD parks are often full of aluminum cans and plastic beverage bottles, or else the people who have disposed of them put them on top or on the edge, in hopes that someone may pick them up and take them to the recycle depot. I request that all parks, arenas, recreational sites and other places where garbage is collected should be given proper recycle bins. I believe that would help somewhat. 4. I attended an open house for the CRD waste management plan and discussed the huge, relatively new problem of dog food bags. Not so long ago, these were made of heavy paper. Now, they are all made of very heavy-duty plastic coated with metal and plastic, which are impossible to recycle. I asked the CRD how they deal with that. They told me that the manufacturers of these and similar problem packaging materials pay a fee for the privilege of forcing consumers to buy them. To add insult to injury, they merely pass on the cost of the fee to the consumer in the form of higher prices. This is unacceptable. The companies have a very easy ride indeed! I demand that the CRD find ways to reduce the garbage produced by the citizens, rather than expanding the landfill. Be creative. You CAN DO IT.</p>
<p>Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on your Solid Waste Management Plan. As a local resident and business owner, we are facing higher than market pricing for all classes of waste disposal. We recognize that we are on an island, however the involvement of the CRD in the processing of waste seems to be an overreach. There is very little evidence that active government involvement in the waste disposal business - particularly where it is already established as a private enterprise - leads to cost savings for consumers. Ultimately the CRD faces competition or worse - Competition Bureau challenges - for such activities and these will ultimately set a higher bar for consumer pricing. One can look no further than Seaspan/BC Ferries to see the results that predatory government pricing can have on market conditions. Further, private enterprise is already heavily invested in the development of additional assets for the processing of organics and the diversion of solid garbage. By removing these competitors through investment in taxpayer funded infrastructure, the CRD is sending a clear message that they believe they are better managed, more innovative, and more cost efficient. This is simply not a fair reflection of the time and effort put forth by all levels of waste collectors, waste diversion and recycling facilities and haulers. In closing, I would suggest that the CRD spends the efforts to work with independent contractors to increase their capacity - both at the landfill in district and out of district - in order to meet the needs of tomorrow's waste generators. Anything other than this approach reeks of politics..... a smell much worse than a giant compost pile on Hartland Road.</p>
<p>Moving the access point to Willis Point Road from Hartland Road makes good sense. Willis Point Road is better suited to truck traffic, and the overall safer option. I also understand this change would facilitate maximizing the efficient use of landfill space which I support whole heartedly. the 2030 waste generation reduction target of 250kg/person/year is very ambitious, as a citizen I look forward to the actions CRD pursues to realize this goal.</p>
<p>As a regular user of Hartland Road to access the landfill, I think transitioning the access point to Willis Point Road is a good idea as it will be safer and more convenient for large trucks.</p>
<p>As approved by the CRD Board, we are in a climate emergency. I do not support the expansion of the filling area of the Hartland</p>

<p>Landfill, including the removal of trees. Reviewing the guiding principles in the document, I think more can be done to focus on these principles before removal of trees and expansion of the filling area within the landfill property. Just because the property is approved to be used as a landfill does not mean we should go ahead and use it without first exhausting other means to reduce waste going to the landfill and recover energy/materials from waste. Please see more feedback below for each of the guiding principles. I also request that future documents meant for the public contain executive summaries. It is too cumbersome to be expected to read a 60+ page document to find what is actually being proposed. I believe the proposals start on page 28. 1. Promote zero waste approaches and influence others in support of a circular economy; -> the waste prevention actions are vague and not specific; please indicate which products and producers you would target first. If that is somewhere in the document, I can't find it. 2. Promote the first 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle); -> I would like to see the CRD actively work to reduce packaging, particularly single use items. I would like to see curbside recycling of soft plastics. There are so many plastics in packaging that need to go into the garbage. I tried to bring our soft plastics to London Drugs and they were at capacity so I couldn't. We shouldn't have to rely on London Drugs to organize recycling of soft plastics, and realistically most people will put things in the garbage if it's more convenient. 3. Maximize beneficial use of waste materials and manage residuals appropriately; -> I would like the CRD to be a leader to reviewing and implementing technologies that recover energy/material from plastics. 4. Support polluter-pay and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize positive behaviour outcomes; -> increase fees associated with larger garbage bins. People could apply for exemptions/discounts (eg. families with babies requiring disposal diapers) 5. Prevent organics, recyclables and hazardous household waste from going into the garbage wherever practical; -> I sometimes see people with only a garbage bin out on pick up days. These people should be flagged and fined because it is practically impossible to only have garbage and to not have any kitchen scraps/organics.</p>
<p>4.2.2.1.6 Estimated Lifespan I support the extension of the landfill site. The Landfill is an important asset to the community and its growth must grow with the community. I am surprised that the gravel extraction that is currently on going at Hartland landfill was not addressed. The plan should address a plan for the gravel to leave the landfill for a secondary use instead of just burying it into the garbage. This volume of gravel is a waste of valuable air space, \$\$, a huge % of the landfill volume that is not shown in any of your graphs and not a green environmentally friendly use of this material when this whole thing is about reusing not burying??? 5.1 Reduction and Reuse strategy #6 C-Licensing facilities is a waste of tax payers money. This is not needed in the CRD as local facilities are well operated here. The CVRD and RDN use this to try and monopolize over private companies and control the flow of garbage which means money. The only problem locations in the CRD is First Nations land where illegal dumping occurs daily. CVRD also has this problem and cannot do anything about it even with the licensing process in place. Licensing will bog down CRD staff and burn them out with the constant pressure and negativity that comes with managing licensed facilities and the general public. This does not promote the solid waste industry it removes the solid waste industry. D- this is flow control and monopolizing. This should be taken out of this plan as it is a tool so CRD can direct the flow of recycling and waste to where they want it to go only. This is not in the best interest of the tax payer and business community as it creates a monopoly for the CRD. With flow control, rates will only go up and tax payers will pay more instead of a free market place. This does not promote the solid waste industry it removes the solid waste industry. Strategy #11- Processing facility is not needed at Hartland Landfill. There are three composting facility's that can handle the food waste from the CRD. The Nanaimo facility is expanding their processing capacity to 60,000 tonne annually in 2021, the Chemainus compost facility is switching from biosolids composting to food waste composting and Fisher Road composting will be expanding their composting capacity. This material will be divided amongst the three processing facilities and the CRD will not need to waste tax payers money on building a composting facility that will be redundant. The landfill air space is too valuable and the operation of this facility will be to costly compared to privately owned facility's.</p>
<p>Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft Solid Waste Management Plan for the Capital Regional District. In response I would like to raise the following concerns: 1. Waste Composition Looking at the Hartland Landfill Waste Stream Analysis it would appear that a high proportion of the materials that are being landfilled could be diverted e.g. organic waste, wood, paper, metals, textiles and plastics. This strikes me as a significant missed opportunity and calls into question how effective the CRD has been in communicating with its citizens regarding waste. 2. Communication and Public Engagement I appreciate and value the strategies identified for increasing diversion. I also note the repeat references to continuing public education and awareness raising which I agree should be a key part of the CRD's SWMP. But, further to the point above, I think more is needed than a commitment to continue these programs, rather communication around waste in the CRD needs to be significantly expanded and strengthened, such that everyone understands the role they have and/or can play. A first step would be to reorder the goals retaining the 125kg target as #1 followed by having informed citizens (and businesses) that participate effectively. Then #3 extend the life of the landfill to 100 years plus but with the explicit statement of how this should be achieved i.e. through prevention, reduction, diversion and, as necessary, expansion. And lastly, Goal 4, ensure that CRD's waste services are financially sustainable. As a resident who has lived in a number of different rental properties and areas of the CRD over the past 7 years, I have never seen or received any communication from the CRD regarding the waste goals and per capita target. If this is reflective of the typical experience of (private) tenants in the CRD, which make up a significant portion of citizens in the region, then it is likely to significantly undermine efforts to reduce waste in the CRD. As highlighted in the plan raising awareness among ALL citizens is key, this could be achieved by including the target on stickers on our curbside bins, for example. While for property owners an update on average performance (kg/capita) could be included with annual property tax letters. Communication of the target, and performance, at the Landfill itself could also be improved through signage and potentially a handout or similar after payment/use of the scale. Lastly, given that 40% of waste arises from ICI sources, and private waste haulers have a vested interest in not promoting prevention or reduction. I feel it crucial that the CRD expands the scope of its education activities to actively engage business in addition to building managers and strata across the region. 3. Level of Ambition I would like to encourage the CRD to be truly ambitious in its plan. The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) is targeting a 90% reduction in waste to landfill by 2027, equal to 109kg per person. While the proposed SWMP for the CRD seems to only hope to achieve a per capita disposal rate of less than 250kg in 10 years time. According to the draft plans it will take the CRD three years to surpass the RDN current disposal rate of 347kg per capita, by which point they will be well on their way to their 109kg target. I am curious as to why the CRD SWMP is not more ambitious, when it is already lagging behind the RDN/other jurisdictions on the Island are already achieving higher levels of diversion. I welcome the suggestion of some kind of on site free-store and would encourage the CRD to look at the highly successful Re-Use it Centre in the Resort Municipality of Whistler, which actually provides goods for donation (not only helping to cover overhead but I believe in doing so, helps to add value to items that may otherwise be considered and treated as disposable). The other important note with respect to this facility is its proximity to the population centre/popular grocery store/transit links. Hence, I ask that the CRD considers going beyond the free-store in the current plan and consider establishing a green business hub or quarter. One of the biggest challenges to a green lifestyle is arguably time and (in)convenience - especially when compared to the ease of, say, shopping at a mall, relying heavily on disposable products and using a car for most journeys. If the CRD is truly seeking to promote less consumption, and foster the circular economy, it could consider establishing a green business quarter through favourable business rates etc. whereby a whole range of green/waste conscious businesses (e.g. CRD reuse store, bulk stores, refill stores, local food markets, repair cafe, bike repair etc.) are co-located in one area that can be accessed easily by transit, bike etc. as opposed to adding a facility at the dump itself, which is only accessible by car. I would also, in relation to the CRD's level of ambition, reiterate my point above (under Communication and Public Engagement) regarding reordering/prioritization of the goals in the SWMP. I hope that you will take the above into consideration as you continue to develop the Plan and thank you for your time.</p>
<p>Landlords of apartment buildings/multifamily housing NEED to be held accountable for the waste services they provide to tenants. I live in a building where the landlord has straight out refused to provide a kitchen scraps program over alleged concern for rats, and has recently stopped glass recycling (my experience is by no means unique). If it is illegal to dump organics at Hartland, how can landlords force tenants into a position where they have no choice but to put kitchen waste and recyclables in the garbage? "Education" of individual citizens doesn't go very far if the landlords managing our rental buildings refuse to provide the necessary services.</p>
<p>I would like to add my support of moving the truck delivery entrance to Willis point rd. as keeping it on Hartland would require a total rebuild of the bridge at start of the road as the heavy trucks keep damaging the road over the bridge sending asphalt into the Tod Creek. As a matter if interest which houses are you supplying with electricity, of the 1,100 houses how much do you charge?</p>

Will CRD be invoking the Precautionary Principle with plastic? Thank you, Larry Wartels, freesall1@gmail.com
Instead of expanding the landfill, let's figure out new methods of recycling and promoting a more circular economy to reduce solid waste at its source. As an avid hiker and longtime Victoria resident, I like many others place great value in our urban forests. Please reconsider this development action and instead plan for better sorting, recycling, and perhaps municipal bans on certain disposable items.
Do not expand the land area for the Hartland Landfill until all possible alternative solutions and technologies have been thoroughly evaluated. Site expansion must be the last option to be considered.
I am aware that solid waste (biosolids) are being used in various ways around the world but this is no solution either since dangerous heavy metals etc. remain wherever they are used. The only long term solution is to eliminate waste at the delivery end and increase awareness of consumers around this problem. It is necessary to imagine that the consumer must think of the waste stream with every purchase and this can be accomplished if more emphasis is put on both them and manufacturers with the costs associated. Expanding landfill sites and distributing biosolids into the natural world is simply not a lasting solution. Long term thinking must occur.
Halt the expansion of the Hartland landfill!
At this time in history we have the technology to turn solid waste and garbage into resources. Would you take a moment to watch the possibilities in this 2 minute clip: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fpDrUwd1uq4 In my opinion it is no longer acceptable to destroy forest land and turn it into a dump! We can do so much better. While forest lands capture carbon dioxide, dumps create CO2 and methane, a greenhouse gas many times more potent than carbon dioxide. Please be climate leaders and public officials who work for a livable future. Vote against expanding the Hartland Dump.
Expanding the garbage tip only helps for a little time. Educate people. ei. Sooke has a disposal company that most Sookies do not know about, lack of knowledge is the main cause of misuse of non disposable items. cutting down trees which among other things prevents run off of water otherwise stored in the ground is a very short sighted way of coping with our lack of resources.
Educating people on their mismanagement of waste would be vastly more productive. There is a wonderful company in Sooke who recycles waste that our blue boxes does not accept. I speak to people and they say good idea but do nothing about it. Please expand the contents of blue box collections. Please do not cut down the trees. They hold water in the ground apart from many other useful things to help stop global warming, with such vast areas of this planet burning out of control we need to keep water underground.
Hi I object to the proposed large expansion to the Hartland dump. I know that good actions are already in place to use and reduce waste. Let's have more. We need the beautiful forest that would be destroyed for carbon sequestration and much more. Thank you
CRD, I urge you to rethink your decision to expand the Hartland landfill. We need to find better solutions to disposing of our waste and increasing the size of landfill will only promote the same behaviour that put us in the crisis we are in. People will continue to consume, purchase and dispose as they have always done if they aren't forced to change. We need leaders who will put limits on our behaviour and not fear the political repercussions, leaders who will tell us that we have to be more responsible for our choices and less self centred. As Einstein said, "Doing things the same way and expecting a different outcome is the definition of insanity." Sincerely, [REDACTED]
In my opinion it is no longer acceptable to destroy forest land and turn it into a dump! We can do so much better. At this time in history, we have the technology to turn solid waste and garbage into resources. While forest lands capture carbon dioxide, landfills create CO2 and methane, a greenhouse gas many times more potent than carbon dioxide. It is time to be climate leaders and public officials who work for a livable future. Vote against expanding the Hartland Landfill.
I am heartened by your look to the future and input in a plan to manage waste. I am very much against chopping trees down to fill the landfill with waste, despite plans to replant trees. The trees are doing a great service on their own, especially as they are mature. More needs to be done with solid waste management and ridding of toxins. This has always been a known need but we opted for only the basic tertiary steps to treat human waste. Further work needs to be done before we get rid of environmentally sound trees on the property. Planting of trees does not give us back the same level of help by the mature trees. Other options should be explored and planned.
The solution to the garbage problem is not to cut down forests but to educate people in reduce, reuse and recycle. We need our trees.
Why are we tearing out trees to make room for more irresponsible garbage? This is 2021 and we haven't the sense to manage our own rapacious consumption? The population and garbage is only increasing while we look at further degradation as a solution? There must be something more intelligent.
You should be putting resources into Gasification IRM not cutting down trees.
Destroying another 73 acres of forest will achieve nothing. This is a finger in the dyke approach as a tsunami of solid waste overwhelms Victoria and other towns in BC. We must think bigger. Solid waste needs a Province wide solution, where all single use products are banned, all plastic and glass is recycled, all paper and cardboard is recycled and all larger items are returned to the manufacturers or reused under a circular economy model. We need to pay deposits and recycling charges as part of the cost of using/owning these products. Creating bigger and ever more holes in the ground, while destroying carbon sink working forests gets us nowhere except to increase GHG emissions and accelerate climate change.
By digging a bigger hole at Hartland we are simply digging ourselves into a bigger hole environmentally. The current plans for expansion are regressive and newer, sustainable solutions must be considered. Thank you.
Hartland provides valuable recreational opportunities that must not be compromised. We need to move towards zero waste, including restrictions and construction and demolition, and the requirement to unbuild houses. We must find better solutions than landfill expansions
Trees are precious and take hundreds of years to grow into an irreplaceable forest. Please do not sacrifice a precious forest for garbage. I enjoy hiking in the area thanks to the legacy left by my mother who campaigned for years to save places such as Todd Inlet from destruction. Thank you.
I am a primary school student and I want to see this plan use other land (without trees and other life in there). I love the park and I don't want to loose it, my life will be ruined. People can do much more than this, they are just lazy and don't know what to do. If you can encourage more and more people do to their part, I believe this landfill plan will be just a dream. Please consider multiple times before you make the final decision. I love life and I hate people who waste.
It is time to inform the public through various media regarding how they can reduce what goes to our landfill. I have noted in my area that the large dumpsters at apartment buildings do not include a place to recycle clean glass. Also, expanding the Hartland Dump is not a solution with which I can agree. Don't re-invent the wheel. Look at what other more progressive examples from other cities. Sincerely, [REDACTED]
While the guiding principles of this draft solid waste management plan are laudable, I am appalled that the CRD, after declaring a climate emergency, is planning to destroy a 73 acre forest in order to expand the Hartland landfill. Other regional districts, including Nanaimo, have established progressive policies to achieve significant reductions in waste, and that is exactly what the CRD needs to do. Our communities can meet this challenge and save the economic and ecological costs related to this ill-conceived proposal for Hartland. It is simply not acceptable to destroy a forest in order to dump more garbage. Active promotion of campaigns to encourage residents to Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repair, and Recycle, combined with policies to eliminate single use plastics and other packaging will save this forest and its important roles as a carbon sink, wildlife habitat and recreation area. As a concerned resident of the CRD I call on you to live up to the stated goals of the plan and reject the Hartland expansion.
Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the CRD's draft solid waste management plan. It is time to rethink waste! The CRD continues to operate in an archaic business-as-usual manner that is not in alignment with the climate crisis and future generations. The CRD needs to walk its talk. Expanding landfills is NOT in alignment with the climate emergency and the principles supporting a One Planet Region. The CRD needs to show leadership and make bold moves NOW that include the following

progressive solutions: 1) Make waste socially unacceptable through education, with emphasis on the 6 R's (rethink, refuse, reduce, repair, reuse, recycle); 2) Encourage a circular economy through Repurpose and Repair Centers and Repair Cafes; 3) Change the current business model so tipping fees encourage DIVERSION of waste FROM the landfill vs into the landfill; 4) Use the Township of Esquimalt Waste to Energy proposal as a demonstration waste-to-energy project and make it a leading example of moving towards carbon neutrality; 5) Adopt the City of Victoria's plan to reduce waste by 50% by 2040 and adopt this as a minimum target for diverting waste throughout the region by 2040, and accelerate this to 90% by 2050 at the latest; 6) Recognize that carbon neutrality and zero waste are mandatory pre-requisites if we intend to be carbon neutral and address climate change, one of the greatest global threats to the survival of mankind; 7) Enforce mandatory fully compostable packaging; 8) Legislate that manufacturers are responsible for the full life cycle of their products and enforce this so that products can not be shipped or sold unless manufacturers are certified to do so and are actively regulated, inspected and licensed with mandatory accountability and transparency. Fees collected would be used to support local zero waste initiatives; 9) Create mandatory source separation for single and multi-family dwellings, as well as institutional, commercial and industrial (ICI) use; 10) Delay requesting the expansion of the landfill under the Solid Waste Management Plan until the CRD can publicly demonstrate progress on the following 3 key initiatives: 1) achieving zero waste and a circular economy; 2) operating a waste to energy project, like Esquimalt, to demonstrate its effectiveness in achieving zero waste and lowering carbon emissions; and 3) developing a new business model based on maximizing diversion from the landfill as proposed by the Regional District of Nanaimo. This is possible. Real leadership can make this happen! Frances Litman, on behalf of the Creatively United for the Planet Society

We are in the 21st century, and we have declared a climate crisis. Our solid waste treatment should thus not cut down forest to extend Hartland, maintain Hartland by counterproductive 'tipping fees', transfer trucks to Willis point road thus impairing recreational use of the road itself (by runners, hikers and cyclists), the Mount Work park and Durance Lake and McKenzie Bite - all this increasingly valuable to increasingly densely housed Victorians. The CRD plan runs counter to its responsibilities to care for our piece of the planet and our inhabitants. What you are risking can never be reclaimed - and it is totally unnecessary. Switch to modern alternative solid waste management systems, like gasification, for example - just as operates in much of Europe. Also, given what we now know about viral particles surviving through current biosolid production, and have suffered with Covid, it is lunatic to land -spread biosolids ever, anywhere. This proposal must be changed: it can't be reversed. Once on land, whatever pollutants are there seep into our aquifers, our wells and are wind-dispersed. Stand up for what is right CRD, think again, follow the evidence and the public interest. We depend on you to change course. With thanks.

The Plan, "Rethinking Waste", is presented as a "plan to reduce how much material is sent to Hartland Landfill and guide how the region's waste is managed in a safe, secure and sustainable way now and in the future." In fact, as presently conceived and presented, it is a plan of insufficient ambition that avoids any serious decisions or commitments to rethinking waste and is instead designed to take the course of least resistance. The current Plan leads inevitably to the enlargement and expansion of the Hartland Landfill. Instead of being called the "Solid Waste Management Plan", it could more accurately be called the "Hartland Landfill Expansion Plan" because that is the inevitable, pre-determined outcome of the current plan. Current Plan is not sufficiently Ambitious. The entire plan is premised on the target of reducing per person annual waste amounts from the current 380kg per person per year to 250 kg by 2030, with an undefined "aspirational target" of 125kg. This aspirational target was tacked on at the end of the planning process as a sop to the recommendation of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, without any plan or commitment to achieving it. Assuming the 250kg target is met, according to the current plan, beginning in 2030 73 acres of forest will be removed in order to begin expansion of Hartland's filling footprint by approximately 50% so that the expanded Landfill will be ready to continue receiving waste beyond 2045. (All this without the benefit of an environmental assessment which CRD staff claims is not required). Expansion is the chosen strategy to extend the life of the Landfill to 2100 and the entire plan is predicated on this outcome. All the assumptions in the plan, including a financial model that relies primarily on continued tipping fees, is based on the expectation of expansion. It is the wrong strategy for a number of reasons, and must be rejected. Instead of the presumption that Hartland must be expanded, with work beginning in 2030, the Plan should start from the goal of avoiding further expansion, and set waste reduction targets and strategies accordingly, based on this goal. Deferral of Approval of Design Concept for Expansion is Required Rather than approve the current plan, the CRD Board should amend the plan by deferring any decision on expansion of Hartland until an effectiveness review is conducted, as required by the Province, in 2025. In the meantime, the CRD should maintain flexibility in the plan allowing for the potential incorporation of current initiatives being pursued within the CRD, such as Esquimalt's evaluation of the business case for Integrated Resource Management and the City of Victoria Zero Waste strategy, and other developments between now and 2025. In 2025 a full evaluation should be undertaken of progress toward waste reduction targets, including the aspirational target of 125kg per person annually (note that the Regional District of Nanaimo has adopted an annual waste reduction target of 109kg per person by 2027, with measures being put in place to achieve that goal). This review could lead to a further modification of the Plan to incorporate new strategies including waste to energy initiatives if they prove practical. In the meantime, CRD Board should not approve the design concept of Hartland expansion that is scheduled to begin in 2030 under the current plan. Environmental Assessment Needed if Expansion Plans Approved The Plan argues unconvincingly that the removal of the trees and the quarrying of the 73 acres is not an "expansion" but merely "maximizing the use of land currently within the property boundary". This ignores the fact that the expansion will remove a significant buffer area that until 2019 was a de facto part of Mount Work Park. It will push the area being used for landfilling operations to the very boundary of the property. The Plan's language also dismisses the fact that the actual filling footprint will expand significantly, both in terms of surface area and removal of rock to create airspace. In fact the expanded filling space will be well in excess of the 30% increase that triggers an environmental review under the Environmental Assessment Act, despite the CRD statement that it does not believe that an environmental assessment is required. This expansion will have a number of significant negative impacts. First removal of forest cover is inconsistent with climate action goals. The statement that new trees will be planted elsewhere is insufficient as replacement of mature trees with seedlings is a suboptimal outcome when the removal of the mature trees can be avoided. Expansion of the Landfill will further put at risk the 16 endangered species in Mount Work Park. It will remove 73 acres from recreational use and create noise, air and water pollution for the adjacent areas, all of which is unnecessary. It will redirect traffic to a busy commuter, residential and recreational road from the current access route that terminates at the Landfill. Most important, expansion will ensure that the CRD continues to dispose of waste through landfilling, creating significant methane emissions in the process to the detriment of federal, provincial and regional greenhouse gas reduction commitments, instead of seriously examining alternatives to continued landfilling. Despite vague language in the Plan that new technology and waste reduction methods might change the planned expansion, there is no commitment or concrete planning to move beyond the goal of 250 kg of waste per person annually. The notation of an "aspirational goal" of reaching 125 kg per person annually by 2030 has no concrete action plan or funding behind it. In fact, CRD staff recommended rejection of the proposal of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee to adopt a target more aggressive than 250 kg because it would cause delay and undermine the current financial model. Most of the strategies in the Plan designed to achieve the relatively modest goal of a reduction of per capita waste production to 250kg per year by 2030 are vague and without any measurable outcomes. The strategies are full of unquantifiable terms such as "continue to", "explore" and "advocate for". Funds allocated to strategies to achieve important reduction goals are modest in the extreme, amounting to only 1% of annual expenditures, or about \$300,000 per year for all initiatives. Dependence on Tipping Fee Financial Model is Fundamentally at Odds with Waste Reduction It is true that a waste generation target of 125 kg would upend the financial model of depending primarily on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operating expenses. Staff have confirmed that when waste per person drops below 200 kg per year, tipping fees will no longer cover expenses, and alternative sources of income will have to be found. As it stands now, the Plan has a built-in bias ensuring that waste continues to be brought to the Landfill for disposal. The plan needs to consider a mix of funding models, including the possibility of tax revenues, to avoid the current tipping fee funding model from working against the objectives of zero waste. Primary reliance on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operation is in fundamental contradiction to the expressed goal of reduce, recycle and re-use. Instead, tipping fees should be used to incentivize waste reduction behaviour, as is being done in the new tipping fee and funding model being adopted by the Regional District of Nanaimo. Alternatives to Hartland Expansion There are a number of alternatives. Nanaimo's aggressive waste reduction strategy breaks with the tipping fee financial model. The City of Victoria has embarked on a comprehensive zero-waste initiative and has set a target of 50% waste reduction by 2040 that should result in significantly less waste being sent to Hartland. Saanich is developing a One Planet Saanich strategy that embraces zero waste and

<p>carbon neutrality. Other regional municipalities could do the same. The Township of Esquimalt is undertaking a business study of small-scale waste-to-energy (Integrated Resource Management) processes that will obviate the need to send waste to Hartland. Yet the SWMP makes only passing reference to "new technologies" with no concrete plan to embrace them. Instead, the default setting is "reduce to 250 kg and then begin expansion of Hartland". According to the draft plan, almost 70% of waste deposited at Hartland falls into four categories (organics 21.1%; wood products 17%; paper 15.4% and plastics 14.3%). All of these are highly amenable to reduce, reuse and recycle. Moreover 56% of waste comes from ICI (institutional, commercial and industrial) sources and construction and demolition, yet most of the initiatives in the plan to reduce waste are directed at consumers and households through education rather than dealing with the heavy ICI users and construction industry. Cruise ship waste is another issue that needs addressing. Bans that are in place on kitchen scraps, gardens waste and paper fibres are clearly not being implemented and effectively enforced. The current focus is to accept just about whatever shows up at the gate. The current operation of Hartland is hooked like a drug user on tipping fees. This needs to change. CRD Director Responsibility Directors need to be aware that if they approve the Plan as currently presented, they will be giving the green light to expansion of the Hartland Landfill beginning in 2030. The argument that this is just a "design concept" belies the fact that all planning and financial modelling is premised on reducing per capita waste to just 250 kg per year within a decade, an outcome that feeds directly into the start of construction for expansion. The current plan ignores new commitments to carbon neutrality made by various levels of government, takes no account of zero waste initiatives, and ignores the full potential of the circular economy. It makes only passing reference to the impact of new technologies with no actions in the plan designed to examine or harness such technologies. In effect, this is a plan for the status quo, more suited for a world of the late 20th century, not the first or second quarters of the 21st century. Directors should reject the Plan as currently constructed. Staff should be instructed to go back to the drawing board and revise the plan based on public input to present a plan that is more in sync with the realities of climate change, aggressive waste reduction, innovative financial mechanisms, government commitments and public expectations. A revised plan should defer any decision on Hartland expansion or approval in principle of an expansion design concept at least until the next scheduled review in 2025 and should adopt a more aggressive per person waste reduction target in order to avoid the necessity for expansion in future years. In the meantime, staff should be instructed to develop strategies, proposed actions and financial modelling building on zero waste strategies, new technologies and financial incentives and disincentives, to produce a plan that will extend Hartland's usable life without expansion, avoiding the negative environmental and social impacts that will come with that expansion.</p>	
<p>Farmers are interested in compost for the regional farm community, and how a program can be established with you to nurture and build soils, protect our fields and the environment and contribute positively to climate change and soil carbon sequestration or 'carbon sinks'. We would like to discuss approaches to collaborative partnerships within the CRD to achieve regional targets; and can align to your principals by building soils with compost, growing crops and providing nutritious food to the region. If citizens of the region see and know their compost is going onto fields, providing local landscapes of vegetables fruits and berries, grains and forage fields – they will be enthused about recycling organic matter and have more faith in sustainability and climate mitigation practices. The continued application of compost to fields will increase the organic matter and soil structure, increase the nutrient holding capacity and improve the soil biology. This provides less use of fertilizers and water, less runoff and leachate, better crop growth and less GHG emissions.</p>	
<p>In order to truly Rethink Waste, the CRD needs to: 1. Make waste socially unacceptable through education, with emphasis on the 6 R's (rethink, refuse, reduce, repair, reuse, recycle); 2. Encourage a circular economy through repurpose and repair centers and repair cafes; 3. Change the current business model so tipping fees encourage DIVERSION of waste FROM the landfill vs into the landfill; 4. Use the Township of Esquimalt Waste to Energy proposal as a demonstration waste-to-energy project and make it a leading example of moving towards carbon neutrality; 5. Adopt the City of Victoria's plan to reduce waste by 50% by 2040 and adopt this as a minimum target for diverting waste throughout the region by 2040, and accelerate this to 90% by 2050 at the latest; 6. Recognize that carbon neutrality and zero waste are mandatory pre-requisites if we intend to be carbon neutral and address climate change, one of the greatest global threats to the survival of mankind; 7. Enforce mandatory fully compostable packaging; 8. Encourage the provincial government to legislate that manufacturers are responsible for the full life cycle of their products and enforce this so that products can not be shipped or sold unless manufacturers are certified to do so and are actively regulated, inspected and licensed with mandatory accountability and transparency. Fees collected would be used to support local zero waste initiatives; 9. Create mandatory source separation for single and multi-family dwellings, as well as institutional, commercial and industrial (ICI) use; 10. Delay requesting the expansion of the landfill under the Solid Waste Management Plan until the CRD can publicly demonstrate progress on the following 3 key initiatives: A) achieving zero waste and a circular economy; B) operating a waste to energy project, like Esquimalt, to demonstrate its effectiveness in achieving zero waste and lowering carbon emissions; and C) developing a new business model based on maximizing diversion from the landfill as proposed by the Regional District of Nanaimo. This is possible and your leadership can make this happen!</p>	
<p>This plan sounds ambitious with respect to reducing waste and pushing the 3 Rs but in fact there are no concrete commitments or measurables. Most of the "actions" are simply "to continue to", "to explore", "to work with". There are no measurable outcomes for the strategies so it is impossible to hold the CRD accountable for this plan. When the targets are missed because of weak implementation, it will be impossible to analyze why. Most disappointing is the lack of any significant budget commitment to make this plan work. The budget allocated to support all the initiatives outlined in the plan amounts to only one percent of the annual budget for solid waste management at Hartland. If you are really serious about reducing waste in this region—thereby avoiding the need to expand the Landfill, which is a backward step at a time of a climate emergency—put some meaningful budget behind the 3 R initiatives. Right now, it is mostly empty rhetoric and window-dressing.</p>	
<p>Please advocate for less packaging in consumer products! For example, even fresh produce that needs NO packaging at all is now overly packaged. I tried to buy tomatoes the other day and one store I went in to had at least half a dozen varieties of fresh tomatoes, but every single one came only in either bags or clamshell plastic packaging. Other non food items are often worse for unnecessary packaging that cannot be reused or recycled. Consumers will make the right choice if they actually have it to make. Thank you.</p>	
<p>I would like to see more details regarding strategy 15 on enhancing capacity. I see the new landfill footprint but if the goal is for circular economy or zero waste why is such a big expansion being planned? Also where are the details to how many trees will be removed/ how long blasting will take place? (Years/months) / how much rock will be removed/The number of trucks going in and out to deal with expansion? I think putting this big item at the end of the draft plan makes it look like there is something to hide also it has so few facts when compared to the other strategies it's hard to provide informed comments or meaningful feedback.</p>	
<p>When it comes to solid waste, a key principle should be "polluter-pay" by fully accounting for several factors such as volume, mass and while it would be difficult to measure, environmental impact (1 kg of batteries has a larger impact than 1 kg of dog hair). The user pay cost curve should be exponential to encourage a zero-waste target. These cost factors should be measured from a low floor threshold. For example, the cost curve should start at the first gram of waste when considering the mass factor and not some higher threshold (such as one garbage can per household that is typical now). Right now, most users have no economic incentive to get to a zero-waste target. To complement the exponential cost curve, users should have a variety of no/low cost and convenient options to recycle their waste and divert it from the solid waste stream. A good example is polystyrene which is very inconvenient to recycle right now and depending on where the user goes in the CRD, can have an associated cost as well. I would want to see something like retailers that are selling products containing polystyrene taking it back as well.</p>	
<p>Within your Solid Waste Management Plan there are plans for the expansion of the Hartland Landfill which I feel is counter-intuitive to addressing the Climate Emergency that the CRD declared almost 2 years ago. We need to be finding solutions to stop, not increase the methane emissions coming from the landfill and lower the GHGs coming from all that trucking of garbage and aggregate. We feel that selling the methane to Fortis to produce RNG is definitely not helping us tackle climate change. It is only helping to prop up the continued use of fracked gas. In order for the landfill to provide enough methane we would need to continue dumping more garbage. Where is the logic and the "greenness" in that when we should be working towards zero waste and carbon neutrality? Another one of my concerns regarding the expansion of the landfill would be the worsening of our air quality through the unconscionable destruction of 73 acres of our priceless urban forest coupled with the expanded trucking of garbage. We are losing millions of trees every year so</p>	

<p>every tree saved now is critical to our health and survival. CAPE, the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment have been sounding the alarm bells on air pollution and how it is taking its toll on our health care system. And as we destroy more nature, they are saying we are giving rise to more zoonotics such as the likes of covid-19. We just cannot afford to lose the 73 acres of forest in order to accommodate garbage! Our planet is losing its biodiversity at breath-taking speed. Did you know that within this forested area are 16 at risk species? Our urban forests are an incredible natural asset for filtering our air and for carbon sequestration. The trees planted today will take decades if not generations to absorb as much carbon as these mature trees currently do. Our trees are worth millions of dollars for all the services they provide. I feel the Hartland Landfill business model really needs to be revised and brought into the 21st century. As it currently stands, the survival of the landfill appears to be dependent on the tipping fees and that does not jive well at all with what we are trying to achieve with zero-waste and a circular economy. The City of Victoria recently set out its Zero Waste Strategy for a 50% reduction by 2040. If other municipalities start getting on board with this there should be no need to for the expansion of the landfill. And if Nanaimo can shoot for a 90% reduction by 2027 why can't we? If we don't aim for the moon we won't even get off the ground. There are other technologies too like wte that could greatly help reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill. I would like the CRD to support and consider the IRM system that the Township of Esquimalt is currently working on. This is totally different from the Enerkem system proposed for Edmonton that is definitely not what we would want. So, before the CRD makes plans to expand the landfill I would like you to hit the pause button. I understand that you can always amend the SWMP once it is approved but do you truly believe that will ever happen? How many years has it already been since it was last looked at? Too often we citizens have seen our governments kick the can down the road. If all governments had heeded the warnings of the scientists and experts back in the 70's and took the issues head on, we wouldn't be facing these monumental challenges we have now. In your Regional Growth Strategy Indicator Report 2020 under Community GHGs it says, "The current trend suggests we will not meet the target by 2038 unless greater effort is taken." I sincerely hope that the current CRD Board of Directors and staff will take greater effort and will finally be the government that we wish to see and take profound, rapid and real climate action. I hope you will take immediate action to reduce our GHGs before the clock runs out on us. Let's roll up our sleeves together to get this done. I know the people would be willing to do what it takes if we have strong leadership we can trust to get us there.</p>
<p>The CRD needs to focus more on the ICI sector. The educational image of the per person garbage cans is misleading. It makes me think that it is individuals that are generating too much waste, but really ICI generates 40% of the waste. The ICI sector should be fined if they don't recycle or compost. A friend of mine worked at a local Royal Bank branch. There were recycling bins inside, but none outside so the custodian emptied the recycling bins into the dumpster with the trash. Royal bank can afford to recycle and should be held accountable. The Plan's idea of requiring a waste plan with a business licence is great. The CRD could also give awards to companies that are leaders in reducing waste. There could be a competition to see who can reduce the most waste in a year. The media could draw attention to the businesses that don't recycle or compost. My family tries to reduce our waste, but it is hard in a society with so much packaging. Stop blaming the individual and make businesses take responsibility for their products.</p>
<p>Our CRD should be all over this great idea: <https://www.bifusion.com/byblock/> -- wmj</p>
<p>The regional district on Nanaimo is using tipping fees as a way of incentivizing waste diversion. The CRD SWM plan actually encourages more waste delivery to Hartland by basing financial sustainability (one of the four key principles) on maintaining revenue from tipping fees. The plan needs to recognize the fundamental contradiction between trying to reduce waste while funding the operation on tipping fees. It is time to look at a ne financial model.</p>
<p>The plan to divert commercial traffic to Willis Point Road fails to take adequate account of congestion and safety concerns that will occur because of the poor design on the intersection of West Saanich Road and Wallace Drive. Trucks turning north onto West Saanich will block traffic coming from Hartland trying to turn south. Southbound traffic will find it difficult to merge into traffic on West Saanich streaming southbound downhill. Cyclist exiting the Interurban bike trail will find Wallace Drive clogged with trucks. Compounding these problems are the post boxes on that corner. The move is poorly planned and the remedies are out of CRD's hands as Saanich is responsible for this intersection. A fully costed design is necessary if this move of traffic is to take place, for everyone's safety and for the efficient movement of traffic, and work needs to be completed before the move takes place.</p>
<p>We need to go to zero waste - see city of Nanaimo's strategy. To expand the CRD Hartland Rd. landfill means the loss of 73 acres of forested land, according to an article on the Times Colonist. We cannot afford to sacrifice forests, our best bet for sequestering carbon, in a life-changing climate crisis for wasteful landfill.</p>
<p>Too lengthy Cannot find specific info. Please publish a condensed, stick to specific facts.</p>
<p>As a resident of Hartland Avenue, I am in full support of the plan to move the commercial access of the Hartland Landfill to Willis Point Road as proposed. It is a crucial step to the future of the solid waste management of the CRD.</p>
<p>I am a resident of Hartland Avenue and fully support moving the commercial access of the Hartland Landfill to Willis Point Road. The commercial truck traffic has become very busy and has outgrown the safety of Hartland Road.</p>
<p>Totally ridiculous short-sighted solution. Area surrounded by multiple parkland preserves, Gowland-Todd, Durance Lake, Mt. Work, fragile ecosystem, community on well-water, limited road access.... Bio-solids, sewage treatment plant, truck diversion to Willis Point Road, none of this makes sense and will be fought.</p>
<p>I do not support the proposed expansion of the Hartland Landfill beyond 2045 because I believe that before that date we should shift to zero waste disposal. Zero Waste The CRD Board supports the principle of zero waste and encourages a circular economy by mid-Century. This goal can be achieved by reducing personal consumption in keeping with achieving carbon neutrality by 2050; requiring producers to be responsible for the full life cycle of packaging; levying user fees on packages that produce waste and encouraging comprehensive recycling in both single family and multi family homes. Resource Recovery - Waste to Energy Solutions The Solid Waste Management Plan must rigorously pursue the 5 R waste hierarchy with top emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycling. The 4th R of resource recovery requires use of waste to energy technology. I support the Township of Esquimalt proposal to complete a detailed analysis of a demonstration waste to energy facility as soon as possible. The CRD should support the operation of this facility if it is technically feasible. Then resource recovery must be implemented throughout the regional municipalities before expansion of the Hartland landfill is considered. Expanding the Hartland landfill is completely inconsistent with achieving a carbon neutral economy by 2050. Removal of 73 acres of public forest that sequesters local carbon, is inconsistent with the CRD and other municipalities' declaration of a climate emergency and the critical need for the Greater Victoria region to become carbon neutral by 2050. Carbon neutrality requires full implementation of a circular economy where there is no waste. All excess carbon produced is captured by restoring the health of our ecosystems to store carbon.</p>
<p>We live here and pay property taxes and refuse to let this short-sighted expansion move forward at the expense of Willis Point and Highlands residents and our fragile ecosystem. No!</p>
<p>I don't see how it's going to work when recycling has gotten more and more restrictive. In my own life, here's what I've experienced in the last few years: - Private recycling companies (like the one my apartment building uses) stopped accepting glass - Most bottle depots stopped accepting glass, plastic wrap, styrofoam - Hartland stopped accepting hard plastics - My building (Devon Properties) has no organics cart and is not interested in providing one We throw away literally 8x more garbage now than we did 5 years ago (when we lived somewhere with organics and glass recycling, and other items were easier to recycle). I measured it -- we used to throw out a 1/4 full Costco kitchen bag every 2 weeks, whereas now we throw out a full bag once a week. I can't always take everything to Hartland, and have zero options for composting. If you want to reduce waste, recycling needs to be easier and you need to enforce the food scraps rule (I tried emailing the City of Victoria about it -- they didn't care and told me "my building was probably paying a fine").</p>
<p>The public consultation on traffic changes coming as a result of shifting primary truck access to Willis Point Road revealed a major loophole in the SWMP strategy. The shift in traffic will result in a number of safety issues for regular commuters, cyclists and pedestrians ranging from winter maintenance to the need to redesign and reconstruct the intersection of West Saanich Road and Wallace Drive where the combination of trucks, commuters, cyclists and pedestrians will result in major congestion and safety issues. Trucks turning north from Wallace Drive will impede southbound traffic coming off Wallace Drive. Traffic turning south will have sight lines blocked by trucks turning north and traffic streaming south down West Saanich on the downhill slope leading to the intersection</p>

with Wallace will not be able to see traffic turning south. Plus the Interurban bike lane ends at precisely this point, spilling onto Wallace Drive that is narrow, bordered by deep ditches and has no sidewalk or bike path. These concerns were all raised and acknowledged in the traffic consultation but the response in the FAQ's is that this is all the responsibility of Saanich. Saanich should not be required to bear the full cost of these necessary road changes, and it is unlikely to do so. It will give low priority to these changes as very few Saanich residents will be affected. The increased danger and inconvenience will be borne by commuters from the West Shore, Highlands and Willis Point as well as users of Mount Work and Gowland Tod Parks. While Willis Point Road will not be at capacity, a huge bottleneck will be created at the confluence of West Saanich Road and Wallace Drive. It doesn't matter how much capacity a road has if traffic cannot enter or exit smoothly. The only solution is for the CRD to fund these necessary safety and traffic flow improvements. Residents are understandably skeptical when given "assurances" by CRD officials that this will be looked at. Residents of Hartland Avenue pointed out that the CRD and Saanich have done nothing over the past half century to improve that road, construct bike lanes or sidewalks, despite it being the primary entry for the landfill. Why should users of Willis Point Road be reassured? The CRD could construct internal roads to access the new tipping faces in the north west corner of the Landfill but is unwilling to commit the funding and engineering resources to do so, arguing that it is not feasible. By shifting the truck traffic to Willis Point Road, the CRD and Hartland will be saving hundreds of thousands of dollars if not more from not having to construct internal roads. Instead of downloading the additional costs off on to Saanich taxpayers, the CRD should take a portion of these savings, and provide them to Saanich on the condition that they are used to fund the necessary safety and traffic flow needs arising from the shift of access to Willis Point Road.

1. Hartland Road at the head of one of the larger watersheds (Tod Creek/Saanich Inlet) in the CRD is not well-situated in the first place. It is finite in its capacity with Phase 1 closure scheduled for 2021. 2. This "plan" focuses solely on Hartland. There is absolutely no mention of seeking an additional site. CRD directors have been remiss not seeking a site, probably in the rapidly developing Western Communities (Esquimalt, Langford, Colwood, View Royal, Sooke). By CRD's own figures over 26% of Hartland refuse now comes from the Western Communities and is trucked from as far away as a transfer site at Port Renfrew. An additional site should be selected. This site could serve the Western Communities - unorganized territories could use the nearest site. It could become the site for the region's fibreglass recycling since Hartland handles the region's sewer sludge. Errors have been made and much has been learned at Hartland in waste management. An additional site could be cutting edge. An additional localized site is preferable to expansion at Hartland and would better reflect the cost of the development in the Western Communities. Thousands of acres were removed from the tree farm licenses in the Western Communities. Surely a suitable site could be found. 3. The carbon footprint must be huge and the trucking of the treated biosolid product to the Lafarge Plant on the mainland increases traffic considerably. 4. The cleanup and disposal of derelict vessels and marine equipment is becoming a major issue. Federal and provincial funds have been made available to clean up the marine environment. The only place for disposal of boats, particularly fibreglass boats is Hartland (no mention is made in the draft plan). Many fibreglass boats, large and small, are reaching the end of basically a 40 year lifespan. Note all the fibreglass boats deteriorating in backyards and the amount of material could be quite huge. There is no capacity to recycle fibreglass. This is not a plan the CRD should support.

This is my response to the Solid Waste Management Plan's request for public consultation. I am completely disheartened by the report which presents platitudes and no real change. It seems that the staff which deals with Hartland Landfill are determined to continue to dig large holes and fill them with garbage. The plan to cut down 72 acres of mature forest directly adjacent to Mount Work Regional Park to make space for that large hole is not well considered. There is a plan for some reforestation in the future but knowing that a single mature tree sequesters a thousand times more carbon than a sapling which will take many decades to mature, it is a very long-term solution at best. In addition, the present forest provides a habitat for endangered species such as the screech owl and other animals. Where is there a real commitment to reduce, reuse and recycle? The plans are so vague and couched in such general terms that there is plenty of wiggle room for not meeting even their low-ball targets. Hartland Landfill is part of Saanich which has recently initiated two programmes to encourage better use of its area, environmentally and ecologically. I think that the CRD should be supporting Resilient Saanich and One Planet Saanich by committing to increasing their waste reduction targets so that by 2030 there will be no need to deforest the 72 acres. The very least they could agree on is not to finalize the SWMP as it is, in the hope that the reduction in waste will be enough to not require expanding Hartland Landfill. The budget provided for reducing the amount of garbage currently coming to Hartland is pathetic at 1% of the total budget and so their plans will inevitably fail due to a severe lack of funding coupled with no real interest in changing the status quo. This inadequate budget needs to be increased so that programmes to reduce waste can actually be funded. Now is the time to really apply strategies that will succeed in eliminating the need for the expansion of Hartland. More and more people and companies are realizing that we have to act now, if we are to save our planet. For example, Loblaws Ltd., one of our largest supermarket chains in the country, is implementing an aggressive programme to greatly reduce the use of plastics. I feel that others will follow this lead. In general, many more people are concerned about our excessive waste and are banding together to make everyone aware of the problem. Victoria's Zero Waste initiative is a good example. Saanich and the CRD need to be attuned to these campaigns and present their own plans for a zero waste target. As well, the CRD has not made much progress, if any, on reducing their greenhouse gas emissions as they continue to spew more and more carbon into the air. Changing their way of operating by using a waste to energy solution would go a long way to purifying the air that we breathe. Please consider rethinking the draft SWMP to better reflect the importance of doing something concrete about the challenges of solid waste reduction in a society that no longer sees burying their garbage as an acceptable practice for the area or the health and safety of the planet. Sent from my iPhone

I wish to congratulate the CRD in setting ambitious goals to reduce per capita waste generation, and ensure the utility of our collective regional landfill site is maximized for many years to come. All levels of government, business, and consumers must work together to reduce the amount of waste generated, which could extend the life of the landfill well beyond 2100.

February 11, 2021 RE: Vehicle Access to the Hartland Landfill To: CRD In 2020 two items related to the Hartland Landfill were reported upon and discussed in local newspapers, television and social media. These two items are 1) Expansion of the Hartland Landfill, and 2) Changing Road Access to the Hartland Landfill. As a 30 plus year resident of 151 Hartland Ave, both of these items directly affect me. I will begin with the Hartland Landfill expansion. To be clear, I am certain no one in the CRD wants to see the landfill expanded - least of all the residents of Prospect Lake, Hartland, Highlands or Willis Point. However, unless a more feasible alternative is readily available, I believe, at this point some form of expansion is most likely inevitable. While I don't like the idea of the landfill expanding, the result of that expansion will more or less affect all local neighbours equally. No one stakeholder will be more adversely affected than another. Which leads me to - "Changing Road Access to the Hartland Landfill". To start, I must confess to procrastinating about writing to voice my opinion on this matter. Why? Simply, I was of the belief that the decision to move all commercial vehicle access from Hartland Ave to Willis Point Rd had already been made - that it was a done deal. A logical conclusion when one considers all information available from and to the CRD. In fact, taking into account all available information, it appears that Willis Point Rd is a far more appropriate choice for all landfill traffic - not just commercial. I have attached a copy of the "Hartland Landfill Alternate Access Transportation Impact Analysis" study for your reference. Since this expensive and comprehensive study was commissioned by the CRD I am sure you are well aware of the report's conclusions and recommendations. Recommendations, that clearly and overwhelmingly support the movement of all primary vehicle access from Hartland Ave to Willis Point Rd. Also important is the fact, that Willis Point Rd's grade and construction were engineered with the intent that it would someday be used as the primary access point for the Hartland Landfill. In any event, the report is 36 pages long and does a far better job of advocating for a change of access from Hartland Ave to Willis Point Rd, than I ever could, so I will let it speak for itself. Instead, I will give you the realistic observations of someone who lives on Hartland Ave and is also a very frequent user of Willis Point Rd. To support my observations, I offer a proposal to any CRD director or Willis Point resident. I invite you to spend an hour sitting with me at the end of my driveway at 151 Hartland Ave - while the Landfill is open. During that time you will get to enjoy the following: Non-stop traffic for the entire hour - literally. Large commercial trucks labouring under the excessive grade of the hill, making so much noise it will be impossible to hold a conversation while they pass. Any vehicle that is able to travel faster uphill than the posted 40 km/h doing so, as to keep up their momentum on the hill. All vehicles coming downhill exceeding the 40 km/h posted limit as the steep grade simply entices them to do so - travelling so fast that you do not feel safe while standing on the shoulder of the road - ever. It is actually uncomfortable being a pedestrian on Hartland Rd. So much so, that whenever my wife and I venture out for a walk we are forced to drive to the bottom of Hartland Rd, park and then

<p>walk from there. Mountain Bike vehicle traffic exceeding the 40 km/h posted limit both up and downhill. In 30 years I have never once seen a traffic enforcement officer on Hartland Ave. Which is logical, since the road is so narrow and winding with inadequate shoulders –they could never safely pull a vehicle over? Understandable, given the volume of dead branches and tree debris that litters the shoulders. My wife has written several letters addressing this issue – to date no action has been taken. Then you have the mountain bikers themselves, on bike, racing downhill at neck-braking speed. I am quite surprised there hasn't been a fatality yet. Throw a little snow in the mix and you really have some entertainment. The steep grade of Hartland makes for many mishaps. The latest snowfall resulted in the Landfill having to close for two days – something that would be avoided by the gentler grade of Willis Point Rd. Finally, though I could go on, the non-stop accumulation of garbage along the side of the road, waste that flies out of the backs of vehicles with unsecured loads – another bylaw infraction that I have yet to see enforced. Except for the mountain bike traffic, moving the landfill access to Willis Point Rd will alleviate all of these problems, for not only me but all residents of Hartland Ave. Hartland residents also acknowledge, that logically the mountain bike traffic must stay on Hartland given the fact that the parking lots and trail access is located at the top of the road. Just think of the increased safety for the mountain bikers that actually ride their bikes up the hill, now being able to do so without dodging the landfill traffic. More importantly, moving the Landfill access to Willis Point Rd doesn't off-load these problems to the residents of Willis Point, because, there are no residential dwellings and not a single driveway on the proposed route. In fact, the residents of Willis Point have never experienced any of the problems listed above and never will, as again, the access point to the Landfill is literally kilometers away from where they live. Unfortunately, their concerns are completely emotional rather than logical. By moving access to Willis Point road, the CRD has the ability to significantly improve the safety and quality of life for 200 Hartland residents. A move that would have virtually zero impact on the quality of life of the residents of Willis Point – even though they would like you to believe otherwise. As I stated before, their arguments, while impassioned and emotional are not logical, and most importantly not supported by the "Hartland Landfill Alternate Access Transportation Impact Analysis" commissioned by the CRD. One has to ask "what was the point and expense of this study if the CRD is simply going to ignore the conclusions and advice of the experts?" Additionally, the access point to the landfill from Willis Point Rd is well before Durance Lake and Mt. Work Park. All of the mountain bikers that park their vehicles on the side of Willis Point Rd do so well beyond the new access point to the landfill. Consequently, the traffic to the landfill will have no impact on any of them. Not so on Hartland Rd, where you regularly see vehicles parked on the side of the road when the mountain bike parking lots are full. This has created a congested and unsafe area directly at the access point to the landfill, a point that all landfill traffic must pass through. One has to know that the commercial truck drivers would welcome the new access route. A route that is easier on their trucks, has better visibility, no adjacent roads or driveways and is far safer. Also, the property on the north side of the proposed route is unlikely to experience future development as it is owned by DND, posted no trespassing, fenced, gated and locked with zero access. Finally, if the landfill traffic is the dangerous burden that the residents of Willis Point Rd espouse, surely that is reason enough to move it from the residential neighbourhood of Hartland to the vacancy of Willis Point Rd. For your convenient reference, in addition to the "Hartland Landfill Alternate Access Transportation Impact Analysis" I have also attached, "Hartland Landfill Access – Frequently Asked Questions" as further support of my argument. Lastly, I have attached a photo of the latest road sign to appear in rural Saanich. These signs are obvious on Goward, Spartan and Prospect Lake Roads but are conspicuously absent from Hartland. Which I find perplexing, as I have walked all four of the roads and in my opinion, Hartland is, by far, the most dangerous. Sincerely, Douglas Carter 151 Hartland Ave Victoria B.C. V9E 1L7</p>	
<p>What a bunch of sleazy bastards that put all that together. It needs an independent consultant to say NO</p>	
<p>The target to reduce our waste by 1/3 to 250kg/year is not enough. We need to do better. All private contractors serving apartment buildings must be required to separate out organics and recyclables. Wood should be salvaged if possible, or mulched and burned. Takeout containers should be banned. Soft plastics should be collected through the Blue Box program and converted back to fuel. And the CRD should demand that the province expand its EPR programs and increase their fees. If not us, who? If not now, when?</p>	
<p>I actually found myself getting excited, reading this draft report. The proposed strategies and actions (p. 27 passim) are great (as always, assuming sufficient political will behind them). 5.1 #4, #5, and #6 align closely with what Zero Waste Sooke is already doing. They already run Repair Cafés, are working at developing a tool library, and run region-wide clean-up days. They are also building political pressure on the District to create a local recycling yard and associated business development park. The long-term waste goals are very good; they are ambitious, have measurable benchmarks, and are politically sell-able. But the most important two words actually appear in this draft report: circular economy. I swear, I welled up when I read that. This is the first time I've seen that phrase in a government document. The most aspirational goal, and one that is driven by the other proposed directions in the report. In short, I can wholeheartedly support the goals in this draft report, and the directions it wants us all to move. (As an aside, have you any idea how long it has been since I could say that? Thank you all for the work that went into this!)</p>	
<p>FROM THE DESK OF MOUNT WORK COALITION February 14, 2021 Colin Plant, Chair CRD Board, and CRD Board Directors</p> <p>Feedback to the CRD on the draft Solid Waste Management Plan Please find feedback to the draft Solid Waste Management Plan (the Plan) from the Mount Work Coalition, a non-profit society that formed as a group of concerned citizens with a mission to provide voice and support for the protection and responsible stewardship of the Mount Work Park area through education, advocacy and research.</p> <p>1. Expanding the landfill The Plan includes a proposal to extend the Hartland landfill site and earmarks 73 forested acres of carbon sequestering trees to be removed to prepare the area for blasting and excavating the side of a mountain. This is not a 21st century solution to waste management. The Plan was written through the lens of a business as usual mindset predicting the landfill will reach capacity and therefore need to be expanded no later than 2045 - rather than through a lens of retaining the size of the existing landfill without expansion by rolling out new aggressive programs to reduce the waste over the next two decades. With less waste being dumped in the landfill, there will be less leachate into the rivers and lakes in the area. The Plan requires concrete waste management actions such as dedicated funding for a public educational campaign and financial incentives to encourage startups and incentivize waste management businesses that reuse waste, such as scrap businesses and plastic and rubber recycling. This biodiverse forest of 73 acres should be kept intact to provide a natural buffer between the park and landfill, to protect species at risk, to protect the lakes and streams and to protect the human health of those using/living next to Mount Work Park directly beside the landfill. The existing trails should remain for the enjoyment of mountain bikers. The Coalition is pleased to see that the Board at its February 10, 2021, meeting reiterated that it was prepared to consider a more aggressive approach to waste reduction a year following the submission of the SWMP this summer. We strongly urge the Board not to trigger the expansion of the current footprint of the landfill until the amended plan is completed by 2025. The much more aggressive best practice solutions including Zero Waste, Circular Economy and emerging waste to energy technologies will reduce methane emissions to net zero through a complete transformation. We firmly believe that the CRD can attain its aspirational target of 125 kg per person per year by 2040 with waste reduction strategies already being contemplated such as Zero Waste Victoria; the proposed waste to energy IRM project in Esquimalt and a change in tipping fees application as we will explain later. This new target should be included in the amended SWMP by 2025. The current plan does not address the climate emergency and the commitment of the CRD and a number of municipalities to become carbon neutral by 2050, continues dumping of over a fifth of total waste in the form of organic matter though banned in law creates more methane and is in direct conflict with the Province's stated Climate Action goals and will not enable us to meet our 2030 greenhouse gas emissions targets. According to the World Meteorological Organization's bulletin, "Carbon dioxide levels continue at record levels, despite COVID-19 lockdown", approximately 40 per cent of methane comes from natural sources, such as wetlands and termites, but 60 per cent comes from human activities, including cattle breeding, paddyfields, mines, landfills and biomass burning. Nature is now sending us a message, through wind storms and wildfires, and we must act now to do our part, as we have the ability to curb harmful methane emissions from a landfill. 2. What alternatives to landfilling has the CRD considered? Landfills are a 19th-century solution to waste disposal. Today there are significant alternative technologies that can generate value from waste products. Furthermore, it is clear that without taking a hard look at how we consume and create waste, we will not be able to address the climate challenge that threatens our environment. Governments across the globe, supported by their citizens have been installing multi-pronged strategies to reduce waste through promoting circular economies, changing consumer behaviour such as banning single use plastics, and investigating alternative uses for waste to energy projects such as gasification now under consideration in Esquimalt. This multi-pronged approach should be a cornerstone to the region's solid waste management plan. It can eliminate the need to build a bigger landfill, instead moving us in the appropriate direction of zero waste. The CRD staff must work in partnership with other leaders using best practices: Esquimalt is looking to be an early adopter of IRM/gasification technology that would see their waste converted to</p>	

<p>energy. **The Regional District of Nanaimo is promoting the 4Rs by cultivating a circular economy; uses tipping fees to encourage waste diversion rather than waste dumping and plans to divert 90% of its waste by 2027. If RDN can achieve a target of 109 kg/person/year, so should the CRD. **San Francisco is a global leader in waste reduction, has an effective pricing strategy that uses cost incentives/disincentives between waste and recycling. **Switzerland has 100% waste recovery where they use a combination of material recovery and incineration for energy. **Sweden recovers 99% of its waste, converting it into heat that warms homes, power buses and taxis. **The City of Victoria released its Zero Waste Victoria Plan to reduce current waste to Hartland by 50% by 2040. 3. Traffic Diversion to Willis Point Road The planned relocation of commercial dump traffic to Willis Point Road is part of the draft SWMP. This decision is premature, given the opposition to expanding a landfill in the 21st century, the movement to Zero Waste, a circular economy, and waste-to-energy technologies. The CRD staff should revisit this decision based on the premise that the landfill will not be expanded and that other regional municipalities will be implementing new technologies to manage their own waste. With less waste being trucked to the landfill, there will be less traffic, no expansion and no reason to reroute traffic. The CRD should be able to construct internal roads and fill alternate cells closer to the existing entrance off Hartland Avenue. 4. Biosolids The CRD Board reversed its longstanding ban on the spreading of biosolids on land and will be spreading toxic biosolids within the Hartland perimeter for up to 6-8 weeks a year while the Lower Mainland facility undergoes maintenance. CRD communication describes this as a temporary solution, which is absurd since once spread, biosolid toxins remain in the ground, waterways and air - they are not temporary. CRD characterizes the area around the dump as a rural area, which is incorrect - it is a semi-rural with local residential communities and schools very close to the dump area, and the regional tourist attraction of Butchart Gardens, concerned as they are downstream of the dump and use the water in Todd Creek. The area is also home to many organic farmers in close proximity. The primary challenge with the decision to spread biosolids at the Hartland dump is the lack of scientific evidence to demonstrate that it is safe for the human and wildlife populations in the area. Biosolids, even treated to Class A standards, contain microplastics. The scientific community is now researching the effects of microplastics in our lakes, rivers and streams. As the basic tenet of good environmental governance is the precautionary principle - given the lack of scientific certainty, the decision should be not to spread the biosolids. Biosolids contain over 300 chemicals. Some will survive the drying process, and any trace of toxic chemical even at the lowest risk is unacceptable and will do significant damage to the 16 species that are endangered or threatened in the area, including the Western Painted Turtle and the Western Screech-Owl. Biosolids soak into the ground water and the wetlands and the 16 at risk species will digest or absorb the chemicals from the biosolids, destroying these endangered wildlife. 5. End Reliance on Tipping Fees as the Primary Source of Funding for Hartland Reliance on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operations is counter-intuitive to zero waste. The tipping fee model provides no material incentive to reduce waste; indeed it is a disincentive as is demonstrated by concerns to keep all waste disposal in the region. Tipping fees must be used to incentivize waste diversion as is being done in the Nanaimo Regional District and if alternate sources of funding are required to maintain the Landfill operation, a general tax levy may be required. This is a small price to pay to meet climate change goals. 6. Strategy to Optimize Landfill Gas Management The Hartland landfill signed an agreement with FortisBC to collect methane from the landfill. We disagree with this strategy as it relies on a steady stream of decomposing waste being dumped into a landfill to feed the FortisBC system for a small amount of RNG. Expanding the landfill and relying on a small fraction of the resulting methane gas collection is contrary to the mandate for the region to reduce GHGs. The landfill must be sustainable into the future without relying on outdated expansions. In Summary Our mission is to protect the Mount Work Park region and ensure science-based decisions are made concerning the Hartland landfill activities that impact the parks. As the CRD has declared a state of climate emergency and a goal for carbon neutrality, we believe that expanding a landfill by removing a biodiverse carbon sequestering forest, moving dump traffic and spreading biosolids is contrary to this goal and will lead to an overall increase in carbon. There are opportunities for emissions reductions using new technologies, zero waste initiatives, and increasing carbon sequestration by not expanding the landfill as trees absorb CO2. Minimizing GHG emissions are critical for meeting the CRD's goals. Our Recommendations: 1. Delay any approval for landfill expansion until an updated and amended plan is adopted in 2025. 2. The amended SWMP submitted in 2025 must establish a target of 125kg/person/year by 2040. 3. Notify the Ministry of Environment that the CRD intends to submit an amendment to the plan by 2025 with strategies for attaining this target including an aggressive Zero Waste program, and an independent analysis and testing of alternative technologies such as IRM/gasification/Waste to Energy. 4. The Plan submitted in 2021 should contain a placeholder for the Esquimalt waste to energy project subject to a business case being completed. 5. Conduct an independent environmental assessment prior to any plans to expand or alter the design of the landfill, including the spread of biosolids, to protect the natural ecosystem, wildlife, community health and the recreational users of the area. 6. Strengthen the plan's Zero waste initiatives by adding concrete plans such as dedicated funding to create business incentives for entrepreneurs; create a public education campaign to draw awareness to Zero Waste, and use tipping fees to incentivize waste reduction instead of encouraging continued use of landfilling as a source of revenue. 7. Ensure protection of species at risk in Mount Work Park, we are requesting the BC Ministry of Environment reinstate its longstanding ban (2011 and 2013) on the spreading of biosolids, planned to begin in February 2021. 8. Delay the decision to reroute landfill traffic to Willis Point Road until decisions are made to have regional municipalities manage their own waste with Zero waste and new waste to energy technologies. 9. The Amended Plan by 2025 would be subject to full public consultation during its development to ensure the public has ample opportunity to engage in accordance with Ministry policy. Elaine Klimke, Chair on behalf of Mount Work Coalition cc: Russ Smith, Senior Manager Environmental Resource Management Larisa Hutcheson, General Manager of Parks & Environmental Services - Barb DeJardins, Chair CRD Environmental Services Committee Sources: https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/carbon-dioxide-levels-continue-record-levels-despite-covid-19-lockdown</p> <p>In Nov. 2019 Coexisting with Carnivores Alliance (CWCA) communicated by letter to the CRD in the first round of public consultations. We chose to engage with the CRD on the SWMP material to that date being the Strategy Dev. Summary Report & the Proposed Strategies and Targets which did not speak to the issue of solid waste as an attractant to wildlife. Our letter requested of the CRD that this issue be addressed in the draft SWMP as a means of educating residents and the industries and providing options of ways to reduce human/wildlife conflicts. And we offered specific comments, suggestions and recommendation for consideration and potential inclusion into the version of the draft which is now Nov. 2020. I am very disappointed that it appears that none of our input has been incorporated into the draft SWMP. Our letter also provided information and links to other Regional Districts in BC where their SWMP's to reduce conflicts for potential bear-human conflicts IS in their Plans. If Okanagan-Similkameen and Squamish-Lillooet Regional Districts can do this why can't the CRD? Our letter also spoke to education and solid waste collection equipment modifications and standards for wildlife resistant garbage bins & collection containers in an effort to reduce conflicts with wildlife such as bears and raccoons and take measures to address section 33.1 (2) Attracting Dangerous Wildlife of the Provincial Wildlife Act, where by the way "compost" is listed as an attractant to dangerous wildlife. Again, I am very disappointed that SWAC or CRD staff chose not to address this important educational and awareness issue in the draft SWMP. The opportunity is NOW! The CRD should be helping to increase people's responsibilities, increasing understandings of this issue and enhancing positive behavior outcomes for humans and wildlife. This is also a public safety matter. But, the CRD has chosen for some reason to ignore an issue that is not going to just go away and it is an issue that is directly linked to solid waste. Please review our letter again, look at the other Regional Districts that we provided links to and used this opportunity to do something positive towards the issue! For your information the collective authors of that letter were a sub-committee of CWCA (although the final version was approved by the Alliance) myself, the chair of CWCA Nitya Harris, Mike Badry Ministry of Environment Wildlife Biologist and Provincial Wildlife Conflict Manager, and (former now retired) CRD Parks staff person Todd Golumbia ecologist and Environmental Conservation Specialist. This CWCA is composed of mostly professional experts in the field of wildlife conflicts in BC. We would be happy to work more closely with the CRD on this important issue.</p>	
Has anyone studied the areas which will receive the run off from the bio solid sites.? It would be great to know the species / population numbers .	
Please don't kill wildlife. There's hardly any left.	
Please don't dump biosolids where animals, fish, plants will be destroyed. There has to be another safer solution. Yes, it may cost more, but this is our planet's future we're talking about - and that includes your/our grandchildren and all future generations. Can't you see that?	
Please Rethink an alternative to this plan as. The toxins will enter our waterways and harm our wildlife who are a precious part of our	

progressive solutions: 1) Make waste socially unacceptable through education, with emphasis on the 6 R's (rethink, refuse, reduce, repair, reuse, recycle); 2) Encourage a circular economy through Repurpose and Repair Centers and Repair Cafes; 3) Change the current business model so tipping fees encourage DIVERSION of waste FROM the landfill vs into the landfill; 4) Use the Township of Esquimalt Waste to Energy proposal as a demonstration waste-to-energy project and make it a leading example of moving towards carbon neutrality; 5) Adopt the City of Victoria's plan to reduce waste by 50% by 2040 and adopt this as a minimum target for diverting waste throughout the region by 2040, and accelerate this to 90% by 2050 at the latest; 6) Recognize that carbon neutrality and zero waste are mandatory pre-requisites if we intend to be carbon neutral and address climate change, one of the greatest global threats to the survival of mankind; 7) Enforce mandatory fully compostable packaging; 8) Legislate that manufacturers are responsible for the full life cycle of their products and enforce this so that products can not be shipped or sold unless manufacturers are certified to do so and are actively regulated, inspected and licensed with mandatory accountability and transparency. Fees collected would be used to support local zero waste initiatives; 9) Create mandatory source separation for single and multi-family dwellings, as well as institutional, commercial and industrial (ICI) use; 10) Delay requesting the expansion of the landfill under the Solid Waste Management Plan until the CRD can publicly demonstrate progress on the following 3 key initiatives: 1) achieving zero waste and a circular economy; 2) operating a waste to energy project, like Esquimalt, to demonstrate its effectiveness in achieving zero waste and lowering carbon emissions; and 3) developing a new business model based on maximizing diversion from the landfill as proposed by the Regional District of Nanaimo. This is possible. Real leadership can make this happen! Frances Litman, on behalf of the Creatively United for the Planet Society

We are in the 21st century, and we have declared a climate crisis. Our solid waste treatment should thus not cut down forest to extend Hartland, maintain Hartland by counterproductive 'tipping fees', transfer trucks to Willis point road thus impairing recreational use of the road itself (by runners, hikers and cyclists), the Mount Work park and Durance Lake and McKenzie Bite - all this increasingly valuable to increasingly densely housed Victorians. The CRD plan runs counter to its responsibilities to care for our piece of the planet and our inhabitants. What you are risking can never be reclaimed - and it is totally unnecessary. Switch to modern alternative solid waste management systems, like gasification, for example - just as operates in much of Europe. Also, given what we now know about viral particles surviving through current biosolid production, and have suffered with Covid, it is lunatic to land -spread biosolids ever, anywhere. This proposal must be changed: it can't be reversed. Once on land, whatever pollutants are there seep into our aquifers, our wells and are wind-dispersed. Stand up for what is right CRD, think again, follow the evidence and the public interest. We depend on you to change course. With thanks.

The Plan, "Rethinking Waste", is presented as a "plan to reduce how much material is sent to Hartland Landfill and guide how the region's waste is managed in a safe, secure and sustainable way now and in the future." In fact, as presently conceived and presented, it is a plan of insufficient ambition that avoids any serious decisions or commitments to rethinking waste and is instead designed to take the course of least resistance. The current Plan leads inevitably to the enlargement and expansion of the Hartland Landfill. Instead of being called the "Solid Waste Management Plan", it could more accurately be called the "Hartland Landfill Expansion Plan" because that is the inevitable, pre-determined outcome of the current plan. Current Plan is not sufficiently Ambitious

The entire plan is premised on the target of reducing per person annual waste amounts from the current 380kg per person per year to 250 kg by 2030, with an undefined "aspirational target" of 125kg. This aspirational target was tacked on at the end of the planning process as a sop to the recommendation of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, without any plan or commitment to achieving it. Assuming the 250kg target is met, according to the current plan, beginning in 2030 73 acres of forest will be removed in order to begin expansion of Hartland's filling footprint by approximately 50% so that the expanded Landfill will be ready to continue receiving waste beyond 2045. (All this without the benefit of an environmental assessment which CRD staff claims is not required). Expansion is the chosen strategy to extend the life of the Landfill to 2100 and the entire plan is predicated on this outcome. All the assumptions in the plan, including a financial model that relies primarily on continued tipping fees, is based on the expectation of expansion. It is the wrong strategy for a number of reasons, and must be rejected. Instead of the presumption that Hartland must be expanded, with work beginning in 2030, the Plan should start from the goal of avoiding further expansion, and set waste reduction targets and strategies accordingly, based on this goal. Deferral of Approval of Design Concept for Expansion is Required Rather than approve the current plan, the CRD Board should amend the plan by deferring any decision on expansion of Hartland until an effectiveness review is conducted, as required by the Province, in 2025. In the meantime, the CRD should maintain flexibility in the plan allowing for the potential incorporation of current initiatives being pursued within the CRD, such as Esquimalt's evaluation of the business case for Integrated Resource Management and the City of Victoria Zero Waste strategy, and other developments between now and 2025. In 2025 a full evaluation should be undertaken of progress toward waste reduction targets, including the aspirational target of 125kg per person annually (note that the Regional District of Nanaimo has adopted an annual waste reduction target of 109kg per person by 2027, with measures being put in place to achieve that goal). This review could lead to a further modification of the Plan to incorporate new strategies including waste to energy initiatives if they prove practical. In the meantime, CRD Board should not approve the design concept of Hartland expansion that is scheduled to begin in 2030 under the current plan. Environmental Assessment Needed if Expansion Plans Approved

The Plan argues unconvincingly that the removal of the trees and the quarrying of the 73 acres is not an "expansion" but merely "maximizing the use of land currently within the property boundary". This ignores the fact that the expansion will remove a significant buffer area that until 2019 was a de facto part of Mount Work Park. It will push the area being used for landfilling operations to the very boundary of the property. The Plan's language also dismisses the fact that the actual filling footprint will expand significantly, both in terms of surface area and removal of rock to create airspace. In fact the expanded filling space will be well in excess of the 30% increase that triggers an environmental review under the Environmental Assessment Act, despite the CRD statement that it does not believe that an environmental assessment is required. This expansion will have a number of significant negative impacts. First removal of forest cover is inconsistent with climate action goals. The statement that new trees will be planted elsewhere is insufficient as replacement of mature trees with seedlings is a suboptimal outcome when the removal of the mature trees can be avoided. Expansion of the Landfill will further put at risk the 16 endangered species in Mount Work Park. It will remove 73 acres from recreational use and create noise, air and water pollution for the adjacent areas, all of which is unnecessary. It will redirect traffic to a busy commuter, residential and recreational road from the current access route that terminates at the Landfill. Most important, expansion will ensure that the CRD continues to dispose of waste through landfilling, creating significant methane emissions in the process to the detriment of federal, provincial and regional greenhouse gas reduction commitments, instead of seriously examining alternatives to continued landfilling. Despite vague language in the Plan that new technology and waste reduction methods might change the planned expansion, there is no commitment or concrete planning to move beyond the goal of 250 kg of waste per person annually. The notation of an "aspirational goal" of reaching 125 kg per person annually by 2030 has no concrete action plan or funding behind it. In fact, CRD staff recommended rejection of the proposal of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee to adopt a target more aggressive than 250 kg because it would cause delay and undermine the current financial model. Most of the strategies in the Plan designed to achieve the relatively modest goal of a reduction of per capita waste production to 250kg per year by 2030 are vague and without any measurable outcomes. The strategies are full of unquantifiable terms such as "continue to", "explore" and "advocate for". Funds allocated to strategies to achieve important reduction goals are modest in the extreme, amounting to only 1% of annual expenditures, or about \$300,000 per year for all initiatives. Dependence on Tipping Fee Financial Model is Fundamentally at Odds with Waste Reduction

It is true that a waste generation target of 125 kg would upend the financial model of depending primarily on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operating expenses. Staff have confirmed that when waste per person drops below 200 kg per year, tipping fees will no longer cover expenses, and alternative sources of income will have to be found. As it stands now, the Plan has a built-in bias ensuring that waste continues to be brought to the Landfill for disposal. The plan needs to consider a mix of funding models, including the possibility of tax revenues, to avoid the current tipping fee funding model from working against the objectives of zero waste. Primary reliance on tipping fees to fund Hartland's operation is in fundamental contradiction to the expressed goal of reduce, recycle and re-use. Instead, tipping fees should be used to incentivize waste reduction behaviour, as is being done in the new tipping fee and funding model being adopted by the Regional District of Nanaimo. Alternatives to Hartland Expansion There are a number of alternatives. Nanaimo's aggressive waste reduction strategy breaks with the tipping fee financial model. The City of Victoria has embarked on a comprehensive zero-waste initiative and has set a target of 50% waste reduction by 2040 that should result in significantly less waste being sent to Hartland. Saanich is developing a One Planet Saanich strategy that embraces zero waste and

ecosystem!
Care needs to be taken to avoid putting toxic substances where they do not belong and where they will adversely affect living organisms
Please care for the animals and environment. We only get one world. And our children need to be able to thrive.
I am concerned about the impact that extending the Landfill will have on mountain bike trail access. A growing number of bike trail users are having to make do with an ever-shrinking area of sanctioned trails. Some of the best trails are slated for demolition with the expansion of the landfill, and if this must happen, we need more area opened up for riding. There is already a shortage of advanced/challenging trails at Hartland, and the growth of the sport has seen the already paltry technical terrain tamed down for newer riders. I understand that our city needs a place to put and process our waste, but expanding the landfill at the expense of recreation will not leave a legacy to be proud of. A solution that I propose is to extend the mountain bike park to include more of the east face of Mt. Work, extending closer towards the hiking trail. Another action that would benefit the growing number of mountain bikers in our community would be to sanction trails on Partridge hills, and instal signage to designate best routes for walking/horseback so as to avoid trail conflict between user groups.
I don't understand how "toxic" biosolids-as per the CRD original plan can suddenly become safe fertilizer!! You guys are insane! You threaten our water, lakes and wildlife by proceeding with the "new" plan. Give your heads a shake.
Please reconsider your plan in order to protect the vulnerable marine ecosystems in the area. We treat the earth terribly as it is and for a city that aims to be greener, this is a step in the wrong direction. There has to be a better option than this one
Bio- solids, aka human shit, should never be spread on fields. It is a very dangerous practice. This means that all the medications, and all the different varieties of pesticides we ingest that find their way into the bio-fuel, after passing in the human intestinal tract, will be ingested again in food, lettuce, milk when cows grazed the field, etc. Bio-waste should be buried, in a dumpsite area.
As a current Willis Point resident and long time Peninsula resident and active member of the community, this is highly concerning. Every time we now drive by the dump we need to hold our breath to prevent vomiting from the reek of the sewage treatment facility, which is obviously leaking despite the CRD saying otherwise. This is in fact illegal. As for biosolids, this was rejected in the past and numerous studies have clearly concluded it is simply not feasible. Yet here we go again, without adequate consultation.
So many reasons this is impractical, irresponsible, and outright criminal: massive increase in heavy truck traffic though single-access corridor, increased vehicle emissions, increased surface pollution, increased aerial pollution, increased noise pollution, water table contamination, pollution run-off, heavy metal and antibiotic leeching, ground water pollution, ~75 acres of pristine pacific Northwest rainforest decimation, animal habitat destruction, negative ecosystem impact...
Why would this even be considered in an area surrounded by farmland, regional, provincial, and marine parks, pristine watershed, endangered habitats, and delicate ecosystem. This idea has already been rejected. But now, with last minute "consultation", it is being forced through. Discussions of blockades to Willis Point point have already begun, which will cause further disruption.
I do not support the proposed expansion of the Hartland Landfill beyond 2045 because I believe that before that date we should shift to zero waste disposal. Paragraph 1. Zero Waste The CRD Board supports the principle of zero waste and encourages a circular economy by mid-Century. This goal can be achieved by reducing personal consumption in keeping with achieving carbon neutrality by 2050; requiring producers to be responsible for the full life cycle of packaging; levying user fees on packages that produce waste and encouraging comprehensive recycling in both single family and multi family homes. Paragraph 2. Resource Recovery - Waste to Energy Solutions The Solid Waste Management Plan must rigorously pursue the 5 R waste hierarchy with top emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycling. The 4th R of resource recovery requires use of waste to energy technology. I support the Township of Esquimalt proposal to complete a detailed analysis of a demonstration waste to energy facility as soon as possible. The CRD should support the operation of this facility if it is technically feasible. Then resource recovery must be implemented throughout the regional municipalities before expansion of the Hartland landfill is considered. Paragraph 3. Circular Economy Expanding the Hartland landfill is completely inconsistent with achieving a carbon neutral economy by 2050. Removal of 73 acres of public forest that sequesters local carbon, is inconsistent with the CRD and other municipalities' declaration of a climate emergency and the critical need for the Greater Victoria region to become carbon neutral by 2050. Carbon neutrality requires full implementation of a circular economy where there is no waste. All excess carbon produced is captured by restoring the health of our ecosystems to store carbon.
I have been a resident of Hartland Avenue for 15 years, and plan to be here for another 30-50. I have several concerns about the future plans for the landfill. To my mind, we should be working towards eliminating the landfill entirely, so I'm surprised that such an extensive expansion is in the works. We all know that we need a zero-waste future and it's disappointing that this plan seems to support quite the opposite of this goal. It is also disturbing that several acres of forest with be destroyed to do this. Again, we understand that forests are precious, especially the severely degraded Douglas Fir ecosystem that will be destroyed. I also continue to strongly disagree with the spreading of biosolids in the "cultivated" land at the landfill and threat to the waterways. I do support the moving of the landfill entrance to Willis Point Road. Hartland is entirely inappropriate for heavy industrial traffic. I live on a blind corner and have a close call at least once a week. My family drives a truck with trailer, requiring plenty of time to turn, and I ride a motorcycle. I truly believe my life is endangered each time I turn onto my driveway, and there are several folks on our street in a similar situation. I have already been in one serious accident on our road, and I request that if the entrance is not moved, that serious safety improvements are made to slow down vehicles and improve sight lines.
This is an important issue for everyone in the Greater Victoria region because alternatives do exist to better manage and reduce waste, live more sustainably and be more climate accountable, but the CRD draft SWMP fails to seriously consider these alternatives and to swiftly adopt measures that address the climate emergency. What does CRD have planned for Hartland landfill? Expanding the landfill far over its operational capacity and blasting against the slope of Mount Work. Removal of 73 acres of forest and destroying biodiverse habitat. Increasing greenhouse gas emissions, as landfills create deadly methane. Creating more leachate that pollutes the aquifers to the north of Hartland landfill. Risking the safety of recreational users by turning Willis Point Rd into an industrial corridor. CRD has declared a climate emergency - but are doing business as usual. Expanding landfills is an outdated response to the region's waste problems. We need twenty-first century solutions - which other municipalities are adopting successfully. Better solutions exist such as gasification and the CRD should explore and adopt them.
The following item is from your Draft Solid Waste Management Plan: (quotation marks mine) 4.2.2.1.7 Community Benefits and Engagement Some of the undeveloped landfill property is currently used for recreation by users of the adjacent park lands, such as walkers and mountain bike enthusiasts. As the landfill develops and this land is needed, these recreational users of those portions of the landfill property "may be impacted". Additionally, there are residences who share the use of the route to the landfill that "feel impacted" by the landfill's location. The CRD "endeavours" to operate and develop the landfill in a manner that recognizes the interests of the community (recreational and residential) while continuing to provide an essential regional service. The CRD has "engaged" and will continue to engage with these communities to ensure that their perspectives continue to be understood and that the ongoing development the Hartland site is done with these interests in mind. Your deceitful wording of this item alone has many recreational users of the park and residents tearing their hair out!! You say they MAY be impacted and they FEEL impacted when in fact you know they WILL BE MAJORILY IMPACTED by the loss of recreational trails and bike paths, the loss of 73 acres of forest and their creatures as well as the loss of peacefulness and quiet caused by the removal of the dump buffer zone. They WILL ALSO BE MAJORILY IMPACTED by the noise and air pollution caused by the addition of 200 to 300 heavy truck trips a day on Willis Point Road which WILL create a severe traffic safety threat to motorists, school buses, cyclists, wildlife and pedestrians, particularly on the hills and at the intersection of Wallace Drive and the intersection of West Saanich Road. This relocating of the dump entrance to Willis Point Road will also cause Western Community dump customers to shortcut through the Highlands road, most of which is a very dangerous single lane road. In short, this relocation of the dump entrance is irresponsible insanity that is going to result in traffic accidents, injuries and perhaps fatalities. Unfortunately, your idea of "engaging" with the affected communities is to simply TELL them PART of what is planned or already happening and to completely ignore their inputs and concerns instead of undertaking to actually do something concrete about them. Sadly, your process has come across to most of us as disingenuous and condescending. Clearly it is the CRD staff and not the Directors who are making the decisions and who seem to have a vested interest in expanding their

<p>empire with little regard for the welfare of the public they are supposed to serve. It is time for the CRD Directors to take charge of this process and to direct staff to halt landfill expansion and to look into and pursue proven landfill alternatives which are successfully practiced world wide. Even the Municipality of Esquimalt is examining gasification of their waste which will provide an estimated 91% landfill diversion, generate clean energy to displace fossil fuels along with many other specified benefits and will save their taxpayers major dollars in the process. reference link: Microsoft Word - Esquimalt_IRM_Summary.doc If the CRD had properly investigated and pursued landfill and sewage alternatives such as gasification in their decision making process both the landfill expansion and the costly sewage pipeline would have been shown to be unnecessary... sorry taxpayers.</p>
<p>I didn't have time to read the entire plan. Just a few observations about solid waste. (1) Encourage back yard composting and digestors or community composting in a responsible manner to get green waste out of the system. The current system of saving scraps in the fridge is too labour intensive for most people. This would involve education and outreach. (2) Fund and enhance return it centres. The one in Sidney is terrible - too small a facility for the population it serves. Allow capturing and upcycling of some materials - like a store to give working electronics a second life before being shipped to the great graveyard in China or India. (3) Support a municipal pick up of big items once or twice a year. Couches by the side of the road are ridiculous. And this would cut down on illegal dumping and help elderly people that can't get out to the landfill. (4) Pay the people that collect and handle our garbage a decent wage. One person per truck (Emterra) is inhuman. (5) Have a partnership with a local business to recycle hard plastics for things like composite wood. Sponsor and foster these types of businesses. (6) And it would be great if the CRD responded to email inquiries. (7) Check out what they have done in Taiwan.</p>
<p>Please do not spread toxic bio-solids in areas where wildlife will be adversely affected like Mt. Work, these solids seep into ground water, creeks, and streams and end up in the ocean in areas like Mackenzie Bight. Thank you.</p>
<p>Please don't use biosolids. If anything please give a look to the growing health issues caused by biosolids... there are many studies showing how it can cause cancers, thyroid issues, nausea, vomiting, boils and rashes, MRSA etc etc. Eventually something is going to go wrong using this stuff. The waste management industry is just making money off of it. Please consider the community and waterways instead, they're more important. Thanks.</p>
<p>1. "As the landfill develops and this land is needed, these recreational users of those portions of the landfill property may [WILL] be impacted." It is really sad that CRD continues to increase industrial operations in a park area. Recreational space so close to town can never be replaced once destroyed. The plan has a significant impact on the park users with additional traffic, noise from trucks and the operations, garbage stuck in trees, smell, and the unsightliness of it all. That the operations are not "in" the park is immaterial, the proximity makes the adjacent areas of the park unusable. CRD must add to the park significant area away from the landfill interference to make up for what has been done to date. What is the point of going for a hike next to garbage and the rumbling of trucks? 2. It is incredible in this age that CRD is considering cutting down more trees for the landfill. There is no rush, alternative technology is available and needs to be considered and implemented. We cannot keep proceeding as if we are not impacting the environment. 3. Apart from the recreational park destruction, waste to energy alternatives can help reduce our impact on wildlife and the screech owl and other species that live here. I was so thrilled to hear of the progressive efforts of Esquimalt investigating IRM, and that Barb Desjardins and Rory Tooke are leading the SWAC. CRD needs to listen to this committee and to people who make the effort to find the best possible solution, rather than the easiest. 4. More research needs to be done on the biosolids, am VERY concerned about this, especially with proximity to Durrance Lake and farms. It's not necessary, find another solution that is guaranteed safe, not a "hope for the best" path. You cannot un-do contamination. 5. It is extremely difficult in a region with such an incredibly high cost of living to continually force the cost of recycling and waste onto the users. People with lower incomes have to buy cheaper goods, these goods are of low quality, break, and end up in landfill. They can't afford to dump and so things are left by the side of the road. I would like to see more strategy at discouraging the sale of goods that just break and/or have too much packaging. I am always distressed in the dollar store, racks of items that I know will break in a short span of time, encased in plastic packaging. I don't know how you can address this. Strategy always seems to include user pay, but often, it's not our fault. Why is buying in bulk or using low packaging stores more expensive? I do appreciate the attention in the plan to help reuse, upcycle and recycle. It seems though, we need to pressure manufacturers to just stop with the packaging. 6. Lastly, the CRD does not have a good track record of respecting/compensating the residents and communities that bear the impact of landfill and other unpleasant industry. I heard Hartland Rd residents say are afraid to walk on their road and in fact choose not to do so. The Willis Point Rd commuters are rightfully afraid for the hazards they will face, I myself have careened off the road on the flats due to black ice, thankfully there were no trucks. Even that on the other side, the Highlands community has been fighting for years to preserve their aquifers from a strip mine. This is incredible to me that the CRD has so little respect for the land and the residents. Out of sight, out of mind. While I don't live there, I go there often, and I feel for these people that have to fight for safety and the assurance of clean water. Do no more harm.</p>
<p>The island is in desperate need for a proper filtration plant to keeo the environment and its occupants, including us healthy. No more biosolids please.</p>
<p>Make our climate change a priority. We, at Willis Point, care about our inlet. We don't want toxins in our waterway. There is diverse and abundant marine life in our front yard. Don't ruin it with runoff into our waters.</p>
<p>https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/basic-information-about-biosolids? fbclid=IwAR2GRVnADLw2vTTPzWlsrDzqbH3dSXHSO044BswbnRm7Ca9xLlCoIM_3Jo</p>
<p>Please don't spread biosolids out in the wild! Either burn, or landfill them, please</p>
<p>We are extremely disappointed that the CRD's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan did not address or even mention in the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan -the Blackburn Road Landfill site on Salt Spring Island. The environmental concerns and risk to the water quality have been brought to the attention of the CRD staff since 2007 that is over 13 years. In 2007 the Cusheon Watershed Management Plan was completed and sent to all levels of gov't after input from all sources. We have been continuously told to be patient, as this would be addressed in the new SWMP. I guess the CRD, by not mentioning this site in the SWMP, hoped the concerns and risks would magically disappear (out of site out of mind). In case you are not familiar with the site. Please read the Blackburn Road Landfill Closure Plan for details. The letter dated 18 July 1991 was sent to the CRD by MoE . Other History of site: -Operated under MoE Waste Management Permit# PR-1839. Waste Management Permit was issued in joint names i.e. owner and CRD. -site accepted municipal solid waste from 1966-1991 CRD provided approx. \$20,000 from 1984 until 1987 towards the cost of daily cover. - disposal site was unsupervised and unmonitored for content being deposited. -no on-going ground water monitoring program was ever completed. -tests on site and off site of surface water courses and existing water supply wells done by MoE showed elevated levels with respect to background data found at the landfill site CRD in a Aug.16, 1988 letter to the Minister asked to have their name removed from the Waste Management Permit PR-1839. This was not granted by the Minister in a Jan 24, 1989 response letter. Blackburn Road Landfill Site was ordered by the Ministry of Environment to be closed on Dec.31, 1991 due to environmental concerns that may be affecting water quality. Landfill site was closed at midnight on Dec 31, 1991 Operator/ owner and the CRD were required to submit a Closure Plan for the Blackburn landfill site Closure plan states that Leachate Monitoring will be carried out twice per year using existing surface water courses and water supply wells. Records show Leachate Monitoring was last done in 2000. Why has no monitoring been done in the last 20 years. One of the indicators for leachate contamination is manganese. The Beddis Water Services Treatment Plant operators have noticed an increase in manganese levels Leachate Monitoring of the Blackburn landfill site should be included in the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan. Please allow us to recommend that laboratory assessed water quality parameters included the following need to be done ASAP. • • Total Alkalinity (total as CaCO3); • • Hardness (dissolved, as CaCO3); • • Total dissolved solids (TDS); • • pH and electrical conductivity; • • Anions (bromide, chloride, fluoride, and sulphate); • • Nutrients: (nitrate (as N), nitrite (as N), ammonia (as N), dissolved potassium, and dissolved phosphorus); • • Dissolved organic carbon (DOC); • • Total organic carbon(TOC); • • Volatile organic compounds (VOC's – once per year); • • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's – once per year); and • • Dissolved Metals (total metals for domestic wells and surface water). This uncontrolled landfill site has no liner and only a final cover of 600 mm of soil. Please note even in the Landfill Criteria forMunicipal Solid Waste(Last Revised June 1993 required the following. 6.2 Water (M) 6.3 Final Cover (M) The disposal of municipal solid waste into water is unacceptable. Surface water diversion to restrict storm water runoff from contacting the wastes is required. Final cover for landfill sites is to consist of a minimum of 1 metre of low permeability (<1 x 10 - 5 cm/s) compacted soil plus a minimum of 0.15 metre of topsoil with approved</p>

<p>vegetation established. The depth of the topsoil layer should be related to the type of vegetation proposed (i.e. rooting depth). Soils of higher permeability may be approved based on leachate generation potential at the landfill site. Final cover is to be constructed with slopes between 4% and 33% with appropriate run-on/run-off drainage controls and erosion controls. It is unfortunate that attachments can not be sent as part of the feedback.</p>	
<p>I offer the following comments on the draft Solid Waste Management Plan: 1. Provide evidence (preferably in the form of quantitative estimates) that the 15 Strategies and 69 Associated Actions will achieve the desired annual landfill target of 250 kg per capita. 2. Provide a basis for the expectation that the CRD staff can, with its current and projected (small) increases in resources, manage 15 Strategies and 69 Associated Actions. 3. Indicate the origin and provide an estimate of the solid wastes that are generated in the CRD. 4. Provide evidence that the commercial waste processing capacities exist or can be developed in the CRD to help meet the annual landfill target of 250 kg per capita. Views of the commercial waste processors should be given in summary form. 5. Provide a table that shows the total wastes that need to be processed as the CRD population grows and the annual landfill target of 250 kg per capita is approached by about 2030. Projections beyond 2030 should also be given since they affect decisions on the Hartland Landfill site. 6. Provide qualitative and quantitative information on how composted materials will likely be used as volumes increase. 7. Provide information on the recipients of wastes that are diverted from the Hartland Landfill site. It is presently unclear that these recipients will continue to receive CRD wastes and have the capacity to process them in accordance with CRD expectations. 8. Provide comprehensive information, including major options, regarding the Hartland Landfill site and its future. This information must also include information on the area surrounding the site since it is heavily impacted by current and future operations. 9. Highlight and add innovative ideas pertinent to the future of solid waste management in the CRD. The present draft contains few innovative ideas. 10. Edit the draft Solid Waste Management Plan document with the objective of making it more succinct and readable. In conclusion and for the reasons stated above, I consider the current draft Solid Waste Management Plan to be deficient. These deficiencies can be corrected without great difficulties, time, and staff resources. I hope that this submission provides encouragement to make the corrections.</p>	
<p>1. In Strategy 1 (pg. 28), you mention expanding education on reduce/reuse to ICI sectors. This is good, but I believe that there need to be more emphasis on this. If ICI's & Construction & Demo groups are responsible for half of the CRD's waste, then an equal amount of attention to education should be given to them. 2. In your documents, it says there are currently no facilities under the "Bylaw to Regulate the operation of composting facilities in the CRD". I would reach out further and offer a tenure to a group(s) to divert more organics from the waste stream & into compost. This group could then sell/distribute the compost to local markets and agricultural businesses to create a circular economy. (ex. Compost Education Center) 3. I would push companies & ICI's (local and non-local) to reduce the amount of waste and packaging that comes from their products. A lot of packaging that I notice feels unnecessary and wasteful which puts more pressure on your capacity to deal with more waste. There are local companies starting up that limit or eliminate their waste and promote refilling and reusing concepts (ex. Westcoast Refill, Zero Waste Emporium) 4. Looking at the map you provide of Solid Waste Management Facilities (pg. 15), there are none that specifically manage textiles (not just clothing). I would recommend doing researching on how much textile waste is entering the waste stream & then finding new inventive ways to divert it from the landfill. (ex. FABSCRAP)(ex. "Recycling fashion: The town turning waste into clothes- BBC News")(ex. Victoria Eco Fashion Week) 5. The biggest recommendation I can make is to take serious look at the cost-benefit analysis of a "Landfill Waste Reclamation Project". If the Hartland Landfill became responsible for waste in 1973 and major recycling initiatives didn't begin until 1987, then that's about 14 years of potentially recyclable materials sitting in the ground. Furthermore, because the material has been buried and compacted, most, if not all, the organics buried will not have composted due to the lack of oxygen. By taking reclaiming materials out of the landfill, you can make more room for materials that can't be recycled or diverted, thus extending the lifespan of the landfill. An expansion would not be necessary. However, I'm not an economist and I don't have the exact numbers so you will need to see if this could be economically feasible. However there are cities that have started utilizing these concepts (ex. Johnny Poore TED Talk). 6. Be more outspoken and transparent about these things. Maybe I'm wrong, but I'm unsure about how much of the community you are actually reaching. Honestly I don't even think that many people are aware that you are even planning the expand the landfill. I ask that you look into expanding your communication and social media horizons to be more inclusive and get more community participation. 7. Look into the CRD's "urban metabolism"!</p>	
<p>We need to stop the spread of toxic biosolids in the region - we don't want them spread in our community. Biosolids are absorbed into the groundwater and enter our streams, rivers and lakes and end up in the ocean. Come on government! Start thinking about the long game and the impact of these dangerous human decisions! I want a protected ecosystem my children can witness!!! So do you! So get with the program and ban use of dangerous chemicals!</p>	
<p>This plan starts from the premise that Hartland needs to stay in operation for the next 80 years and in order to do so (1) waste disposal needs to be reduced in the CRD and (2) preparations need to begin for the expansion of the Landfill. While waste reduction certainly has to be part of the Plan, the premise of the current SWMP (The Plan) is wrong. The Plan should start from the premise that Hartland will NOT be expanded, and from there develop a strategy, including actions to be taken between now and 2045 (when Hartland will be full at current waste disposal rates) to avoid expansion of the landfill. With that as the baseline, a strategy can be devised to adopt aggressive waste reduction targets, such as the "aspirational" target of 125kg per person. If the aspirational target was the real target, there would be no need to expand Hartland. Unfortunately the aspirational reduction target has been inserted into the plan SWMP with no concrete actions or budget attached to it, making it certain that it will not be achieved. Instead the default will be to expand Hartland, beginning with the destruction of 73 acres of forest on the eastern slope of Mount Work. Revise the Plan to start from the premise that Hartland will not be expanded, and work from there.</p>	
<p>Work more at conservation and limiting the amount of garbage people throw out. Make stores limit the amount of packaging they use which ends up in the landfill. Let's try and reduce as much as possible before recycling and throwing into the garbage. We don't want to use good farm land to expand the landfill or take away forest if we can avoid it. Accessing the landfill from a different direction will definitely impact local rural areas which would be a shame. Keep things small and simple which we all need to be doing these days!</p>	
<p>Greetings to the CRD administrators, managers, and other related CRD leadership: As a private citizen residing within the CRD's administration region, I applaud the collective effort to move Victoria forward, especially related to the accomplishment of the completion of the sewage processing facility. However, we are still faced with other significant environmental challenges. On this topic, I appreciate the CRD's openness to invite outside input regarding their long-term plan to create a sensible approach to handling the legacy of waste management. The proposal to reduce the per capita annual waste foot-print from 380kg to 250kg by 2030 is a step in the right direction. Along with this target proposal is the natural outcome of the extension of the life expectancy of the Hartland landfill until 2100. In addition to these goals are the advancements in peripheral processing technologies to handle the methane production from the current landfill and the solid sludge output from the sewage processing facility. Since the governing body of the CRD's board is composed of elected officials, it is of primary importance to keep these leaders accountable regarding the choices they make on behalf of the greater CRD residents. This accountability includes decisions affecting both financial and environmental outcomes. I consider it part of my personal responsibility to maintain a conduit of open communication regarding this topic of accountability. It is with this spirit that I have decided to submit my own personal input on the CRD's long-term solid waste management plan. Given the current serious public conscientiousness regarding sensitive environmental issues, I will cite the importance of how our society deals with the legacy of our archaic landfill philosophy – bury it and forget it. Most of the talk these days focuses on the carbon footprint problem, but then the potentially greater issue of the plastics legacy gets lost in the noise. Combined with the dilemma that the world's waterways and oceans become the living-landfill destination, we must collectively strike at the heart of this monumental issue with gusto. My personal outlook on these topics have been formulated throughout my life. I often think of my maternal grandmother who began her own recycling efforts in a small northern Minnesota town in the mid-80s. Also having had direct exposure to the impact of solid waste mis-management in the suburbs of greater Manila. In addition, consider the affluence of our western society regarding making each of us garbage-producing entities, by default. It is well past time to make a serious effort to create change to this depressing legacy issue. My family legacy also includes the element of technological innovation since my great grandfather was an inventor and industrialist within the US economy. His innovations made life easier for many serving in the railway maintenance industry. I have been made aware of the existence of a particular waste-processing technology that will go a long way to solving this solid-waste</p>	

<p>legacy dilemma. And I will do my best to lend credence and offer maximum exposure in order to promote the legitimacy of this significant stride forward in offering hope to humanity. I hope that the CRD leadership will heed my input on this matter and take notice. Qualitatively, the outcome of this new technology would render Victoria a net-zero entity within 3 years of implementation, conservatively. This would make Victoria the world leader and would not only meet the Paris Accord goals, but would put to rest the modest internal 2030 waste-reduction goal referenced at the start of my input statement. Why would the CRD leadership not entertain training their attention to this matter? It most certainly is my intention to make them stand-up and pay attention at this critical decision-making juncture. If not now, when? Why delay on such a critical matter when acting now is most certainly in the best interest of each resident of the CRD – let alone each citizen of the world? It is with sincere intent and of greatest hope that I make my thoughts known to those involved in the overall considerations that will be included in any and all assessment for this purpose of the solid waste management plan. I look forward to further engagement on a personal and professional level in the near future. Sincere regards and all the best for 2021</p>
<p>Dear crd You have heard all the logical, scientific and emotional responses to the Hartland expansion. It is within your power to change this path. It would be an enormous example of government doing their part to contribute to climate change solutions.</p>
<p>Waste to energy is a standard to be sought, rather than digging holes to accommodate garbage. How can you support the destruction of paradise to meet the rapacious appetite of Man to operate on the head-in-the -sand principle? Rethink your plan!!</p>
<p>Stop the spread of toxic biosolids in the CRD..... we don't want them spread in our community. Biosolids are absorbed into the groundwater and enter our streams, rivers and lakes and end up in the ocean.</p>
<p>I believe the free store idea to be invaluable to our communities. We need to be reimagining economies and impacts and the ramifications of a free store are far reaching and hugely positive. I also feel that there is now as much as ever, a need for more recycling education. With the plastics ban in 2018, there is even more waste entering our landfills. People often don't know what's recyclable and are even more unaware of the full process of recycling or disposal, cradle to grave. With regards to a free store, what exactly is the hold up? There could be nothing that makes more logical sense. From the consumer's standpoint, there are plenty of things we could be spending our savings on other than overpriced goods that could be relatively easily be transacted, traded and donated through a free store and or a sliding scale store, operated by the CRD, or a non profit, or co operative organization. And of course it is very easy to see the huge potential environmental benefits and pollution reduction of a free store. A recycling education center adjacent to or incorporated into the Free Store, would be brilliant. The mystery of recycling and waste is important – not just for occasional tours or school visits. With the new wastewater treatment plant, continually changing recycling protocols (i.e. plastics ban 2018), an increasingly interested public, and hopefully with a Free Store, further education and involvement of the public should certainly be sought. My hope is you could initiate your investigative review as soon as possible, prior to 2022, and that you would set an implementation date immediately. There is overwhelming support from the public for a free store and the potential is incredible. Also there has never been more need for a more thorough recycling education program. The public cares, and what better place to interact and educate than adjacent to a pollution and cost saving Free Store. Thank you for reading.</p>
<p>The draft plan was informative and I learned a lot about the current situation (projections of CRD population, % of waste from different sources , trends in waste per capita etc.). Although the overall goal of 250kg/capita in 10 years is a significant target, I would like to see some additional information and targets for diversion from each source. It is not clear to me how much waste is currently being diverted from the landfill for each source and what a diversion target would be for each source. The plan does not appear to be bold enough given the increases in population that are expected. I would also like to know the impact of the proposed plan on greenhouse gas emissions, particularly emissions of methane. I think waste accounts for 9% of the current regional emissions. There should be a target for greenhouse gas emissions included in the plan. My apologies if I missed it.</p>
<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft solid waste management plan. The existing CRD solid waste management plan was originally created in 1995; the revision process began in 2012 and included a two-year period to investigate integrated resource management opportunities (2015-2017) before resuming. The draft plan mainly seems to address how to extend the life of Hartland landfill from 2045 to possibly 2100. CRD solid waste management mainly consists of diverting and composting organic wastes, diverting and recovering raw materials from recyclable materials, and landfilling the remainder. Sanitary landfilling, although considered an acceptable and mainstream practice since the 1950s, effectively involves burying non-recycled waste in a hole which is lined to prevent the loss of toxic leachate to surrounding surface and ground water, capped when full, and eventually "restored" to useable, if unnatural, space. The waste stays put and breaks down very slowly, but releases greenhouse gases (GHG), of which methane (CH4) is the most potent and of primary concern. In order to conserve useable space at Hartland landfill, CRD has banned an increasing variety of materials from Hartland landfill, and invests in education and outreach programs intended to encourage waste reduction and reuse, maximize diversion and minimize contamination of recyclable and compostable wastes, and educate the community about landfill operations. Landfilling is becoming increasingly problematic for the CRD, given population growth in the region, and a finite (and increasingly expensive) land base and competing demands for land. Minimizing CH4 emissions is increasingly and critically important, given its role as a GHG and as the effects of climate change have become apparent; some of the CH4 is captured and used to generate electricity for on-site use or fed into the regional natural gas network as renewable natural gas (RNG). CRD is obligated to maintain the landfill site after the landfill is full. Current operations (with significant fixed costs) are funded largely by tipping fees; hence, CRD requires inflows of solid waste and tipping fees to cover its costs even while trying to convince the public of the need to reduce its solid waste generation. Under the current business model, CRD's need to reduce solid waste inflow and extend the life of the landfill seems to conflict with its need to maintain sufficient income from tipping fees; decreased waste inflow may, over time, need to be accompanied by steep increases in tipping fees and costs to the public. Clearly, CRD must plan far in advance when considering options for managing the region's future solid waste. It must make appropriate assumptions about population growth, solid waste generation, deployment of alternative technologies for resource and energy recovery, and development of policies by senior levels of government to incentivize reuse and recycling of wastes. In addition, solid waste management options must strongly address now the critical need to minimize net atmospheric emissions of carbon as CH4 or carbon dioxide (CO2). I have read this draft plan several times and read CRD-supplied supporting material. I'm disappointed. I don't feel the plan adequately addresses our future solid waste management issues. The approach seems to be "business-as-usual" with little underlying urgency when more dramatic action is required. The draft plan does not provide a basis for many of its optimistic assumptions and downplays impacts of landfill expansion. Some specific concerns: 1. CRD population projections 10, 20, or more years in the future may be way off. For example, estimates done for the 2008 RGS projected a CRD population of ca. 400,000 in 2019, but the actual CRD population was ca. 412,000. The draft solid waste plan assumes a 2038 population of 475,000, whereas the 2018 RGS assumes a 2038 population of 442,000, but BC Stats (2019) projects a 2038 population of 494,000. It might be prudent to revisit the assumptions of different projections and consider the possibility that southern Vancouver Island may become even more desirable to live in as climate change makes other areas less habitable. This is certainly at least as reasonable as suggesting the current landfill may fill before 2045 "in the event of a major earthquake" (Appendix C, page 54). If there was a major earthquake, how would this affect population, per-capita solid waste generation types and amounts, and ability to even transport waste to the landfill? Reference to earthquakes in this context is absurd and meaningless without additional analyses and discussion. 2. The draft plan has a goal to reduce per capita waste generation from the recent 382 kg/year (2019) to the provincial goal of 350 kg/year, possibly to 250 kg/year by 2030, and then, at some undetermined point, to 125 kg/year. What analyses and assumptions underly those targets? Is that an adequate decrease if population growth is underestimated and "in the event of a major earthquake"? How does CRD propose to decrease per-capita waste generation by 35% by 2030 and (eventually) by 67% from 2019 rates? While the plan states that 2019 per-capita waste generation rates are 43% less than in 1989, that is misleading; effectively, per capita rates have not changed meaningfully since 1995. Table B-2 provides qualitative assessments of strategies to increase diversion rates from landfilling, but the wording suggests few if any strategies will significantly reduce the amount of waste to be landfilled. How can those assumed decreases in per-capita landfill waste happen without significant changes in policies by senior governments, markets for recycled feedstock, or alternative technologies to process non-recyclable waste? 3. The draft plan glosses over the significance of destroying (according to one source) 73 acres of a mature second-growth coastal Douglas-fir-dominated forest in order to expand the current landfill. The plan provides no detail on the number, size, species, and condition of trees which would be removed, nor impacts on other components of that ecosystem. This is a</p>

<p>forest type limited to the most heavily - populated area of Vancouver Island and is considered imperiled (Biodiversity BC). This mature forest not only provides critical habitat in abutting Mount Work Regional Park, but likely sequesters significant amounts of atmospheric carbon. Protection and enhancement of intact mature forest is increasingly recognized as one of many necessary steps to mitigate climate change. However, the draft plan and associated "engagement" materials refers to the impacted area of forest merely as a "strip of land" and do not indicate the area to be impacted or the number, size, species, and condition of trees which could be removed. The materials also claim the landfill is not being expanded, but that the expansion is "not an expansion of the landfill's existing boundaries, it's a filling plan". That is technically correct and clever, but verges on insulting. The plan should clearly describe how much forest will be impacted and how. The plan states that "the development of this land will be offset by the reforestation program already in place for all closed areas of the landfill" and "These trees reduce the greenhouse gas emissions generated by the landfill through carbon sequestration." Please recognize (1) that replanting trees into manufactured soil is not the same as replacing a mature second-growth Douglas-fir ecosystem with respect to biodiversity and resilience to effects of climate change and (2) planted seedlings will not replace the carbon sequestration capacity provided by the mature Douglas-fir they replace for decades; assuming that these forests grow as they did before climate change took hold. 4. Given the uncertainty of how CRD can reduce solid waste inflows to Hartland and the importance of minimizing greenhouse gas emissions from landfill operations, why is integrated resource management (IRM) not discussed more? IRM, presumably referring to a gasification process, has the potential to greatly reduce the volume of material requiring landfilling while recovering more energy than do current landfill practices; and, if a pyrolytic process, could produce biochar with a variety of uses, market value, and potential for long-term sequestration of carbon. Operational-scale advanced gasification / pyrolysis plants to process suitable municipal solid waste are being deployed around the world. The plan refers to IRM only once (page 6), noting that the planning process for expanding Hartland was paused for two years "to investigate integrated resource management opportunities." Well, what happened during that two-year period? What did the CRD learn? I assume this was part of the CRD exploration into IRM for processing sewage sludge (or biosolids), a process that arguably was a bit of a mess. Fortunately, the Township of Esquimalt is investigating the feasibility of IRM / gasification / pyrolysis for processing appropriate wastes. The draft solid waste plan should discuss in greater detail the advantages and disadvantages of IRM as it relates to lengthening the lifespan of Hartland and acknowledge what Esquimalt is doing.</p>	
<p>On Section - 1 Guiding Principles Observation: multiple uses of limiting phrase "wherever practical". This is inappropriate for a principle; suggest replacing that posterior qualifier with the prefix "Maximize". This could produce the following re-write of some principles: 5. <u>Maximize</u> upstream handling of all waste categories to minimize their entry into the waste stream going into the landfill. 6. <u>Maximize</u> collaborate across all jurisdictions.</p>	
<p>On Section 11 – Plan Monitoring and Measurement Observe that reporting to all stakeholders is, at most, on an annual basis, and some updated after three (3) or five (5) years. Further, observe in Section 5 Strategies and Actions that one Plan goal includes "Have informed citizens who participate effectively in proper waste management practices". Suggest that this SWMP could seek to <u>maximize</u> production of data, such as some form of open data capability, and production of possibly daily, weekly month waste dashboards, broken down by type and source. And with constant inclusion of target versus actual.</p>	
<p>Feedback on CRD draft Solid Waste Management Plan Thank you for opportunity to comment and provide feedback on the SWMP. Introduction: Where the plan succeeds: Focusing on the 4 Rs Where the plan fails: In true innovation and community-based planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No real strategies or budget for actually reducing waste and ensuring there is no need for landfill expansion. • Failure to specify and adopt technologies and strategies that will significantly reduce waste-to-landfill, reduce waste per person and adopt zero-waste goals. • Failure to hold municipalities responsible (e.g. Langford) for massive increases in waste production. • Failure to investigate ALL alternatives to dumping waste in a landfill, including emerging technologies relevant for this region (and stop looking at Edmonton Enerkem example!). • Rushing to expand the landfill with no real plan to avoid doing so. • SWMP has a heavy focus on profiting from waste, rather than a focus on responsible climate accountability and reduction in GHG emissions from landfilling, blasting, forest destruction. • Declaring a climate emergency and then proposing a Solid Waste Management Plan that ensures significant increases in waste disposal and GHG emissions and environmental degradation. • Failure to allow citizens and the CRD Solid Waste Advisory Committee any real impact towards a better SWMP. Re: RETHINK/RECONSIDER: There is a terrific opportunity for CRD to lead by example, or at least come into alignment with what other progressive municipalities and regions are doing. The CRD draft SWM plan includes what look to be some good measures, but they are vague and do not go far enough and should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a purchasing policy that encourages production of products made from reused, recycled or sustainably-harvested renewable, non-toxic materials and products that are durable, repairable, reusable, fully recyclable or compostable, and easily disassembled. • Develop this in partnerships with member municipalities and regional districts, universities, the provincial government, and institutions to maximize the impact. Join the Canadian Collaboration for Sustainable Procurement to maximize the impact and reduce the work involved in research. • Incentives to reduce waste to landfill - higher tipping fees. • Match the CVRD fees to prevent waste migration and provide stronger disincentive to wasting. • Charging significantly higher tipping fees for banned materials and recyclables. • CRD should work with member municipalities to have PAYT at the curb and elsewhere that makes it progressively more expensive by weight or volume to waste. • Adopting similar fee structure to District of Nanaimo: Regional District of Nanaimo (2018). Regional District of Nanaimo: Solid Waste Management Plan -Planning for the Future of Our Waste -Road to 90% Waste Diversion. Accessed at: https://www.rdn.bc.ca/sites/default/files/inline-files/2018%20SWMP%20Amendment_1.pdf. • The plan should include actions and measures to increase the local economy, through procurement policy and fostering local businesses that reduce waste. For example, the Vancouver Economic Commission reports on the green local jobs created through the Greenest City Action Plan. • Initiating a specific working group to develop the Local Circular Economy that goes beyond Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee members and engages citizens, businesses, academia and others to develop Zero Waste businesses beyond what the CRD already has. Ensure this working group has authority. • Investing in education programs, bans on single use and commonly wasted items, and developing more solutions designed to encourage people to consume less. • Leading by example in-house at CRD. • Charging municipalities a surcharge for exceeding per person waste generation, or charge for overdevelopment without waste mitigation strategies (i.e. Langford) – encourage municipalities (like Langford) to take stronger measures towards waste reduction within their communities. • Vancouver Economic Commission (2018). Green Economy. Accessed at: https://www.vancouvereconomic.com/focus/green-economy/. • Project Zero (2020). Accessed at https://www.project-zero.ca/resources. <p>SUMMARY of RETHINK: Actually rethink – make the primary goal of the SWMP to reduce the footprint of Hartland landfill to actually be consistent with 1.4 of the plan – to make climate action and environmental stewardship a priority. Re: REDUCE Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to reduce waste at the source and eliminate problematic materials including bans where possible - I don't see enough specifics on this in the SWMP - give it some teeth. • Collaborating with other local governments (and non-governmental organizations) to increase the efficacy of the advocacy to higher levels of government. • Develop a plastic reduction strategy to reduce the use of plastics, plastic waste and microplastics. And ban spread of microplastics (biosolids) on the land including at Hartland. • Collaborate with other governments as well as businesses. The next ten years will be a critical time for this. • Developing a program to encourage renovation of buildings over demolition. • Strengthen the vague strategies to reduce food waste • SWMP should include reducing environmental degradation of Mount Work region by undertaking a regular assessment of the impact of the Hartland facility on the surrounding ecosystem. • In Figure 1-2 it notes that the growth strategy must not exceed the capacity of the natural environment, but I do not see how and where the CRD is assessing and reporting out on the capacity of the Mount Work area to absorb the cumulative impact of all the current and planned industrial activity at the Hartland facility. • Proposed future activity includes the spreading of biosolids at the facility, a natural gas conversion plant, an organics facility, the blasting and expansion of the landfill into 73 hectares of Mount Work, and the transfer of commercial truck traffic to the Willis Point Road (the access route into the Mount Work, Gowlland Tod and Durrance Lake areas) – all are inconsistent with reducing waste and reducing environmental impact on ecosystems and humans. RE: REUSE There is so much more CRD could do – here are a few recommendations I would like to see included in the SWMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting a ReBuild it Centre at Hartland. • Mapping out local resources for sharing, rental, reuse, and repair. See Portland as an example. • Hosting or supporting local repair cafes like in Metro Vancouver. • Set reuse/refill targets across CRD buildings/spaces and invest in infrastructure for this. • Support reusable diapers systems. • Advocate for the Right to Repair, mandatory warranties, time frames for parts availability, requirements for online manuals, and plans for components. • Advocate for EPR programs to be responsible for supporting repair and reuse of their products. • Ask for federal and provincial investment in reuse, repair, refill, etc. and circular systems for scaling local initiatives. • Incentivize 	

house moving and construction material reuse through regulatory strategies, enforcing limits on waste generation and expanding environmental obligations. This should be done in partnership with member municipalities RE: RECYCLE Table A of the Waste Composition study (which is a more detailed look at the data in Figure 4.2 of the draft plan) shows that over 50% of the waste is comprised of materials that are banned or could be recycled. This highlights the needs for more education and enforcement of the bans. Recommendations to add to the Recycle section of SWMP: • CRD should work with member municipalities to require zero waste plans to be part of event permitting process. • The grey box system for glass collection (e.g. City of Vancouver) should be examined to see if this could increase diversion. • Work with service providers to do more checks, education and enforcement of disposal bans at point of collection. • Work to ensure that the EPR programs are fully delivering on their obligations including doing more on the first levels of the hierarchy. • Ask that the Province meet its commitments to the Canada-wide Action Plan for EPR in a timely fashion. • Work with other local governments to ensure the programs are as effective as possible and that local governments have a voice in program delivery and plans. • Develop a Construction and Demolition materials hub at Hartland (as the City of Vancouver is investigating). • Require deconstruction not demolition (building on Metro Vancouver's model bylaw). • Charge a waste levy on materials to drive diversion and track data. • Ask the provincial government to work towards a building code that incorporates future deconstruction needs and factors in embodied carbon and to create a deconstruction step code. • Work with province to include design guidelines in Building Code to ensure adequate space for waste sorting in new developments - both in unit and in building (e.g. Whistler's example). RE: COMPOSTING It would be terrible for CRD to go down the road of other regions in which composting was poorly researched and implemented with the result of making regions into unliveable. Recommendations: • Fully research the options – both successes and failures. • Consider also decentralized composting for high generation areas. • Ensure processing is scaled to consider the reduction through reduced food waste and backyard composting. • Add specifics to the SWMP on education and enforcement of bans. RE: RECOVERY There are no specific strategies in the plan under recovery - further work to reduce the use of hazardous materials and increase the coverage of hazardous materials under EPR programs should be done and specifics included in the SWMP. A Final Suggestion: The vibe from the CRD is that the region is not important enough to consider the community and ecosystem impacts of actions undertaken by the CRD; that the CRD is only interested in profiting from waste, rather than truly planning to ensure a healthy and livable region. In the SWMP and in how the CRD staff have approached producing and manipulating this plan into adoption, I do not see priority placed on community – the true sense of community. Nor do I see any real consideration for making this region more climate accountable. There is a missed opportunity here – one of true stewardship innovation and through the lens of values-based leadership. The CRD could really lead the way for the rest of Canada and it is disappointing to see CRD staff and Board be laggards. Thank you.

February 15, 2021 Re: CRD Solid Waste Management Plan: Hartland 2100 Design Concept I am writing to you with grave concern over "the (approximately 28.9 hectares) within the existing property boundary" of Hartland Landfill from which trees are to be removed for future expansion. Specifically, I note that you say, "this work needs to start now to ensure the most effective design." I am a climate change expert and have provided advice to several NGOs, appeared in the media and developed the first major museum exhibit on climate change in Canada at the Royal BC Museum. I regularly lecture on climate change impacts and adaptation. Please see this video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0E2vG8wt2Ck>). I also live in the Tod Creek Valley. One of your guiding points from the draft plan is as follows: "In 2019 the CRD Board identified Climate Action & Environmental Stewardship as a priority for the region and approved a motion to declare a climate emergency." Your climate initiatives focus on GHGs from the landfill. Are you aware that conversion and destruction of forest cover is a major contributor to GHG emissions? Maintaining extant forest cover is a vital tool in mitigating climate change and furthermore it helps in adaptation through the preservation of biodiversity (see most recent IPCC assessment report 5) (https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter11.pdf). Recent province of BC and Sierra Club reports emphasize the vital role forest cover has as we progress into a future shaped by anthropogenic climate change. Taking unnecessary action now through the removal of forest cover and conversion to non-forest land use, when forest will be even more valuable in the future is a poor strategy and reflects inappropriate and short-sighted planning. Why does this action need to be undertaken now "to ensure the most effective design"? In the interest of local and global environmental and climatic sustainability, we need every tree that we can keep into the future. This is especially true for second growth and older trees, which have experienced widespread removal for timber. Furthermore, we need to keep naturally-developed soils and organic matter in place and limit its disturbance. Conversion through clearing rapidly releases CO2 and prevents its future removal by living trees just when we need our forests to do so. Forest clearing further exposes our landscape to the risk of increased catastrophic flooding events as we experience intensifying extreme weather. I praise the CRD for the proposed actions to reduce waste and landfill-related GHG emissions. However, we should not be sacrificing the ability of the natural forested landscape to help us mitigate and adapt to our ongoing climatic emergency. In the coming decades, our advancing knowledge and understanding of impacts of climate change will advance by leaps and bounds. Many studies have already demonstrated the importance of forest cover as a key carbon sink (for example, this Sierra Club report) (<https://sierraclub.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019-Clearcut-Carbon-report.pdf>), and I guarantee that forested landscapes will be recognized to have even greater importance than today. Conceptual and technological advances will offer other mechanisms to meet regional landfill requirements. Please leave the forests alone, focus on the current footprint and fight climate change in the area already in use. Who knows what options the future may bring us? Respectfully submitted; F [REDACTED]

Please notice - Maura Walker & Associates Environmental Consultants Existing Solid Waste Management System Reports of May 7 2018 and July 27 2012 states the following: May 7 2018 11.5.1 Blackburn Road Landfill pg.51 "The Blackburn Road landfill site is located on Salt Spring Island on approximately 0.7 hectares of privately owned land. The landfill began operation in 1966 under the provincial discharge permit # PR-1839 and was ordered closed by the Province on July 18, 1991 for environmental reasons." July 27 2012 Integrated Solid Waste Management & Resource Management Plan 10.7.1 Blackburn Road Landfill pg.10-11 "The Blackburn Road landfill site is located on Salt Spring Island on approximately 0.7 hectares of private land owned by The landfill began operation in 1966 under the provincial discharge permit #PR-1839 and was ordered closed by the Province on July 18, 1991 for environmental reasons." As a condition of closure, the permittees owner operator and the Capital Regional District were required to submit a closure plan for the Blackburn Road Landfill. The closure plan submitted can be found at the website address below. https://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/recycling-waste-pdf/appendix-e.pdf?sfvrsn=e84e8fc9_2 The Blackburn Road Landfill site was open to the general public and operated as an unsupervised, uncontrolled waste site for 25 years. This means that the closed site probably contains or releasing hazardous waste, heavy metals, PCB's insecticides, pesticides, fungicides herbicides, petroleum products such as used oil, filters and other automotive fluids. Many of these manufactured products were readily available under many trade names to the general public. They were used widely and some of these products are now totally banned or have restricted use provincially and or federally. It is unknown what was dumped into this landfill site and being SSI it could be anything. According to the University of Toronto Environmental Health and Safety the Definition of a Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). A PCB material is legally defined as any monochlorinated or polychlorinated biphenyl or any mixture that contains one or more of them. This includes equipment, solids [including empty containers] and contaminated liquids. PCBs were used in a variety of applications including additives in lubricants, heat transfer dielectric fluids, adhesives etc. All these uses were banned in Canada in 1977. Hydraulic equipment, oil-filled electromagnets, circuit breakers, voltage regulators, cables and vacuum pumps may contain PCB liquid. Fluorescent light fixtures may contain several ballasts. The small capacitors inside the ballasts are contaminated with high levels of PCB liquid if they were manufactured prior to 1980. Since the Blackburn Land fill site was used from 1966 to 1977 it likely has PCB material buried in it. The stream locally referred to as Hitchcock Creek with tributaries and wetland flows from the closed landfill and current recycling depot should be tested . No monitoring (lab tests) of surface or groundwater for leachate contaminant from this landfill site have not been done since 2000. 2014-2016 Ecology of Blackburn and Cusheon Lake Study, monitoring lake inflows and outflows (hourly to weekly) states the following: "• PO4, TP, NO3, and DOC exports per unit area from Hitchcock Creek catchment that is the site of the garbage transfer station (former garbage dump) were the highest among the nine study catchments. It can take decades for anthropogenic nutrients accumulated in soils to return to normal after inputs stop (Bennett et al. 1990); " The BC Provincial government shut down this landfill site for environmental reasons. There was and is a great risk of leachate contaminating the ground or surface water in the Cusheon Drinking Watershed. Therefore, as co-permittee, the CRD should have addressed these issues in their draft SWMP. Why have they not done this? Thanks for the opportunity to comment and submit information to the draft

SWMP
<p>Change of entrance to Hartland Landfill Hartland Rd has been the entrance for over 50 years and it should remain the entrance. There are many safety concerns changing to Willis Point Rd., Ice conditions in the winter, 2 school buses daily, the intersection of Wallace Dr. and West Saanich and Wallace and Willis Point Rd. not adequate and dangerous. Also, the Interurban Trail entrance and end is just a few feet from the turn at West Saanich and Wallace. It is dangerous now and will be even worse with dump trucks lined up turning there. Many bikes on the road now, proper bike lanes will be needed. The CRD says all these issues are Saanich's concern not theirs. How will the tax payers of Saanich feel about paying for upgrades to this intersection when it affects only a very small number of Saanich residents. The last of 2 Zoom meeting I attended concerning this matter we were told this is a done deal, what kind of consultation is that? One sided from the CRD. Landfill Expansion; The proposed removal of 73 acres of mature second growth forest, destroying the biodiverse habitat and blasting against the slope of Mount Work is unacceptable. This is the 21st Century! Continued expansion of the landfill will increase greenhouse gas emissions, as landfills create deadly methane. This will also create more leachate that pollutes the aquifers. The CRD needs to adopt a more aggressive waste reduction strategy so the volumes of waste going to the landfill are reduced. Other municipalities have now committed to plans to do just this and they will make a difference to the volume of waste coming to the landfill. Also Nanaimo has a plan that is working. The CRD must remove this expansion from their SWMP to be revisited, no approval for expansion need take place before 2030. Report their progress in examining other alternatives annually to the CRD Board. Expanding Landfills is an outdated response to the regions waste problems. Spreading Biosolids at Hartland; Very concerned about the spread of Biosolids at Hartland, as this could affect human, plant, animal life and waterways in areas adjacent to the landfill. There is no scientific evidence to support this plan.</p>
<p>The draft plan does not consider operations at the land fill. You can not make a future plan with out considering operations and how it effects the community. There has been a lack of proper and meaningful consultations with the local residents. The process is more about informing the residents than consulting with them. The SWMP does not take future growth of the CRD into consideration. Talking about reducing waste per person is pointless if you dont consider population growth? Why has there been no consideration for changing the tipping fees? Relocation of the Dump access has not been properly considered. Staff have overlooked many other options and are only presenting one solution. Proper public consultation on dump access has not happened Should the access relocation go ahead, a full passing lane could be feasible, if planned properly taking into the consideration of the need for new natural gas infrastructure. (natural gas pipeline) on Willis Point Rd. Hartland has surplus rock, and a new gas line and passing lane could be installed beside the existing roadway at little additional cost, mediating most concerns with the road usage, and safety concerns. The newer section of Willis Point Rd, from Wallace to Ross Durrance lake Road should be renamed to something else in an effort to limit land value loss in Willis Point.</p>
<p>This is a good draft plan. I appreciate the thoroughness and thought that the CRD puts into managing and maintaining Hartland to ensure that its lifespan is as long as possible so we don't need to create a landfill at another location. Having lived in other municipalities where less effort is put into environmental monitoring and reforestation of the closed parts of the landfill, I am proud to live somewhere where these things are done well and a lot of effort and expertise goes into managing all aspects, including moving the access to Willis Point Road. Ultimately, the lifespan of the landfill will depend on the actions of individual residents in the region they are the ones who are truly responsible. Initiatives that I would like the CRD to consider as part of the plan implementation include higher fees for garbage and landfill services and incentives and breaks for those who make the effort not to buy things that will need to end up in the landfill in the first place.</p>
<p>During the initial consultation regarding the Solid Waste Management Plan, I attended an information session at Willis Point, and asked the CRD representative what the plan was for biosolids, and whether this would affect the landfill use. The answer that was provided was that CRD had banned land application of biosolids, and so they would have no impact on the facility since they would all be shipped off-site. In a more recent consultation, I asked the same individual about this, commenting that the position of CRD had changed with respect to land application of biosolids not long after the consultation, and that this led to concern about how I can trust commitments that are made during public consultation, if they can subsequently be changed months later? The answer that was provided by the CRD staff-member was that biosolids are part of the liquid waste plan, and they didn't know much about them. This response is concerning on two levels. First, the concern that was raised about how the public can trust a process in which a direction is changed in the span of months was ignored. And second, biosolids are indeed a solid, and they should be considered in the context of the Solid Waste Management Plan. In particular, given the current uncertainty regarding when biosolids will be produced, where they will be shipped, and how much material will be retained on site, it appears highly appropriate that these matters be addressed in the Solid Waste Management Plan. They are indeed a solid, and they are waste. Unless they are all being shipped away, they should be addressed clearly in the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Please accept this as my feedback on the draft Solid Waste Management Plan February 15, 2021 I have three main suggestions that I feel should be included in the SWMP: 1. The draft Solid Waste Management Plan needs more aggressive measures towards Zero Waste: The CRD Board states that it supports the principle of zero waste and encourages the achievement of a circular economy by mid-Century in accordance with Provincial guidelines. This goal can only be achieved with: -more aggressive measures to reuse, recycle and reduce personal consumption in keeping with achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, following the lead of the City of Victoria's zero waste strategy: by requiring producers to be responsible for the full life cycle of packaging; -levying user fees on packages that produce waste, offering financial incentives for entrepreneurs to reuse materials and encouraging comprehensive recycling in both single family and multi-family homes, -Enforcement of existing bans on dumping of organics and garden waste is also essential. 2. The draft SWMP should rigorously pursue alternative resource recovery options such as waste-to-energy solutions: The Solid Waste Management Plan must rigorously pursue the 5 R waste hierarchy with top emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycling. The CRD must defer increasing the landfill until an independent evaluation and a business plan is conducted on alternative technologies (such as thermal, gasification and waste to energy technology and any emerging technologies). If feasible, alternative resource recovery options must be implemented throughout all regional municipalities to avoid expanding the Hartland Landfill. If not feasible, the CRD must conduct an Environmental Assessment prior to implementing plans that increase the landfill. The BC Ministry of Environment also has the responsibility to ensure that this is carried out. A minimum five year deferral is required to fully evaluate emerging technologies. 3. The draft SWMP should include specific plans to support a Circular Economy towards Carbon Neutrality: Expanding the Hartland landfill is counter-productive to achieving a carbon neutral economy by 2050. Removing 73 acres of public forest that sequesters local carbon emissions is inconsistent with the CRD and other municipalities' declaration of a climate emergency and the critical need for the Greater Victoria region to become carbon neutral by 2050. THE SWMP should specify action towards full implementation of a circular economy and means in which excess carbon produced is captured to restore the health of our ecosystems which, in turn, naturally store carbon. The Minister of Environment should not approve any CRD plan without first requiring the CRD adopt aggressive waste reduction measures that would avoid an unnecessary expansion of the Hartland landfill and be in conformity with the climate change policies adopted by the Province of British Columbia. Thank you.</p>
<p>Submitting feedback on CRD draft solid waste management plan: While there are some good points in the plan, they are vague and the plan is too focused on continuing to dump garbage in the ground. I want to see more aggressive and specific strategies in the solid waste management plan: 1. The draft Solid Waste Management Plan needs more aggressive measures towards Zero Waste: The CRD Board states that it supports the principle of zero waste and encourages the achievement of a circular economy by mid-Century in accordance with Provincial guidelines. This goal can only be achieved with more aggressive measures to reuse, recycle and reduce personal consumption in keeping with achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, following the lead of the City of Victoria's zero waste strategy: by requiring producers to be responsible for the full life cycle of packaging; levying user fees on packages that produce waste, offering financial incentives for entrepreneurs to reuse materials and encouraging comprehensive recycling in both single family and multi-family homes. Enforcement of existing bans on dumping of organics and garden waste is also essential. 2. The draft SWMP should rigorously pursue alternative resource recovery options such as waste-to-energy solutions: -Rigorously pursue the 5 R waste hierarchy with top emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycling. -The CRD must defer increasing the landfill until an independent evaluation and business plan is conducted that studies alternative technologies (such as thermal, gasification and waste to energy technology). -If feasible, alternative resource recovery options must be implemented throughout all regional municipalities to avoid</p>

expanding the Hartland Landfill. -If not feasible, the CRD must conduct an Environmental Assessment prior to implementing plans that increase the landfill. The BC Ministry of Environment also has the responsibility to ensure that this is carried out. A minimum five year deferral is required to fully evaluate emerging technologies. 3. The draft SWMP should include specific plans supporting a Circular Economy towards Carbon Neutrality: Expanding the Hartland landfill is counter-productive to achieving a carbon neutral economy by 2050. Removal of 73 acres of forest (that sequesters local carbon emissions) and blasting holes in the ground to dump garbage into is inconsistent with the CRD and other municipalities' declaration of a climate emergency and the critical need for the Greater Victoria region to become carbon neutral by 2050. Carbon neutrality requires full implementation of a circular economy in which excess carbon produced is captured by restoring the health of our ecosystems which naturally store carbon. The CRD needs to take the climate crisis seriously and this draft SWMP does not come close. The Minister of Environment must require the CRD to adopt aggressive waste reduction measures and not approve any plan that unnecessarily expands Hartland landfill. CRD should be in conformity with the climate change policies adopted by the Province of British Columbia. The CRD has a chance to be leaders and this SWMP falls short. Thank you.