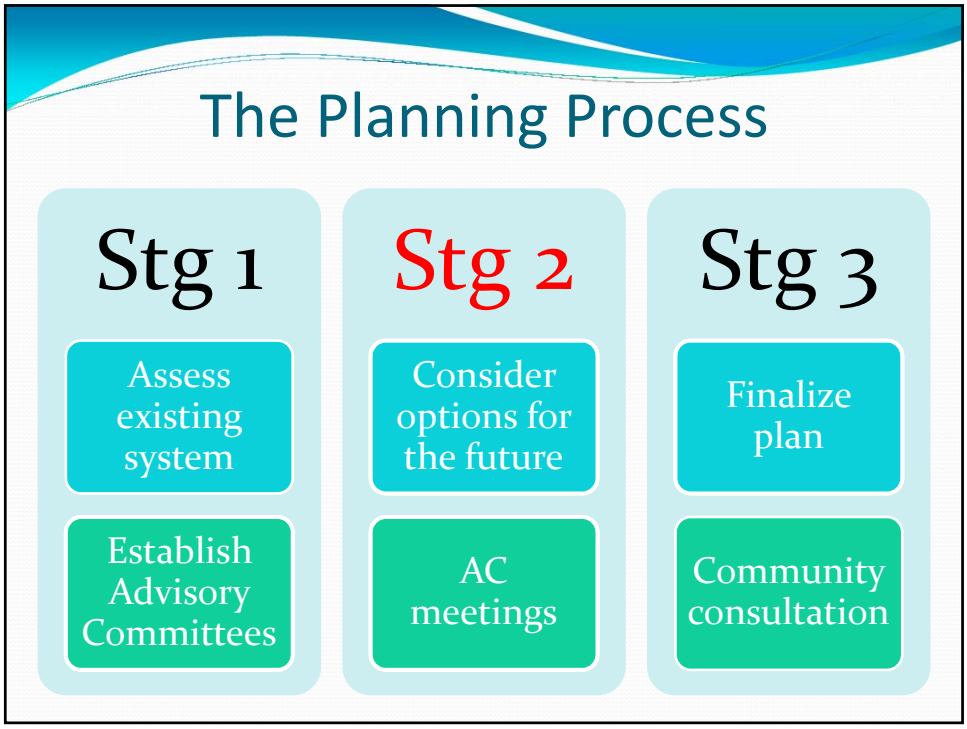

Stage 2

- Seeking your input on the options associated with:
  - Waste Diversion
  - Resource Recovery and Residual Waste Management
  - Other Solid Waste Management System Components

Vision

Long term vision for solid waste management in the SLRD (part 1 of 2):

- The ultimate goal is zero waste – all of our discards are regarded a resources.
- To the greatest extent possible, these resources are used locally, thereby moving the SLRD towards a closed-loop economy.
- The system to manage discards is financially self-sustaining. Embedded in this goal is to have the cost to purchase a product include the cost of re-resourcing it at the end of its useful life.

4

Long term vision for solid waste management in the SLRD (part 2 of 2):

- Citizens are actively engaged in behaviours that reflect the waste management hierarchy (i.e. reduce before reuse before recycle…)
- Until we have achieved zero waste, the infrastructure to manage residual waste meets or exceeds provincial guidelines and regulatory requirements.

5

Issues & Priorities

Priorities

- **Highest priority**
  - Moving from awareness to action (behaviour change)
  - Organic waste diversion
  - Improving on existing reuse, recycling and composting activities
  - Construction, demolition and renovation waste management
  - More education and awareness

Priorities

- **Medium priority**
  - Determine the SLRD perspective on waste to energy
  - Options that focus on reduce and reuse
  - Investigate feasibility of transport of waste via rail to one regional facility
  - Full cost of accounting of waste/recycling
  - Improving recycling from multi-family residential sector
  - Long term disposal capacity and security
  - Integrating and working with First Nations communities

Priorities

- **Lower priority**
  - Services and support for businesses
  - Improving existing facilities and infrastructure
  - Creating new recycling opportunities (e.g. asphalt shingle recycling)
  - Improving access to and outreach of 3Rs to rural / remote areas
  - Extended producer responsibility programs
  - Services and support for tourist accommodations

Considerations	Points
Allow for/encourage collaboration	10
Affordable and realistic	7
Creates local jobs/supports the local economy	7
Engages and empowers the public	6
Protection of human health and the environment	6
Easy and convenient	5
Integration with other programs and plans	5
Proven track record	1
Greenhouse gas emissions reductions	1
Minimize transportation requirements	0

Waste Diversion Options

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Waste Diversion Options

- Presentation
- Pauses for Q&A
- Feedback exercise
- Follow up discussion

Notes:

- We have a lot of ground to cover today, so comments and questions need to be focused and concise for the duration of this meeting
- Parking Lot

Waste Reduction & Reuse

- Assess potential for ReBuild It and ReUse It Centres in Lillooet
- Establish equipment libraries
  - E.g. Tool library
  - E.g. Event supplies

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Waste Reduction &Reuse

- Expand reuse events to other communities, e.g.
  - Squamish's ReUse It Fair
  - Nanaimo's Reuse Rendezvous

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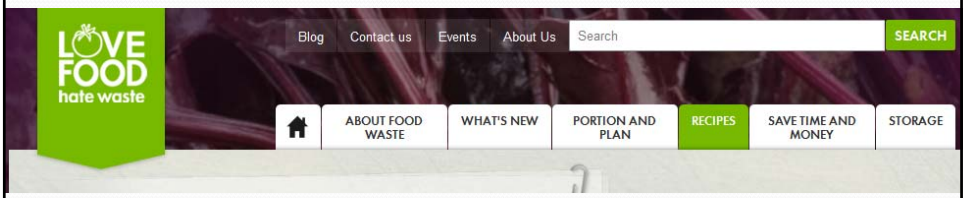
Waste Reduction & Reuse

- Promote reduction and reuse mindset, e.g.
  - Regional campaigns to encourage reduction & reuse behaviour
    - E.g. Promote gifts of experience over material goods
  - Repair Your Stuff workshops
  - Promote existing reuse options, including rental and repair services

Waste Reduction &Reuse

- Conduct a "Love Food, Hate Waste" style campaign
  - Designed to reduce food waste (UK data: 60% which could have been eaten)
  - Includes tips, recipes, messages, graphics and consumer insights, e.g.
    - Understand best before date
    - Check cupboard before shopping
    - Make a shopping list
    - Plan meals for next week



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Waste Reduction &Reuse

- Encourage and support bear-aware backyard composting
  - Provide how-to info
  - Compost coaching
    - CBSM approach to reducing organic waste requiring collection
    - Compost training at residents' homes
    - Increased organic material composted on site
      - 36 kg per capita for households that were already composting
      - 190 kg per capita for households that had not composted before
    - Significant long term implications for saving on collection costs and tipping fees (2-5 year payback period)

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Questions?

Policy Approaches

- Implement **disposal bans**
  - Applied at point of disposal (landfill, transfer station)
  - Low-cost approach to driving diversion
    - Recyclable materials
    - Compostable materials
    - Products and packaging covered under an EPR program
- Apply **differential tipping fees**
  - To encourage source-separation and waste diversion objectives
  - To reflect the different cost to manage specific wastes

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Organics Diversion

- An estimated 43% of landfilled waste is organics
- In the southern SLRD, there are 2 composting facilities, none in northern SLRD

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Organics Diversion

- Undertake a feasibility study for organics diversion in the Northern SLRD
- Design and build a composting facility to service the Northern SLRD

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Organics Diversion

- Establish residential collection of organics
  - Curbside collection of kitchen scraps
  - Seasonal curbside collection of yard waste, where needed
  - Curbside collection of kitchen scraps and yard waste together

PORT COQUITLAM GREEN CART PROGRAM

Organics Diversion

- Establish food and yard waste drop offs
  - Particularly in areas without other collection options available for organic waste

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Organics Diversion

- Establish food waste collection for businesses and institutions :
  - Support private collection by making organics diversion mandatory
  - Support private collection through the application of a disposal ban on organics
  - Establish a collection service for small businesses

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Questions?

Residential Recycling

- Implement curbside recycling in Lillooet
- Implement residential *collection* bans on recyclables in curbside garbage
  - Could be expanded to include yard waste, kitchen scraps, EPR products (as alternatives locally established)
    - E.g. City of Nanaimo

Recycling at Businesses and Institutions

- Implement disposal bans on recyclable and compostable waste generated at ICI locations
- Offer collection services to MF and small-mid-sized businesses
- Make recycling mandatory
  - e.g. Portland requires that everyone has on-site collection
  - E.g. Vancouver and Richmond require all MF buildings participate in recycling collection program

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Recycling at Businesses and Institutions

- Establish a zero waste technical support program for ICI and MF buildings
  - Could include audits, signage, on-line information, staff/tenant training sessions
- Encourage recycling and waste minimization at events
  - Prepare Event Guidelines
  - Provide Loaner Equipment

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New Recycling

- To take advantage of new recycling opportunities:
  - Establish areas at waste management facilities for new diversion opportunities
    - Mattresses, asphalt shingles
  - Actively seek new opportunities
    - Be open to piloting collection

Questions?

Promotion and Education

- Promotion and education are critical support mechanisms to successful waste diversion
  - Several organizations involved in P&E within SLRD, but not coordinated
- Options:
  - Establish a mechanism for sharing and coordinating
  - Aim for consistency
  - Copy successful campaigns
  - Promote RCBC's hotline and Recyclopedia

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Behaviour Change

Image from Business Insider

- **Engage in community based social marketing**
  - Identification of existing barriers to desired behaviours
  - Research on successful approaches in other jurisdictions
  - Undertake pilot projects to confirm that a selected approach will be effective in the SLRD
  - Monitor and measure to confirm that objectives are being met

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Extended Producer Responsibility

- EPR programs shift the cost of end-of-life management from local governments to producers and consumers
- Significant shift in approach to solid waste management in BC

Extended Producer Responsibility

- SLRD should continue to participate on BC Product Stewardship Council
- Establish a policy framework for making decisions regarding participation in current and future EPR programs
  - Full partnership; get directly involved in one-stop drop model
  - Minimize local government role
  - Hybrid

Extended Producer Responsibility

- Advocate for reasonable service levels for the SLRD from all EPR programs
- Advocate for full cost compensation for all organizations involved in collections on behalf of producers
- Increase public awareness
- Establish landfill bans on EPR materials/products

Leadership

- Lead by example by establishing progressive internal waste reduction policies and programs
  - Establish internal 3Rs program
  - Establish procurement policies that support the 3Rs, e.g.:
    - Require a minimum amount of recycled content
    - Require waste management plans from major project contractors

Questions?

Feedback Exercise

- 31 options on the wall (2 with multiple choice)
- Select a maximum of 10 options that you feel are the most important to pursue for the northern SLRD by putting a check mark on the page
- IF you really dislike an option, place an "x" on the page

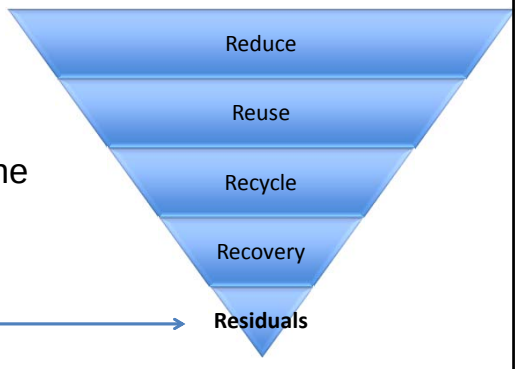
Residual Waste Management

Squamish Lillooet Regional District
June 19, 2014

MORRISON HERSHFIELD

Residual Waste Management

- 5th R - Final treatment or disposal of waste that cannot be managed by the other 4 Rs



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Topics Covered

1. Overview of residual waste management system in SLRD
2. System to manage residual waste in Northern SLRD
3. The Future of the Lillooet Landfill

(Resource Recovery can be discussed, based on interest and time)

3

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Disposal and Diversion

- Total disposal = 27,000 tonnes (2012)
  - 11,700 – Squamish Landfill
  - 12,800 – Rabanco Landfill via Whistler Transfer Stn.
  - 2,500 – Lillooet Landfill
- Total diversion = 20,100 tonnes (2012)
- Diversion rate = 43%

4

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Landfills

- Operating
  - Squamish Landfill – 11,700 tonnes/year
  - Lillooet Landfill – 2,500 tonnes/year
- Closed
  - SLRD – 2 landfills near Pemberton
  - Whistler Landfill
- Unauthorized
  - Bridge River Band – 12 km north of Lillooet LF

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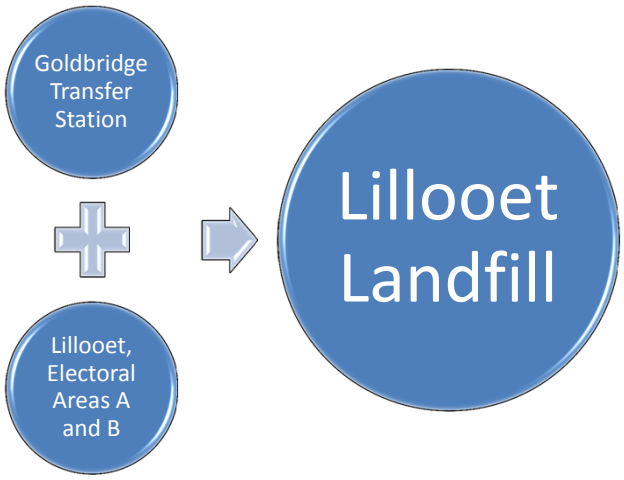
Northern Residual Waste Management System



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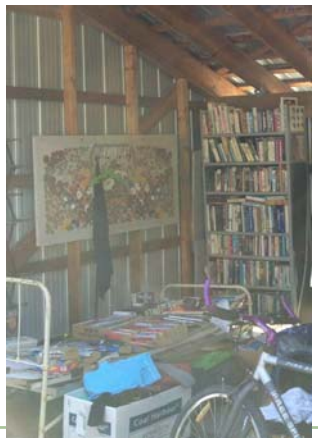
Gold Bridge Transfer Station

7

Gold Bridge Transfer Station



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Lillooet Landfill

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Lillooet Landfill

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Features of Lillooet Landfill

- Well operated site
- Located in a dry climate (less leachate generated)
- Unlined
- No gas or leachate collection systems
- Serves small population
- 50+ year remaining lifespan

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Key Issues and Challenges

- New *draft* BC landfill guidelines may impact Lillooet Landfill
  - Servicing required beyond "contaminating lifespan"
    - Determination of contaminating lifespan required
  - Landfill liners and leachate collection required (unless it can be proven that they are not needed)
  - Preparation of several new studies, e.g. Landfill Criteria Upgrading Plan
- Because guidelines are in draft form
  - Implications not *known*
  - Timeline for approval not defined

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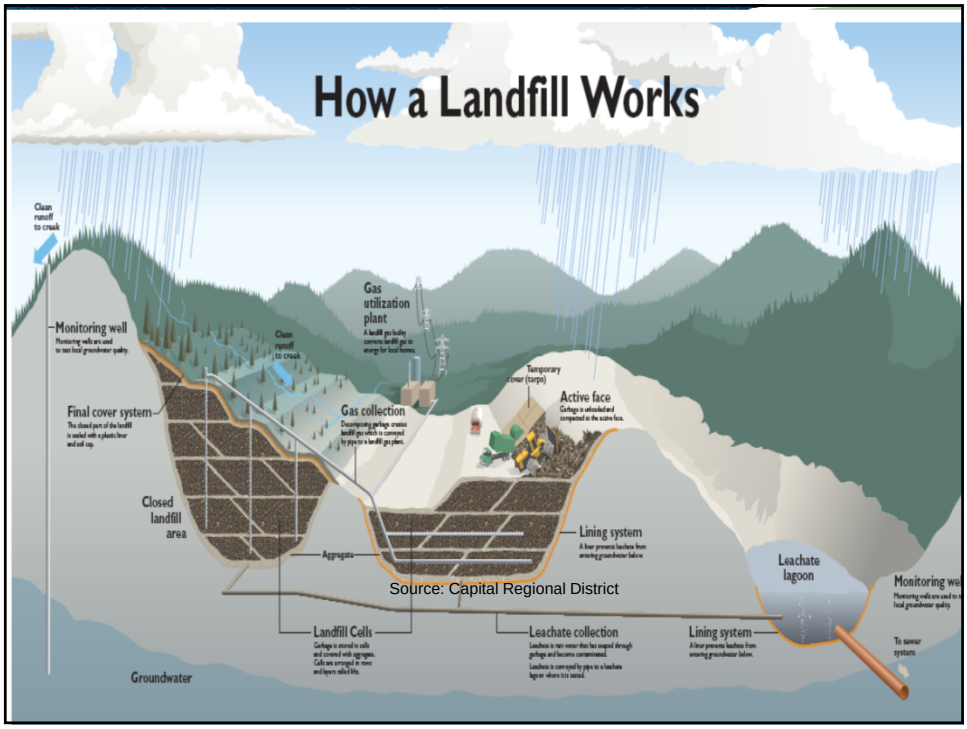
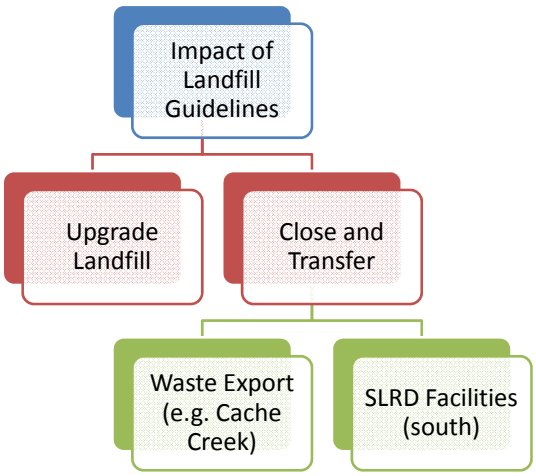


Implications for Northern SLRD

- Cost to conduct studies
- Cost for required upgrades
- Will need to consider future landfill costs relative to other options
  - E.g. Export to another landfill (possibly Wastech landfill in Cache Creek)

Potential Long Term Options



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Waste Export and Import

- Waste export – transportation of waste for disposal out-of-region
- Typically used when landfill capacity runs out
- Economics – transfer and disposal
- Waste import – allowing waste from out-of-region
  - Used to obtain tipping fee revenue

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Discussion

- Should the Lillooet Landfill be maintained as long as it is financially viable?
- Should there be a policy regarding import of waste from non-SLRD communities (potential source of funding for landfill improvements and long-term maintenance)?

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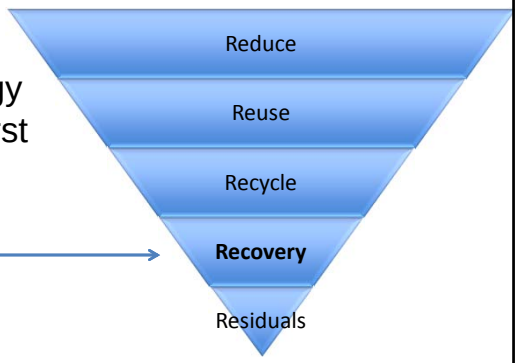
Resource Recovery

Squamish Lillooet Regional District
June 19, 2014

MORRISON HERSHFIELD

Resource Recovery

- 4th R - Recovery of energy and materials after the first 3Rs, prior to disposal



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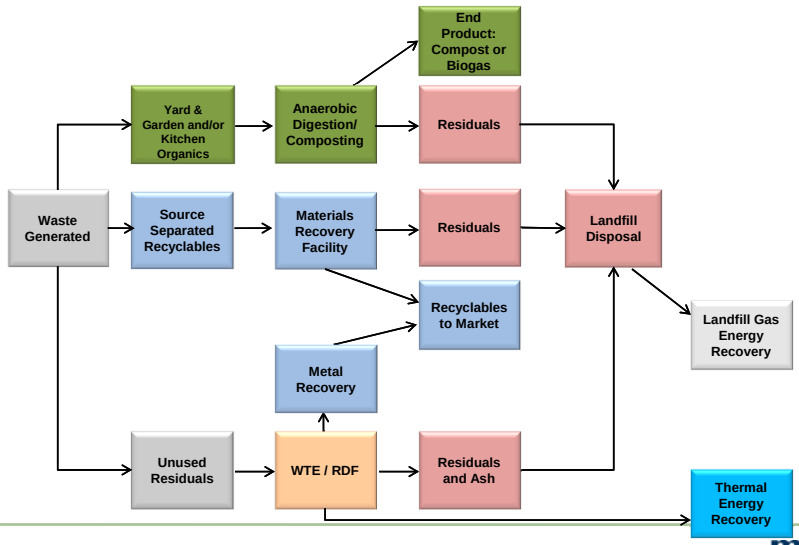
Integrated System



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Resource Recovery

- Recovery of energy embodied in the waste
  - Thermal energy
  - Biological energy
- Recovery of non-energy resources
  - Recyclables
  - Organics

Applications in SLRD

- Use of waste heat at RMOW compost facility
- Whistler and Squamish wood to Howe Sound Pulp and Paper
- Whistler investigating bio-drying
- Whistler landfill gas flared

Resource Recovery Technologies

- Materials recovery facilities
- Refuse derived fuel
- Anaerobic digestion
- Bio-drying
- Waste-to-energy
- Landfill gas capture / use

Most of these technologies are applicable only where significant economies of scale can be achieved.

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Mixed Waste Materials Recovery Facility

- Mechanical equipment used for removing recyclables
- Proven technology
- Being considered in other regions
- Considerations: economy of scale, value of recyclables, existing programs

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wugmX85ipRU

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Anaerobic Digestion

- Organic component of waste digested
- Biogas used to make electricity and heat, or fuel
- Proven technology
- Considerations: economy of scale, end-users, value of electricity / fuel

http://www.biocycle.net/2012/03/14/anaerobic-digestion-in-the-northwest/

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Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)

- Process waste into fuel for use by industry
- Proven technology
- Considerations: economy of scale, potential energy, end-markets

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Bio-drying

- Variation on composting
- Compost technology used to dry waste
- Dried waste used as a fuel by industry
- Trials being undertaken at RMOW composter
- Considerations: cost-benefit, end-markets

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Waste-to-energy

- Conventional “mass burn” - produce electricity and heat - proven
- Advanced thermal technologies
  - Gasification
  - Pyrolysis
- Considerations: economy of scale, proven technology, value of energy

http://www.wheelabratortechnologies.com/plants/waste-to-energy/wheelabrator-spokane-inc/

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Landfill gas capture - energy

- LFG captured for energy or to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Proven technology
- Considerations: gas generation, cost-benefit, greenhouse gas emissions reductions

Source: Capital Regional District

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Resource Recovery Options

- Under discussion for application in southern SLRD
- Large-scale resource recovery may not be feasible in short term
  - Timeline too short
  - Need economy of scale
- Out-of-region facilities a possibility
  - Metro Vancouver procuring new WTE capacity
  - Mixed waste MRFs being developed in Metro Vancouver, Fraser Valley

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Discussion

- Is participating in a future resource recovery system something of interest for communities in the northern SLRD?
- Should all available technologies be considered?

Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan
Northern Advisory Committee Meeting # 2

Other Solid Waste Management Services

Maura Walker, Maura Walker and Associates
June 19, 2014

Maura Walker & Associates
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Agenda

1. Construction and demolition waste management
2. Landclearing waste management
3. Facility Regulation
4. Land use planning
5. Wildlife/human conflict management
6. Illegal dumping

Other Solid Waste Management Services

Construction and Demolition Waste Management

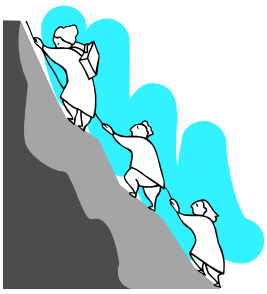
Construction & Demolition Waste

* All waste materials generated during construction, renovation or demolition activities
* 17% of all waste sent to landfill from Whistler TS
* No data for Squamish or Lillooet landfills
* 75% of residual waste at Pemberton TS

Current Programs for C&D

- Variable tipping fees
- Building material reuse centres
- Recovery of reusable and recyclable materials from mixed loads
  - RMOW transfer station
  - Carney's Cheekeye Recycling Yard
- RMOW's Green Building Policy

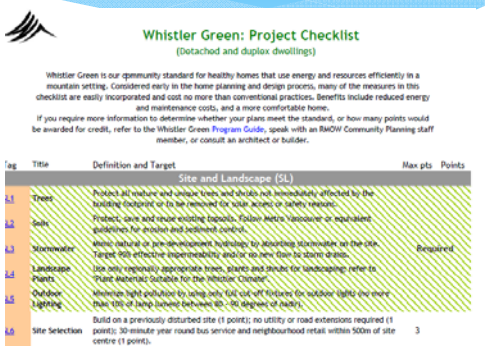
Challenges in the SLRD



- No facilities to support C&D diversion in Pemberton and Lillooet
- Lack of programs to support C&D waste management planning at start of project

Policy Options

- Assess effectiveness of RMOW's green building policy
- Consider developing similar policies for SLRD and member municipalities



Whistler Green: Project Checklist

(Detached and duplex dwellings)

Whistler Green is our community standard for healthy homes that use energy and resources efficiently in a mountain setting. Considered early in the home planning and design process, many of the measures in this checklist are easily incorporated and cost no more than conventional practices. Benefits include reduced energy and maintenance costs, and a more comfortable home.

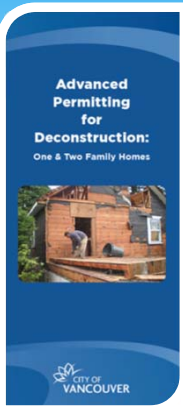
If you require more information to determine whether your plans meet the standard, or how many points would be awarded for credit, refer to the Whistler Green Program Guide, speak with an RMOW Community Planning staff member, or consult an architect or builder.

Tag	Title	Definition and Target	Max pts	Points
		Site and Landscape (SL)		
4.1	Trees	Protect all mature and unique trees and shrubs not immediately affected by the building footprint or to be removed for solar access or safety reasons.		
4.2	Soils	Protect, save and reuse existing topsoil. Follow Metro Vancouver or equivalent guidelines for erosion and sediment control.		
4.3	Stormwater	Mimic natural or pre-development hydrology by absorbing stormwater on the site. Target high effective imperviousness and/or no new flow to storm drains.	Required	
4.4	Landscape Points	Use only regionally appropriate trees, plants and shrubs for landscaping refer to 'Plant Materials' suitable for the Whistler Climate'.		
4.5	Outdoor Lighting	Minimize light pollution by using only full cut off fixtures for outdoor lights and more than 10% of lamp lumens between 80 - 90 degrees of nadir).		
4.6	Site Selection	Build on a previously disturbed site (1 point); no utility or road extensions required (1 point); 30-minute year round bus service and neighbourhood retail within 500m of site centre (1 point).	3	

Permit Related Options

- Require large projects to commit to 3Rs as condition of building permit
- Establish permit for deconstruction
- Encourage building reuse

Waste Management Plan



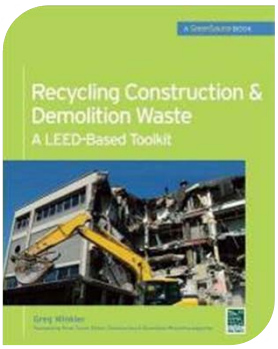
Advanced Permitting for Deconstruction:

One & Two Family Homes

CITY OF VANCOUVER

Promotion and Education Options

- Promote local C&D waste reuse and recycling opportunities
- Collaborate with local construction associations to establish a 3R's education and information program



EPR for C&D Waste Materials

- Canada-wide Action Plan for Extended Producer Responsibility
- C&D waste materials will be added by 2017

Discussion and Feedback Exercise

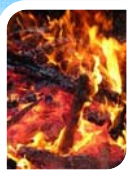
- Q&A
- Other ideas?
- Feedback: Which of these C&D waste management options have the most merit for application the Northern SLRD?
  - Select your top 3 with a check mark
- Discussion: How could the preferred options be implemented?
  - Who (collaboration potential)?
  - When?

Other Solid Waste Management Services

Land Clearing Waste Management

Landclearing Waste

- Tree waste including trunks and stumps from clearing land for development
- Does not include forestry or agricultural waste
- Managed by:
  - Grinding and leaving on-site
  - Burning on-site
  - Hauling off-site for grinding or burning
- Potential for air quality issues associated with burning



Options for Management

- Maintain current approach
- Establish alternatives to burning land clearing waste
  - Grinding at landfill or at project on-site
  - In urban areas? All areas?
- Ban burning of landclearing waste
- In urban areas? All areas?
- Year-round? Seasonal?

Discussion

* Is the current approach to land clearing waste management in the northern SLRD appropriate? For now? For the future?
* What changes, if any, should be made?

Other Solid Waste Services

Facility Regulation

Approaches to Regulation of Facilities

- BC Environmental Management Act gives RDs the authority to regulate
- Three approaches to facility regulation:
  - Waste stream management licensing
  - Facility authorization
  - Codes of practice bylaws

Why regulate facilities?

- High tipping fees
  - Increase waste diversion
- High tipping fees
  - "Fly-by-Night" operations
  - Transfer of waste out of the SLRD
- Results:
  - Undermine environmental objectives/diversion rate
  - Threaten financial viability of existing infrastructure

Waste Stream Management Licensing

* A regulatory tool for achieving operational and administrative control over sites and facilities managing recyclable material and municipal solid waste
* Approach used by Metro Vancouver, CVRD and RDN

Waste Stream Management Licensing: CVRD/RDN

Drivers:

1. Ongoing Incidents

Waste Stream Management Licensing: CVRD/RDN

Drivers:

1. Ongoing Incidents
2. Existing Regulatory Approach not working
   - Local Government
   - Agricultural Land Reserve
   - Ministry of Environment
3. Industry Perspective
   - Level playing field guarantees investment
     - High tipping fees increased the incidence of alternative waste management operations
     - Legitimate operators were tired of being undercut by unscrupulous operators

Waste Stream Management Licensing: CVRD/RDN

- Applies to *all* non-government solid waste management facilities
- Allows unique terms and conditions to be established for different operations, thus the Bylaw can accommodate a wide variety of waste management facilities and materials
- Not used to fix land use conflicts, but is used to avoid/mitigate problems

Waste Stream Management Licensing: CVRD/RDN

- Staffing implications of WSML :
  - 1 FTE for application review and licensing, monitoring, enforcement and data tracking (RDN)
  - *Intended* to be paid through licensing fees
- RDN has 14 licensed facilities
- CVRD has 7 licensed facilities

Facility Authorization

- A tool for authorizing **new** waste management facilities
  - Approach used by FVRD and SLRD
  - Links with SWMP
    - Approved facilities to be included in SWMP
    - New facilities to go through a review process: Does the facility align with the goals of SWMP?
  - Allows for facility specific requirements
  - Can require data reporting by authorized facility

Codes of Practice: CRD

* Similar to WSML, but targets a specific type of waste management activity as a need is identified
* Approach to facility regulation used by CRD
  * Composting facility bylaw
  * Salt Spring Island transfer station bylaw
* Establishes a high standard and level playing field to be met by all applicable activities
* Less cumbersome than a full WSML system
  * But does not assist with waste data tracking or address site specific issues

Comparison of Options

	Scope of Regulation	Establishes Level Playing Field	Site Specific Terms & Conditions	Enhances Data Picture	Staffing/ Admin
WSML	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	Significant
Facility Authorization	New only	No	Yes	Partial	As required
Codes of Practice	Targeted	Yes	No	Partial	As required

Facility Regulation Options

Proactive Approach:

- Maintain (but possibly refine) existing *facility authorization* process
- Develop a system that imposes the same requirements on *all* facilities (licensing or code of practice)

Reactive Approach:

- Develop additional regulatory authority (licensing or code of practice) when and if problems begin to emerge

Discussion

- Is regulation of facilities needed in the SLRD now? In the northern SLRD?
- Could some form of control over waste facilities or flow be needed in the future? If so, what type of conditions are likely to prompt a need for this type of authority?

Other Solid Waste Management Services

Land Use Planning

Land Use Planning

- Public resistance to the siting of waste management facilities
- Community planning for waste management facilities
  - Land use conflicts with solid waste management facilities
    - Development encroaching on solid waste facilities
    - Poor zoning decisions/rezoning pressure
  - Lack of proper land base for solid waste management facilities
    - People want/need the solid waste facilities, but NIMBY
      - E.g. bottle depots, composting facilities, recycling plants

Land Use Planning : Zoning

Zoning

- Defines where various activities (land uses) can occur, e.g. residential, commercial and industrial.
- Within each broad classification, sub-types may be identified, e.g. light industrial vs. heavy industrial
- Solid waste uses are generally not defined outright in municipal zoning, but may be allowed at the discretion of the municipality
  - Allows for the impact of NIMBY
- Typically planners associate "waste management" with heavy industrial use
  - May not be appropriate for many waste management facilities, e.g. EPR take-back facilities

Land Use Planning: OCPs

Official Community Plans (OCPs)

- Defines future land uses
- Most OCPs do not define where solid waste facilities will go
- Can be used to pre-define where facilities (land uses) can go
  - surrounding land uses can also be appropriately defined to minimize encroachment and land use conflicts

Land Use Planning Options

Work with municipal and SLRD planning departments to:

- Establish dedicated zoning for waste management facilities
- Ensure land use planning decisions do not compromise viability of existing or planned facilities
- Ensure long-range planning tools like OCPs identify and preserve land for future waste management facilities

Discussion

- Does solid waste management in the SLRD require greater consideration by land use planners?
- If so, what are the most critical things that land use planners could do to support our waste management objectives?

Other Solid Waste Management Services

Wildlife-Human Conflict Management

Wildlife/Human Conflict Management

* Improper waste handling and storage can attract wildlife
* Municipalities in SLRD have established strategies and bylaws to deal with issue
* Active Bear Aware groups in Squamish and Whistler

Management Options

- Maintain/support existing awareness-building activities
- Ensure that all facilities that receive food waste are designed and maintained to not allow bears
- All municipal, provincial and SLRD litter containers should be bear-proof
- All commercial garbage containers that contain food should be bear proof

Discussion

- Is additional effort needed to minimize the potential for wildlife-human conflict, as it relates to waste management?
- If so, what are the most critical things that could be done to enhance existing efforts?

Other Solid waste Management Services

Illegal Dumping

Illegal Dumping

* Refers to a range of activities where waste materials have been intentionally disposed in an unauthorized location
* Abandonment of used goods in urban areas e.g. sidewalks, in alleyways and other public spaces
* Dumping of waste in rural areas, e.g. logging roads, in power line corridors and other rural spaces
* Deposition of valueless used goods at charity organizations' stores and drop-off bins

CRD's Illegal Dumping Strategy

Focused on communication:

* On-going stakeholder surveys (understand the problem)
* Identified potential "dumpers" (understand the audience)
* Communications plan
* Funding of community clean up initiatives

CRD's Illegal Dumping Strategy

* Supporting non-profit organizations involved in the re-use of goods through:
  * Reduced tipping fees on the disposal of non-salable goods
  * Receiving abandoned household hazardous waste
  * Establishing a "donate responsibly" communications campaign

RDN's Approach to Illegal Dumping

- RDN's strategy focus on surveillance, reporting and enforcement
- Utilize WSML bylaw to put the onus for proper disposal on those who the generate waste
  - This authority is used by their Zero Waste Compliance Officer to undertake enforcement activities (clean ups, fines)

RDN's Approach to Illegal Dumping

- Work with stakeholder groups to enhance surveillance and enforcement activities
- Encourage the public to "observe, record and report"

Metro Portland

- RID (Regional Illegal Dumping) Patrol
- Abandoned waste in urban and suburban areas
- Encourage residents to observe and report
- RID tagging results in removal of 45% of items annually

Options to Tackle Illegal Dumping

- Conduct a survey of member municipalities, local recycling depots and other stakeholders to understand the extent and nature of illegal dumping in the SLRD
- Establish a bylaw making generator of waste responsible for disposal
- Establish enforcement capacity
- Post signs at frequent illegal dumping sites

Options to Tackle Illegal Dumping

- Work with stakeholder groups to establish "observe, record, report"
- Conduct regular clean-ups
- Support other organizations conducting clean-up activities
- Work collaboratively with CN/CP or BC Hydro to prevent future illegal dumping on properties abutting power/rail lines
- Initiate *comprehensive* approach including surveys, communications, funding, advertising, and waiving tipping fees (i.e. "all of the above")

Discussion and Feedback Exercise

- Q&A
- Other ideas?
- Feedback: What components should be included in the illegal dumping strategy?
  - Select your top 3 with a check mark
- Discussion

Wrap Up

* Parking Lot
* Next meeting will be in September
  * No specific date set
  * Focus:
    * a shortlist of options with estimated costs and diversion potential
    * the proposed approach to community consultation