

REGIONAL SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minutes from the hybrid meeting held on June 27 in the CVRD Civic Room at 770 Harmston Ave, Courtenay and via Zoom commencing at 1:00 pm

PRESENT:

W. Cole-Hamilton	Co-Chair, RSWAC
D. Baar	Campbell River
D. Birtch	Campbell River
J. Ellis	Courtenay
K. Lovely	Cumberland
R. Rowe	CVRD Area B
R. Telegus	Denman Island
K. Lukinuk	Hornby Island
M. Stewart	SRD Area D
C. Thompson, Manager of Solid Waste Services	City of Courtenay
C. Perry, Engineering Manager	Town of Comox
R. Crisfield, Manager of Operations	Village of Cumberland
S. Fisher, Engineering Services Coordinator	SRD
A. Milwid, First Nations Liaison	SRD
M. Tatchell, Chief Administrative Officer	Village of Tahsis
T. Shulman, Environmental Consultant	Meimee Consulting Inc.
L. Eason, CSWM Community Educator	Consultant
T. Willard-Stepan, Community Educator	Consultant
L. Bryan, Executive Director	Waste Management Association of BC
M. Rutten, General Manager of Engineering Services	CVRD
V. Schau, Senior Manager of CSWM Services	CVRD
S. Willie, Manager of Solid Waste Planning & Policy Development	CVRD
K. Broughton, Senior Accounting Technician	CVRD
E. Hibberd, Financial Account Technician	CVRD
H. Liu, Solid Waste Project Management Coordinator	CVRD
B. Meagher, Branch Assistant	CVRD

ITEMS:**1. Review of Agenda and Minutes**

Co-Chair W. Cole-Hamilton/Baker acknowledged that the meeting is being hosted on the traditional unceded territory of the K'ómoks First Nation, and the Comox Strathcona Waste Management (CSWM) service area is located in the Coast Salish, Kwakwaka'wakw, and Nuuchahnulth territories. Adoption of minutes moved/seconded

The committee reviewed the minutes of the May 2, 2024, Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) meeting. Minutes amended to show Jordan Best was in attendance on May 2, 2024. Adoption of minutes moved/seconded. Adoption of June 27, 2024, agenda moved/seconded.

2. Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) and Food Waste Reduction (FWR) Interviews, Findings and Jurisdictional Scan

T. Shulman presented the report on ICI and FWR options.

Key terms Discussed:

EPR - Extended Producer Responsibility)

Food Rescue or Recovery – Donating edible food at risk of being discarded by businesses to charities and non-profit organizations.

FWR – Food Waste Reduction

ICI – Industrial (aquaculture or food manufacturing), Commercial (coffee shop or office), Institutional (hospital or school)

MF – Multi-family (apartments, condos, townhomes)

MSW – Municipal Solid Waste (regulated term for all non-hazardous waste from construction, residential and ICI, not just from municipalities)

Strategy description:

Intent to explore ICI FWR sector with a FWR focus. Aligns with goals of circular economic approach and reduced waste to landfill. Applicable guiding principles are promoting zero waste, supporting seven R's, polluter-pay approach, preventing recyclables/organics from going to garbage, and striving for equity for private and public solid waste management facilities.

CSWM Background:

Economic base is focused on health care, retail, construction, agriculture, natural resources, and tourism. Region has vibrant local food networks. Diversion potential is 60 per cent. Half of garbage comes from ICI sector. ICI waste is hauled primarily by

private sector. Regional district uses tipping fee incentive to encourage diversion. There's effort around waste reduction is universal even if full system isn't in place.

Reported findings of jurisdiction scan with cross-section of stakeholders related to ICI and food. Cardboard is most often diverted followed by mixed recycling. Hard plastics, glass, plastic film, and soft foam recycled less often due to limited commercial options. FWR through small scale food rescue for people and food scraps for farm animals. Electronics and EPR products frequently taken to drop-off locations. A mix of haulers used for collection/transport. Stakeholders aware of the need to manage container types/sizes and collection frequency with price being a concern. Larger businesses had internal bail and backhaul services for some recycling.

Jurisdiction scan found ICI corporate drivers included ESG (environment, social, governance) goals to reduce waste, workplace culture, and local influences. Operations and infrastructure are comprised of rural and island transfer stations accepting garbage and recycling and charging by the volume.

Education efforts could include creating signage to promote recycling. School-based efforts include mixed recycling contracts; there's a desire to divert flexible plastic and plastic film in cooperation with Recycle BC. CSWM maintains school and community educator contract positions, with the community educator doing some business engagement. An estimated 600 metric tonnes of food waste is recovered in the region per year with priority given to feeding people and then animals. Gleaning and grocery pickup efforts overseen by food banks and non-profits. Food hubs would be beneficial to support local producers with linking products to markets and adding capacity during harvest times.

Interview findings highlighted challenges of supporting cultural shift for waste prevention, managing surplus food to match supply/demand, depackaging food for diversion, education around mixed recycling, and the need for ICI access to organics collection and processing. Interview findings highlighted opportunities for advocacy, policy changes, education, technical assistance, business engagement, funding, operations and infrastructure changes, and civic waste minimization and diversion.

Advisory Comments:

M. Tatchell – Will the results be applicable to more remote communities in the service area?

T. Shulman – Some stakeholders in smaller communities were contacted and their input was incorporated into results.

M. Tatchell – Very little ICI waste is produced in remote communities and there are no private waste haulers. The findings don't appear to be applicable to northern municipalities.

T. Shulman – Some of the relevant pieces will emerge as we review the report.

S. Willie – We'll highlight the information relevant for remote communities. We appreciate the businesses are smaller there.

R. Telegus – Noticed local Denman Island bakery was bringing all waste to municipal recycling depot. These rural businesses are probably using the facilities aimed at households.

T. Shulman – Some of this information will come out in the findings. There are pieces built in about getting support and recycling in place for businesses. There's a larger provincial discussion around commercial recycling. It's an imperfect system right now.

S. Willie – There's a lot of discussion provincially around how ICI should be handled under EPR.

T. Shulman – There are gaps in every system and we're looking at how to fill them and meet the broader goals. The tipping fee differential has an impact on increasing diversion.

S. Willie – There's 600 metric tonnes of food waste leaving a grocery store, going to a food bank and being redistributed for humans and animals per year. This diverts methane-producing material from the landfill. FWR is important at the solid waste table because there's overlap. These businesses are relying on government grants and funding from other sources while contributing significantly to our service and the community. Reflecting on T. Shulman's summary, please contribute your comments and experience.

R. Telegus – There was a farm with pigs and they said the insurance is higher if they have pigs, so they don't have them anymore. It's a prohibitive policy for creating a closed loop system.

S. Willie – Pigs are the animals this material usually goes to.

M. Tatchell – It's challenging to do an environmental scan in a diverse area like this. Any recommendations to the SWMP and strategies must apply to remote areas.

M. Stewart – Thanks for mentioning food banks and volunteers. It's a huge process to rescue all the food. The majority of people involved are unpaid. The facilities are often not up to the standards we would want. They're paid for with grant dollars. What would it look like if all 600 tonnes were put through the organics program in Campbell River? Is there capacity?

S. Willie – 7,000 tonnes of yard and food waste came to the facility last year. That number will go up. It's projected to be 11,000 tonnes this year and there's capacity for 14,000 tonnes. We don't want to provide incentives for larger producers to bring food waste to the composting facility and shortcut it going to these other food recovery/hub options.

M. Stewart – We have a vast and diverse region with increasingly high transport costs. People paid to move waste are paid quite well.

A. Milwid – I know an individual able to get a truckload of nearly expired food for his animals. What's required to have a program like that?

S. Willie – If you arrange with some businesses to come to collect food regularly, they have material to give away.

T. Schulman – A lot of this is about relationships and using the full hierarchy has benefits. Different steps are monetized differently.

V. Schau – Building on A. Milwid's question, is there presence in our area to make connections like those managed by organizations like Second Harvest and Food Mesh Where do these opportunities lie?

T. Shulman – There was some outreach. Relationships tend to happen more directly outside of urban centres. Regulatory tools promoting diversion are also important.

R. Rowe – How do restaurants deal with food waste? I'm aware they use garburators and waste often ends up as sewage.

T. Shulman – Some smaller amounts of waste may go to the sewer. There are some grassroots efforts to make FWR happen by the bucket, e.g. composting options. When the call goes out for organics diversion, these small businesses support the food scraps recycling.

D. Baar – It seems like timing and speed of pickup are crucial with food. To what extent do trucks need to be refrigerated? Also, would provision of more refrigerated facilities help?

S. Willie – I've toured a few facilities. It's a huge expense (refrigeration, freezer). There's a glut of food at harvest time. We need ways to manage food when we can only handle so much of it (dehydrate, cook and freeze, etc.) The capital investments and utilities costs involved would add to expenses.

T. Schulman – The bottle neck to store food is a limiting factor. We also want to manage reducing surplus in the first place. Cold chain management and support/resources for food rescue are needed.

T. Schulman concluded her presentation of the Jurisdiction Scan with information about advocacy, policy examples, education campaigns, engagement opportunities and civic leadership. Some jurisdictions put out ICI guides and food waste reduction education campaigns. At the federal level, legislation is being reviewed for right to repair. Recycling and EPR programs are being finetuned to make them accessible by population, including remote and rural. Food hubs are being explored by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Several jurisdictions have put organics programs in place. They can be supported through bylaws and ongoing outreach and education. There can be a surcharge for contamination. There are licensing possibilities for mandatory source separation; it can be done at the municipal level and may apply to regional districts. Policies are emerging such as the Maritimes legally requiring organics disposal to deal with leachate.

Education campaigns need image-based colour-coded signage and icons. Region-focused branding is required for consistent messaging. Once the information is out there, we can have direct interactions using a community-based social marketing approach to build norms. This may lead to opportunities for technical assistance, zero waste coaching programs, waste audits, and circulatory economy education programs. Engagement can involve getting people together to celebrate success. Vancouver Airport has waste wars to see who is diverting the most. We can see what's relevant for our community and seek ways to work with schools and visitors.

Som regional districts provide funding through innovation grants for waste reduction initiatives. Direct operation and infrastructure adjustments can also add incentive for change. Having clear bags for ICI garbage is emerging in some jurisdictions. It's a visual tool for transparency and accountability. Food packaging waste reduction is harder to implement. Civic waste minimization and diversion can focus on reuse and the creation of zero waste stations at special events to create norms in community. The City of Calgary rolled out mandatory source separation with lots of engagement and education before implementing enforcement.

Advisory Comments:

S. Willie – Time for questions and comments about any of the strategies that stood out to you. I'm most intrigued by the clear bags. Seems very simple but not adopted broadly. Perhaps there are privacy concerns. It's a potential tool we could use.

M. Tatchell – Have there been rigorous evaluations of the programs presented?

T. Shulman – We're looking for synergies across programs. We know if there's mandatory source separation, we consistently get a drop in garbage tonnage. It also depends on how long programs have been around. Some programs are newer. We can keep asking questions as programs roll out. Quantitative information comes out as the waste numbers go down and the contents shift. We put the information in the report when we had it.

K. Lovely – Looking for clarity on clear bags. Are they used for garbage in a garbage can or are they loose bags for visibility?

S. Willie – The clear bag may be placed in a garbage can. Overall, it creates a level playing field at the tip face for residents hauling their own garbage and for ICI haulers. It wouldn't involve garbage bags on the streets.

T. Shulman – The bags can be useful at different points in the system. Technology can give a visual when bins are tipped. If there's one customer with lots of cross-contamination and bags are clear, waste management centres can support haulers to follow up with customers to make change happen.

W. Cole-Hamilton – Commenting on clear bags, the City of Courtenay waste collection service was called the garbage police by the media when it was ensuring the right materials went into the bins for the new automated collection program. Privacy concerns arose perhaps unnecessarily. Further to M. Tatchell's question about diversion rates for various programs, do you have information to compare the efficacy of different programs, e.g. cost per tonne or kilogram diverted? Do you have anything like that or am I digging too deep?

T. Shulman – Great question. Yes, there are some cost numbers and estimates for implementation and we'll review them for high level recommendations. There are often synergistic effects across programs which are harder to measure. Waste is a social issue and we have to understand the complexity while still trying to monetize and get value from programs. It's helpful to look at whether garbage tonnage is going down overall to reduce carbon footprint and to look at the composition of what's being disposed as garbage. If you looked at the cost of

programs and changes over a few years, you could possibly monetize the results over time to see the value of what you're implementing. Measuring the success of programs is a challenge across jurisdictions and the private sector and it's still evolving.

R. Telegus – Islands Trust recently implemented an agricultural program for Denman Island. There was a recommendation for a food processing plant, which is also a recommendation in our plan. Maybe there's some room for coordination.

T. Shulman – There are composting programs happening in smaller community composting. We can look at the possibilities.

3. BREAK

4. Hands-on Exercise and Online Discussion

a) Hands-on ICI Waste Diversion Exercise for In-Person Participants

T. Willard, L. Eason and S. Willie led a hands-on exercise examining the contents of three bags of ICI garbage from a school, business and food service. Contents of each trash bag were divided into five categories: Landfill, Recycling Depot, Mixed Curbside, Compost and Reusables. It was an impactful visual demonstrating the great majority of waste could be diverted from the landfill.

School waste:

Bags included one day of waste including contents of year-end locker cleanout. Only one item needed to go to landfill. Reusable items such as school supplies could go to a free store. Waste did not include the many compostable paper towels discarded in washrooms. School pack-in, pack-out policy may be helpful. Action needed at the school district level, because any diversion efforts are currently undertaken by individual school staff of their own initiative. A. Milwid asked whether parents might assist by taking waste collected in classrooms home for disposal, e.g. dropping off and picking up a bag to collect soft plastics. T. Willard-Stepan confirmed it would be possible. R. Rowe asked how clean containers need to be to avoid contamination. L. Eason noted it's a grey area, although rinsing is needed. S. Fisher was curious about how often items categorized as reusable end up in the landfill. T. Willard-Stepan mentioned there have been some conversations with Recycle BC about accepted school waste because much of it comes from households, as well as interest from the post-secondary sector to reduce waste. Pack-in/pack-out policies in schools may help to reduce waste. Schools may also be able to get a contract for compost pickup.

Business waste:

Garbage bag collected from CVRD main office demonstrated the majority of items were divertible. The CVRD has mixed recycling bins and waste is collected in 5-yard bins by a commercial hauler. The substantial amount of food waste such as coffee grinds indicated the importance of ICI organics waste collection. Disposable coffee cups also made up a large portion of the waste, indicating the importance of encouraging reusable mugs/containers. L. Eason noted coffee pods are challenging to take apart for partial composting/recycling and do not often get recycled. Refillable pods are an option. Pizza boxes can create contamination if disposed of incorrectly. Soiled cardboard goes in organics, clean cardboard goes in recycling. Composting paper towels would also divert a large amount of ICI waste. R. Rowe expressed curiosity about PFAS chemicals in some paper products. S. Willie stated there's public pressure to eliminate them.

Food Service Waste:

Presenters encouraged participants to consider whether CSWM needs to provide service to the food service sector. Most waste could be diverted from landfill. R. Rowe reflected on how unclear the recycling guidelines are for flexible plastics. A. Milwid asked how companies are allowed to manufacture packaging which is difficult to recycle. S. Willie commented on the challenge of making recyclability part of the regulating process for packaging. Food services also have a challenge with reducing take out containers if there's no staff capacity to wash dishes. L. Eason spoke about how food services would benefit from pickup of refundable containers instead of leaving them in black garbage bags for collectors to find.

General Comments:

S. Fisher asked what the rationale was for providing public waste collection for residents and not businesses. S. Willie spoke of how home collection is relatively consistent whereas ICI collection is more varied with each business needing a contract. Business facilities vary in size and required bin types. Some haulers may be able to adjust services to the MF and ICI sectors. R. Crisfield commented on the challenge of cleaning plastic film. S. Willie mentioned Recycle BC has a pilot to collect plastic film and how a quick rinse may be sufficient. Chair Cole-Hamilton asked about the impact of using water to rinse recycling. T. Willard-Stepan suggested it may conserve water to rinse recycling while washing other dishes. S. Fisher noted it would be interesting to see how the City of Calgary operations have been impacted by a severe water shortage. S. Willie observed an overall need for better containers, signage and education. M. Tatchell noted not all service areas have composting available. Tahsis has a village composter but other communities like Zeballos don't have one. Composting can also bring wildlife control issues. R. Rowe commented on how it might be beneficial to look at the whole life cycle of products, including the disposal cost.

b) Discussion of SWMP Options and Strategies for Online Participants

V. Schau facilitated an online conversation about how we can get messaging to waste generators and haulers and incentivize them. Questions arose around the impact of illegal dumping. Discussed different campaigns and strategies, and the influence of tipping fees. Explored how implementation of higher diversion in schools might look. School district-wide framework needed for continuity beyond classroom-to-classroom and volunteers.

5. ICI Food Waste Reduction Presentation: Options for Implementation, Summary and Group Discussion

T. Shulman presented eight strategies for ICI FWR arising from the jurisdictional scan. Strategies were examined for diversion potential, operational impacts, and financial impacts. A low/medium/high rating system was used for better understanding.

Strategy 1 – Advocacy:

Advocate for program support from senior government and other partners. Medium/high diversion potential over time. Low operational impact with staffing. No applicable financial impact.

Strategy 2 – Policy:

Phase in policy to add incentive for diverting waste from landfill, e.g. mandatory source separation, disposal to landfill bans. Medium diversion potential demonstrated by existing bylaws. Medium operational impact with staff required to plan, implement and enforce policies/resources. No applicable financial impact.

Strategy 3 – Education for Policy Implementation:

Use education and engagement activities as a critical embedded layer for implementing a program. Low diversion potential. Low operational impact with staff to oversee launch. Medium financial impact with communications/engagement contractor.

Strategy 4 – Educational Materials, Business Recognition, Engagement:

Provide signage and how-to kits by subsector, showcase business success and hold networking events to share ideas. Low/medium diversion potential. Low operational impact requiring some staff oversight. Low financial implications with a one-time contractor to support initiatives.

Strategy 5 – Technical Assistance for Businesses/Organizations:

Offer site visits for audits, system setup, monitoring for impact over time. Medium/high diversion potential with direct support. Low operational impact with some staff oversight. High/medium financial implications with ongoing contractor.

Strategy 6 – Waste Reduction and Diversion Innovation Grants:

Offer small grant programs to support organizations to create reduce, reuse, repair initiatives. Some projects take off and have broader impact. Low diversion impact, low operational impact with some staff oversight, low financial implications e.g. \$50,000 cost based on \$10,000 grants.

Strategy 7 – Operations Improvements

Continue to support tipping fee differential increases to promote source separation at Waste Management Centres. Continue to monitor rural depot commercial material management and offer recycling where viable. Medium diversion potential. Low operational impact with staff oversight. Low financial implications with one-time engagement/communications contractor at \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Strategy 8 – Civic Waste Minimization and Diversion:

Lead by example to reduce waste through procurement practices, reusable/zero waste stations, coordination with municipalities and First Nations Low diversion potential. Low/medium operational impact depending on level of effort. Low financial implications with acquiring collection containers and reusable items.

Question Prompts:

What strategies are most important from your perspective and why?

What option would you like to hear more about in action, i.e. examples?

What strategy rankings do you have questions about, e.g. why is a strategy rated as having a low/medium/high diversion potential?

How do some of these options compare/contrast to those you've seen in other tech memos?

Advisory comments:

M. Tatchell – Strategies 1 and 2 have financial implications when staff devote time and energy to take them on. Resources are required to focus on advocacy and creating policy. Financial implications may be low but they exist.

S. Fisher – For Strategy 3, would school campaigns with a time duration of six to 12 months be long enough to create change?

T. Shulman – It depends on how education programs are implemented, and how resources are built in over time. Setup and implementation over time are both important.

S. Willie – Which strategies are most important and why? We'll do a roundtable with all meeting attendees.

R. Crisfield – It's really about the education. I'm also concerned about cost. Measuring effectiveness of strategies important and it needs to be tracked. How cost-effective is a strategy compared to doing nothing?

S. Willie – It costs money to measure cost-effectiveness.

T. Shulman – We can look at waste composition over time and try to put the right combination of programs in place. Long-term financial costs for disposal are greater than those for diversion. There are also important social and environmental measurements that aren't necessarily monetized.

R. Crisfield – I'm concerned about hidden costs passed on to the consumers.

L. Eason – It's going to take a combination of several strategies done in stages. Identify waste champions and get consultants to help with waste audits and options. See what other businesses are doing successfully and use these initiatives to inform policy.

S. Fisher – The potential for grants is important. Successful programs often started as grants, although benefits can be hard to quantify.

T. Shulman – The right criteria and monitoring need to be in place.

L. Bryan – The educational piece is important along with targeting waste generators and incentivizing diversion. It would be great to see a reduction in food coming into the system. Suggest seeing "Just Eat It" documentary for perspective on how to tackle the issue. [Just Eat It | A Food Waste Movie](https://foodwastemovie.com/) <https://foodwastemovie.com/>.

T. Shulman – Work around food waste reduction is key. One out of four bags of food goes uneaten. Especially with food costs going up, efficiency is important.

L. Bryan – Putting food in compost isn't preventing the waste.

K. Lovely – L. Bryan made a good point about getting upstream of the food waste problem. Education is key. Programs must be easy for people to implement, without a big burden in terms of time and space.

A. Milwid – I'm a fan of educational materials. There were different bins at an Indigenous hockey tournament in March with different bins. There could be volunteers standing by the bins. There needs to be a champion, prizes can be good.

H. Liu – The educational aspect is important. When I was in school, information was presented in an uninteresting way and didn't have much impact. What happened today with the demonstration is impactful and leads to change.

D. Baar – With Strategy 5 (Technical Assistance), diversion is high but costs are considerable. The business world has been successful with moderated roundtables for problem-solving among businesses. We could see where there are problems and gaps in knowledge. Timewise, most businesses could handle periodic meetings, less than monthly.

T. Shulman – Reach out using business associations, chambers of commerce, and other amplifier organizations.

K. Lukinuk – Education is key. Alberta rolled out recycling in the 1970s with advertising. Sow seeds in schools. Make sure there are bins for each type of waste.

D. Birtch – Two points stand out. We need to lead by example. Some public entities could do better with recycling and work through the related problems and expenses, e.g. municipalities, hospitals, school boards, regional districts. Prior to retirement, I dealt with stratas and commercial properties; it always came down to cost. From the ICI perspective, anything leaving the property involves hiring someone to collect it. Bottom line must be not spending extra money to get waste taken away.

R. Telegus – Lots of talk about food hubs. They have huge potential and would fit into Strategy 5, overlapping with the organics processing facility. Once obstacle with ICI is the lack of a processing facility. CVRD seems to want to keep our facility for residential use. People don't know where to contact haulers or where to take items. There's no overlap between customers and a means of getting organic waste to a processing plant. The Denman Works! website sets up links between builders and customer. The idea is to connect contractors with customers who need their services. Under SWMP, we could recommend setting up a website using this general idea. A requirement for businesses to draw up a waste plan could be helpful and may be written up as a bylaw. CVRD would need to enforce or monitor, which fits under Strategy 5.

C. Thompson – I agree with enforcing waste plans. Good to see how little was divertible in the hands-on presentation. At work, our recycling and diversion brain goes out the window and we throw stuff away we wouldn't at home. We need to look at the psychology of it. Is it a matter of the availability of resources?

T. Willard-Stepan – For educational purposes, we could partner with business associations and create fun challenges to get them competing with each other.

R. Rowe – Education is an important part of creating a cultural shift. I'm focused on Strategy 1 and getting movement among governments and producers of materials to change how products are sent to consumers. Currently, customers are forced to deal with the waste from consumer products. Why are we dealing with so much of it? Why can't government set policies for producing less waste? How do we get this to happen even at a municipal level? We can feel powerless sometimes.

C. Perry – Any waste control measures put into place will cost somebody, business or consumer. It was interesting how even solid waste experts had questions today about what went where. How are members of the public supposed to know where everything goes? There needs to be a lot more ease for residential and ICI waste options. If it's easy, we'll do it. If it's confusing and complicated, we won't, e.g. figuring out which plastic goes where and paying someone to take it away or taking it to a depot. The only feasible way is to have everything go to a single location at curbside or dumpster. With regard to the 600 tonnes of waste from ICI, we as municipalities are not collecting from MF. How much organic waste would those MF properties create? Is there physical space within the composting facility for MF and ICI? Or will the facility need expansion?

S. Willie – Nanaimo also has a facility.

M. Stewart – We always advocate for a collaborative approach (Strategy 8). Local governments see value in grants. We could bring in federal money. Looking at sustainability, lots of free labour goes into this sector. We need policy at multiple levels of government to support and enforce waste diversion or we'll depend on volunteers.

T. Shulman – Reflections will help to inform the process. Results happen over time, not all in year one. There are always longer-term costs to consider, like passing things on to future generations.

S. Willie – We can bring comments back for discussion before bringing strategies to the CSWM Board. Current opportunities with ICI involve cardboard, mixed containers, and metal, with lower costs than the garbage rate. Businesses can choose to have a service provider.

A. Milwid – The facility for the Indigenous hockey tournament was considered ICI in terms of waste. How does it get separated? All sorts of businesses are making money off the tournament and producing waste with food containers. Maybe they could chip in money to help deal with garbage. Where does the garbage go if it's ICI?

S. Willie – ICI waste will go to our waste facility, but diversion depends on outlets. Civic facilities and procurement can stipulate requirements for a lease.

V. Schau – It is really about a public entity setting an example. We're setting an example at CVRD events. Our community educators were involved with Indigenous Day to reach out to other departments and make waste diversion part of planning. People are starting to recognize the importance of it.

6. First Nations Consultation Summary

S. Willie and A. Milwid reviewed outreach and communications for Step 1 and Step 2 of the SWMP with regard to First Nations Consultation.

S. Willie - We want to go above and beyond regulatory requirements. The Province will review the consultation process. In 2012, engagement was late and came in place once plan was drafted. With our process, we've worked with staff and elected officials directly rather than through a consultant to build relationships from early in the process. We identified potentially impacted First Nations (FN). We identified core FN communities where they rely on CSWM facilities and services. Although there are reserve territories on the mainland in inlets, we're not providing service to them. We did formal outreach as required with introductory letters and meeting requests. A couple of FN expressed an interest in receiving minutes. At the beginning of the process in November 2022, we sent notification of the advisory committee being formed with an invitation to participate. The Mowachaht/Muchalaht FN joined the advisory committee. FN are continuously welcome to participate if they have the capacity. K'ómoks First Nation (KFN) has a strong relationship with CVRD. We offered a tour to the previous Chief and Council. The current KFN CAO is familiar with our service. S. Valdal has also been building relationships working in remote communities.

A. Milwid – Letters to FN are procedural but also the beginning of awareness. My role as a liaison creates efficiencies with a position at the SRD and on RSWAC. It's important for FN to see I have access to skilled staff who understand infrastructure and how systems work. When staff have meetings with FN members, I ask them to bring me along. For example, Tlowitsis First Nation contacted our GIS staff about addressing and I was able to get an introduction and a tour of Tlowitsis FN this spring. S. Willie came along with some other key staff members. We're slowly building that relationship. We go at the speed of trust. They'll reach out to us with questions about solid waste as their new community infrastructure is being built.

Homalco FN relocated to Campbell River from Bute Inlet. CSWM joined them for their Earth Day clean up. Helped with recycling and composting techniques. Many

questions were asked by community members. We were in the comfort zone in building a relationship where people will ask questions.

Relationships are developing with We Wai Kai FN in Cape Mudge on Quadra Island and Quinsam Crossing and Wei Wai Kum FN in Campbell River. They have many businesses in development. CSWM involved in We Wai Kum Oceans Day cleanup. FN guardians picking up ocean debris can bring it to Cumberland landfill free of charge. S. Valdal from CSWM worked with housing manager on ongoing community cleanup for Wei Wai Kum.

Klahoose FN worked with S. Valdal from CSWM for help with organics composting and there have been conversations with S. Fisher from the SRD about doing a community clean up. Outreach can create awareness and build communication.

Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Cheek'tles7et'h' FN (KCFN) in Houpsitas and Fair Harbour participated in a Community-to-Community (C2C) meeting with the SRD in October 2023 to see infrastructure, look at goals/dreams, and increase economic opportunities for citizens. KCFN operates various businesses which solid waste flowing from Fair Harbour to the Zeballos Landfill. The FN has questions about the landfill closure. CSWM will use the experiential learning from the event to apply to the C2C for the Zeballos Landfill closure. Last year, S. Valdal from CSWM helped with waste diversion at Northern Regional Games and they would like CSWM support again in 2024.

Nuchatlaht FN in Oclucje would like discussion about the closure of Zeballos landfill. We've applied for a grant and hope to have a C2C meeting on the topic in Fall 2024.

Liaised with Ehattesaht/Chinehkint FN in Ehatis at Northern Regional Games with waste diversion. Planning the C2C event in Fall 2024. There's a beautiful video of a community champion from the FN who collected motor oil to be recycled.

Relationship with Mowachaht/Muchalaht FN in Tsa'Xana and Yuquot is growing. Housing Manager R. Savey has joined us at RSWAC meetings. Online staff to staff meeting with FN in November 2022 discussed their priorities and challenges. FN appreciated digital poster promoting CSWM consultation and shared it with their community members.

Advisory comments:

S. Fisher – A. Milwid's relationship-building work represents a tremendous amount of effort and the trust established with FN allows other initiatives to move forward.

7. Wrap-Up

S. Willie – Parking Lot: Homework is to review the technical memo by July 12. Next meeting on September 19, 2024, will be lengthy from 10:00 am to 4:00pm, covering finances, accessibility and service Levels. We need to evaluate as much as we can with the information we have about the strategies. We'll make the strategies as comparable as possible with the studies we have. There's a balance between the cost of commissioning reports and the level of financial detail provided.

Copies of the CSWM July 2024 newsletter are at the front desk with information about consultation events coming up in Fanny Bay, Union Bay, Black Creek, Huband, and Area D. We're meeting with residents to discuss how to improve diversion. Participants can enter a draw to win compost and participate in a parking lot junk swap for unwanted reusable items. L. Eason and S. Willis are also holding events on Quadra and Cortes in July 2024. We have landfill and composting facility open houses in September 2024. There will also be social media posts to share.

S. Willie shared images of recent tour of Recycle BC, Merlin Plastics, GFL, and Urban Impact facilities. Turnaround time is fast and bales of film plastic have decreased since single-use bag bans. Also shared an image of a recent industry tour of Campbell River Organics Composting Facility.

8. Meeting Adjournment

S. Willie adjourned the meeting at 4:35pm.

GENERAL:

The next Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee is scheduled for September 19, 2024, at 10:00 am.

Recorded by:

Certified correct:

B. Meagher

Bridget Meagher
Branch Assistant – Engineering
Services

S. Willie

Sarah Willie
Manager of Solid Waste Planning
and Policy Development

Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting

SWMP Renewal Meeting #11

June 27, 2024

Hybrid Meeting

1:00 pm to 4:30 pm

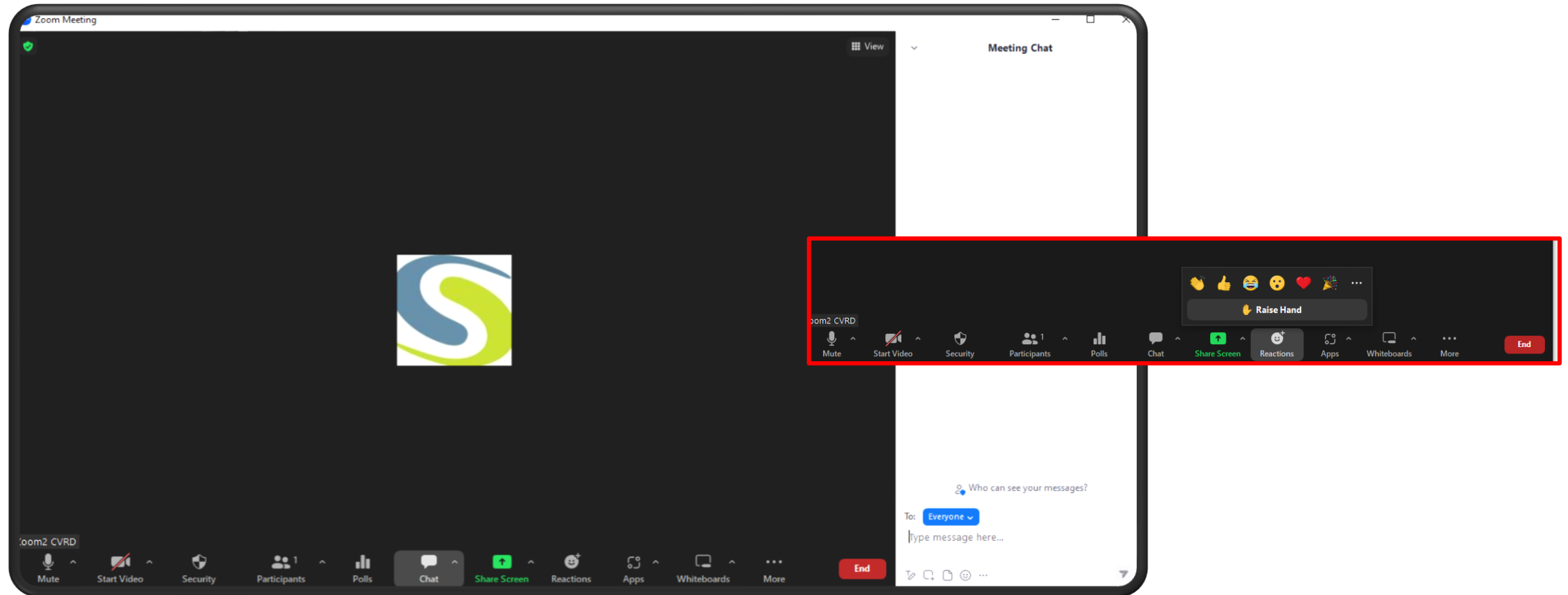




Welcome and Questions

- Questions can be asked anytime throughout the meeting today
- Use your virtual hand raising feature and we will call on you to unmute
- Alternatively, you can type in the chat function to make comments, or to ask questions of us or your colleagues

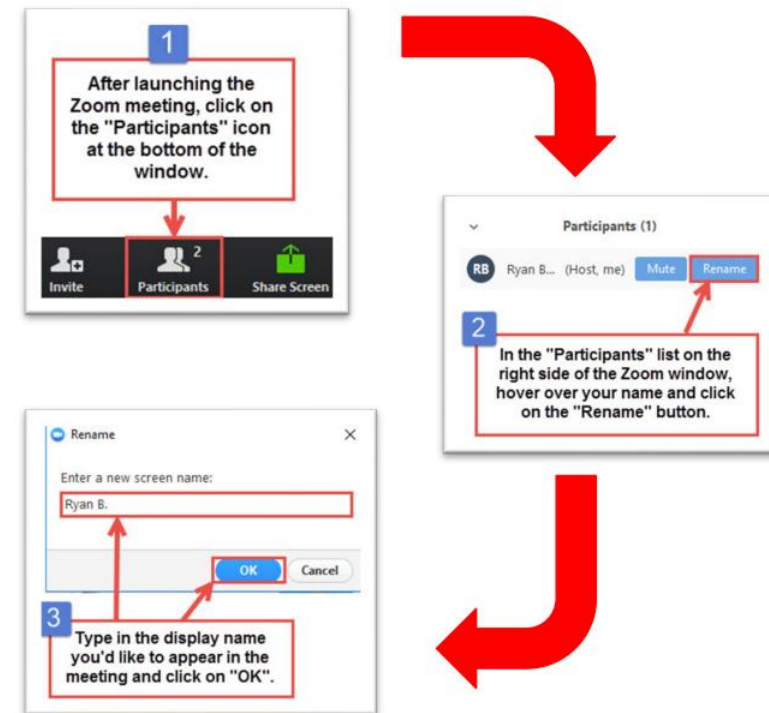
Zoom Meeting Tools



Recording for Minutes

- We are recording this meeting for note taking purposes.
- The recording will not be distributed or published.
- To ensure those participating are meant to be with us, please ensure your name is visible and use your camera if you can.

How to change your name.



Review of Agenda and Minutes

Co-Chair

10 minutes

RSWAC Meeting 11.1

Land Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge we are hosting this meeting on the traditional unceded territory of the K'ómoks First Nation, and the Comox Strathcona Waste Management service area is located in the Coast Salish, Kwakwaka'wakw, and Nuuchahnulth territories.



Adoption of Minutes

Approval of Minutes from May 2, 2024

- Any modifications to minutes?



Adoption of Meeting Agenda

- Industrial, Commercial Institutional (ICI) and Food Waste Reduction Results
- Hands on Activity or Online Discussion
- ICI and Food Waste Reduction Strategies
- First Nations Consultation Summary

Parking Lot
Issues or questions that come up as we go along can be placed in the 'parking lot' for discussion at the end, or future meetings.



Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Food Waste Reduction

Tamara Shulman

50 minutes

RSWAC Meeting 11.2

Key Terms Discussed

- **EPR** - Extended Producer Responsibility, the end-of-life management of products is funded by industry, not local government.
- **Food Rescue or Recovery**– is the practice of donating edible food that is at risk of being discarded by businesses to charities and non-profit organizations.
- **FWR** – Food Waste Reduction

Key Terms Discussed

- **ICI** – Industrial (aquaculture or food manufacturing), Commercial (coffee shop or office), Institutional (hospital or school)
- **Multi-Family (MF)** – Apartments, condos, townhomes
- **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** – Does not just mean waste from a municipality, it is the regulated term for waste that isn't hazardous, from heavy industry, or controlled essentially. Includes construction, residential and ICI for example.

Introduction of Speaker



Tamara Shulman, M.Sc.
of Tamara Shulman &
Associates

Supported by:
Belinda Li, PEng PhD
candidate

Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting

Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) and
Food Waste Reduction (FWR) Options

June 27, 2024 - 1:00-4:30pm

Agenda – ICI and Food Waste Reduction Options

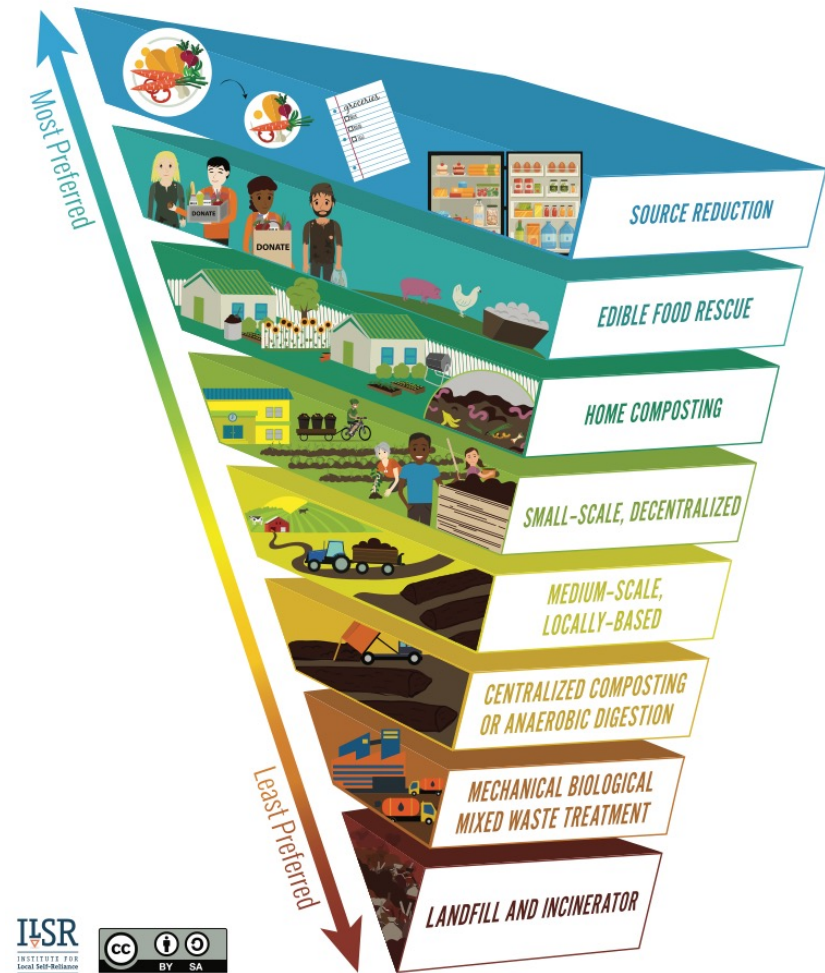
- Strategy Description
 - Guiding Principles
- CSWM Background
 - Overview
 - Research Approach
 - Interview Findings
- Jurisdiction Scan
- Break
- Summary of Strategy Actions
- Options for Implementation



Strategy Description

- Intent to explore waste minimization and diversion options for **Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI)** sector with **Food Waste Reduction (FWR)** focus
 - ICI = recycling, compost or other materials disposed as garbage that are generated by non-residential sources
 - Food waste reduction approach = minimizes waste and gets highest and best use of food (hierarchy image)
- ICI waste reduction supports CSWM goals
 - Circular economy approach
 - Reduce waste to landfill
 - Encourage participation in solid waste system across sectors
 - Enact change equitably while recognizing and leveraging uniqueness of region

Hierarchy to Reduce Food Waste and Grow Community



Strategy Description

Applicable Guiding Principles

- (1) Promote and support zero waste approaches and support a circular economy
- (2) Promote the first 7 Rs – refuse, rethink, redesign, reduce, reuse, repair, and recycle
- (4) Support polluter and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize behaviour outcomes
- (5) Prevent organics and recyclables from going into the garbage
- (8) Strive for equity within regions for private and public solid waste management facilities or exceed regional targets set in plans



CSWM BACKGROUND



CSWM Background - Overview

- Economic base is focused on health care, retail, construction, agriculture and natural resources, tourism
- Region has vibrant local food networks
- ICI waste diversion potential
 - 60% of what is disposed as garbage could be diverted
 - About half of the current garbage is from ICI sector
- ICI is hauled primarily by private sector
- Tipping fee differential in place
 - Recycling @ \$60/tonne
 - MSW \$155/tonne
 - Contaminated MSW or C&D \$365/tonne

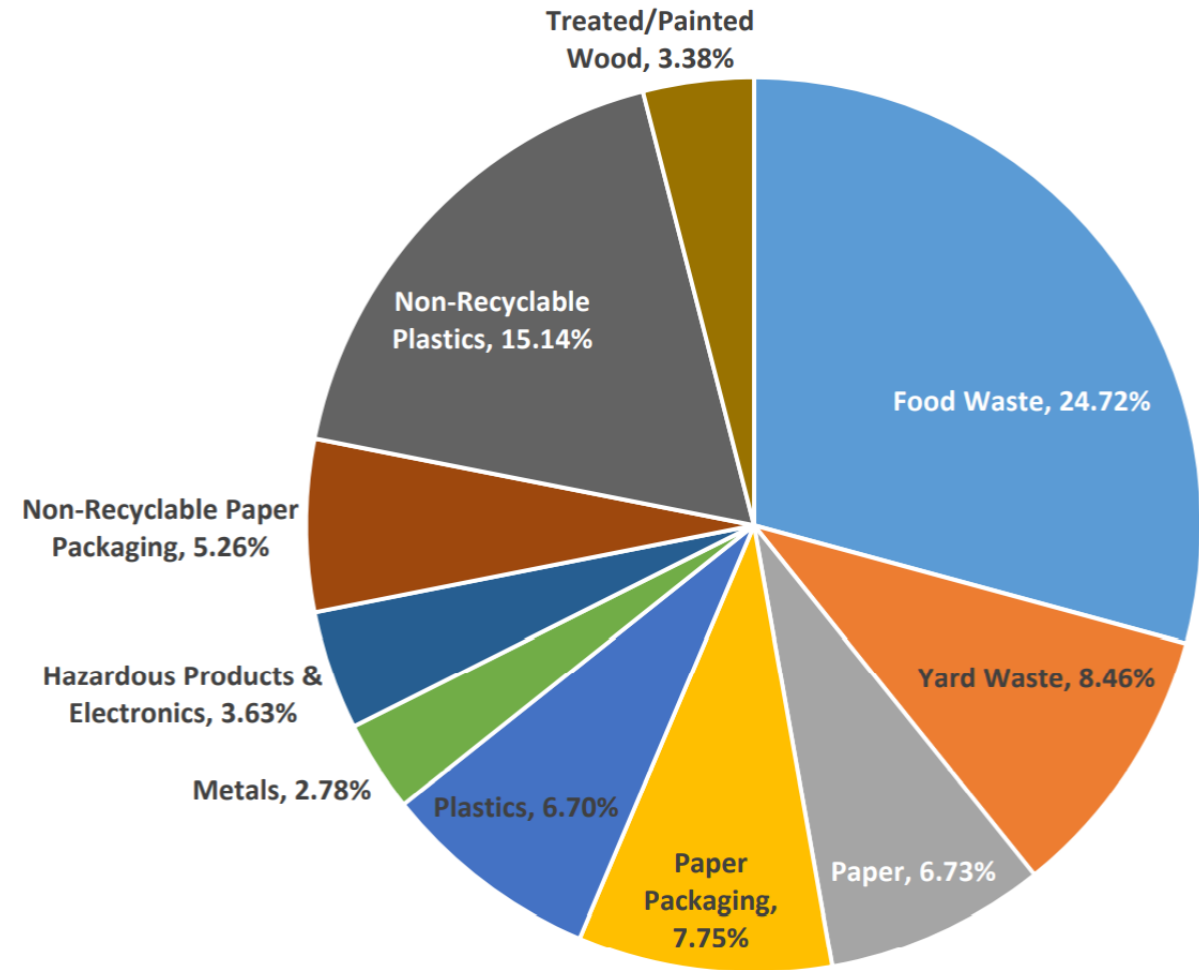


Figure 8 Large ICI Sources, 2017 Audit

Research Approach

- Cross sector interviews (findings) , desktop research and calls (jurisdiction scan)

Stakeholder Type	Food Waste Reduction (FWR)	Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI)	FWR/ICI	Total
Aquaculture		1		1
Business Association		3		3
Farm	1			1
Food Program	1			1
Food Recovery	3			3
Government		3		3
Grocery			2	2
Institution		2	1	3
Nursery		1		1
Retail		1	1	2
School		1	2	3
Waste Management	1	6		7
Total	6	18	6	30

Interviews Findings - ICI

- Waste Prevention
 - Taking place for paper, organics, single use items and through other reuse
- Materials Generated, Diverted, Disposed
 - Cardboard is most often diverted followed by mixed recycling
 - Hard plastics, glass, plastic film, and soft foam were not recycled as often, there were challenges re finding commercial options
 - Food scraps were handled through food rescue for people then animals, and some smaller scale food scraps collection
 - Electronics and other extended producer responsibility products – there was awareness that they should be diverted, many sought drop off locations
- Haulers and Collection Methods
 - A mix of haulers were used for collection and transport, awareness was high re managing container types and sizes / frequency of collection. Price was a concern.
 - Larger businesses had internal bail and backhaul services in place for some recycling

Interviews Findings - ICI

- Corporate Drivers
 - When larger companies had corporate ESGs (environment, social, governance) goals and/or waste reduction targets, they were more likely to track material tonnages and have diversion systems in place
 - Workplace culture and local influences also had potential to affect waste minimization and diversion
- Operations and Infrastructure
 - Rural and island transfer stations accept commercial garbage and recycling, charge by volume. Smaller recycling volumes went into residential collection (fit in Recycle BC's ICI 25% contract type)
 - Waste Management Centre tipping fee differential is effective



Interviews Findings - ICI

- Education Efforts
 - Some interviewed spoke to creating signage and promoting recycling
 - Larger businesses and others tracked inventory closely and had established recycling protocols and systems
 - School-based efforts
 - Mixed recycling contracts in place (SD 71 more established than SD 72),
 - Green station and onsite composting pilots
 - A desire to divert other flexible plastic and plastic film in cooperation with Recycle BC
 - Education Contractors
 - CSWM maintains school and community education contractor positions; the latter has also begun to do more business engagement (e.g., single use item reduction)

Lake Trail Community (Middle) School



Interviews Findings - FWR

- Food Waste Sources
 - From farms, retail, food service, non-profits
- Managing Food Surplus and Reducing Food Waste
 - Highest use for food was prioritizes, feed people then animals. An estimated 600 MT/year is recovered in the region
- Food Recovery
 - Primary way to manage surplus was for food recovery. Gleaning, grocery pickup efforts overseen by food banks and non-profits
- Food Hubs
 - Desirable for supporting local producers to link products to markets and add processing capacity during harvest times, would be helpful to have more capacity



Interviews Findings - Challenges

- Waste prevention – need know how, awareness, support culture shift
- Food surplus management – hard to match supply/demand, limited capacity to manage surplus given storage and resource gaps, some surplus not being accessed
- Depackaging - removing packaging from food is labour intensive and makes food scraps diversion challenging
- Diversion – food packaging not recycled (landfilled or burned)
- Education – confusion on what goes in mixed recycling, signage not clear
- Infrastructure/collection – not able to access organics processing for commercial food scraps, overfilled commercial recycling bins at waste management centres, lack of access for recycling, hauling expensive, no option to drop recycling at processor

Interviews Findings – Opportunities

- Advocacy
- Policy
- Education and Technical Assistance
- Engagement
- Funding
- Operations and Infrastructure
- Civic Waste Minimization and Diversion

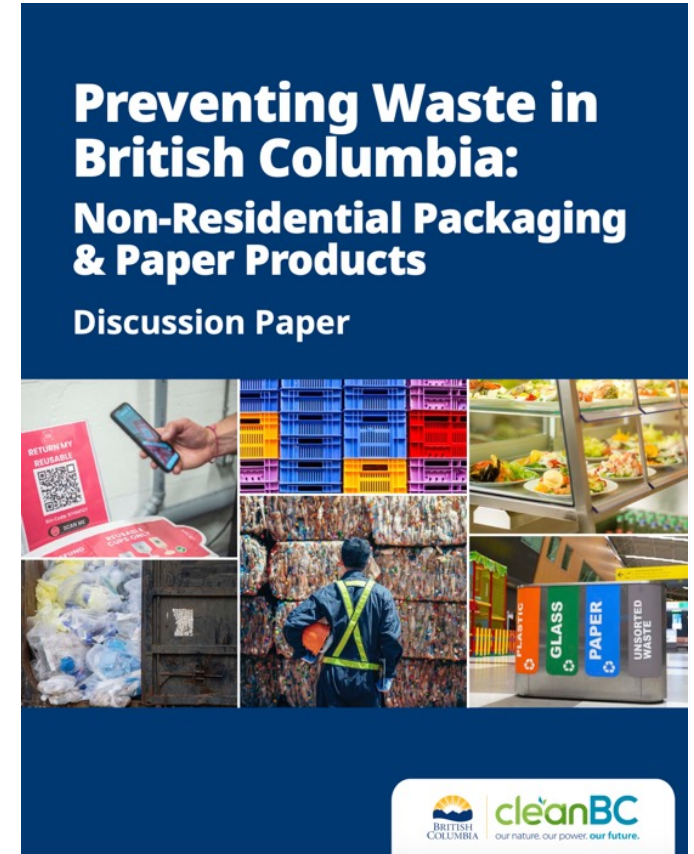


JURISDICTION SCAN



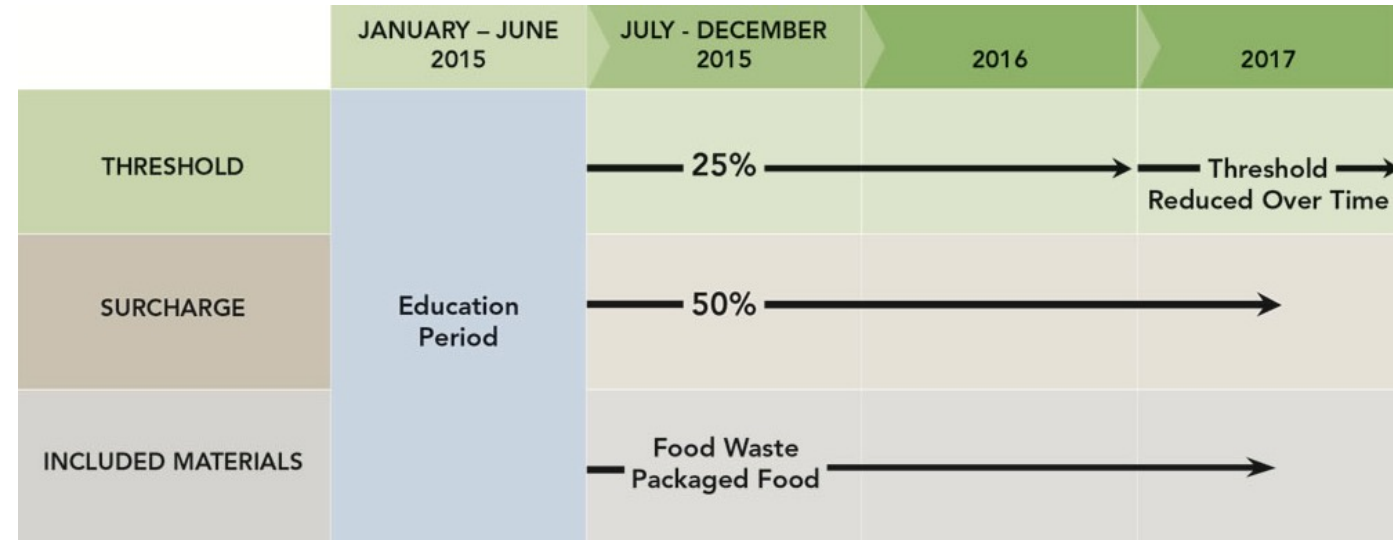
Jurisdiction Scan - Advocacy

- Senior government policies effect product design and management change across the 7 R hierarchy (refuse, rethink, redesign, reduce, reuse, repair and recycle)
- Environment and Climate Change Canada
 - Right to Repair, Single Use Reduction, Plastics Pact
- Environment and Climate Change Strategy
 - Recycling Regulation / Extended Producer Responsibility Programs
 - Single Use and Plastics Waste Prevention
 - Non-residential Packaging
- Ministry of Agriculture
 - Food Hubs



Jurisdiction Scan - Policy

- Disposal bans to landfill
- Mandatory source separation
 - Business licensing
- Emerging policies
 - Waste management facility and waste hauler licensing
 - Mandatory source separation (at RD level)



Metro Vancouver's phased implementation for organics disposal ban (Biocycle, 2016)



MANDATORY WASTE SOURCE SEPARATION AND WASTE HAULER LICENSING



MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCES AND THE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL (ICI) SECTOR,
HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW!



THE BUSINESS OF DIVERSION

Providing incentives and regulations to increase source separation and collection of recycling and organics, create new local businesses and extend the lifespan of our landfill.

RECYCLING AND COMPOSTING IS THE LAW

www.halifax.ca/business/garbage-recycling-businesses

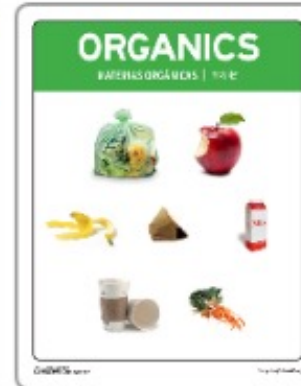
Jurisdiction Scan - Education

- Change is more effective with a well executed education and outreach program
- Image-based, colour-coded education signage
- Region-focused branding
- How-to kits by ICI subsector
- Use community-based social marketing approach to reinforce benefits and overcome barriers



Love this place.
Reduce your waste.

MAKE AND PRINT YOUR OWN SIGNS



**IS YOUR
BUSINESS
WASTE
WISE?**

BEWASTEWISE.COM

Jurisdiction Scan – Technical Assistance

- Online presentations
- Onsite visits for ‘zero waste coaching’
 - Customized input on front and back of house bin setup, waste hauler contracts, waste prevention focus
 - Waste audits
- Business technical trainings and certifications
 - Synergy Foundation Circular Economy Accelerator program
 - Squamish Trailblazer Program
- School district and Institution support
 - North Island College, Island Health



Jurisdiction Scan - Engagement

- Engage businesses and offer networking opportunities
- Showcase successful businesses online through case studies and through awards events
 - YVR Waste Wars
 - Ocean Friendly Certification
 - Trailblazer Heroes
- School and visitor / tourist collaboration



Jurisdiction Scan – Funding

- Waste prevention and innovation focus
 - Capital Regional District Rethink Waste Community Grant (\$50k)
 - Regional District Nanaimo Zero Waste Grant (\$300k)
 - Regional District North Okanagan RETHINK Waste Project Grants (\$50k)
- Project examples
 - Building material salvage
 - Zero waste business coaching
 - Repair/upcycle event

ReTHINK Waste Project Grants



Jurisdiction Scan – Operations and Infrastructure

- Support tipping fee differential increase
- Clear bags for ICI garbage
- Reloadable Eco-Card
- Food Waste Depackaging

HALIFAX BUSINESS GUIDE WHAT GOES WHERE

Please visit halifax.ca/recycle or download the Halifax Recycles app for a complete listing of what goes where.

GREEN CART

ORGANICS

- All food waste
- Parchment paper
- Leaves, brush, and plants
- Soiled napkins and kitchen paper towels
- Coffee filters and tea bags

Paper bags or boxboard are accepted as cart liners.

NOT FOR GREEN CART

- NO plastic bags (including those labeled "compostable" or "biodegradable")
- NO grass
- NO coffee cups
- NO corrugated cardboard (pizza boxes)
- NO Styrofoam
- NO rocks, logs, tree trunks

Large amounts of cooking oil and trap grease must be collected by a rendering service.

**RECYCLING BAG 1
NON PAPER**

BLUE BAG RECYCLABLES

- All plastic containers
- All redeemable beverage containers
- Glass bottles and jars
- Aluminum foil and plates
- Tin/aluminum food cans
- Pots and pans

NOT FOR BLUE BAG

- NO styrofoam
- NO paper
- NO plastic cutlery
- NO bottle caps
- NO broken glass
- NO plastic strapping

**RECYCLING BAG 2
PAPER PRODUCTS**

PAPER RECYCLING

- Boxboard including frozen pizza outer packaging
- Shredded/intact paper
- Paper egg cartons
- Envelopes

CORRUGATED CARDBOARD

Flatten and bundle corrugated cardboard boxes including appliance and pizza boxes.

Place flattened and bundled cardboard in your recycling area.

GARBAGE

CLEAR GARBAGE BAG

- Aerosol cans (empty)
- Latex gloves
- Broken glass (wrapped)
- Coffee cups
- Potato chip bags
- Styrofoam

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (C&D)

- Wood
- Drywall
- Insulation

Construction and demolition materials are banned from landfill disposal at the Otter Lake Waste Facility.

Separate bins must be used for construction and demolition debris.

C&D waste must be delivered to a licensed site in Halifax region for proper handling.

Paint and empty cans

- Take to local Enviro-Depot generation.ca

Sharps/Syringes

- Separate collection of sharps/syringes pans.ns.ca

Empty oil and antifreeze containers

- Free disposal at designated sites uoma-atlantic.com

Batteries

- Free recycling program, call 2recycle.ca

Electronics/Microwaves

- Take to recycling centres—see site locations and accepted items at recyclemyelectronics.ca

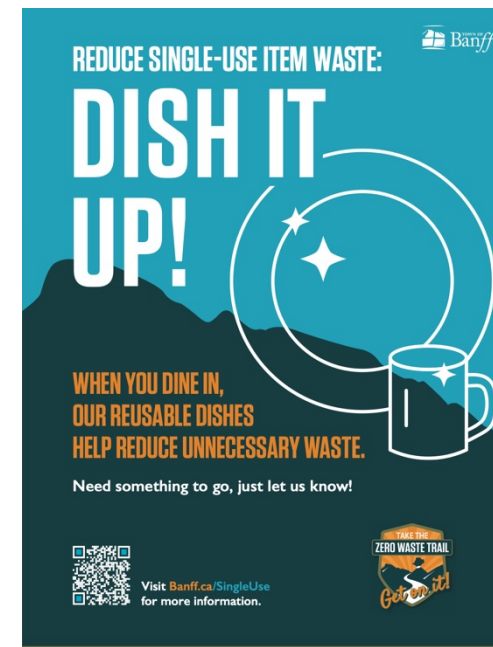
DIAGNOSTIC

DIAGNOSTIC

Distributed Winter 2021

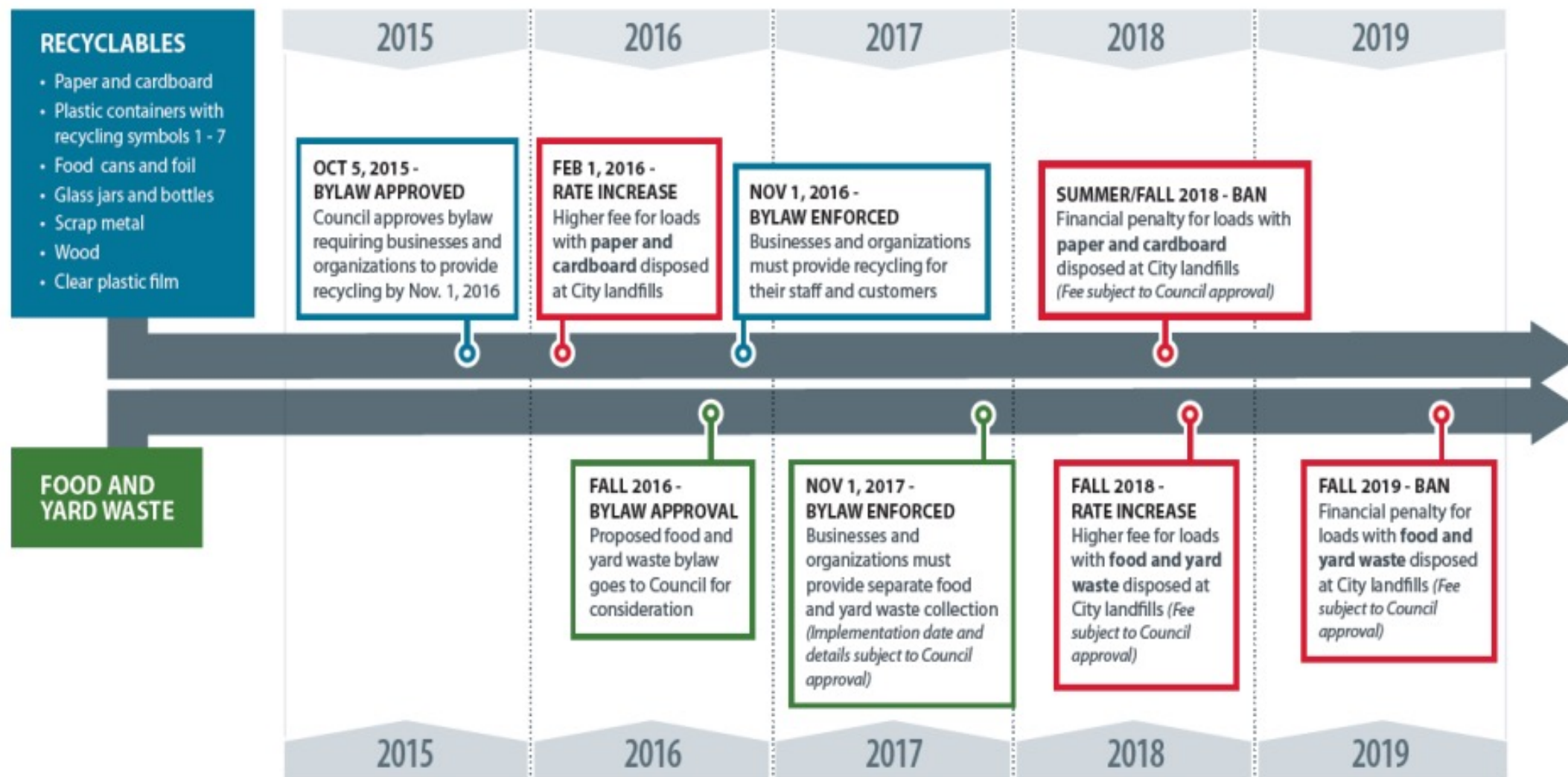
Jurisdiction Scan – Civic Waste Minimization and Diversion

- Opportunity to lead by example
- Social and green procurement
 - Reuse focus
 - Social enterprise
 - Recycled content
- Zero Waste Stations
 - Civic sites
 - Streetscape
 - Events



Waste Diversion for Businesses and Organizations

CITY INITIATIVES AT A GLANCE



OPTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION



Strategy Actions Summary Table

Strategy	Diversion Potential	Operational Impacts	Financial Impacts
1.Advocate for Senior Government and Partner Policy and Program Support	Medium / High	Low	N/A
2.Use Policy to Build Incentive for Waste Minimization and Diversion	Medium / High	Medium Inspection officer	N/A
3. Integrate Education into Policy Implementation	Low	Low	Medium One-time communications contract \$40,000-\$100,000 based on 6 months to 1 year
4. Provide Education Materials, Business Recognition and Engagement (core)	Low / Medium	Low / Medium during initial development	Low One-time contractor support
5. Ongoing Technical Assistance to Businesses and Organizations (enhanced)	Medium / High	Low	High / Medium Contractor ongoing
6. Provide grants for waste reduction and diversion leadership and innovation	Low	Low	Low/Medium \$50,000 per year
7. Enhance Operations to Promote Diversion and Cost Recovery	Medium	Low	Low One-time contractor – \$15,000-\$25,000
8. Use Civic Site Waste Minimization and Diversion Initiatives to Lead by Example	Low	Medium Depends on phase in and collaborations	Low One time collection containers (via Tech Memo #2) and/or reusables seed money (\$10,000-\$15,000)

Strategy 1. Advocacy

- Advocate for senior government and other partners for policy and program support
 - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
 - Ministry of Agriculture
- **Diversion Potential:** cumulative impact of policy change is expected to have a significant and positive impact over time
- **Operational Impacts:** Staff impacts are expected to be low
- **Financial Implications:** N/A

Diversion Potential

Medium / High

No estimate available

Operational Impacts

Low

Some time to maintain

Financial Implications

Not Applicable

Strategy 2. Policy

- Phase in policy to add incentive for diverting waste from landfill
 - Disposal to landfill bans (building on existing), mandatory source separation, other emerging policies
- **Diversion Potential:** Disposal bans to landfill and mandatory source separation bylaws have shown to have significant diversion impacts
- **Operational Impacts:** Planning resources from staff will be required to develop and implement new policies over time
- **Financial Implications:** N/A
- **Regulatory Authority Required:** Material bans and and harmonizing waste collection bylaws are under Local Service Regulatory Bylaws; waste stream management, hauler licensing are under the Env Management Act

Diversion Potential

Medium

Significant diversion

Operational Impacts

Medium

Inspection officer

Financial Implications

N/A

No capital

Strategy 3. Education for Policy Implementation

- Ensure policy implementation is well executed and received using education and engagement activities
- **Diversion Potential:** Education efforts back up system changing policy and support behaviour shifts
- **Operational Impacts:** Some staff oversight will be needed through the launch
- **Financial Implications:** One-time communications/engagement contractor support to support planning and implementation related to the policy; cost estimated at \$40,000 to \$100,000 based on 6 months to 1 year contract

Diversion Potential

Low

Education is integral

Operational Impacts

Low

Staff to oversee

Financial Implications

Medium

One-time contractor

Strategy 4. Educational Materials, Business Recognition, Engagement

- Provide turnkey signage and how-to kits by subsector, showcase business success and consider recognition and networking events
- **Diversion Potential:** Education materials and engagement are foundational building blocks for changing attitudes, initiating behaviour change
- **Operational Impacts:** Some oversight is needed for materials development with support over time for periodic events
- **Financial Implications:** One-time contractor support needed

Diversion Potential

Low / Medium

Core education

Operational Impacts

Low

Staff oversight is needed

Financial Implications

Low

One-time contractor

Strategy 5. Technical Assistance to Businesses and Organizations

- Offer site visits for audits, system setup, and periodic monitoring at business and institution point of generation. Measure impact over time
- **Diversion Potential:** Direct support specific to overcoming challenges and customizing solutions more actively supports system and behaviour change
- **Operational Impacts:** Some initial staff oversight needed
- **Financial Implications:** Contractor ongoing

Diversion Potential

Medium / High

Direct engagement

Operational Impacts

Low

Staff oversight is needed

Financial Implications

High / Medium

Contractor ongoing

Strategy 6. Waste Reduction and Diversion Innovation Grants

- Leverage small grants program for organizations to create reduce, reuse, repair initiatives
- **Diversion Potential:** Depends on initiative and its ability to be maintained, replicated or scaled over time
- **Operational Impacts:** Minimal staff oversight needed
- **Financial Implications:** \$50,000 based on 10 \$5,000 grants per year

**Diversion
Potential**

Low

Operational adjustments

**Operational
Impacts**

Low

Staff to oversee

**Financial
Implications**

Low

Grant funding

Strategy 7. Operations Improvements

- Continue to support tipping fee differential increases to promote source separation at the Waste Management Centres; continue to monitor rural depot commercial material management and offer recycling where viable
- **Diversion Potential:** Build on the tipping fee differential to promote a user pay system
- **Operational Impacts:** Uses existing staff
- **Financial Implications:** One-time engagement/communications contractor @ \$15,000-\$25,000 depending on tactics selected

Diversion Potential

Medium

Operational adjustments

Operational Impacts

Low

Staff to oversee

Financial Implications

Low

One-time contractor

Strategy 8. Civic Site Waste Minimization and Diversion

- Lead by example to reduce waste through procurement practices, reusable and zero waste stations; coordinate with munis and First Nations
- **Diversion Potential:** Smaller scale effort intended to showcase best practices
- **Operational Impacts:** Depends on actions selected for implementation, timeframe and collaboration efforts across jurisdictions
- **Financial Implications:** Collection container, reusable items start up costs

Diversion Potential

Low

Showcases best practices

Operational Impacts

Medium

Varying level of effort

Financial Implications

Low

Collection containers

Questions?

Prompts

- What strategies are most important from your perspective? Why?
- What option would you like to hear more about in action (i.e., examples)?
- What rankings by strategy do you have questions about? (e.g., why is the enhance operations option a medium for diversion potential)?
- How do some of these options compare/contrast to those you have seen in other tech memos?

Thank you. Questions?

Tamara Shulman

tamara@tamarashulman.ca

Belinda Li

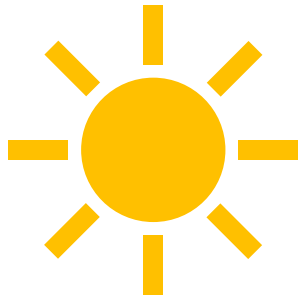
Belinda@meimee.ca



Making it Happen

Any questions so far?





Break Time



Hands-On Activity or Online Discussion

Tina Willard-Stepan and Lindsay Eason

45 minutes

RSWAC Meeting 11.4

Hybrid Offerings

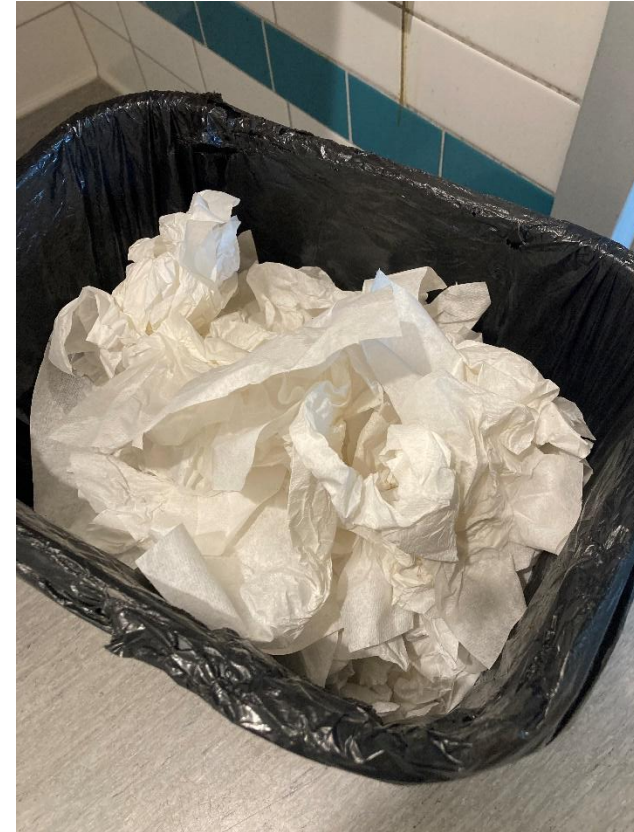
Those Online

- This is a tough one to re-create online.
- Going to have a facilitated conversation about ICI waste and food waste reduction with Tamara Shulman and Vivian Schau

Those In-Person

- Going to observe waste sorting from three different waste sources:
 - School
 - Office
 - Café
- How much opportunity to remove divertible material from the waste is there really?

CVRD Office



ICI Food Waste Reduction

Tamara Shulman

55 minutes

RSWAC Meeting 11.5

Any Further Questions or
Observations?



First Nations Consultation Update

Sarah Willie and Azalea Milwid

30 minutes

RSWAC Meeting 11.6

SWMP Consultation and First Nations

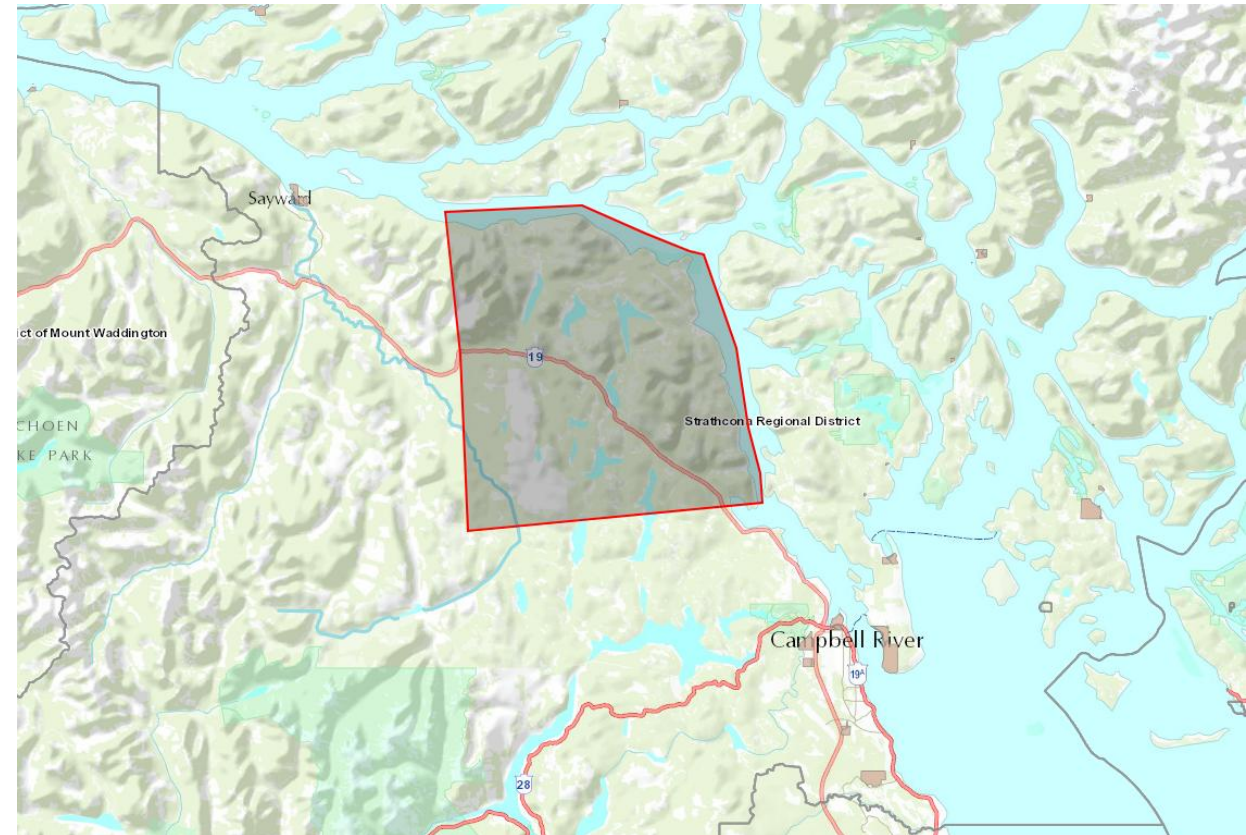
- Must be satisfied that there has been adequate public review and consultation during the development of the solid waste management plan before approving the plan
- *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UNDRIP)
- *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (DRIPA)
- The SWMP renewal process strives to have sufficient consultation with impacted First Nations, foster collaborative stewardship, and respect individual nations' interests, priorities, and concerns through co-developed initiatives.

2012 Consultation with First Nations

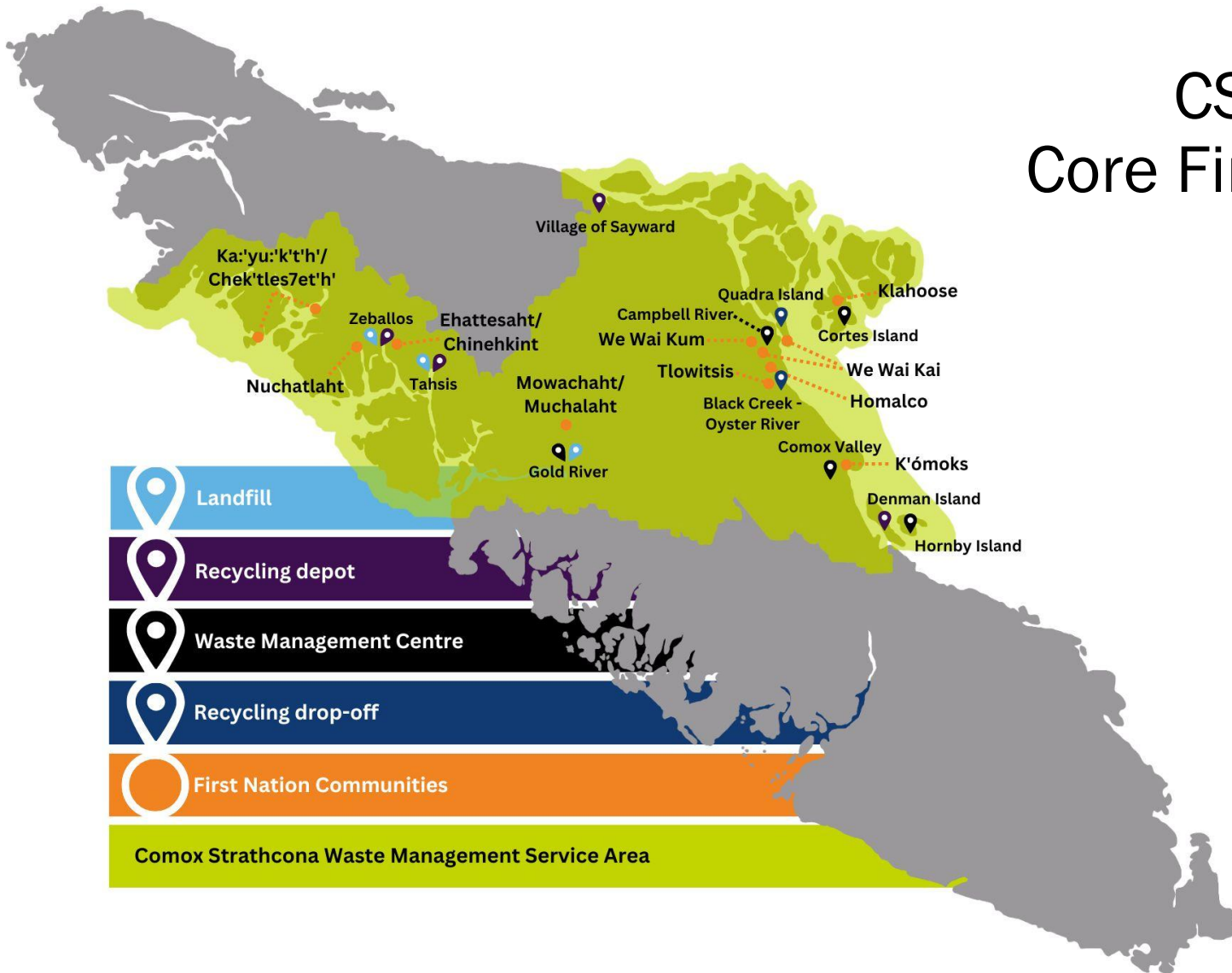
- Took place at the end of the process, when the draft plan was available for public consultation in February to August 2012.
- Information package was sent, and phone calls were made.
- Meetings were requested and a report was prepared
- Six face-to-face consultations with the First Nation communities were arranged during the consultants' contract period and a professional facilitator was present at all the face-to-face consultations.
- Nations expressed challenges with the quantity of information received, the timing, and the pressure to respond in alignment with the CVRD's timelines.

Identification of Potentially Impacted First Nations

- Contacts for First Nation Consultation Areas Public Map Service and Spatial Overlay Engine
- 35 overlapping search areas covering Vancouver Island and the Mainland area of CSWM
- 46 First Nations, Treaty Associations and Tribal Councils



CSWM Facilities and Core First Nation Communities



- Ehattesaht/Chinehkint
- Homalco
- Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h'
- Klahoose
- K'ómoks
- Mowachaht/Muchalaht
- Nuchatlaht
- Tlowitsis
- Wei Wai Kum
- We Wai Kai

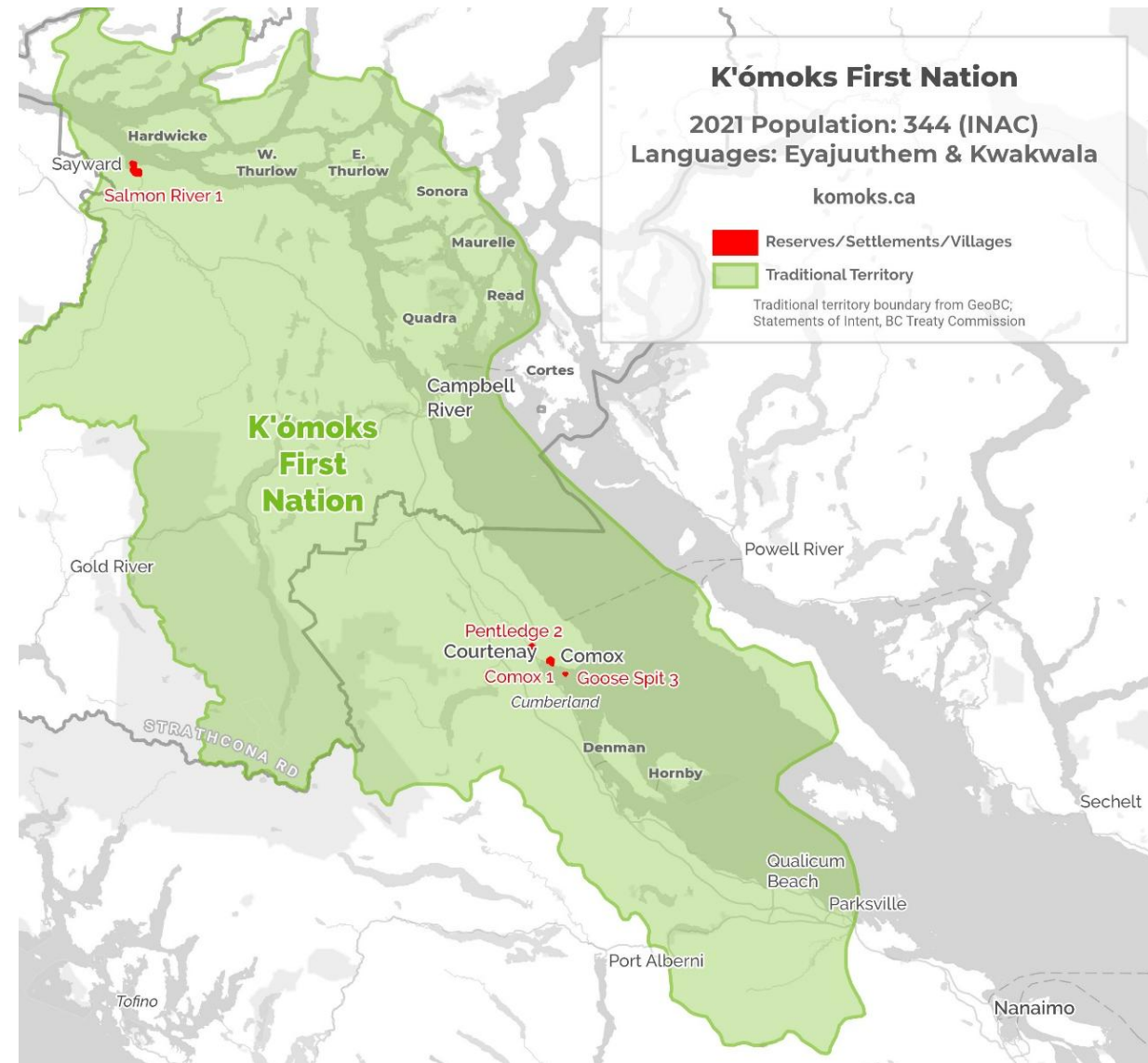
Summary of Formal Outreach

- October 2022 Letter
 - Intro and meeting request – Core
 - Intro and offer of minutes – Interest
 - Toquaht and Tla'amin
- November 2022 Letter
 - RSWAC and Survey
- February 2023 Letter
 - Progress to date and minutes
- October 2023 Email
 - Goals and Guiding Principles



K'ómoks First Nation

- October 2022 Chief and Council were provided a tour of the landfill and presentation on the many environmental controls in place.
- Current Chief and Council have been informed in writing of the SWMP and process but have not had capacity to support a presentation or tour yet.
- Current CAO was previously employed by SRD/CSWM and worked with CSWM on solid waste.



Tlowitsis First Nation Nenawgas

- Recently, the CSWM and the SRD toured the community to view the infrastructure and meet the nation's leadership.
- Infrastructure includes an administration office, a big house, carvers shed, housing development and a footpath.
- Offered to support solid waste planning if requested.



Homalco First Nation

Bute Inlet

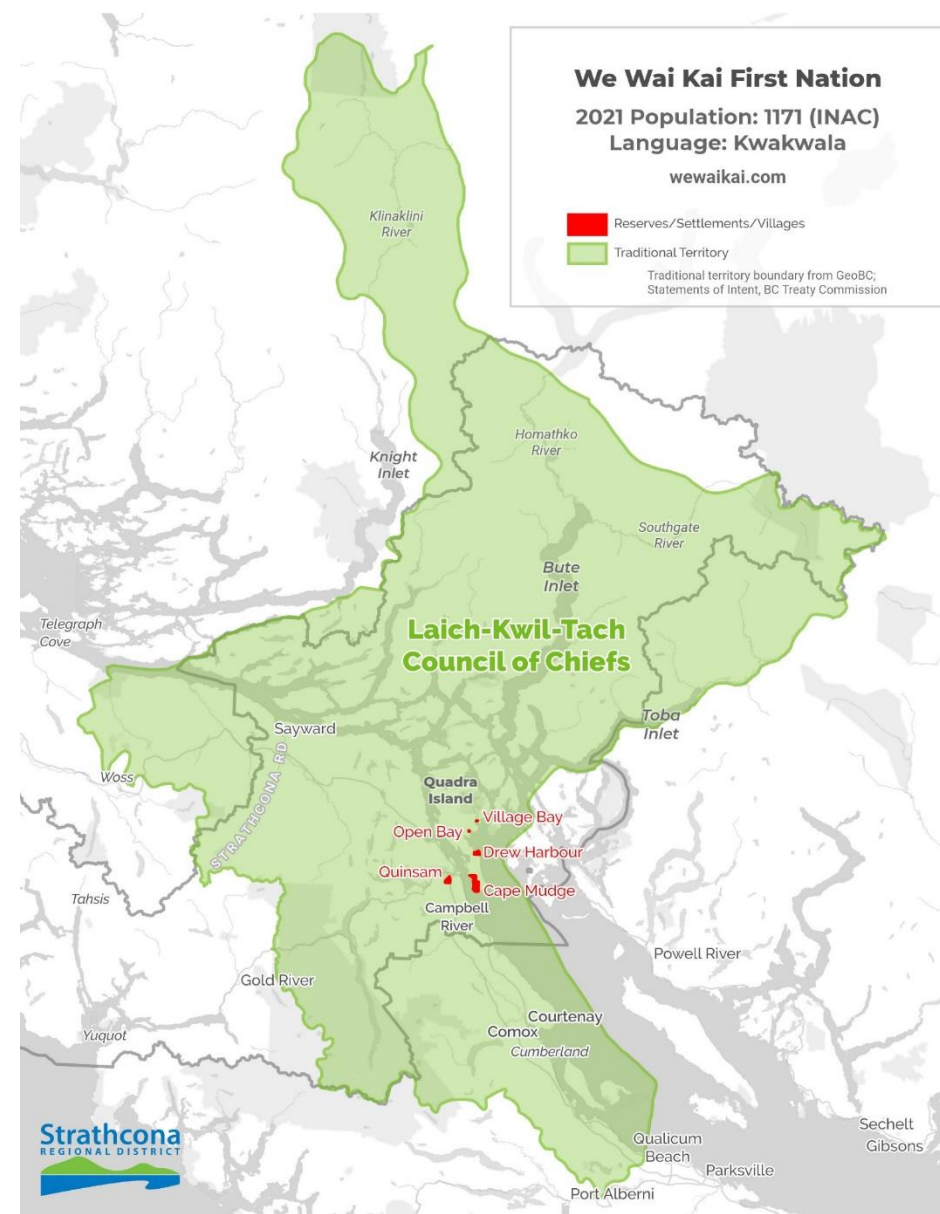
- Face-to-face meeting on March 20, 2023, with Chief Blaney and Council, as well as John Lewis (Administrator)
- CSWM staff participated in 2023 Homalco Earth Day Event in collaboration with the nation's Education Coordinator.
- At the event, CSWM assisted by giving educational presentations and demonstrated recycling and composting techniques to community members
- The event facilitated relationship-building between CSWM and Homalco staff.



We Wai Kai First Nation

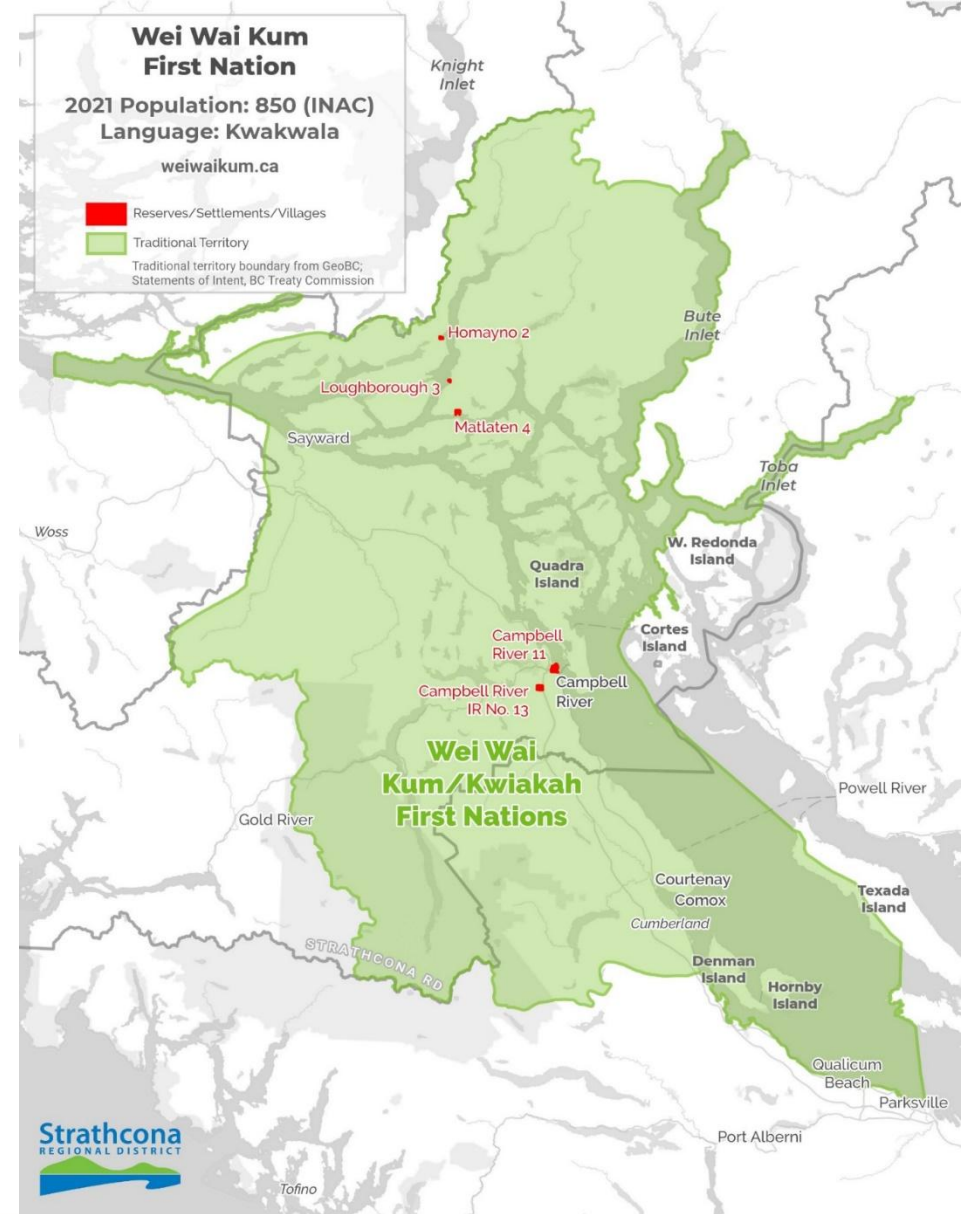
Cape Mudge and Quinsam

- Ongoing conversations with the CSWM and the SRD to work toward having the Nation be part of the conversation around any solid waste and recycling opportunities within both their communities in Campbell River and on Quadra Island.
- Information regarding the Oceans Day Beach Clean-up sent to the Nation and extended to their Guardian Watchman Program.



Wei Wai Kum First Nation Campbell River

- CSWM extends support to Wei Wai Kum First Nation for community Clean-Up Initiatives
- CSWM offers to assist with collecting electronics and appliances, supplying bags and pallets, and providing staff training.



Klahoose First Nation Squirrel Cove

- The SRD and the CSWM are working toward supporting the Klahoose First Nation with a community clean-up.
- Previously worked with Nation to bring Joracan composters to the community
- Support diversion in community by receiving curbside recycling picked up in community at the Cortes Island WMC



Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Chek'tles7et'h' First Nations Houpsitas and Fair Harbour

- In 2023, the SRD participated in a C2C with the KCFN. As a result, the CSWM will utilize the experiential learning from that event and apply it to the C2C for the Zeballos Landfill closure.
- The KCFN operates various businesses, including fishing, forestry, and hospitality, which contribute to the flow of solid waste from Fair Harbour to the Zeballos Landfill.
- Stephanie is supporting the 2024 Northern Regional Games in community with waste diversion infrastructure.



Nuchatlaht First Nation Oclucje

- Supported the Nation with the Northern Regional Games and collaborated with other SRD resources to support the games.
- Contributed to a dialogue about the closing of the Zeballos Landfill.
- Working with the Nation on a Recycle BC funded recycling depot in community.



Ehattesaht/Chinehkint First Nation Ehatis

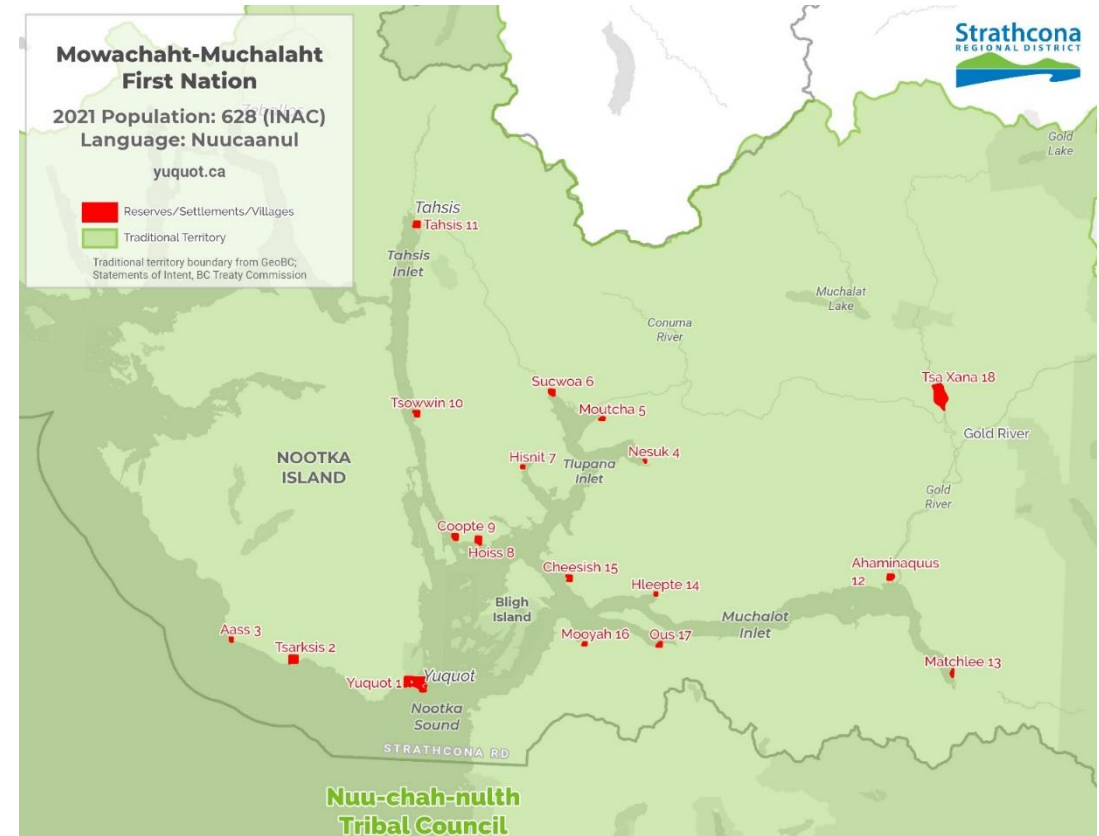
- July 2023 – Northern Regional Games, northern Nuu-chah-nulth Nations
- Collected recyclables and compostables to be diverted from landfills
- Supported citing motor oil collection infrastructure in community
- Planning on a C2C event in the fall of 2024



Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation

Tsa'Xana and Yuquot

- An online staff to staff meeting with the Nation took place in November 2022 to discuss their priorities and challenges.
- The Nation appreciated the digital poster promoting SWMP consultation and shared with their community members.
- The MMFN has attended three RSWAC meetings, which has allowed the CSWM to get to know the MMFN staff and share its initiatives.



Comments or Questions?



Next Steps and Wrap Up

Sarah Willie

5 minutes

RSWAC Meeting 10.6

Next Steps for the RSWAC

- Review draft memo on ICI and Food Waste Reduction, provide your feedback by Friday July 12, 2024.
- Next meeting is September 19, 2024
10 am to 4 pm – lunch included
- Financials, Accessibility and Service Levels

Wrap-Up

Parking Lot

- Any outstanding questions, comments, thoughts?

Roundtable

- Any ways that we could we improve these meetings?





Thank YOU.

Any questions or
comments, email or
call Sarah.

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Final Word and Meeting Adjournment from Co-Chair

