

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

August 16, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF 197142 (151668)

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: September 4 or 5, 2013 (TBC); Time (TBC).

ATTENDEES: John Challinor, Director of Corporate Affairs, Nestlé Waters Canada; Laurie Throness, MLA Chilliwack-Hope; John Martin, MLA Chilliwack; Susan Johnston, Mayor of Hope; and staff representatives from the Ministry of Environment.

ISSUE: Nestlé Waters Canada Bottling Operations in British Columbia.

BACKGROUND:

Nestlé Waters Canada (Nestlé) is a subsidiary of Nestlé Waters North America and is British Columbia's largest manufacturer and distributor of bottled water products. The company has extended an invitation to visit its groundwater bottling plant in Hope.

The Nestlé website states: "our ultimate goal: to be recognized as best-in-class in sustainability within the beverage and water bottle industry". The company also indicates that its environmental practices include: managing and protecting spring sources, monitoring the quality of water, reducing packaging and increasing recycling efforts.

Recent press coverage has also singled out Nestlé as a large groundwater user that does not require a water use authorization or pay the Crown any water rentals for extracting a provincial resource.

The tour of Nestlé's Hope operation provides Minister Polak with an opportunity to hear about the company's stewardship activities and interests associated with its operations including the new *Water Sustainability Act*, the environmental impact of its products, and the proposed expansion of the TransMountain Pipeline.

DISCUSSION:

Water Sustainability Act (WSA)

s.12, s. 13

Recycling

The province's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy is implemented through the Recycling Regulation under the *Environmental Management Act*. The Regulation requires industry to take responsibility for the entire life cycle of the products and materials that they produce, including collection and recycling of beverage containers.

The Recycling Regulation has been expanded to include all packaging and printed paper. The Regulation now requires industry to develop a Product Stewards Plan. Multi-Materials BC (representing producers of packaging and printed paper) is in the process of developing a Provincial Stewardship Plan, which will help maintain plan standards.

Nestlé, which also operates a product packaging facility in Chilliwack, maintains EPR for the life cycle management of their products, including collection and recycling – for example, the company helped to create the City of Richmond's "Go Recycle" initiative.

TransMountain Pipeline (TMP)

The TMP runs close to the well water source Nestlé uses for bottling and the company has expressed concern about the planned expansion of the pipeline. TMP filed a project description with the NEB in May of 2013, describing its proposed expansion plans. Nestlé indicates that it is engaging in productive dialogue with TMP.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

To date, the Province has received over 2250 written submissions from individual citizens, First Nations organizations and stakeholder groups on *Water Act* modernization. Government appreciates Nestlé's submission; along with other input it has helped to shape the proposed new *Water Sustainability Act*.

Government will be further engaging with stakeholders before finalizing the proposed new Act.

s.12, s.13

s.12, s.13

MOE also appreciates Nestlé's continued support for Extended Producer Responsibility in connection with BC's Recycling Regulation, and in particular the company's efforts in helping to establish Richmond's "Go!Recycle" Program.

s.12, s13, s.16, s.17

Contact	Alternate Contact	Prepared by:
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Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	August 23, 2013
DMO	VJ	August 22, 2013
ADM	MZ	August 19, 2013
A/Director		
Manager	IG	Aug 13, 2013
Author	MC	Aug 12, 2013

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

Date August 22, 2013
File: 280-20/BN
CLIFF/tracking #: 197140

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: September 9, 2013, at 4:00 PM

ATTENDEES:

- Scotts Canada Ltd. represented by Karen Stephenson, Director, Regulatory Affairs and Stakeholder Relations
- Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment
- Daphne Dolhaine, Manager Integrated Pest Management Program, Environmental Management Branch, Ministry of Environment

ISSUE: How proposed changes to the Integrated Pest Management Regulations (IPMR) may impact sales of their lawn care and weed control products in British Columbia.

BACKGROUND:

Scotts Canada Ltd. represents the following product brands: Scotts, Miracle-Gro, Ecosense, Ortho, RoundUp and Morning Melodies. The types of products for sale under these brand names include: lawn care, weed control, pest control around the house or in the garden/yard, plant food, soil and mulch, and wild bird feed.

Some products for sale under these brand names have been banned for sale and use in other provinces (e.g., RoundUp and Killex) while others are marketed as “ideal for municipalities with pesticide/herbicide bans” (the Ecosense product line).

In March, 2013, the Government made changes to the *Integrated Pest Management Act* (IPMA) and announced its intention to develop regulations to allow licensed people to use any registered pesticide in private landscaped areas but limit pesticide use by unlicensed people to a list of pesticides generally considered safe. The list of pesticides for use by unlicensed people will be developed based on information gained during previous consultations and on review of cosmetic pesticide regulation in other provinces.

Ministry staff are developing an intentions paper describing these changes and new requirements concerning pesticide applicator certification, record keeping and storage of Domestic class pesticides by vendors, and the option for municipalities and First Nations to opt out of the new requirements.

DISCUSSION:

The ministry is planning to release an intentions paper, in September, describing proposed changes to the IPMR and to request comments by the end of November. The ministry has not yet distributed the paper nor communicated its intent to consult on it.

The meeting provides the Minister with an opportunity to meet the Scotts Canada representatives and hear their views on the government's intentions to regulate the cosmetic use of pesticides. Also, it may provide an opportunity to inform Scotts Canada about the imminent release of the intentions paper and the consultation process.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

In March 2013, the Government announced its intention to address public concern about cosmetic use of pesticides by developing a regulation that achieves the following:

- Only licensed people will be allowed to use pesticides in private landscaped areas.
- The Minister will name specific pesticides that unlicensed people could continue to use.
- The Minister would make exceptions for health or safety reasons, including allowing the use of glyphosate (e.g., RoundUp) to manage poisonous plants; noxious weeds; or plants growing in driveways, walkways and parking lots.
- Municipalities and First Nations with regulation-making powers may opt out of the new requirement.

Staff is developing an intentions paper describing these new requirements and a list of pesticides generally considered safe. The paper will be distributed for comments in the fall of 2013.

We encourage Scotts Canada to provide their comments on the intentions paper when it is released.

Contact

Jim Standen
Assistant Deputy Minister
Environmental Protection

Phone: 250 387-1288

Contact:

Bob Lucy, Acting Manager,
Integrated Pest Management
Environmental Management
Branch

Phone: 250 356-0475

Prepared By:

Bruce Holms
Integrated Pest Management
Environmental Management
Branch

Phone: 250 356-2878

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	09/06/13
DMO	VJ	09/03/13
ADM	JS	08/30/13
Ex Director	DR	08/29/13
Mgr.	JM	08/22/13
Author	BH	08/22/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
DECISION NOTE**

August 22, 2013
File: 98100-20/017
280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 197606

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment.

ISSUE: A proposed 22.7 hectare addition to Syringa Provincial Park to protect Bighorn Sheep habitat.

BACKGROUND:

Syringa Creek Park is a 4416 hectare Class A Park on the lower Arrow Lakes about 18 kilometers to the west of Castlegar. Originally established in 1968 to enhance recreation and tourism opportunities (the park has camping and day use facilities) the park was expanded in 1995 by the West Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan by 4,191 hectares to protect Bighorn Sheep and other species.

In 2009, BC Park staff became aware of three properties near the park boundary that had been owned by BC Hydro but transferred in 1985 to BC Parks for park purposes. According to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, BC Parks is currently identified in Crown land records as the responsible agency for these properties. For unknown reasons these properties were never established as a park. Two of these properties had an issue with a local club (Arrow Yacht Club) who had been operating a small 12 site RV campground on the site since the BC Hydro ownership and the third was vacant and in a natural state.

The issue of the club's campground was amicably resolved through a land exchange approved by Minister Terry Lake in February 2012 that resulted in private land (4.17 hectares) owned by the Club (that contained important Bighorn Sheep habitat) being given to BC Parks in exchange for portions of the two properties containing the campground.

BC Parks has conducted First Nations consultation on adding to Syringa Park the acquired private land and all of the remaining properties transferred from BC Hydro. Consultation included face to face meetings with some First Nations and only correspondence with others.

DISCUSSION:

s.13, s.16

OPTIONS:

s.13, s.16, s.12

RECOMMENDATION:

s.12, s.13, s.16

DECISION & SIGNATURE
Mary Pollock
Minister of Environment

DATE SIGNED

Contact:
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BC Parks and
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Prepared by:
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[Insert additional rows if needed]

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 3/13
DMO	VJ	Aug 26, 2013
ADM	BA for LH	Aug 23/13
EX Dir.	TB	Aug 23/13
Dir./Mgr.	JT	Aug 22/13
Author	GC	Aug 21/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
DECISION NOTE**

Date: August 23, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF # 195685

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment.

ISSUE: Stage 1 boundary adjustment proposal to modify the boundary of Sasquatch Park to remove park roads to access adjacent lands for forestry purposes.

BACKGROUND:

Sasquatch Park is 1,217 hectares and was established as a Class A provincial park in 1968. It is located seven kilometres north of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs in the Fraser Valley Regional District. The park contains three large campgrounds and warm-water lakes that make it a popular regional destination for camping, swimming and fishing with over 260,000 visitors on average per year.

The Seabird Island First Nation ("Seabird Island") is in a revenue-sharing partnership with a local forestry operator, Dorman Timber. Seabird Island is seeking access through the park to the Moss Lake area, situated southeast of the park, for timber harvesting. The roads in the park are designated as part of the park and industrial use such as trucking of logs is not permissible under the *Park Act*. Therefore Seabird Island is requesting an amendment to the boundary of Sasquatch Park to remove existing roads, and lands for proposed roads, from the park.

Seabird Island has indicated that harvesting activities would take place over a period of six years, but they have not indicated when this would start. Securing access is a first step before proceeding with harvest planning; their timelines will be influenced by the outcomes of the boundary adjustment application.

DISCUSSION:

Sasquatch Park is named and described in Schedule C of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*. Lands can only be removed from a park named and described in a schedule to the act by an Act of the legislature.

Proposals to remove lands from provincial protected areas are reviewed pursuant to the Cabinet-approved *Provincial Protected Area Boundary Adjustment Policy, Process and Guidelines* (the Policy). Requests to amend protected area boundaries fall within one of three categories:

1. "Administrative housekeeping" adjustments undertaken where there have been errors in the initial legal description of the boundary or an area was captured that clearly was not intended to be captured at the designation stage;
2. Adjustments intended to alleviate a human health and safety concern; and
3. Adjustments where a proponent (private or public) is interested in a boundary adjustment to allow for a development or activity not allowed by authorization under protected areas legislation.

Normally, only proposals that fit within Category 3 are subject to the Policy. The proposed boundary amendment to Sasquatch Park is considered to be Category 3. As per the Policy, the proponent submits an initial project proposal (Stage 1) to the Minister. The Minister then determines whether there is sufficient public interest in the proposal to warrant a more detailed (Stage 2) boundary adjustment application.

Seabird Island submitted their Stage 1 proposal requesting removal of roads from the park on May 10, 2013 (Attachment #2). Seabird Island is proposing two boundary amendment alternatives, both of which involve removal of roads from the park.

Option #1 involves the removal of 5.7 kilometres of road (5.7 hectares assuming a 10 metre road allowance) and option #2 involves the removal of 3.6 kilometres of park road (3.6 hectares assuming a 10 metre road allowance). See Attachment #1 for a map of the affected roads.

In past discussions, Seabird Island has asserted that they have access rights through the park for forestry purposes. First Nations have the ability to access provincial park lands for the purpose of exercising their traditional rights. Seabird Island's proposal for access through the park for forestry purposes is not associated with a traditional right of access, as commercial forestry activities are not ancillary to a traditional practice or use.

The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) has indicated that they are supportive of providing access to the Moss Lake area, and the issue has been raised by Minister Steve Thomson in the past. In discussions with BC Parks, the Chilliwack Forest District has suggested that the primary access road was intended to be excluded from the park; BC Parks has confirmed this is not the case and has received legal advice confirming that the road is legally part of the park.

Currently, BC Hydro is using park roads to access their transmission line corridor as part of their works associated with the Interior-to-Lower Mainland Transmission Line (ILM) upgrade. This includes hauling logs and other materials to and from their right-of-way, which travels through the Moss Lake area. BC Hydro's use of the park roads is occurring under the auspices of the *Hydro and Power Authority Act*, which provides BC Hydro with broad powers of access to their transmission lines. The roads being used by BC Hydro are the same roads proposed for use by Seabird Island under option #1. BC Hydro has improved the road to the Moss Lake area to a condition suitable for timber hauling.

Option #2 (north of Deer Lake), as identified by Seabird Island, would minimize the log haul and recreational vehicle conflict. This option is less preferable from a cost perspective, as it would cost approximately \$250,000 for a new bridge and road upgrades. This option is also currently not developed as a road. It is currently a narrow, single track hiking and cycling trail, and would require significant vegetation clearing and grading to make it functional as a forestry road.

The current volume of traffic associated with BC Hydro's operations is approximately 8 trucks per day, although this is anticipated to increase after Labour Day to 10 trucks per day. Seabird Island's proposed logging operation would involve a traffic volume of approximately 4 to 6 trucks per day when in operation – the number of operating days per year and season of operation will vary and is not known at this time. BC Hydro's use of the roads in the park will be short term, ending when work on the ILM is complete. If the roads are removed from the park to access forest harvest areas, forestry-related activity will extend over at least the 6 year period indicated by Seabird Island. FLNRO

Recreation Sites and Trails is also interested in permanent access for a proposed recreation site at Moss Lake. FLNRO has further indicated that the area of Moss Lake would be viable for a second pass of timber harvest from the currently proposed leave strips in 10 to 15 years, and would therefore prefer that permanent access be retained

The prospect of using Sasquatch Park roads for logging creates a number of concerns, including: risks to safety of park visitors resulting from logging trucks on park roads; impacts from the industrial use of roads on camping and day-use visitor experience; and potential loss of trail and hiking opportunities if new roads are established.

Seabird Island's Stage 1 boundary adjustment proposal does not identify alternatives that avoid Sasquatch Park; both proposed options involve the use of park roads. Regional staff identified a potentially feasible alternative that would wholly avoid the park. BC Parks staff conducted a preliminary assessment of this alternative with staff of BC Timber Sales. Preliminary review suggests that this alternative may be feasible to construct. However, the alternative route would traverse very steep terrain and would be more costly to build. Preliminary estimates suggest that the alternative route could cost between \$500,000 and \$750,000 to construct. These costs would be borne by the Crown through a reduced price on the sale of the timber rights in the Moss Lake area. Increased road building costs may also reduce the stumpage revenue the Crown would receive from the planned timber harvest. Construction of a new road through steep terrain may also have additional environmental, safety and aesthetic impacts.

Sasquatch Park is within the traditional territory of ten First Nations, including the Sto:lo Tribal Council, of which Seabird Island is a member. Seabird Island has indicated that discussions with other First Nations are ongoing and that they will be seeking letters of support. The proponent has not provided documentation in its Stage 1 proposal on the results of stakeholder, local government, or First Nations consultation; it is believed that consultation to date has been limited.

A staff summary of the Stage 1 boundary modification proposal is found in Attachment 3.

OPTIONS:

s.13, s.16, s.12

RECOMMENDATION:

s.13, s.16, s.12

approved *Mary Polak*

DECISION & SIGNATURE

Mary Polak
Minister of Environment

September 5, 2013

DATE SIGNED

Attachments:

Attachment 1: Map showing two options for boundary amendment proposed by Seabird Island.

Attachment #2: Seabird Island First Nation's Stage 1 Boundary Adjustment Proposal.

s.13, s.16, s.12

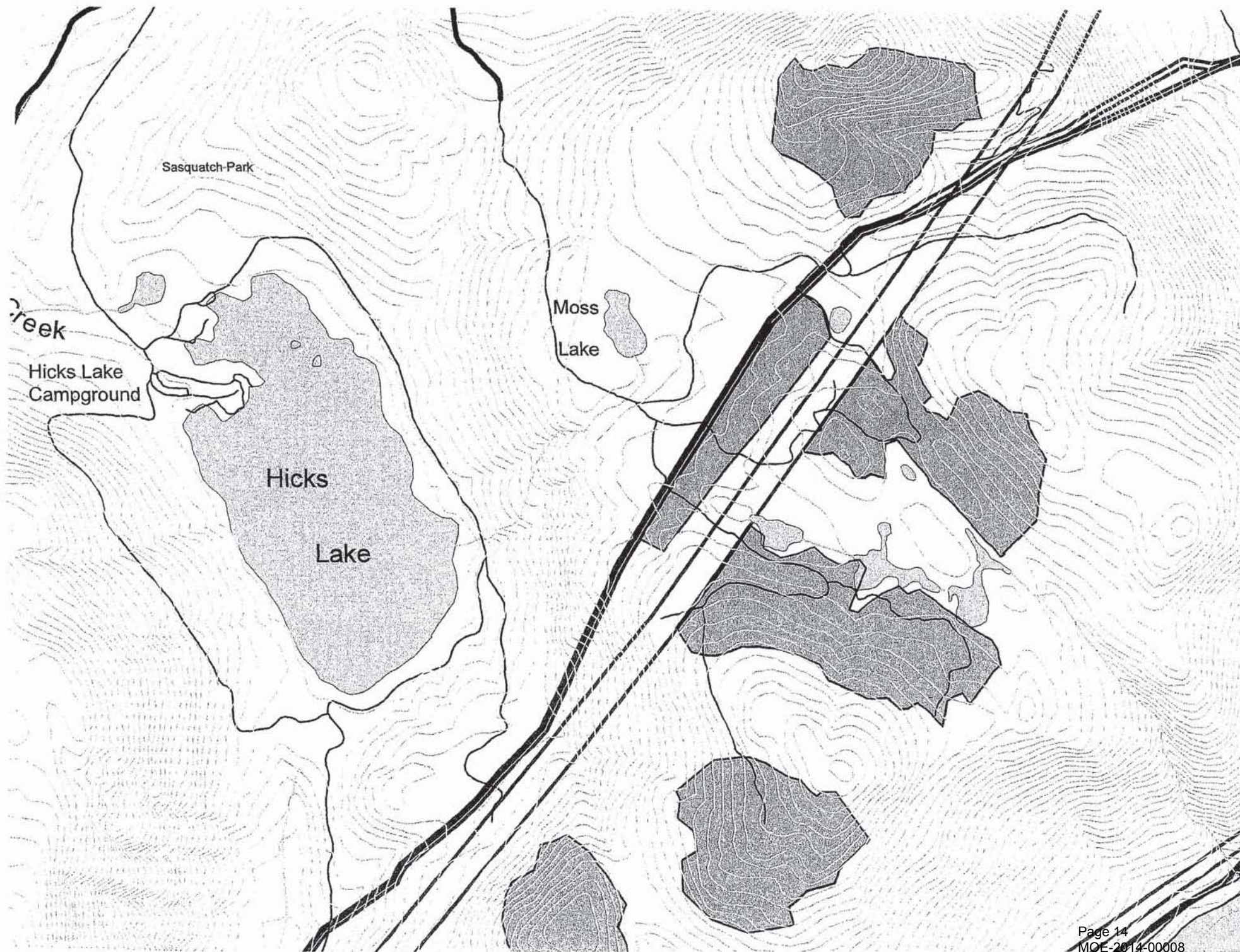
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Alternate Contact:
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Prepared by:
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A/Regional Director
South Coast Region

604 824-2316

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 3, 2013
DMO	VJ	Aug 26, 2013
ADM	LH	Aug 23, 2013
Ex-Dir Regions	TB	Aug 21, 2013
A/Ex Dir PPM	KM	Aug 23, 2013
Ex Dir PPM	BB	July 23, 2013
Mgr. PLA	KEM	July 19, 2013
Reg Dir.	A/VH	June 26, 2013
	BS	June 7, 2013
Author	JA	June 7, 2013





Seabird Island Band

P.O. Box 650 | 2895 Chowat Road | Agassiz | B.C | V0M 1A0
(604) 796-2177 | (604) 796-3729

May 7, 2013

Regional Planner, South Coast Region
Ministry of Parks – BC Parks
2950 Columbia Valley Highway
PO Box 3010
Cultus Lake, BC V2R 5H6

RECEIVED
MAY 10 2013
SOUTH COAST REGION

Dear Jennie Aikman:

Re: Request for Boundary Adjustment – Sasquatch Provincial Park

Please find attached a completed initial proposal for request for boundary adjustment – Sasquatch Provincial Park. Should further clarification or additional information be required please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Chief Clem Seymour
Seabird Island Band
PO Box 650
Agassiz, BC
V0M 1A0

REQUEST FOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT – SASQUATCH PROVINCIAL PARK

Initial Proposal

1. Proponent Information and Contact Details

Seabird Island Band
2895 Chowat Road
Agassiz, B.C. V0M 1A0

Attention: Chief Clem Seymour

2. Type and Purpose of Project

The purpose of the project is to gain access to crown land that is designated as part of the contributing forest land-base of the Fraser Timber Supply Area and that provides timber for Seabird Island First Nation's Non Replaceable Forest Licence A81096.

3. Project Location

Sasquatch Provincial Park

4. Project Footprint

Alternative #1

Total length of 4.5 km along Rockwell Drive from the junction of the East Harrison Forest Service Road to the turn-off of an old logging road for a further length of 1.2 km on the old logging road terminating at the southerly boundary of Sasquatch Provincial Park.

Alternative #2

Total length of 1.9 km along the old logging road originating near Mahood Creek near the NorthEast corner of Sasquatch Provincial Park and then terminating at Rockwell Drive. Then 0.5 km along Rockwell Drive to the turn-off of an old logging road for a further length of 1.2 km on the old

logging road terminating at the southerly boundary of Sasquatch Provincial Park.

5. Preliminary description of economic, social and environmental impacts and benefits of the project.

This project will provide access to a significant part of the Seabird Island First Nation Non Replaceable Forest Licence A81096 operating area. The area is presently rendered inaccessible by the boundary location of the Sasquatch Provincial Park. Approximately ten years of timber harvesting for NRFL A81096 are tied up in this area. This area could sustain roughly 15% of the licence on a continual basis.

Seabird Island First Nation considers this area to be an important part of our traditional area that could provide significant socio-economic benefits to our Band. Considering that the operating area is fully developed and accessible by existing roads the environmental issues to the land would be minimal.

6. Preliminary assessment of alternative access.

Extensive field studies have determined that no viable access is possible without crossing through the Sasquatch Provincial Park. The land to the south and east of the operating area has extremely steep side slopes with vertical rock bluffs, private property issues, gas and electrical transmission corridors and sensitive riparian areas along Ruby Creek.

7. First Nations and Local Government Discussions.

Seabird Island First Nation has informed other local First Nation Bands about the importance of this operating area and the need to access the site through the Sasquatch Provincial Park. Discussions are ongoing. Seabird is seeking letters of support.

8. Known Interested Community Groups

Seabird Island First Nation is not aware of any community group with an interest in the protected area, the Sasquatch Provincial Park. Seabird Island First Nation has been in contact with the local Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. Please find attached a letter of support from the local District Manager.

9. Any Known Environmental Issues.

Sasquatch Provincial Park is located within Wildlife Habitat Area 2-499 and as such has special management restrictions to accommodate spotted owls. All activities must conform to Managed Forest Area guidelines. No disturbance is necessary on the already constructed roads.

10. Anticipated Project Schedule

Year 1. Construct logging roads and develop cutblocks in the operating area

Year 2. Complete development of cut blocks and start logging and hauling phase.

Year 3-4. Logging and hauling phase.

Year 5-6. Complete first pass logging and hauling phase, deactivate roads and reforest logged sites.

11. Maps.

Attached.

May 6, 2013

Regional Planner, South Coast Region
Ministry of Parks – BC Parks
2950 Columbia Valley Highway
PO Box 3010
Cultus Lake, BC V2R 5H6

Dear Jennie Aikman;

Re: Request for Boundary Adjustment – Sasquatch Provincial Park

Please find attached a completed initial proposal for a request for boundary adjustment – Sasquatch Provincial Park. Should further clarification or additional information be required please contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

Chief Clem Seymour
Seabird Island Band
2895 Chowat Road
Agassiz, B.C. V0M1A0



March 26, 2013

Seabird Island Band
PO Box 650
Agassiz, BC
V0M 1A0

Sent via email

Dear Chief Clem;

Thank you for your letter of January 16, 2013 regarding access to the timber harvesting land base south of the Sasquatch Provincial Park (Moss Lake). In your letter, you indicated intent to initiate the Provincial Protected Area Boundary Adjustment Process to enable log hauling on existing roads within the Park and are seeking information in support of the planned application. The Ministry is supportive of enabling access to this part of the Fraser Timber Supply Area (FTSA) as an important contributing area to the timber harvesting land base currently designated a Bill 28 operating area. This area is one of several Bill 28 areas needed to provide harvest opportunities to the First Nation licensees, small tenure and community based licenses although it is not precluded from being assigned to a major replaceable forest license holder or BC Timber Sales at some point in the future.

The Chilliwack District offers the following information in support of the application process:

- The Moss Lake area is about 2750 hectares in size and contains about 975,000 cubic meters of timber. The timber is a mix of predominantly second growth coniferous stands with a healthy component of deciduous as well
- Most of the timber is in the 40-80 year old range and is ready or coming on line as an important contributing component of the FTSA harvest opportunity. The timber is valuable to the forest licensees due to lower than average operating costs which can help offset the higher costs in other parts of the FTSA as well as providing less common winter harvest opportunities.
- While the magnitude of the benefits to the province and local economies can vary depending on log markets, product value etc., it is clear that a healthy forest economy provides direct and indirect benefits to the people of the Province of BC. Access to this area will contribute toward that goal. The area represents upwards of 15,000 cubic meters per year of sustainable AAC.
- More specifically, the Chilliwack District (FLNR) is aware of the partnership the Seabird Indian Band has with Dorman Timber in sharing revenue and creating employment opportunities in the forestry. This is supported by a MoU that also

Page 1 of 2

To

includes BC Timber Sales whereby operating area management is shared and timber harvesting and timber pricing objectives are mutually enabled. The Ministry is generally supportive of these arrangements which help foster success for First Nation communities and contribute toward furthering governments socio-economic objectives to assist in closing socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people of British Columbia and objectives of the Transformative Change Accord.

- Specific to the planned Provincial Protected Area Boundary Adjustment Process to enable log hauling on existing roads within the Park, the District offers that:
 - Multiple routes to access the Moss Lake area have been assessed and the simplest, most stable option with the lowest additional environmental impacts appears to be the use of the existing Park roads. The alternate option, while possibly not even viable, is on very steep and environmentally challenging terrain.
 - The Sasquatch Park Road was previously a Forest Service Road (FSR) used for industrial purposes.
 - While supportive of access to the Moss Lake area, the District is concerned with an increased level of potential traffic conflict with Park users. Timing constraints have been proposed to limit the potential interaction which must be considered.
 - As an additional consideration to the above bullet, the Village of Harrison Hot Springs and District of Kent are seeking a formal emergency evacuation route using the Sasquatch Park Road and exiting across Mahood Creek and out the Ruby Creek FSR. This route may be appropriate to also consider in the boundary adjustment process for several reasons – including the minimization of recreational user interactions.

While the Chilliwack District (FLNR) acknowledges the objectives of a park, this information points to a strong need to look closely at this Provincial Protected Area Boundary Adjustment Process proposal noting the District is currently unaware of any practicable alternative.

Sincerely,

no fit.

Digital signed by AUSA
for USCA 9th Cir.
On 07-06-2011 at 10:08 AM EDT.
e-Mail copy of 10/23/2011 Ruzsa,
our CA's letter for DOJ et al.
re: "AUSA's request for discovery."
—EUA
Date: 20110623 11:25:01 -0700

Allan Johnsrude, RPF
Chilliwack District Manager

CC: Ministry of Environment - BC Parks, Tom Blackbird

Pages 22 through 25 redacted for the following reasons:

s.13, s.16, s.12

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

Date: August 25, 2013
File: 197559
CLIFF/tracking #: 197559

PREPARED FOR: Minister Mary Polak

ISSUE: s.14

BACKGROUND:

s.14

DISCUSSION:

s.14, s.13

s.14, s.13

Contact:

Jim Standen
Environmental Protection
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Alternate Contact:

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Prepared by:

Jennifer McGuire
Regional Operations - Victoria
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Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Aug 28
DMO	VJ	Aug 26
ADM	JS	Aug 26
Dir./Mgr.	JLM	Aug 25
Author	JLM	Aug 25

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

September 16, 2013
X-Ref: 179732
File: 26000-01/Compliance
280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 197651

PREPARED FOR: Minister Mary Polak

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: TBA

ATTENDEES: Minister, ADM Jim Standen, David Ranson and CVRD guests

ISSUE(S): Cowichan Valley Regional District Board Chair Rob Hutchins and Directors request to meet with Premier Clark and Minister Polak to provide an update on challenges and growing community concern regarding the importation of contaminated soil.

BACKGROUND:

The Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD) and members of the community have been concerned with the importation of soil, in particular contaminated soil, for deposition at receiving sites or facilities within the CVRD.

The issue of contaminated soil management, including the permitting of offsite soil treatment facilities, falls primarily into two areas of authority for the Ministry of Environment as follows:

- (i) Part 4 of the *Environmental Management Act* (EMA) addressing issues including soil quality, remediation and soil relocation (overseen by the Ministry's Land Remediation Section); and
- (ii) Part 2 of EMA providing authority to consider and issue permits for waste discharges including those associated with soil treatment facilities and landfills (overseen by the Ministry's Regional Operations Branch).

The CVRD has met with former Minister of Environment, Terry Lake, on several occasions in the past to discuss this issue and to tour sites of concern in the South Shawnigan area. In May 2012, the Minister made a number of commitments to the CVRD in response to their requests for follow up on soil relocation and deposition concerns; these commitments and early progress towards meeting them are summarized in the attached letter to the CVRD dated June 13, 2012.

To date, ministry staff have undertaken soil inspection and sampling programs at a number of sites in the South Shawnigan area. Inspection and sampling were undertaken in October and November 2012 focussing on a number of sites identified by the CVRD to have received fill soil materials. Additional sampling work was undertaken in early 2013 targeting fill materials arriving in commercial trucks for deposit at sites in this area.

Ministry staff have prepared technical reports on these sampling programs and copies have been sent to landowners advising them of potential non-compliance with EMA soil relocation requirements and, in some cases, potential site contamination issues. Where appropriate, fill site owners have been requested to undertake supplementary assessment work and to review/upgrade their procedures for considering the future receipt of soil fill.

There has been progress on other commitments made to the CVRD: the Ministry's Regional Operations Branch has been in contact with the CVRD regarding monitoring of Shawnigan Creek and the Land Remediation Section met again with senior and other staff of the CVRD, on September 25, 2013, to continue collaborative discussions regarding the provincial soil regulatory framework and local government land use zoning authorities.

Most recently, the CVRD and others have focussed their attention on the Regional Operations Branch review and permitting of a soil remediation and landfilling facility located at 650 Stebbings Road in South Shawnigan (PR-105809 issued to Cobble Hill Holdings / South Island Aggregates). The permit has been appealed to the Environmental Appeal Board and the CVRD has notified the permit holder that the proposed soil facility does not meet applicable land use zoning. This permit issue has received considerable media interest.

DISCUSSION:

Soil relocation agreements are not signed off by ministry officials unless the soil will meet applicable standards at a proposed receiving site. The Ministry recognizes the existing language in legislation and the regulation governing soil movement is a challenge for all parties and contributes to some uncertainty and stigma.

The most common misuse of terminology is the labelling of fill soils as contaminated in the absence of sampling results to confirm this. Although the Ministry's limited soil sampling programs encountered contamination of soil, broad conclusions regarding site conditions cannot be made without further site assessment. The Ministry has sent notice to a number of these sites requesting the site owners to undertake this work.

The process of sharing sampling results and potential implications with the CVRD has been a significant educational component of the Ministry's efforts to date on this file.

The Ministry's sampling results have also demonstrated the need for further education and training efforts directed to the construction and contractor sectors regarding soil testing requirements and the activities that may contribute to soil contamination.

The Cobble Hill Holdings permit has been appealed and it will be up to the Appeal Board to consider the grounds provided by the appellants in comparison to the position of the Ministry's independent statutory decision maker.

s13, s.16

s13, s.16

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

The Ministry encourages property owners and developers to reuse suitable soils from contaminated sites. Relocated soils have been used to reclaim mine sites, to serve as fill for site consolidation, and to provide landfill cover. Such soil relocations have facilitated the successful remediation and redevelopment of many sites that might otherwise simply become brownfields.

Regulating the movement of soils from contaminated sites is necessary to protect human health and the environment by ensuring that soil is moved and deposited only at appropriate locations. Furthermore, it is important that a consistent regulatory framework exists and is applied across B.C.

The work undertaken to date in response to concerns expressed by the CVRD and others regarding excess and contaminated soil management has reinforced the Ministry's understanding that provincial regulations are not well understood by property owners and their service providers (e.g., soil haulers) and that there exists potential for non-compliance with administrative requirements such as soil relocation agreements. This confirmation of the challenges associated with this aspect of provincial environmental protection law confirms the importance of continuing and building upon the education and dialogue that is already underway with those in the CVRD and elsewhere.

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

Attachments: 1. Letter from McCammon to CVRD re: Minister's Commitments (June 13, 2012)

Contact:

Jim Standen
Environmental Protection
250 387-1288

Alternate Contact:

Mike Macfarlane
Land Remediation
250 356-0557

Prepared by:

Alan McCammon
Land Remediation
604 582-5280

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 26
DMO	VJ	Sept 26
ADM	JS	Sept 25
A/Exec Dir.	MM	Sept 19
Author	AM	Sept 19



June 13, 2012

VIA EMAIL ONLY

Cowichan Valley Regional District
175 Ingram Street
Duncan, British Columbia V9L 1N8

Attention: Tom Anderson, MCIP
General Manager, Planning and Development Department

Dear Tom:

Re: Relocation of Soil to the Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD)

I am writing further to your letter of enquiry dated May 29, 2012 regarding the above-referenced subject. It was a pleasure meeting you and the Cowichan Valley Regional District Directors at the May 23, 2012 Regional Services Committee meeting in Duncan.

In your letter, you summarize the commitments made by the ministry at the CVRD's May 8, 2012 meeting with the Honourable Minister Terry Lake as follows:

- Development of a plan to verify compliance at a number of specific sites of interest to the CVRD;
- Development of a plan to monitor the Shawnigan Creek receiving environment;
- Consideration of compliance verification options regarding soil transport by haulers;
- Discussion regarding CVRD zoning / MoE site and soil classification language;
- Consultation on potential future regulatory changes; and
- Enhanced, collaborative working relationship towards resolution of issues.

As requested, I am pleased to provide some additional detail regarding the process and timeframes for moving forward on these commitments. The commitments address a range of site- and issue-specific enquiries as well as matters of legal language and policy; and, as there are a number of linkages between the commitments, the initial emphasis on plan and options development in your summary is considered a wise approach.

Pages 34 through 35 redacted for the following reasons:

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or comments about this letter.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan W. McCammon', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Alan W. McCammon, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Manager, Remediation Assurance & Brownfields
Land Remediation

cc: Honourable Terry Lake, Minister of Environment
CVRD Board Directors
Jim Hofweber, Executive Director, Environmental Management Branch
Mike Macfarlane, Director, Land Remediation
Randy Alexander, Director, Regional Operations

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

August 29, 2013

File: 280-20

CLIFF/tracking #: 197091

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: September 10, 2013 at 2:30 PM

ATTENDEES: Stephanie Goodwin, BC Director of Greenpeace, Eduardo Sousa, Senior Forests Campaigner, and Sarah King, Oceans Campaign Coordinator.

ISSUE(S): Greenpeace emerging priorities and opportunities for working collaboratively

BACKGROUND:

Greenpeace, a global environmental organization founded in Vancouver more than 40 years ago, has requested this introductory meeting with Minister Polak to discuss emerging issues, including:

1. **Great Bear Rainforest (Central Coast Conservancy) and Clayoquot Sound**
2. **Conservation of BC Salmon**
3. **Carbon**, including pipelines, spill risks and greenhouse gas emissions
4. **Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)**, potentially including hydraulic fracturing (fracking)

Additional topics that may be raised in the conversation include: Biodiversity in BC, climate change and green energy.

DISCUSSION:

1. **Great Bear Rainforest (Central Coast) and Clayoquot Sound**
August 2013 marked the 20th anniversary of the Clayoquot protests and environmental groups are following up on conservation progress in the area. Greenpeace is one of the proponents of the Great Bear Forest agreements and would like to follow up on the implementation of the March 2009 Great Bear Forest agreements. They may also bring up the status of legal protection of Clayoquot Sound.
2. **Conservation of BC Salmon**
Fraser River Sockeye salmon is one of the 21 species listed in the Greenpeace Canada *Redlist* seafood - the most destructively fished or farmed species. In 2009, the total return of Fraser sockeye was the lowest in over 50 years. Although the 2010 run significantly improved, there is still concern about the lack of understanding of the cause of that low return. Greenpeace is also concerned about the impact of aquaculture in areas such as Discovery Island. In addition, Greenpeace

representatives may be interested in the Ministry's perspective on the recent Federal *Fisheries Act* changes.

3. Carbon

Environmental groups are concerned about the global impact of proposals for major projects such as the expansion of Kinder Morgan pipeline, the Fraser Surrey Docks coal terminal, and the Gateway Pacific terminal, including climate change impacts and spill response capability in BC.

For exports, emissions do not occur in BC, so are not accounted for in BC, per international accounting protocols. Environmental groups are asking for a coordinated approach and collaborative work among all the jurisdictions in the Salish Sea to review the approval of these projects and mitigate environmental issues.

4. LNG

Concerns exist about the emissions impact of liquefying facilities and, from a water conservation perspective, there is a major public concern with water overuse and pollution.

5. Additional issues: Greenpeace may want to discuss biodiversity and climate change/green energy in BC.

- a. Greenpeace has a campaign on biodiversity and representatives may want to follow up with the Auditor General's report on biodiversity released in February, 2013.
- b. Greenpeace Canada runs a "Climate and Energy Campaign" that builds on its 2010 report, "Energy Revolution." This report states that Canada can meet 90% of its electricity and heating needs with renewable sources by 2050, alongside aggressive energy efficiency measures. The Climate Action Secretariat has not been working actively with Greenpeace as a partner on climate and energy issues.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

1. Great Bear Rainforest (Central Coast) and Clayoquot Sound

Since 2012, the Province, through the Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resources Operations (FLNRO), has supported the efforts of the Joint Solutions Project (a joint ENGO and forestry sector group, including Greenpeace) to provide recommendations for a solution to achieve the two key goals of the ecosystem based management: ecological integrity and human well being. In the absence of recommendations, the government to government tables are currently undertaking a review of the South Central, Central and North Coast legal Land Use Orders (LUO), as per the commitment made in 2009. It is anticipated that the review will result in a major amendment to the LUOs, which will be completed by March 31, 2014.

Clayoquot Sound is protected by the Clayoquot Sound Watershed Plans through the LUO (2008) and the UNESCO biosphere reserve designation, which has the same boundaries as the Clayoquot Sound Land Use Decision (LUD). The majority of the area is protected from logging through protected area or special management designations. All logging throughout the entire harvestable area is constrained by

watershed plan and panel management objectives and recommendations. Thus, the non-protected areas support ecologically-sustainable economic activity.

The Ministry is interested in an update from Greenpeace on their conversations with the First Nations established in the area regarding the possibility to set up a fund through the Nature Conservancy to finance other, non-extractive economic activities.

2. Conservation of BC Salmon

Most of the concerns about salmon fall under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture (fish development promotion) and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), at the federal level (aquaculture and other aspects). Regarding the amendments to the *Federal Fisheries Act*, the Ministry of Environment is leading Natural Resource Sector ministries on the assessment of the implications of the new legislative measures, proposed regulatory changes and the organizational change in DFO on our provincial legislation, regulation and programs.

3. Carbon

British Columbia remains committed to be an international leader in the fight against climate change. The revenue neutral carbon tax and the Climate Action Plan have been recognized internationally. Although new projects may increase oil and coal exports through BC ports, BC's goal is to help industry achieve clean and efficient production. Industrial emissions can be minimized by using best technologies available and with key infrastructure choices, such as electrification. BC's reporting regulation is applicable to all industry, and encourages efficiency and provides a valuable tool for emission reduction.

The ministry is working with the federal government to promote a world class marine spill response system. Further, the Ministry is actively reviewing its policies for land-based spill response and will be proposing world class policy enhancements for public comment in November 2013.

4. LNG

MoE is working closely with the Ministry of Natural Gas Development and other NRS agencies to ensure that LNG developments proposed for BC are the cleanest in the world and have a clear and consistent environmental framework for their operations.

To ensure the expectations for the management of environmental values are clear and consistent across government, the Minister of Environment participates in the LNG Cabinet committee and MoE staff are actively involved in the subcommittees tasked with supporting government priorities for LNG and improving environmental outcomes.

On water use, the MoE will lead the creation of an annual water use report for companies involved in hydraulic fracturing to promote water conservation measures by the upstream natural gas companies. This has already been done to a great extent by the Oil and Gas Commission. And the proposed Water Sustainability Act will regulate groundwater for the first time.

5. OTHER ISSUES

a. Biodiversity

Government submitted a response to the Auditor General's report, available on-line at the Office of the Auditor General website, and the Ministry will conduct a self assessment early in 2014, as required.

b. Climate Change

The Premier's intention to continue BC's international leadership in the fight against climate change was stated in her June 2013 mandate letter to the Environment Minister. Specifically, the Premier has mandated the Minister to encourage other jurisdictions to follow BC's carbon initiatives, including carbon pricing; work to ensure BC's liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities are the cleanest in the world; and review the Pacific Carbon Trust and provide options for reform. Greenpeace could be well placed to assist the Province in promoting BC's carbon tax model, and the benefits of carbon pricing, to other jurisdictions.

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Prepared by:

Marta Giménez Sánchez
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Strategic Policy Branch
250-356-7595

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 3/13
DMO	VJ	Sept 3/13
ADM	MZ	Aug 30/13
ED	AD	Aug 29/13
Director	LP	Aug 29/13
Author	MGS	Aug 29/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

August 29, 2013
File: 280-20
X-Reference: 168147
CLIFF/tracking #: 197074

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment.

ISSUE: The transition of park use permits for recreational cabins from Indian Arm Park to *Land Act* tenures administered by FLNRO, and response to a request from two permittees for special consideration through this process.

BACKGROUND:

Indian Arm Provincial Park (the Park) was established as a Class A Park in 1995. At the time the park was established, 29 Crown recreational lease lots were included within the park boundary in error. These Crown land leases were subsequently converted to park use permits. In 1998, BC Parks entered into an agreement with the Tsleil-Waututh Nation for the collaborative management of the Park. Tsleil-Waututh Nation participates in the management of the Park through the Say Nuth Khaw Yum/Indian Arm Park Management Board (the Park Board) and is contracted to operate the Park's facilities.

In April, 2011, Minister Lake provided direction to initiate consultation with the Park Board to remove the recreational lots from Indian Arm Park and transfer them to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) for administration under the *Land Act*. Removing the lots from the Park will require a legislative amendment to the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

In November, 2011, the Board passed a recommendation supporting removing the lots from the park, subject to five conditions. In March, 2012, BC Parks and FLNRO staff met to evaluate the practicality of implementing the conditions proposed by the Board and to confirm which conditions, if any, may be supported. In April, 2012, FLNRO staff attended a Board meeting to present their response regarding the conditions. As part of this discussion, two of the recommendations were removed from consideration as they were determined to be impracticable, this included developing mechanisms to return rent revenues to the park and providing controls on property alteration (these controls are already included to the extent possible in the permit conditions).

Following that meeting of the Park Board the following three conditions remained:

- That FLNRO consider no future fee-simple sales of the lots;
- That if the Crown land tenure is cancelled, the lands revert back to the park; and,
- That Tsleil-Waututh Nation, BC Parks and the District of North Vancouver explore land exchange options with the goal of adding lands to the park.

In July, 2012 then Minister Terry Lake (MOE) and Minister Steve Thomson (FLNRO) made the decision to support the recommendations of the Park Board, and to proceed with a process to remove the cabin lots from the park. Region is now undertaking the necessary steps to implement

the Minister's direction regarding the transfer, with a proposed park boundary amendment being put forward for consideration in the spring, 2014, legislative session.

Since 2003, a small group of permittees have persistently pursued exclusion from the Park through requests to Ministers and contacting MLA offices. They have sought to be excluded from the park so that they may apply to Crown lands to purchase their recreational lot. Several constituents have expressed frustration with the management of their recreational cabin tenures, and are concerned with the lack of certainty and long delays in resolving the situation and returning the lots to Crown land.

In February, 2013, Minister Lake, Minister Thomson and MLA Douglas Horne met with staff and three constituents to hear their interests and concerns with respect to their park use permits for recreational cabins in Indian Arm Park. The permittee: s.22

s.22 expressed concern with the past administration of their recreational lots and confirmed their interest to have their lots removed from the park s.22

s.22

s.13, s.17

There is a significant workload for BC Parks staff to manage the recreational cabin permits in Indian Arm Park, and a number of administrative challenges including permittees who in arrears on fee payments, cabins that are poorly maintained, and other issues related to non-compliance. There are also significant geotechnical hazards associated with the properties with 15 cabins on lots with high to very high risk of hazards, including debris torrent, flooding and rock fall. FLNRO has confirmed they are willing to accept the recreational lots regardless of these issues, as long as any outstanding fees are paid by the time of transfer.

DISCUSSION:

s.13, s.17

s.13, s.17

NEXT STEPS:

s.12, s.13, s.17

s.22

s.22

s.13, s.17

s.13, s.17

s.22

s.22
s.12, s.13, s.17

Contact:

Lori Halls, ADM

*BC Parks and Conservation
Officer Service
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Alternate Contact:

Tom Bell

*Executive Director
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Prepared by:

*Jennie Aikman
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South Coast Region
(604) 824-2316*

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 3, 2013
DMO	VJ	Sept 3, 2013
ADM	RCA	August 27, 2013
A/ED	JA	August 27, 2013
	TB	August 27, 2013
RD	JA	August 27, 2013
Author	JA	August 19, 2013

Pages 45 through 47 redacted for the following reasons:

s.12

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
DECISION NOTE**

July 11, 2012
File: 280-20
X Reference: 161449 / 161502
/ 161845 / 155156 / 170851
CLIFF/tracking #: 168147

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Terry Lake, Minister of Environment and Honourable Steve Thomson, Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

ISSUE: Decision on terms and conditions for removal of recreational permit lots from Indian Arm Park and their transfer to the administration of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations under the *Land Act*.

BACKGROUND:

Indian Arm Park was established as a Class A provincial park in 1995. In January, 1998, BC Parks entered into a collaborative agreement with the Tsleil-Waututh Nation (TWN) for the collaborative management of Indian Arm Park. The Say Nuth Khaw Yum/Indian Arm Park Management Board (the Board) was established and is comprised of two representatives of the Province and two representatives of TWN.

Since 2006, the Board has been aware of the ministry's assertion that 28 recreational lease lots were included in the park in error and that the ministry would like to take steps to remove these properties from the park. This issue has been brought before the Board on a number of occasions.

On April 11, 2011, Minister Lake provided direction to begin the process to consult and modify the park boundary to remove the recreational lots and transfer them to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) to be administered under the *Land Act*. Upon concerns raised by Tsleil-Waututh, Minister Lake agreed to consider further recommendations from the Board (Attachment Letters April 27th and August 16th).

In November 2011, the Board passed a recommendation supporting removing the lots from the park, subject to five conditions. In January, 2012, Minister Lake responded to the Board indicating that the Ministry would explore the conditions with FLNRO and provide a response to the Board (Attachment Letter January 16, 2012).

In March, 2012, BC Parks and FLNRO staff met to evaluate the practicality of implementing the conditions proposed by the Board and to confirm which conditions, if any, may be supported. In April, 2012, FLNRO staff attended a Board meeting to present their response regarding the conditions. As part of this discussion, two of the recommendations were removed from consideration as they were determined to be impracticable.

The following three conditions remain:

1. that FLNRO consider no future fee-simple sales of the lands;
2. if the Crown land tenure is cancelled, the lands revert back to the park; and
3. Tsleil-Waututh, BC Parks and the District of North Vancouver explore land exchange options with the goal of adding lands to the park.

FLNRO regional staff have indicated they are supportive of these three conditions.

FLNRO has expressed willingness to administer these properties, but will not accept properties with permit fees in arrears. On February 10, 2012, non-compliance letters were issued to four permit holders with substantial permit fees in arrears. The matter of the permittees with outstanding fees has now been resolved.

In May 2012, permit holders were apprised of the results of a recent geotechnical hazard assessment of each recreational lot completed by a professional, as per current standards and methodologies. Additionally, each permittee was advised of the process underway to consider returning the recreational lots within Indian Arm Park back to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. There will be further communication with the permittees pending a decision by the Ministers.

DISCUSSION:

The following is a summary and discussion of the conditions potentially supportable by the Board, BC Parks, and FLNRO staff:

1. Request that the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations consider no future fee-simple sales.

s.13, s.17

2. In the event of the Crown land tenure being cancelled, the lots would revert back to the park.

s.13, s.17

s.13, s.17

OPTIONS:

s.13, s.17, s.12

s.13, s.17, s.12

RECOMMENDATION:

s.13, s.17, s.12

Option 1 / Terry Lake
DECISION & SIGNATURE
Honourable Terry Lake
Minister of Environment

July 17/12
DATE SIGNED

Option 1 / Steve Thomson
DECISION & SIGNATURE
Honourable Steve Thomson
Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

July 17/2012
DATE SIGNED

Contact:
Lori Halls, ADM

*BC Parks and Conservation
Officer Service
(250) 387-9997*

Alternate Contact:
*Brandin Schultz
Regional Director
BC Parks
South Coast Region
(604) 924-2227*

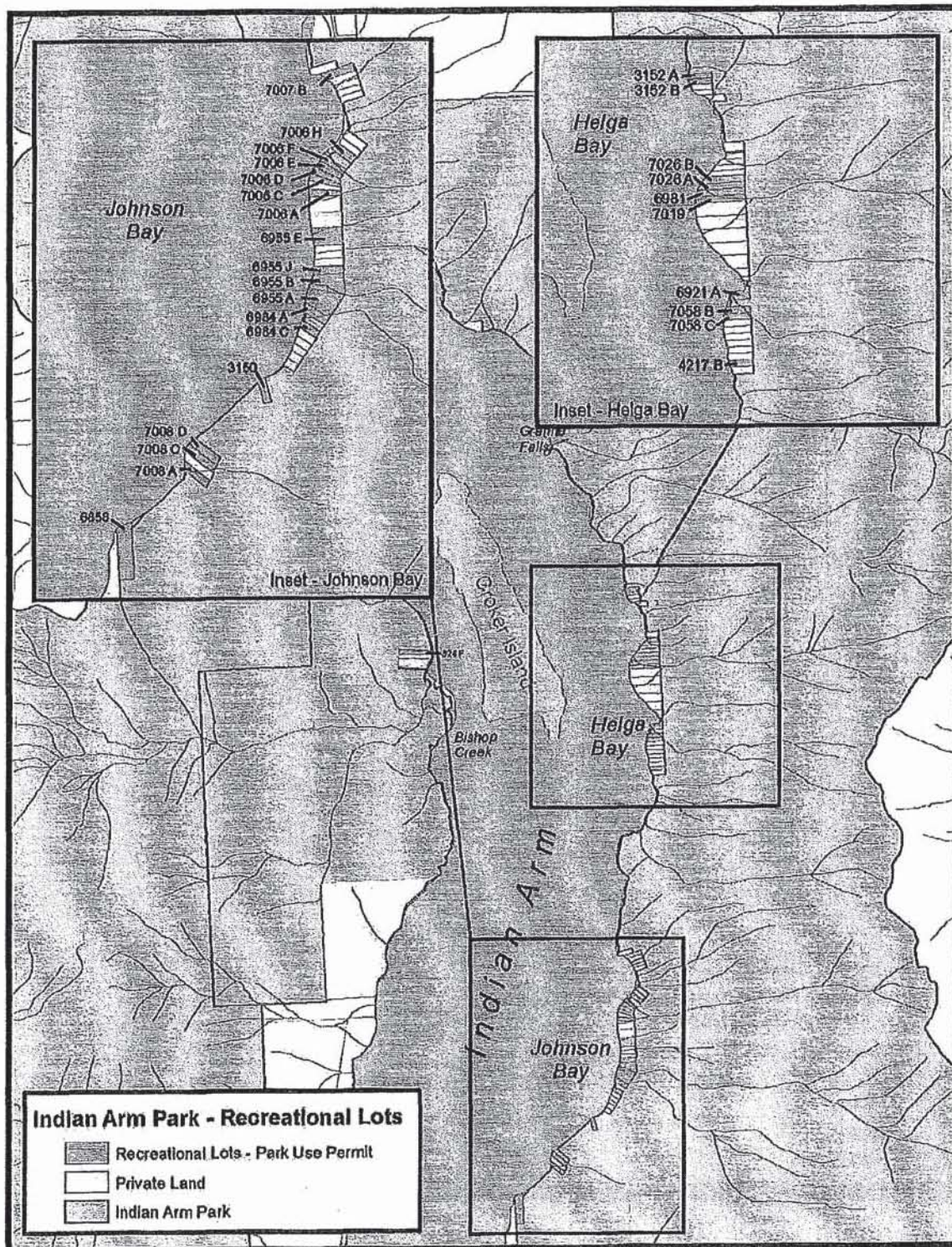
Prepared by:
*Vickie Jackson, Manager
Executive Operations
Deputy Minister's office
(250) 356-5763*

Attachments:

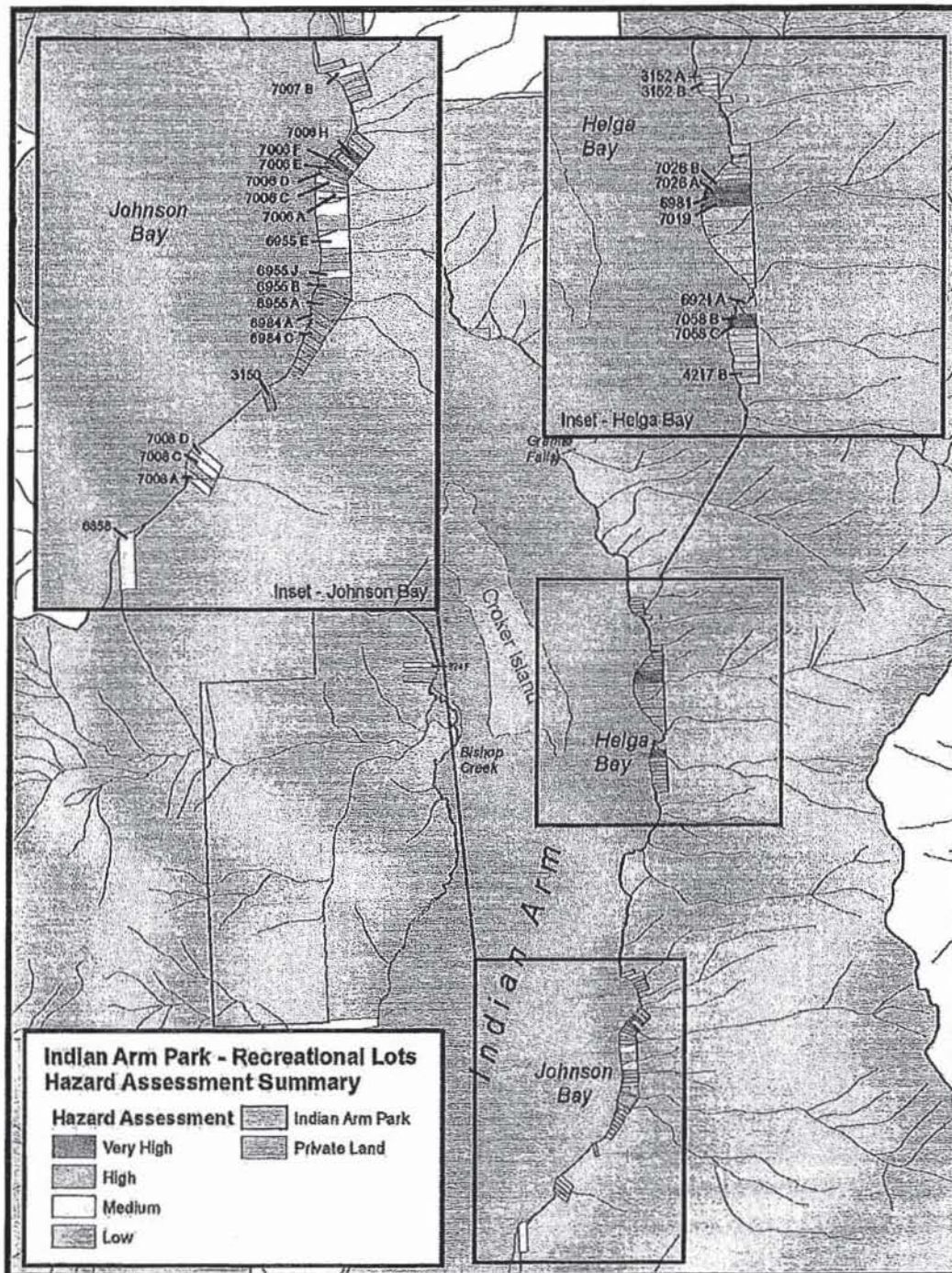
1. Map of Indian Arm Park showing recreation lots.
2. Map showing location of recreation lots Hazard Assessment Summary.
3. Letter dated April 27, 2011 to Minister Lake
4. Letter dated August 16, 2011 to Board Members
5. Minister Lake's letter to Board 161944 January 2012.

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	CM	July 13/12
DMO		
ADM	LH	July 12/12
Author		

Attachment 1: Map of Indian Arm Park showing recreation lots.



Attachment 2: Map showing location of recreation lots Hazard Assessment Summary.



Attachment 3: Letter dated April 27, 2011 to Minister Lake

04/27/2011 13:07 6049294158

TSAKF A1

PAGE 02/03



TSILIL-WAUTUTH NATION

Children of TAKaya – Wolf Clan
BURREARD INDIAN BAND



April 27, 2011

Honourable Terry Lake,
PO Box 9047 Stn Prov Govt
Rm 247, Parliament Buildings
Victoria BC
V8W9B2

By facsimile 250 387-1356

Dear Minister Lake;

Re: Say-Nuth-Khaw-Yum/Indian Arm Park

On behalf of the Tsilil-Waututh Nation I would like to extend our congratulations to you on your recent appointment as Minister of Environment. Tsilil-Waututh Nation has forged a longstanding and productive relationship with your Ministry and we welcome your participation with us in fostering the diversification and growth of that relationship.

One of the major facets of our history together is our collaborative management of the Say-Nuth-Khaw-Yum/Indian Arm Provincial Park. The Say-Nuth-Khaw-Yum Agreement was one of the earliest protected area management agreements in the Province. It was negotiated in 1998 and continues to be a flagship example of what can be achieved through cooperation between a First Nation government and British Columbia.

On February 4th, we met with your predecessor, Murray Coell to discuss a number of current issues related to Park management. At that meeting, we also presented him with a copy of the Say-Nuth-Khaw-Yum/Indian Arm Park Management Plan. The Plan is a unique product of our working relationship and the only protected area plan that was facilitated and coordinated by the First Nation partner.

One of the issues discussed at the meeting was how to address the residential park use permits within the Park boundary. We discussed the need to develop a range of options at a technical level that can be considered by the Management Board and form the basis for a recommendation from the Board to you for your consideration.

Minister Coell agreed to name a principal contact person from the Ministry to work with the technical group for the purpose of developing the options for submission to the Management Board. This letter is to complete the information loop and get us started on this particular matter.

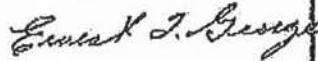
3075 Takaya Drive North Vancouver, B.C. V7H 3A8

Tel: 604-924-4186

Fax: 604-929-4186

I would welcome an early opportunity for you to meet with the Management Board and discuss how we may move ahead with the implementation of the Say-Nuth-Khaw-Yum/Indian Arm Management Plan.

Yours truly,



Ernest George,
Say-Nuth-Khaw-Yum Management Board Member,
Tsleil-Waututh Nation

CC: Richard Walton, SNKY Park Management Board Member, Mayor, District of North Vancouver
Provincial Rep, SNKY Park Management Board
Michael George, SNKY Management Board Member, Tsleil-Waututh Nation

Attachment 4: Letter dated August 16, 2011 to Board Members

RECEIVED AUG 25 2011



Reference: 140425

August 16, 2011

Ernest George
Say-Nuth-Khaw-Yum Management Board Member
Tsilell-Wautoth Nation
3075 Takaya Drive
North Vancouver BC V7H 3A8

Dear Mr. George:

Thank you for your letter of April 27, 2011, regarding the 28 recreational lots under park use permits in Say-Nuth-Khaw/Indian Arm Provincial Park, and implementation of the Say-Nuth-Khaw/Indian Arm Management Plan. As this matter falls under the purview of BC Parks, the Minister has asked that I respond on his behalf. I apologize for the delay in responding.

I understand the Say-Nuth-Khaw/Indian Arm Park Management Board met on April 27, 2011 and tabled at the meeting was the Province's intent to remove the 28 recreational lots from the park and transfer them to crown land leases, pending the consultation process. The 28 recreational lots became part of the park due to an administrative error when the park was first established. The intent is to transfer the 28 recreational lots to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO) who will manage the 28 recreational lots as crown land leases. If approved, the park boundary would be amended to reflect the transfer of the 28 recreational lots to MFLNRO.

BC Parks staff in the South Coast Region are completing key assessments for the 28 recreational park use permit properties. The four assessments being undertaken are: archaeological, geo-technical, recreational and conservation risk. The final assessment reports will be sent to your attention in late August when BC Parks is scheduled to start the consultation process. The reports should help answer questions and concerns from First Nations and the 28 park use permit holders.

.../2

Ministry of
Environment

Office of the
Assistant Deputy Minister
BC Parks and Conservation Officer
Division

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9398 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9J8

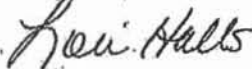
Telephone: (250) 387-9997
Facsimile: (250) 387-6003
Website: www.gov.bc.ca/env



The newly appointed BC Parks Regional Manager for South Coast Region is Brandin Schultz. Mr. Schultz is your principal contact person and can be reached at 604-924-2227.

Thank you again for bringing the issue of the Say-Nuth-Khaw/Indian Arm Park Management Plan and the 28 recreational lots under park use permit to my attention. The Minister is unable to meet with the Management Board to discuss implementation of the Say-Nuth-Khaw/Indian Arm Park Management Plan. However, Mr. Schultz and I are available to meet directly with the Management Board and help support the board's efforts to move ahead on implementation of the Say-Nuth-Khaw/Indian Arm Park Management Plan.

Sincerely,



Lori Halls,
Assistant Deputy Minister
BC Parks and Conservation Officer Service Division

cc: Terry Lake, Minister of Environment
Richard Walton, SNKY Park Management Board Member, Mayor,
District of North Vancouver
Michael George, SNKY Park Management Board Member, Tsleil-Waututh Nation
Brandin Schultz, Regional Manager, BC Parks, South Coast Region
Larry Syroishko, Area Supervisor, BC Parks, South Coast Region

Attachment 5: Minister Lake's letter to Board 161944 January 2012



Reference: 161944

JAN 16 2012

Say Nuth Khaw Yun/Indian Arm Park Management Board
c/o His Worship Mayor Richard Walton
District of North Vancouver
355 West Queens Road
North Vancouver BC V7N 4N5

Dear Board Members:

I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to the members of the Management Board and the Technical Committee for the careful consideration you have given the issue of the recreational lots in Indian Arm Provincial Park. The Management Board has provided two recommendations arising from the meeting on November 25, 2011. I have provided an initial response to the Management Board's recommendations in this letter.

I am supportive-in-principle of the first recommendation. I favour allowing any cancelled permits or unencumbered lands to remain in the park, but expect that all lots with valid permits will be eligible for removal from the park and potential transfer to the administration of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. I have asked Ministry of Environment staff to initiate discussions with the current permit holders, the Tsleil-Waututh Nation and other First Nations to engage them in the first steps of this process.

I note that the Management Board's first recommendation includes a number of potential conditions and the suggestion that a land exchange may be negotiated that may bring new land into the park. While I am not able to respond specifically to each of these conditions at this point, I will discuss these matters with my colleagues Steve Thomson, Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, and Mary Polak, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation. I expect to be able to provide a more detailed response once these discussions are underway, and will follow up with the Management Board at that time.

With respect to the second recommendation, I understand that the Tsleil-Waututh Nation has some interest in obtaining Crown lands in the vicinity of Indian Arm Park. I encourage Tsleil-Waututh Nation to bring any land-related interests forward as part of their ongoing treaty negotiations.

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Ministry of
Environment

Office of the
Minister

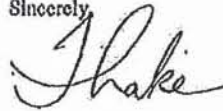
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Facsimile: 250 387-1356

- 2 -

Thank you again for your commitment and efforts on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Lake".

Terry Lake
Minister of Environment

cc: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
Honourable Steve Thomson, Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource
Operations



Reference: 172536

AUG 28 2012

Say Nuth Khaw Yum/Indian Arm Park Management Board
c/o His Worship Mayor Richard Walton
District of North Vancouver
355 West Queens Road
North Vancouver BC V7N 4N5

Dear Board Members:

I would like to follow up on my letter of January 16, 2012, regarding the status of the recreational lots in Indian Arm Park. I indicated that I would explore the practicality of the conditions associated with the recommendation arising from the Management Board on November 25, 2011.

I have met with my colleague the Honourable Steve Thomson, Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, to give full consideration to the recommendation and associated conditions put forward by the Management Board. We have agreed that we are able to implement three of the five conditions put forward by the Board, including: a) that the lots will not be offered for sale; b) that if any leases should be cancelled, the lots should return to the park; and c) that we pursue a land exchange with the goal to have lands added to Indian Arm Park.

BC Parks staff will be contacting the members of the Board to arrange a Management Board meeting to discuss the next steps associated with the process to remove the lots from the park and transfer administration of them to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations under the *Land Act*. This process will include consultation with First Nations, during which Tsleil-Waututh Nation will have the opportunity for further comment. BC Parks will also be initiating discussions with permittees as one of the next steps associated with this process.

I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to the members of the Board for the careful consideration you have given the issue of the recreational lots in Indian Arm Provincial Park.

...2

Thank you for your commitment and efforts on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Lake", written in dark ink.

Terry Lake
Minister of Environment

cc: Honourable Steve Thomson, Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource
Operations
Ernie George, Tsleil-Waututh Nation
Michael George, Tsleil-Waututh Nation

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

August 30, 2013
File: 50400-25/PACK-GEN
CLIFF/tracking #: 197716

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: September 3, 2013 at 3:00 PM

ATTENDEES:

Provincial:

Minister Polak; Jim Standen, ADM; David Ranson, Executive Director, Environmental Standards Branch (ESB); David Lawes, Manager, Waste Prevention Section (ESB)

Industry

John R. Winter, President and CEO, BC Chamber of Commerce, Jon Garson, VP, Policy Dev, Dan Baxter, Policy Analyst

ISSUE: BC Chamber concerns with the implementation of the packaging and printed paper amendment, especially its impacts on small business.

BACKGROUND:

Industry Product Stewardship is a British Columbia (BC) Government strategy to make producers more responsible for their products, including collection and recycling at end of life.

In 2009, the Ministry was approached by the Retail Council of Canada, the Canadian Federation of Independent Grocers, the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association, Food and Consumer Products of Canada, and Newspapers Canada – of which many small business may be members - indicating their desire to have packaging and printed paper regulated in BC through a collaborative, business-driven approach.

Following a two year industry consultation process with these trade associations and other affected commercial interests, the Regulation was amended on May 19, 2011, to include the PPP product category. To comply with the Regulation, producers of PPP must have a product stewardship plan to the Ministry by November 19, 2012, and ensure a stewardship program is in place by May 19, 2014.

Multi Materials BC (MMBC) is an association developed by industry for industry, to assist businesses in complying with the Regulation. As required by the Regulation, MMBC submitted a stewardship plan on behalf of its members, which was approved by the Ministry of Environment on April 15, 2013. This plan sets out the strategic goals of the organization and the framework under which the program would be established and operated.

DISCUSSION: Ministry staff previously met with small businesses to discuss member concerns pertaining to the regulation of PPP (Appendix A- Timeline). However, the

Chamber, on behalf of small businesses, has concerns with the timing, cost and scope of MMBC's implementation process.

s.13

s.13

Consultation

From 2009-2011, prior to enacting the regulation, the Ministry engaged in consultation with all stakeholders with targeted efforts at those most affected by the changes. Many small businesses are suppliers to the large businesses that were targeted in consultation. Attempts to engage small businesses, with limited successes, were made by the Minister and ministry staff through the Small Business Roundtable, Retail BC (which has since become Shelf Space BC and now amalgamated with RCC) and Ministry of Small Business staff that regularly liaise with the small business community and associations.

In 2011 and 2012, after the enactment of the regulation, the Ministry engaged in discussions with local governments, industry associations (including CFIB) and key private sector waste management firms to discuss the transition process.

In the fall of 2012, MMBC engaged in consultation with stakeholders (local government, industry, producers) on their Product Stewardship Plan. Prior to that, MMBC consultation targeted large business, who are expected to pay 90% of the cost of the PPP program in BC.

Administrative Burden and Cost to small business of PPP Program

The cost-to-business concerns raised by the BC Chamber on behalf of small business are largely a result of administrative requirements under MMBC's program

s.13

s.13

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

s.13

Contact:

*Jim Standen ADM
Environmental Protection
(250) 387-1288*

Alternate Contact:

*David Lawes, Manager
Waste Prevention
Environmental Standards*

Prepared by:

*Louise LeBoutillier
Senior Policy Analyst
Environmental Standards*

(250) 387-3588

(250) 356-5413

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	8/30/13
DMO	VJ	8/30/13
ADM	JS	8/30/13
Dir.	DR	
Mgr.	DL	
Section Head	MA	
Author	LL	

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

Date: August 30, 2013
File: 50400-25/PACK GEN
CLIFF/tracking #: 197621

PREPARED FOR: The Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: September 3, 2013 at 2:00 PM

ATTENDEES:

Provincial:

Minister Polak; David Ranson, Executive Director, Environmental Standards Branch (ESB);
David Lawes, Manager, Waste Prevention Section (ESB)

Industry

Laura Jones, Executive Vice President, Mike Klassen, CFIB Director of Provincial Affairs,
Kimball Kastelen, Policy Analyst, BC

ISSUE: Meeting with the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) representatives to discuss their members' concerns pertaining to the packaging and printed paper (PPP) stewardship program.

BACKGROUND:

Industry Product Stewardship is a British Columbia (BC) Government strategy to make producers more responsible for their products, including collection and recycling at end of life.

In 2009, the Ministry was approached by the Retail Council of Canada, the Canadian Federation of Independent Grocers, the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association, Food and Consumer Products of Canada, and Newspapers Canada – of which many small business may be members - indicating their desire to have packaging and printed paper regulated in BC through a collaborative, business-driven approach.

Following a two year industry consultation process with these trade associations and other affected commercial interests, the Regulation was amended on May 19, 2011, to include the PPP product category. To comply with the Regulation, producers of PPP must have a product stewardship plan to the Ministry by November 19, 2012, and ensure a stewardship program is in place by May 19, 2014.

Multi Materials BC (MMBC) is an association developed by industry for industry, to assist businesses in complying with the Regulation. As required by the Regulation, MMBC submitted a stewardship plan on behalf of its members, which was approved by the Ministry of Environment on April 15, 2013. This plan sets out the strategic goals of the organization, the performance targets and the framework under which the program would be established and operated.

DISCUSSION:

s.13

Consultation

From 2009-2011, prior to enacting the regulation, the Ministry engaged in consultation with all stakeholders with targeted efforts at those most affected by the changes. Many small businesses are suppliers to the large businesses that were targeted in consultation. Attempts to engage small businesses, with limited successes, were made by the Minister and ministry staff through the Small Business Roundtable, Retail BC (which has since become Shelf Space BC and now amalgamated with RCC) and Ministry of Small Business staff that regularly liaise with the small business community and associations.

In 2011 and 2012, after the enactment of the regulation, the Ministry engaged in discussions with local governments, industry associations (including CFIB) and key private sector waste management firms to discuss the transition process.

In the fall of 2012, MMBC engaged in consultation with stakeholders (local government, industry, producers) on their Product Stewardship Plan. Prior to that, MMBC consultation targeted large business, who are expected to pay 90% of the cost of the PPP program in BC.

Administrative Burden and Cost to small business of PPP Program

The administrative burden and cost concerns raised by CFIB on behalf of its members are largely a result of administrative requirements under MMBC's program, but have been mistakenly attributed to government. The Ministry has suggested to MMBC that they develop, in collaboration with associations such as CFIB and Chamber of Commerce, a small business policy to address the concerns raised.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

s.13

Contact:

*ADM: Jim Standen
Environmental Protection
Division
Phone: 250-387-1228*

Alternate Contact:

*Section Head: Meegan Armstrong
Environmental Standards Branch
Phone: 250-387-9944*

Prepared by:

*Staff: Louise LeBoutillier
Senior Policy Analyst
Product Stewardship
Phone: 250-356-5413*

Approved	Initials	Date
DM		
DMO		
ADM	JS	Aug /30/13
Exec. Dir.	DR	Aug 29/13
Manager	DL	
SH	MA	
Author	LL	

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
DECISION NOTE**

August 30, 2013
File: 280-20/BN
CLIFF/tracking #: 197601

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

ISSUE: Posting an intentions paper about amending regulations on the sale and use of pesticides.

BACKGROUND:

In Canada, pesticides are regulated by federal, provincial, and municipal governments. Health Canada evaluates and registers pesticides before they can be used. They establish conditions and limitations for the use of pesticides which are stated on the product labels.

Provinces impose additional restrictions on pesticide sale or use. This is achieved through the licensing of companies, and by requiring training and certification of pesticide applicators and dispensers.

Seven provinces have implemented or announced restrictions on the use of lawn and landscape pesticides. Approximately 40 BC municipalities have bylaws restricting the use of pesticides on municipal and private residential land.

Under the *Integrated Pest Management Act* (IPMA), the Minister prescribes in regulation when a licence is required to sell or use pesticides.

The IPMA was amended in March 2013 to enable development of regulations that change the way pesticides are used on private landscaped areas. At that time, Government announced its intention to address public concern about cosmetic use of pesticide by developing a regulation that achieves the following:

- Only licensed people will be allowed to use pesticides in private landscaped areas.
- The Minister will name specific pesticides that unlicensed people could continue to use.
- The Minister would make exceptions for health or safety reasons, including allowing the use of glyphosate (e.g., RoundUp) to manage poisonous plants, noxious weeds, or plants growing in driveways, walkways and parking lots.
- Municipalities and First Nations with regulation-making powers may opt out of the new requirement.


Ministry of Environment staff was given additional direction on what the regulations should accomplish including:

DISCUSSION:

s.13, s.12

RECOMMENDATION:

s.13

Approved 

DECISION & SIGNATURE

Mary Polak
Minister

September 5, 2013

DATE SIGNED

Attachments:

1. Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation (intentions paper)
2. Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR) Response Form
3. Work Plan: Amending Regulations and Implementation Plan

Contact

Jim Standen
Assistant Deputy Minister
Environmental Protection

Phone: 250 387-1288

Contact:

Daphne Dolhaine, Manager,
Integrated Pest Management
Environmental Management
Branch

Phone: 250 387-9416

Prepared By:

Bob Lucy
Integrated Pest Management
Environmental Management
Branch

Phone: 250 356-0475

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 4
DMO	VJ	Sept 4
ADM	JS	Sept 5
Exec. Dir.	DR	Sept 5
Manager	BL (acting)	August 30
Author	BL	August 30

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

1. Introduction

The Ministry of Environment (the Ministry) is proposing revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR) to: 1) require stricter control on the sale and use of Domestic class¹ pesticides in landscaped areas; and 2) simplify requirements for sale and use of pesticides commonly considered safe.

This intentions paper provides:

- > Background information regarding legislation and previous consultations on the cosmetic use of pesticides (section 2)
- > A summary of the proposed revisions, as well as implications for specific groups (e.g., homeowners, pesticide vendors and applicators, municipalities) (sections 3 and 4)
- > Intended implementation timeframe for the proposed revisions (section 5)
- > Information on how to provide comments to the Ministry (section 6)
- > Appendices with additional information related to the proposed revisions: Integrated Pest Management; proposed Schedules 2 and 5 pesticides; how to obtain a pesticide user licence; and information for vendors of domestic pesticides, homeowners, building managers and tenants, managers of commercial landscaped areas, landscape service companies, structural pest control companies, user licensees and confirmation holders, and municipalities

The intentions paper and a response form for providing comments to the Ministry, and links to related legislation, are posted on the Ministry's Integrated Pest Management website. This can be accessed from the Ministry of Environment home page (www.gov.bc.ca/env) by following the "Environmental Protection Division" and "Integrated Pest Management" links.

2. Background

A. Legislation

The Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR)² came into force in 2004 and requires people applying pesticides as a service or applying pesticides to multi-residence properties, rights-of-way or public land to employ certified (trained) staff and hold either a confirmation or licence.³ Confirmation and licence holders are required to practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM – see Appendix 1) in order to ensure that pesticides are used appropriately and only when necessary.

¹ Domestic class pesticides are required under the federal *Pest Control Products Act* to be labeled with the product class designation "DOMESTIC" on the main panel of the pesticide label.

² See links to pesticide legislation on the Ministry's Integrated Pest Management website.

³ Confirmations are issued to people applying pesticides to large areas of public land or rights-of-way. Licences are issued to people applying pesticides as a service or to small areas of public land or rights-of-way.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

In March 2013, the Legislature passed the *Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act* which included a change to the *Integrated Pest Management Act* that enables the Minister of Environment to develop regulations establishing lists of pesticides that may be regulated differently than other pesticides.

B. Recent Consultations on the Cosmetic Use of Pesticides

The Ministry of Environment conducted a web-based public consultation on the cosmetic use of pesticides⁴ between December 2009 and February 2010 that generated more than 8,000 responses. In October 2011, a Special Committee of the Legislature was struck to consider the cosmetic use of pesticides. Links to background information, a summary of comments received and the report of the Special Committee are posted on the Ministry's [Integrated Pest Management website](#).

3. Proposed Revisions

The proposed revisions to the IPMR address concerns expressed in recent consultations on the cosmetic use of pesticides conducted by the Ministry and the Special Committee of the Legislature on Cosmetic Pesticides.

The changes are intended to ensure that pesticides used in outdoor landscaped areas are applied by trained people as part of an IPM program, or are pesticides generally considered safe for use by untrained people.

The IPMR will be amended to:

- > Require a pesticide user licence for application of pesticides in private landscaped areas other than where regulatory exceptions apply
- > Require notification of residents when pesticides are used on private landscaped areas.
- > Establish a list of pesticides considered safe for use by untrained people that may be: displayed for easy access by customers; sold without a vendor licence; and applied in private landscaped areas without a user licence (see Appendix 2 – New Schedule 5 Pesticides)
- > Update the list of pesticides that are excluded from IPMR requirements for a licence to reflect the new list of pesticides considered safe for use by untrained people (Schedule 5) and current understanding of pesticide products and their use (see Appendix 3 – Updated Schedule 2 Pesticides)
- > Require vendors to store any Domestic class pesticides that are not listed in Schedules 2 or 5 of the IPMR so that customers cannot access them directly

⁴ Cosmetic use of pesticides can be considered as the use of pesticides for non-essential or aesthetic purposes. For example, a pesticide may be used in an outdoor situation to improve the appearance of lawns, gardens, landscapes or other green spaces and/or to control unwanted or undesirable organisms.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

- > Require a certified dispenser to confirm with a potential purchaser that pesticides being purchased are suitable for their intended uses and to provide each pesticide purchaser with printed information about suitable pesticide use (see Appendix 5)
- > Establish uses for which the herbicide glyphosate⁵ may be applied in private landscaped areas without a licence: plants growing through pavement, concrete and other hard surfaces; plants that are poisonous to humans by touch (e.g., poison ivy or poison oak); or weeds classified by the *Weed Control Act* as noxious weeds⁶
- > Require that all people applying pesticides to public land, rights-of-way, forest land or on a fee-for-service basis be trained
- > Remove provisions allowing uncertified applicators to apply pesticides under the supervision of certified applicators⁷ and establish an assistant applicator category that may perform some, but not all, of the duties of a certified applicator
- > Specify a method by which municipalities and First Nations with regulation-making powers may opt-out of the licence requirement for pesticide use in private landscaped areas

4. Implications of the Revisions

A. For homeowners, building managers, tenants and businesses

Unless differing requirements are imposed by a Municipality, application of pesticides to landscapes or enclosed and surrounding outdoor areas – including food and ornamental gardens, driveways, pathways and trees – will require a licence. This means that homeowners and businesses will require the services of a licensed company to apply pesticides other than those identified as safe for use by untrained people in their yards or grounds. Owners or managers of botanical gardens, cemeteries and golf courses on private lands⁸ will need to obtain a licence to apply pesticides. Application of pesticides in commercial or hobby farming operations or by property owners in or on their own buildings or structures attached to buildings (e.g., decks) will not require a licence.⁹

The IPMR currently lists pesticides that may be used without a licence in Schedule 2. That schedule will be updated (see Appendix 3 – Updated Schedule 2 Pesticides) and a new schedule of pesticides will be created (see Appendix 2 – New Schedule 5 Pesticides). The new schedule will list Domestic class pesticides considered to be acceptable for use in landscapes without special training. Homeowners,

⁵ Glyphosate is very effective for controlling weeds that could pose health (e.g., poison ivy) or safety problems (e.g., tripping hazards when weeds grow in sidewalks). Limited use of the herbicide is unlikely to cause unacceptable risk, when it is applied according to label directions. The Ministry is proposing that Domestic products with the active ingredient glyphosate may be used to manage weeds in these situations only if the product label allows such uses.

⁶ See www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/noxious.htm

⁷ Currently, certified pesticide applicators may supervise up to four uncertified applicators working within 500 metres of the certified person.

⁸ Landscaped areas on public land already require that pesticide applicators hold a licence.

⁹ Application of pesticides as a service or to multi-residence properties would also require a licence (in keeping with the existing IPMR).

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

tenants and service providers will be able to purchase and use – without a licence – Schedule 2 and Schedule 5 pesticides in private landscaped areas of residential properties that are not multi-residence properties.

Homeowners (as well as tenants and service providers) will also be able to purchase Domestic class glyphosate products and use them without a licence in private landscaped areas of residential properties that are not multi-residence properties to manage weeds growing through driveways and walkways, weeds poisonous to the touch (e.g., poison ivy) and weeds classed by the *Weed Control Act* as noxious weeds. Note that any other landscape uses of glyphosate will require a licence.

B. For vendors and potential purchasers of pesticides

- i. The current list of pesticides that may be sold without a licence (Schedule 2) will be updated and a new list of Domestic class pesticides considered to be acceptable for use in landscapes without special training (Schedule 5) will be created (see Appendices 2 and 3). Pesticides listed in Schedule 2 and the new Schedule 5 of the IPMR may be stored and sold by unlicensed stores with no special storage or customer interaction requirements.¹⁰ Ferric phosphate (Commercial), currently classed as a Schedule 2 pesticide, will be removed from that list. This means that retailers selling Commercial class products containing ferric phosphate (i.e., Ferramol® and Sluggo®) will require a commercial pesticide vendor licence. Domestic class ferric phosphate products will be on Schedule 5 so may be sold without a pesticide vendor licence.
- ii. Stores selling pesticides other than those listed in Schedule 2 and Schedule 5 will require a vendor licence.¹¹ Examples of these types of pesticides include herbicides containing glyphosate or 2,4-D, insecticides such as permethrin in pump sprayers and rodenticide bait blocks for use in refillable rat or mouse bait stations. The vendor licensee will be responsible for ensuring that a trained staff person (certified dispenser) is available during store hours to handle any pesticide emergencies and to assist customers wishing to purchase pesticides.
- iii. Domestic class pesticides, other than those listed in Schedule 2 or the new Schedule 5, will need to be displayed for sale in a locked cabinet or kept “behind the counter” to ensure that purchasers interact with a certified dispenser when purchasing those pesticides.
- iv. To improve efficiency and ensure consistency in the message customers receive when purchasing Domestic pesticides, a certified dispenser will be required to give the customer an information sheet explaining acceptable use of the pesticide in English, Mandarin, Punjabi and Korean (see Figure 1 in Appendix 5 for a draft information sheet). Other duties of dispensers will include ensuring that pesticides being purchased are suitable for their intended uses (including label requirements and compliance with provincial regulations and municipal bylaws).
- v. A licence will still be required to sell the pesticide glyphosate although certain specified uses of glyphosate¹² will be excluded from the licence requirement for use in private landscapes.

¹⁰ Pesticides will still need to be stored in a manner that is unlikely to cause an unreasonable adverse effect.

¹¹ To be licensed a store must employ certified staff, have an address in British Columbia and pay an annual fee of \$250. See the Ministry's IPM website for additional information about obtaining a vendor licence.

¹² Plants growing through pavement, concrete and other hard surfaces; plants that are poisonous to humans by touch (e.g., poison ivy or poison oak); or weeds classified by the *Weed Control Act* as noxious weeds.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

C. For applicators of pesticides

Currently, uncertified people may apply pesticides when they are supervised by a certified applicator. The proposed amendments to the IPMR will require that all people applying pesticides as a service or to rights-of-way, forests or public land be certified. Certification requirements for currently uncertified applicators will be developed in consultation with affected parties. It is anticipated that an applicator assistant category of certification will be developed to ensure that workers are trained in the safe use of pesticides. The applicator assistant category of certification would have reduced requirements for understanding IPM, pesticide selection and equipment calibration. Applicator assistants would be able to apply pesticides under the direction of certified applicators but would not be allowed to make decisions on pesticide selection, application methods or application rates.

Unlicensed pesticide applicators currently applying only pesticides listed in Schedule 2 as a service inside buildings or on public land will need to obtain a licence if the pesticides they use are removed from Schedule 2 (see Appendix 3 – Updated Schedule 2 Pesticides).

Licensed pesticide applicators applying pesticides to private landscaped areas will need to notify tenants before the pesticide application¹³.

D. For Municipalities and First Nations with regulation-making powers

Municipalities and First Nations with regulation-making powers will be able to opt-out of the licence requirement for pesticide use in private landscaped areas. Restrictions on the use of pesticides on private residential property may be imposed (as currently allowed under the *Community Charter*). If a municipality or First Nation determines that the proposed revisions to the IPMR do not meet the needs of their residents, they may allow application of a variety of pesticides to property under their jurisdiction without having to hire a licensee to perform the work.

Schedule 2 of the IPMR lists pesticides that are excluded from the requirements for certification and licensing. Some pesticides currently on the list will be removed, some will be moved to Schedule 5 and some pesticides will be added to the schedule (see Appendices 2 and 3). These changes mean that municipalities that reference Schedule 2 in bylaws should review their bylaws to ensure they still achieve regulatory intent.

¹³ Currently notification is required when pesticides are applied to public land or multi-residence properties.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

5. Implementation Timeframe for the Proposed Revisions

The Ministry intends to implement the proposed revisions to the IMPR in two stages between 2014 and 2015.

Spring 2014:

- > Licence is required to apply pesticides in private landscaped areas
- > Specified pesticides may be sold without a vendor licence and may be used in private landscaped areas without a user licence (Schedule 5)
- > Domestic class glyphosate may be used without a licence in private landscaped areas to manage poisonous plants, plants growing through driveways and walkways and noxious weeds
- > Certified dispensers required to confirm that Domestic class (other than Schedule 5) pesticides being purchased are suitable for intended uses

Spring 2015:

- > Vendors must display pesticides (except Schedule 2 and Schedule 5 pesticides) in a way that prevents purchaser from direct access
- > All pesticide applicators working for licence or confirmation holders will require Ministry approved training or certification – certified applicators may no longer supervise untrained applicators

6. Providing Comment on the Proposed Changes

The Ministry has prepared a response form based on the proposed revisions to the IPMR described in this intentions paper. The response form can be downloaded from the Ministry's IPM website or comments can be made using the online response form provided on the website. Comments regarding the proposed changes are being solicited until November 23, 2013, and will be carefully considered in revising the IPMR.

Those interested are invited to submit comments on the proposed changes using the prepared response form or by separate submission if desired. The Ministry also encourages associations to distribute the intentions paper among their members. All submissions will be treated with confidentiality by Ministry staff and contractors when preparing consultation reports. Please note however that comments you provide and information that identifies you as the source of those comments may be publicly available if a Freedom of Information request is made under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

Comments may be sent to Cindy Bertram of C. Rankin & Associates, who has been contracted to manage consultation comments, at:

Email: cindybertram@shaw.ca

Mail: PO Box 28159 Westshore RPO
Victoria, BC V9B 6K8

Comments to the Ministry should be made on or before November 23, 2013.

Thank you for your time and comments!

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

Appendix 1 - Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) provides the foundation for the Ministry's approach to regulating pesticide use (see the [link to pesticide legislation](#) on Ministry's IPM website for further information). IPM is a practical decision-making process that relies on a wide variety of tools to promote healthy plants and to manage pests. It is an effective, science-based approach that reduces the unnecessary spraying of pesticides. In general, there are six elements to a good landscape IPM program.

Step 1: Prevention When pest problems are prevented, pesticides are not required. Focusing on plant health is the best way to prevent pests and diseases from occurring. Good fertilizing, aerating and mowing practices create strong grass that out-competes weeds. Proper pruning and fertilizing make for healthy shrubs and trees that are less susceptible to pest damage.

Step 2: Identification Correctly identifying pests is critical. If you don't know and understand the pest, you can't choose the best methods to control it.

Step 3: Monitoring Are pests present? Are beneficial organisms helping to control the pests? Are weather conditions conducive to pest development? Monitoring for pest problems can help answer these questions and help ensure that correct treatment decisions can be made.

Step 4: Action levels Even if a potential pest organism is present, it may not be doing any harm; the numbers may be too low to cause any damage. For each pest there is a point when control may be justified. In IPM programs, treatments are not performed unless they are needed.

Step 5: Treatment For any given pest, a variety of treatment methods may be available, and several may be used together for better results. Examples include:

- > Physical controls – using mulches, dislodging aphids with water sprays and pulling weeds
- > Cultural controls – planting resistant varieties in the proper location
- > Chemical controls – using synthetic and naturally-derived pesticides when necessary. These include conventional pesticides, as well as reduced-risk options like insect pheromones and use of living organisms as pesticides.

Step 6: Evaluation Pest managers must always evaluate their work to learn from it. Evaluation can help find ways to improve plant health and reduce pesticide use.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

Appendix 2 – New Schedule 5 Pesticides

These pesticides may be used in private residential landscaped areas without a licence.

Only pesticides classed federally as Domestic pesticides are on Schedule 5.

Pesticides to be included on Schedule 5 are indicated by ">". Groupings are used only to indicate the rationale for inclusion in Schedule 5.

Letters in parentheses refer to the type of pesticide:

h = herbicide, i = insecticide, f = fungicide, m = molluscicide, r = rodenticide

Pesticides with active ingredients that may be components of human food:

- > acetic acid (h)
- > citric acid (f, h)
- > garlic (f, i)
- > lactic acid (f, h)
- > sodium chloride (h)

Pesticides with active ingredients based on elements commonly found in the human environment:

- > copper (oxychloride and tribasic copper) (f)
- > iron-based pesticides (ferric phosphate (m), ferric sodium EDTA (m), ferrous sulfate (h), FEHEDTA) (h)
- > sulphur (lime sulphur, sulphide sulphur and calcium polysulphide) (h)

Pesticides with active ingredients that are living organisms or metabolites of living organisms:

- > *Bacillus sphaericus* (i)
- > *Bacillus subtilis* (f)
- > *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (i)
- > *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (i)
- > methoprene¹⁶ (i)
- > pyriproxyfen¹⁴ (i)
- > *Phoma macrostoma* (h)
- > *Sclerotinia minor* (h)
- > spinosad¹⁵ (i)

Pesticides with active ingredients enclosed in tamper-resistant bait stations:

- > rodenticides sold and used in one-time, non-refillable tamper-resistant bait stations (r)
- > insecticides sold and used in tamper-resistant bait stations (i)

Pesticides with short-residual active ingredients closely related to natural pyrethrins.¹⁷

- > d-allethrin (i)
- > d-phenothrin (i)
- > pyrethrins (i)
- > resmethrin (i)
- > tetramethrin (i)

Pesticides with active ingredients with physical modes of action:

- > mineral oil (i)

Pesticides in aerosol containers

¹⁴ Pyriproxyfen is an insect juvenile growth hormone analogue

¹⁵ Spinosad is a metabolite of a soil bacterium

¹⁶ Methoprene is an insect juvenile growth hormone analogue

¹⁷ Pyrethrins are natural compounds derived from a species of Chrysanthemum

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

Appendix 3 – Updated Schedule 2 Pesticides

Pesticides to be included on Schedule 2 are indicated by ">". Groupings are used only to indicate the rationale for inclusion in Schedule 2.

Letters in parentheses refer to the federal classification:

C = Commercial, D = Domestic, R = Restricted

Consumer and industrial wood preservatives and products to protect structures, goods, and industrial processes:

- > anti-fouling paints (C, D)
- > antistain wood preservatives (C)
- > asphalt solids (priming paints) (C, D)
- > bactericides used in petroleum products (C)
- > borax (C, D)
- > boric acid (C, D)
- > deodorizers (C, D)
- > material preservatives (C, D)
- > naphthalene for fabric protection (D)
- > paradichlorobenzene for fabric protection (D)
- > solid formulations of boron compounds with up to 5% copper (boron rods) (C, D)
- > wood preservatives (D)
- > zinc metal strips (D)

Products that are also used for non-pesticide purposes (C, D):

- > corn gluten meal
- > corn cellulose
- > silica aerogel
- > silicon dioxide

Naturally-occurring products used by bee keepers in hives (C, D):

- > formic acid
- > oxalic acid
- > thymol

Pesticides added during manufacturing or not sold or used as stand-alone products (C, D):

- > synergists including:
 - piperonyl butoxide
 - n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide
- > surfactants

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

- > Pesticides registered under the federal act for application to pets (C,D)

Pesticides with a mode of action that primarily influences pest behaviour or host function:

- > animal repellents except thiram (D, C, R) including:
 - capsaicin
 - dried blood
 - oil of black pepper
 - meat meal mixture
 - fish oil mixture
 - methyl-anthranilate
 - piperine
 - polybutene bird repellents
- > insect repellents (D)
- > kaolin (C, D)
- > semiochemicals (pheromones, allomones, kairomones, attractants & repellents) (C, D) including:
 - octenol
 - codling moth pheromone
 - leaf roller pheromone
 - verbenone

Public health anti-microbial products for consumers/institutional and industrial use:

- > cleansers (C, D)
- > hard surface disinfectants (C, D)
- > laundry additives (C, D)
- > slimicides
- > swimming pool algicides and bactericides (C, D)

Soaps and fatty acids:

- > soaps (C, D)
- > fatty acids (C, D)

Plant growth regulators (D):

- > etridiazole
- > 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

Appendix 4 – How to Obtain a Pesticide User Licence

The Ministry anticipates that most people will hire the services of a licensed company if they need to manage pests that cannot be controlled with Schedule 2 or 5 pesticides. Licensed companies are responsible for complying with all aspects of the *Integrated Pest Management Act* and Regulation including requirements to: practice IPM; inform users of the land about pesticide use; keep specified records; submit annual summaries of pesticide use to the Ministry; protect people, water and wildlife; prevent pesticide movement to adjacent properties; and comply with all other applicable regulations.

To qualify for a pesticide user licence, an applicant must employ certified pesticide applicators, have an address in British Columbia and pay a specified annual licence fee (\$250 for a non-service licence and \$250 to \$1,000 for a service licence). Licence application forms are available at:

www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/ipmp/forms/pdf/app_licence2013.pdf

To become certified a person must pass an exam on pest management and the safe use of pesticides. The exam is based on study material available from the Distribution Centre (phone 1-800-282-7955) for \$120 + shipping + tax. Exams can be arranged by phoning 1-866-205-2102 and paying the \$90 exam fee.

Appendix 5 – Information for Vendors of Domestic Pesticides

Information for stores selling Domestic pesticides after proposed regulatory changes are made:

- > A new list of pesticides (Schedule 5) that may be used and sold without a licence will be established. A licence **will not** be required to sell pesticides on Schedules 2 or 5. A certified dispenser **will not** be required to interact with purchasers of pesticides on Schedules 2 or 5.
- > A licence **will** be required to sell glyphosate
- > A licence **will** be required to sell pesticides (except those on Schedule 2 or Schedule 5)
- > To be licensed a store must employ certified staff, have an address in British Columbia and pay an annual fee of \$250
- > Domestic pesticides, other than those listed in Schedules 2 or 5, will need to be kept "behind the counter" so that people cannot purchase them without talking to a certified dispenser. To meet this requirement, stores may choose to display the pesticides in a locked show case or exhibit empty packages and keep full packages out-of-reach.
- > When a certified dispenser helps a customer select a pesticide, the dispenser will be required to ensure that the pesticide being purchased is appropriate for the intended use. This includes ensuring that the product is labelled correctly, the package size is appropriate and the customer understands applicable municipal bylaws and provincial regulations. The dispenser will also be required to give the customer an information sheet to ensure that pesticide purchasers receive important information in a language they are likely to understand (see Figure 1).

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

Figure 1: Draft information sheet for vendor distribution (for pesticides not listed on Schedules 2 or 5)¹⁸

- ➔ **Check with your municipality before using this pesticide. Bylaws may restrict its use.**
- ➔ **Unless your municipality specifies otherwise, you may need a B.C. pesticide user licence to use this pesticide.**
Ask the person helping you select this pesticide about licensing requirements.
- ➔ **Read and follow all instructions on the label.**
If you cannot read the label or do not understand what it says, ask the person helping you select this pesticide to interpret it for you.
- ➔ **Do not use this pesticide to control pests not listed on the label.**

Appendix 6 – Information for Home Owners, Building Managers and Tenants

Municipal bylaws may regulate the use of pesticides in landscaped areas. This means that, before applying any pesticide in landscaped areas, individuals should check to ensure that the intended pesticide may be used within the municipality.

When the Ministry's proposed revisions to the IPMR are implemented, and providing that municipal bylaws allow, home owners and building managers may:

- > Apply pesticides listed on Schedule 2 to land that they own or manage
- > Apply appropriately labelled pesticides inside their own living accommodation (Note that indoor uses of pesticide by untrained people should be limited to those pesticides with "Domestic" written on the main panel of the label.)
- > Apply pesticides listed on Schedule 5 to outdoor landscaped areas of land that they own or manage – unless it is a multi-residence property with four or more separate units
- > Use Domestic class glyphosate to manage poison ivy, poison oak, weeds growing through sidewalks and driveways and weeds that have been designated as noxious weeds by the *Weed Control Act* on land that they own or manage – unless it is a multi-residence property with four or more separate units

Any other pesticides used in landscaped areas must be applied by a trained and licensed person.

¹⁸ Note: the final version will include the same information in Mandarin, Punjabi and Korean.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

Appendix 7 – Information for Managers of Commercial Landscaped Areas

Currently a pesticide user licence is required to apply pesticides in landscaped areas of public land (e.g., municipal property and school grounds). This requirement will not change.

Changes to the IPMR will require a pesticide user licence to apply pesticides to private golf courses, botanical gardens and landscaped areas of commercial property. There will not be exceptions to the licence requirement for application of pesticides listed in Schedule 5 or for any uses of glyphosate.

In many cases, people applying pesticides to commercial landscaped areas are already certified. The licence requirement means that the employer (licence holder) of the certified applicator will now have legal obligations to practice IPM, inform users of the land about pesticide use, keep specified records, submit annual summaries of pesticide use to the Ministry, protect people, water and wildlife, prevent pesticide movement to adjacent properties and comply with all other applicable regulations.

Licence fees for "non-service"¹⁹ landscape pesticide use are \$250 per year.

Appendix 8 – Information for Landscape Service Companies

Landscape service companies that hold a pesticide user licence will be minimally affected by proposed changes to the IPMR. They will need to ensure that all pesticide applicators have been properly trained and they will need to ensure that residents of private landscaped property have been informed about pesticide treatments but otherwise they may continue to use any appropriately labelled pesticide in landscaped areas as part of IPM programs and in accordance with municipal bylaws.

People who currently offer unlicensed landscape pest management services using pesticides listed on Schedule 2 will be able to offer the service of applying pesticides listed on either Schedule 2 or Schedule 5 in landscaped areas on private property that is not a multi-residence property with four or more units.

Appendix 9 – Information for Structural Pest Control Service Companies

Structural pest management service companies that hold a pesticide user licence will largely be unaffected by proposed changes to the IPMR. These companies will need to ensure that all pesticide applicators have been properly trained but otherwise may continue to use any appropriately labelled pesticides as part of IPM programs.

Unlicensed structural pest management services currently using only pesticides listed on Schedule 2 might need to obtain a pesticide user licence. Domestic class pesticides in aerosol containers, insect bait

¹⁹ Non-service licences are for the application of pesticides to land owned or managed by the licensee.

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

stations, pyrethrins, resmethrin and methoprene will be moved from Schedule 2 to Schedule 5. A licence will be required to offer a service using Schedule 5 pesticides except when those pesticides are applied in private landscaped areas. Boron compounds, silica aerogel and silicon dioxide will remain on Schedule 2 and available for use by unlicensed structural pest management services.

Appendix 10 – Information for User Licensees & Confirmation Holders

Pesticide user licensees and confirmation holders need to be aware that, beginning in 2015, all pesticide applicators will need to be trained/certified. Some people currently working as uncertified applicators may have difficulty passing current certification exams because of language or literacy issues. The Ministry intends to establish a trained pesticide applicator assistant category of certification under the IPMR. Applicator assistants would receive training in safe pesticide use but would likely have reduced requirements for understanding IPM. The Ministry will work with stakeholders to confirm appropriate duties and responsibilities, as well as develop effective methods for delivering and verifying required training, of assistant applicators and their supervisors.

The training requirement will apply to all pesticides used by licensees or confirmation holders, other than those listed on Schedule 2. Pesticides listed on Schedule 5 will be exempt from the licence requirements related to sale of the products and from the licence requirement for use in private landscapes. However, application to landscaped areas of multi-residence properties, a non-landscape service, to rights-of way, forest land or public land – will need to be by certified applicators or assistant applicators working for a licensee or confirmation holder.

In order to obtain an assistant applicator certificate, a person must pay a \$90 exam fee and pass a certification exam. The Ministry anticipates designing a course and/or exam different from current exams to provide flexible means of demonstrating competency in safe pesticide use. Input on the details of the course materials and examination scheme will be sought from people likely to be affected by this change.

Appendix 11 – Information for Municipalities

Under the existing IPMR municipalities applying pesticides to land that they manage are required to hold a pesticide user licence. The proposed revisions would not affect this requirement.

The *Community Charter* Spheres of Concurrent Jurisdiction – Environment And Wildlife Regulation allows municipalities to regulate the use of pesticides, other than Schedule 2 pesticides, for the purposes of maintaining outdoor trees, shrubs, flowers, other ornamental plants and turf on municipal and residential property. Municipalities, however, do not have jurisdiction to regulate pesticide use on

Proposed Revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation

private commercial landscaped areas within a municipality. Provincial regulations, such as the IPMR, apply in these areas.

Municipalities may choose to work with the revised IPMR in a number of ways. These include: choosing to prohibit most pesticide use on private properties; allowing the use of only pesticides generally accepted as safe (Schedule 5); accepting the revised IPMR in its entirety; or opting-out of the licence requirement and allowing use of any registered pesticide by land managers or owners on their private land.

Municipalities that currently prohibit the use of pesticides on private residential property may continue to do so. It is likely that few, if any, changes would be needed in bylaws to maintain pesticide use restrictions currently in place.

Because Schedule 2 will be updated to include a reduced list of pesticides, municipalities may choose to further restrict pesticide use on private residential land by adopting the new Schedule 2 as the only pesticides allowed within their jurisdiction. Municipalities may wish to consider that stores selling Schedule 5 pesticides will not be required to inform purchasers about municipal bylaws. In this situation people purchasing Schedule 5 pesticides may unknowingly use them in contravention of local bylaws.

Schedule 5 pesticides will be pesticides that the Ministry considers safe for use in outdoor landscaped areas by untrained people. Municipalities that agree with this assessment may want to adopt bylaws allowing the use of Schedule 5 pesticides and restricting the use of other pesticides on private property under their jurisdiction.

Municipalities without bylaws will be subject to the IPMR and other provincial regulations. Their residents will be restricted to using Schedule 5 pesticides in landscaped area unless they hold a pesticide user licence. Licensees will be able to use any registered pesticide according to label directions.

Some municipalities may decide that they do not want their residents to have to hire licensees to manage pests that cannot be controlled by pesticides listed on Schedule 5 and may choose to opt out of the licensing requirement (e.g., by enacting a bylaw).

Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR) Response Form

The Ministry of Environment (the Ministry) is proposing revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR) to: 1) require stricter control on the sale and use of Domestic class pesticides in landscaped areas; and 2) simplify requirements for sale and use of pesticides commonly considered safe.

The Ministry has prepared an intentions paper to provide an explanation of the proposed revisions and a response form for providing comments to the Ministry. The intentions paper and a response form, and links to related legislation, are posted on the Ministry's [Integrated Pest Management](#) website. This can be accessed from the Ministry of Environment's home page (www.gov.bc.ca/env) by following the "Environmental Protection Division" and "Integrated Pest Management" links.

Those interested are invited to submit comments on the proposed changes using this response form or by separate submission if desired. The Ministry also encourages associations to distribute the intentions paper among their members. All submissions will be treated with confidentiality by Ministry staff and contractors when preparing consultation reports. Please note however that comments you provide and information that identifies you as the source of those comments may be publicly available if a Freedom of Information request is made under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

Comments may be sent to Cindy Bertram of C. Rankin & Associates, who has been contracted to manage consultation comments, at:

Email: cindybertram@shaw.ca

Mail: PO Box 28159 Westshore RPO
Victoria BC V9B 6K8

Comments to the Ministry should be made on or before ~~November 23, 2013~~.

Thank you for your time and comments!

Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR)

Response Form

Discussion Areas and Questions

The following discussion areas and questions are based on an intentions paper available from the Ministry of Environment IPM website: www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/ipmp.

1. General comments

The proposed revisions to the Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR) address concerns expressed in recent consultations on the cosmetic use of pesticides conducted by the Ministry and the Special Committee of the Legislature on Cosmetic Pesticides. The changes are intended to ensure that pesticides used in outdoor landscaped areas are applied by trained people as part of an IPM program, or are pesticides generally considered safe for use by untrained people (see section 3 of the intentions paper).

- 1.1 Do you have any general comments regarding the Ministry's intentions for revising the IPMR?

2. Proposed revisions to the IPMR

The Ministry is proposing a number of revisions to the IPMR with implications for homeowners, building managers, tenants, vendors of pest control products, licensed applicators, IPM service companies and municipalities (see sections 3 and 4 of the intentions paper).

- 2.1 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the Ministry's intention to **require a pesticide user licence for application of pesticides in private landscaped areas** other than where regulatory exceptions apply?
- 2.2 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the Ministry's proposed **list of pesticides considered safe for use by untrained people** that may be: displayed for easy access by customers; sold without a vendor licence; and applied in private landscaped areas without a user licence?
- 2.3 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the Ministry's proposed Schedule 2 (**pesticides that are excluded from IPMR requirements for a licence**)?
- 2.4 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the proposed revisions addressing **vendor storage, licensing and dispensing requirements**?
- 2.5 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the Ministry's proposed **uses for which the herbicide glyphosate may be applied in private landscaped areas without a licence**?
- 2.6 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the Ministry's proposed **training requirements for certified assistant applicators**?

Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR) Response Form

- 2.7 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the proposal to **allow municipalities and First Nations with regulation-making powers to opt-out of the licence requirement to use pesticides in private landscaped areas?**

3. Implementation timeframe

The Ministry intends to implement the proposed revisions to the IPMR in two stages between 2014 and 2015 (see section 5 of the intentions paper).

- 3.1 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the implementation timeframe?

4. Effectiveness of the proposed revisions

- 4.1 In your view, how effective are the proposed revisions in ensuring that pesticide use in outdoor landscaped areas is appropriate?

Not effective at all	Significant gaps	Adequate	Quite effective	Very effective
Circle or highlight one				
1	2	3	4	5

What are the reasons for your choice? What suggestions do you have for the ministry to improve the effectiveness of the regulation?

- 4.2 Do you have any other comments or suggestions for the ministry regarding the IPMR?

Thank you for your time and comments!

Please remember to return this response form to the ministry on or before November 23, 2013.

If you wish, you may also provide contact information on the following page. This information will be compiled separate from responses and used to inform respondents of posting of the summary of comments and subsequent actions to develop and implement the regulatory changes.

Integrated Pest Management Regulation (IPMR)

Response Form

(Optional) Contact Information

If you wish to receive further information concerning the Integrated Pest Management Regulation, please provide your contact information – **including an email address** – below. Note that all submissions will be treated with confidentiality by government staff and contractors however information that identifies you as the source of those comments may be publicly available if a Freedom of Information request is made under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

Contact Name:

Business or Organization Name (if appropriate):

Email:

Mailing address:

Telephone:

Background and Area of Interest

Please mark an "x" in the appropriate boxes if your primary interest in the ministry's intentions relates to your work or interest as a:

- ☐ **Private landowner or building manager**
- ☐ **BC citizen or individual**
- ☐ **Vendor of pest management or control products**

☐ **Work in the IPM sector:**

Please describe the primary nature of your work (e.g., service provider, applicator):

☐ **Work for a government regulatory agency:**

Please describe (e.g., federal, provincial, municipal):

☐ **Work for a public sector organization:**

Please describe (e.g., health authority, education institution, Crown corporation):

☐ **First Nation**

Please describe:

☐ **Involvement or work for an environmental or community interest group**

Please describe:

☐ **Other interest:**

Please describe:

Thank you once more for your time and interest in the review process.

If you have any further questions, please contact Cindy Bertram at: cindybertram@shaw.ca

August 15, 2013

**Integrated Pest Management Regulation:
Addressing the Cosmetic Use of Pesticides**

Amending Regulations and Implementation Plan

May - August 2013
(completed)

September 2013 –
November 2013

s.12, s.13

November 2013

August 15, 2013

November 2013 –
February 2014

January – March 2014

April 1, 2014

May 2014 –
December 2014

s.12, s.13

January 2015

March 2015

April 1, 2015

August 15, 2013

Stakeholders to be Notified of the Intentions Paper

Applied Ecological Stewardship Council of BC	Bull, Housser & Tupper LLP
Applied Science Technologists & Technicians of BC	Business Council of BC
Association of Professional Biologists	C. Rankin & Associates
Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists	Camosun College
Association of Professional Foresters	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers
Association of Retail Entrepreneurs	Canadian Bar Association - BC Branch
BC & Yukon Hotel Association	Canadian Cancer Society
BC Agriculture Council	Canadian Chemical Producers Association
BC Agri-Food Council	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
BC Berry Growers	Canadian Environmental
BC Chamber of Commerce	Canadian Environmental Regulation and Compliance News
BC Construction & Landscaping Network	Canadian Federation of Independent Business - BC Chapter
BC Council of Garden Clubs	Canadian Home Builder's Associations of BC
BC Cranberry Growers Association	Canadian Nursery Landscape Association
BC Environment Industry Association	Canadian Petroleum Products Institute
BC Environmental Network	Canadian Physicians for the Environment
BC Food Processors Association	Canfor
BC Fruit Growers Association	Capital Region Health
BC Golf Superintendents Association	Certified Organics Association Of BC
BC Greenhouse Growers Association	City of Burnaby
BC Hydro	City of Kamloops
BC Institute of Agrologists	City of Port Coquitlam
BC Landscape and Nursery Association	City of Prince George
BC Lung Association	City of Quesnel
BC Medical Association	City of Richmond
BC Nature	City of Vancouver
BC Product Care	City of Victoria
BC Rail	CleanHarbors Canada Inc.
BC Recreation & Parks Association	CN Rail
BC Transmission Corporation	Coast Forest Products Association
BC Used Oil Management Association	Communications, Energy & Paperworkers Union
BCBC	Condominium Home Owners' Association
Board of Trade	Corporation of Delta
Borden Ladner Gervais LLP	Corporation of the Village of New Denver
British Columbia Landscape Architects	Cottonwood Golf Course
Bruce's Yard Service	Council of Forest Industries
Building Owners & Managers Association of BC	

August 15, 2013

Cowichan Tribes	Investment Agriculture Foundation
CP Rail	IPM E-Link subscribers
CropHealth Advising & Research	Kelowna General Hospital
Croplife Canada	Komox Pest Control Ltd
David Suzuki Foundation	KPMG
Delphi Group	Kwantlen Polytechnic University
District Of Campbell River	Lafarge
District of Maple Ridge	Lawson Lundell
Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.	Master Gardeners Association of BC
Duke Energy Gas Transmission	Medical Health Officers - Environment Committee
Ecojustice	Mining Association of BC
Ecorational	Ministry of Agriculture
Environment Canada	Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development,
Environmental Health Officers	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
Environmental Managers Association of British Columbia	Ministry of Health
Environmental Mining Council	Municipality of New Westminster
Evergro Canada Inc.	Municipality of Surrey
Farmfolk/Cityfolk Society	Municipality of West Vancouver
FortisBC Energy Inc.	Natural Advantage Environmental
Fraser Basin Council	Nature Conservancy Canada
Fraser River Port Authority	Newalta Corporation
Fraser Valley Regional District	North Okanagan Regional District
Fraser Valley Strawberry Growers Association	Nutri-Lawn
GE Bridges and Associates	Okanagan College
Georgia Strait Alliance	Okanagan Kootenay Cherry Growers Association
Greater Vancouver Regional District	PCO - Victoria
Hazco Environmental Services	PCO Canada
Health Canada	Peoples' Association for Clean and Healthy Air
Health Officers' Council of British Columbia	PES Professional Ecological Services
HortEducation BC	Pesticide Free BC
Horticulture Centre of the Pacific	Pesticide licence holders
Hotel & Apartment Owners Association	Polster Environmental Services Ltd
INAC	Port McNeill
Integrated Environmental Plant Management Association of Western Canada	PSC Industrial Services Canada Inc. (Philip)
Integrated Vegetation Management Association of BC	Pulp and Paper Environmental Forum
Interior Health	Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada
Interior Lumber Manufacturers Association	Reach for Unbleached
Inter-Ministry Invasive Species Working Group,	Recycling Council of BC

August 15, 2013

Rental Owners & Managers Association
Retail Council of Canada
Rio Tinto Alcan Inc.
Safety-Kleen Canada Inc.
Saint Gobain
Shelfspace, the Association for Retail Entrepreneurs
Sila Grow Sales Ltd
Smart Growth BC
SMC Consulting
Society for Promoting Environmental Conservation
(SPEC)
Spectrum Resource Group
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District
Structural Pest Management Assoc of BC
Teck Cominco Ltd
Telus Corporation
Tembec Industries
The Insurance Institute of Canada

Thompson Nicola Regional District
Thompson Rivers University
Tolko Industries Ltd
Toxco Waste Management Ltd
Toxic Free Canada
Union of BC Municipalities
United Steelworkers
University College of Fraser Valley
University of British Columbia
Urban Development Institute
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority
Vancouver Island University
West Coast Environmental Law Association
Western Aerial Applications Ltd.
Western Canada Turfgrass Association
Western Silvicultural Contractors Association
WorkSafeBC

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

September 3, 2013

File: 280-20

CLIFF #:197080

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

ISSUE: Upcoming publication of 2012 Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reports

BACKGROUND:

The *Greenhouse Gas Act* Reporting Regulation requires industrial operations to report annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 10,000 tonnes or more by March 31 of the following year. All reporting operations emitting 25,000 tonnes or more must also have reports verified by an accredited third party before submission. A reporting operation can encompass more than one individual facility in the case of electricity transmission and oil and gas extraction, processing and transmission activities.

The regulation was brought into force in 2009, with initial reports submitted for 2010 calendar year emissions. Data is collected for British Columbia via Environment Canada's One Window Reporting System thereby meeting legal requirements for reporting to both the provincial and federal government. Emission report summaries for 2010 and 2011 calendar year emissions have been published on the Ministry of Environment website.

The annual reports:

- Inform the public about significant sources of GHG emissions in British Columbia;
- Provide timely, accurate, quantitative information to support policy and program efforts to reduce GHG emissions; and,
- Inform public debate with quality data on emission sources, in particular relating to controversial issues such as fugitive emissions in natural gas production.

Ministry staff are preparing the public release of the 2012 emission report summaries.

DISCUSSION:

Highlights from the 2012 industrial greenhouse gas emissions reports include:

- There were 101 companies reporting with 123 reporting operations in BC;
- Industrial operations over 25,000 tonnes represent 30% of total provincial emissions (18.8 Mt CO₂e);
- Industrial emissions for all reporting operations were 0.5% lower in 2012 than 2011 (Table 1); and,
- Including emissions attributable to electricity imports (which are reported but not counted towards BC's greenhouse gas targets in accordance with international accounting procedures), total 2012 industrial greenhouse gas emissions were 4.1% lower than in 2011 (Table 1).

Table 1: BC Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emissions Summary (tonnes CO₂e)

Sector	2012	2011	% Change
Oil and Gas	10,140,000	10,513,000	-4
Cement and Lime	1,672,000	1,813,000	-8
Mining and Smelting	3,600,000	3,304,000	9
Electricity and Heat Generation	832,000	884,000	-6
Forest Products	1,738,000	1,693,000	3
Manufacturing and Refineries	861,000	768,000	12
Waste Treatment	427,000	385,000	11
BC Emissions Total	19,270,000	19,360,000	- 0.5
Electricity Imports	1,158,000	1,936,000	- 40
Reported Total	20,428,000	21,296,000	- 4.1

Companies and individual facilities with the largest greenhouse gas emissions in 2012 excluding wood biomass¹ and electricity imports are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: British Columbia's Largest Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emitters

Company	2012 CO ₂ e	Facility	2012 CO ₂ e
Spectra Energy Transmission	4.5 Mt	Fort Nelson Gas Plant, Spectra Energy Transmission	1.7 Mt
Teck Coal	1.6 Mt	Pine River Gas Plant, Spectra Energy Transmission	1.1 Mt
Canadian Natural Resources Limited	1.1 Mt	Kitimat Works, RioTinto Alcan	0.86 Mt

Electricity Imports

- Emissions were 1.2 Mt, or 40% less than in 2011, due to 2012 being a very high water year, meaning that less power needed to be brought into BC.
- Approximately 50% of imported electricity reported in 2012 was not used to serve BC Hydro customers and is instead immediately re-exported. Staff are considering modifying reporting procedures for future years to better reflect emissions associated with the actual consumption of imported electricity in BC.

Oil and Gas

- The 4% decrease in greenhouse gas emissions in the oil and gas sector is likely related to a 1.1% drop in overall production, an increase in the amount of low CO₂ gas extracted from the Montney Basin, and a decrease in the amount of higher CO₂ gas from conventional basins. The emissions intensity of production in the oil and gas sector has decreased by a further 3% in 2012 beyond the 8% drop seen from 2010 to 2011.

¹ Emissions from wood biomass listed in Schedule C of the regulation are currently excluded from facility emission totals as they have historically been considered 'carbon neutral'. This accounting treatment may change as international accounting procedures are revised. In 2012 wood biomass emissions were 14.6 Mt CO₂e.

Mining and Smelting

- The 9% increase in emissions in the mining and smelting sector is due in large part to increased production at a number of coal mines.
- Overall, the increases in emissions in the mining and smelting sector is compensated for by decreases in the oil and gas, cement, lime and electricity import sectors, resulting in a small decrease in total provincial industrial greenhouse gas emissions.

Verification Results

- For the 2012 emissions year, the Director will be publishing the results of the verification statements (this will be the first time this has been done). The purpose of this is to enhance public transparency and help ensure compliance.

NEXT STEPS:

- Publication of 2012 industrial greenhouse gas emission reports is planned for late September, 2013.

s.13

Attachment: Appendix A, 2012 Reporting Operation GHG Emissions

Contact:

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Reviewed by	Initials	Approved	Revisions
DM	WS	Sept 16/13	
DMO	VJ	Sept 5/13	
ADM	JM	Sept 4/13	Sept 3/13
ED	LL	Sept 4/13	Sept 3/13
Author	DP	Aug 14/13	Sept 3/13

Appendix A: 2012 Reporting Operation GHG Emissions

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
Aitken Creek Gas Storage ULC	Aitken Creek Gas Storage ULC	LFO	0	50470
Alliance Pipeline Ltd.	BC Pipeline System (LFO)	LFO	0	25262
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	1106
	Taylor Compressor Station	IF_a	0	24156
AltaGas Ltd.	ALA BC LFO	LFO	0	38694
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	3227
	Blair Creek Comp Stn d-058-F	IF_a	0	21552
	Younger NGL Extraction Plant	IF_a	0	13915
Apache Canada Ltd.	NEBC Operations & Drilling	LFO	0	88148
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	77226
	Noel 7729	IF_a	0	10922
ARC Resources	ARC BC LFO	LFO	0	119922
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	64635
	Dawson Comp Stn 01-34	IF_a	0	20652
	Dawson Sour Gas Plant 05-35	IF_a	0	16836
	Parkland Comp Stn 08-13	IF_a	0	17798
Artek Exploration Ltd.	Artek Inga 15-03-088-23W6M	LFO	0	19131
Aux Sable Canada L.P.	Aux Sable BC LFO	LFO	0	26734
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	120
	Septimus Sweet Gas Plant 12-27	IF_a	0	26615
Baytex Energy	LFO Facility	LFO	0	18453
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	18453
Bonavista Energy Corporation	Bonavista BC LFO	LFO	0	64624
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	30037
	Bonavista Blueberry D-50-C/94-A-13	IF_a	0	12130
	Nig Creek A-94-B/94-H-4	IF_a	0	12174
	Umback D-36	IF_a	0	10283
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	Burrard Generating Station	SFO	0	24427
	Fort Nelson Generating Station	SFO	0	128285
	Masset Diesel Generating Station	SFO	0	19285
	BC Hydro Transmission and Distribution System	LFO	0	46975
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	46975
Canadian Autoparts Toyota Inc.	Canadian Autoparts Toyota	SFO	0	18043
Canadian Forest Products Ltd	Canfor Taylor Pulp	SFO	0	64622
	Elko Sawmill	SFO	0	19028
	Plateau Sawmill	IF_a	0	7864
	Prince George Sawmill	IF_a	0	3870

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
Canadian Natural Resources Limited	CNRL BC LFO	LFO	0	1066803
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	812856
	Babcock Comp Stn D-099-E	IF_a	0	11825
	Buckinghorse Comp Stn D-044-A	IF_a	0	10049
	Buick South Comp Stn D-078-I	IF_a	0	12367
	Cypress B-099-C Sour Gas Plant	IF_a	0	13024
	Graham Comp Stn C-076-K	IF_a	0	12344
	Jedney Comp Stn A-062-E	IF_a	0	13102
	July Lake Comp Stn A-071-G	IF_a	0	19374
	Ladyfern B-017-I Gas Plant	IF_a	0	23080
	Ladyfern Comp Stn B-088-H	IF_a	0	14399
	Murray River Comp Stn C-033-J	IF_a	0	33122
	S. Buick Oil Battery D-078-I	IF_a	0	11288
	Stoddart 02-34 Sour Gas Plant	IF_a	0	70323
	Velma Comp Stn B-088-D	IF_a	0	11179
Canexus Corporation	North Vancouver Chlor-alkali Facility	SFO	0	10244
Canfor Pulp Limited Partnership	Northwood Pulp Mill	SFO	1690844	113863
	Prince George Pulp and Paper and Intercontinental Pulp Mills	SFO	1652972	162666
Cariboo Pulp and Paper Company	Cariboo Pulp and Paper Company	SFO	1141999	105933
Catalyst Paper Corporation	Crofton Division	SFO	1373417	164472
	Port Alberni Division	SFO	397484	28851
	Powell River Division	SFO	701764	98021
Central Global Resources ULC	Central global (LFO)	LFO	0	2804
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	2804
CENTRAL HEAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED	CENTRAL HEAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED	SFO	0	96399
CertainTeed Gypsum Canada Inc	Vancouver Wallboard Plant	IF_a	0	24713
Chevron Canada Limited	Burnaby Refinery	SFO	0	509831
Chinook Energy (2010) Inc.	Boundary Lake (LFO)	LFO	0	47154
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	34909
	Boundary Lake 8-12	IF_a	0	12358
CIPA Lumber Co. Ltd.	CIPA Lumber Co. Ltd.	SFO	0	26987
City of Vancouver	Vancouver Landfill	SFO	0	34345
Coastland Wood Industries Ltd.	Coastland Wood Industries Ltd., Annacis Division	SFO	0	14653
Conifex Inc.	Conifex Inc. (SFO)	SFO	139210	16905
ConocoPhillips Canada Resources Corp.	ConocoPhillips Canada Linear Facility	LFO	0	404903
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	284308
	Brassey Comp Station D-013-F	IF_a	0	18042

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
	Hiding Creek Comp Station B-053-A	IF_a	0	18798
	Hiding Creek Comp Station D-039-G	IF_a	0	19380
	Noel Sweet Gas Plant	IF_a	0	48331
	Ring Border Sweet Gas Plant	IF_a	0	16042
Crew Energy Inc.	Crew BC LFO	LFO	0	26399
Crew Energy Inc.	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	26396
Devon Canada Corporation	Devon BC LFO	LFO	0	173957
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	110990
	DEVON ARL KOMIE C-100-G/094-O-08	IF_a	0	13170
	Martin Creek A-033	IF_a	0	10548
	Tommy Lakes C-019	IF_a	0	18611
	Wargen D-056	IF_a	0	20637
Domtar Inc.	Kamloops Mill (SFO)	SFO	1772560	114909
Dunkley Lumber Ltd.	Dunkley Lumber Ltd.	SFO	0	21466
Encana Corporation	Encana BC LFO	LFO	0	848604
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	320257
	Cabin Comp Stn a-052-J	IF_a	0	10811
	Cutbank Comp Stn A-038-I	IF_a	0	28170
	Cutbank Comp Stn A-062-I	IF_a	0	11195
	Cutbank Comp Stn B-100-B	IF_a	0	18921
	Cutbank Comp Stn c-029-A	IF_a	0	13315
	Cutbank Comp Stn d-073-B	IF_a	0	10899
	Dawson Creek Comp Stn 09-15	IF_a	0	34637
	Elleh Sweet Gas Plant	IF_a	0	23595
	Gunnell Comp Stn b-023-F	IF_a	0	19938
	Horn River Comp Stn c-067-K	IF_a	0	86198
	Hythe Comp Stn A-005-G	IF_a	0	48311
	Hythe Comp Stn a-029-H	IF_a	0	27017
	Hythe Comp Stn D-019-H	IF_a	0	30017
	Hythe Comp Stn D-033-I	IF_a	0	32051
	Kiwigana Comp Stn C-093-L	IF_a	0	19905
	Midway Comp Stn b-065-B	IF_a	0	11392
	Sierra Sour Gas Plant	IF_a	0	102397
Enerplus Corporation	Enerplus Linear Facility	LFO	0	52859
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	24367
	West Tommy Lakes Booster Station 1 C-028-K	IF_a	0	13264
	West Tommy Lakes Comp Station 3 A-029-I	IF_a	0	15227
EOG Resources Canada Inc.	EOG BC LFO	LFO	0	53117
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	17267
	Gote Comp Stn C-018-B	IF_a	0	11393

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
	Maxhamish Comp Stn d-036-I	IF_a	0	24454
FMC of Canada Ltd	FMC of Canada Ltd	SFO	0	37980
FortisBC Energy (Vancouver Island) Inc.	FortisBC Energy Vancouver Island	LFO	0	45870
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	17918
	V1 Compressor Station, Eagle Mountain, Coquitlam	IF_a	0	27952
FortisBC Energy Inc.	FortisBC Energy Inc.	LFO	0	88466
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	88466
Gibraltar Mines Ltd.	Gibraltar Mine (SFO)	SFO	0	70662
Graymont Western Canada Inc.	Pavilion Plant	SFO	0	113219
Greater Vancouver Regional District	Annacis Island Wastewater Treatment Plant	SFO	0	22029
	Iona Island Wastewater Treatment Plant	SFO	0	14398
Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District	Metro Vancouver Waste-to-Energy Facility	SFO	0	310713
HARVEST OPERATIONS CORP.	Harvest BC Linear Facility Operations	LFO	0	23548
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	2098
	Hay Gas Plant	IF_a	0	21450
Houweling Nurseries Ltd.	Houweling Nurseries Ltd. - Delta	SFO	0	14027
Howe Sound Pulp & Paper Corporation	Howe Sound Pulp and Paper Mill	SFO	1427469	107565
Husky Oil Operations Limited	Prince George Refinery	SFO	0	135683
	Husky Oil Operations BC Linear Facilities Operation	LFO	0	125621
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	49400
	BIVOUAC B-099-H/094-I-08	IF_a	0	14270
	Sierra Gas Plant	IF_a	0	61946
Imperial Metals Corporation	Mount Polley Mine	SFO	0	41826
Imperial Oil Resources	Imperial Oil Resources BC Linear Facility Operation	LFO	0	56116
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	45576
	Boundary Lake Gas Plant (BC GP 0045)	IF_a	0	10541
Keyera Corp	Keyera BC LFO	LFO	0	37821
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	805
	Caribou Sour Gas Plant c-004-G	IF_a	0	37014
Kruger Products L.P.	Kruger Products L.P.	SFO	38732	27194
Lafarge Canada Inc.	Kamloops Plant	SFO	0	129541
	Richmond Cement Plant	SFO	0	763469
Lantic Inc. - Vancouver Refinery	Lantic Inc. - Vancouver Refinery	SFO	0	25724
Lehigh Hanson Materials Ltd.	Delta Plant	SFO	0	589549
LHOIST NORTH AMERICA OF CANADA INC.	Langley Plant	SFO	0	67291

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
Lone Pine Resources Canada Ltd.	Lone Pine BC LFO	LFO	0	19601
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	19599
Mackenzie Pulp Mill Corporation	Mackenzie Pulp Mill	SFO	564301	110247
Maxim Power Corp	Hartland Landfill	SFO	0	11176
	Vancouver LandFill Delta	SFO	0	14545
Moly-Cop Canada	Moly-Cop Canada	SFO	0	16229
Murphy Oil Company Ltd	LFO	LFO	0	176914
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	19937
	5-1-77-17W6	IF_a	0	99513
	Tupper A-21-B/093-09-P	IF_a	0	57464
NAL Energy Ltd.	NAL BC Linear Facilities Operation (LFO)	LFO	0	22006
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	8406
	NAL Fireweed C-A-16-A/94-A-13	IF_a	0	13570
Nanaimo Forest Products Ltd.	Harmac Pacific Operations	SFO	1066283	78837
Neucel Specialty Cellulose	Neucel Specialty Cellulose (SFO)	SFO	364238	165011
New Gold	New Afton Mine	SFO	0	13224
Nexen Inc.	Nexen BC Operations (LFO)	LFO	0	91628
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	34687
	Etsho North Compressor Station	IF_a	0	46065
	Tsea D-07-I C/S	IF_a	0	13587
NuVista Energy Ltd.	NuVista BC LFO	LFO	0	62236
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	30398
	Black Conroy Comp Str b-094-J	IF_a	0	12443
	Martin Creek Sour Gas Plant b-002-E	IF_a	0	19395
Pacific Northern Gas Ltd.	PNG (LFO)	LFO	0	22888
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	22894
Peace River Coal Inc.	Trend Mine (SFO)	SFO	0	107786
Pengrowth Energy Corporation	Pengrowth BC Linear Facilities Operation (LFO)	LFO	0	61010
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	51574
	Groundbirch Gas Plant	IF_a	0	11201
Penn West Petroleum Ltd	BCBT000 (PENN WEST LFO)	LFO	0	261323
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	53313
	BCBT00002487 (Firebird)	IF_a	0	11412
	BCBT00002917 (Wildboy Battery)	IF_a	0	42810
	BCGP00002917 (Wildboy Gas Plant)	IF_a	0	114835
PetroBakken Energy Ltd.	Petrobakken BC Linear Facility Operations	LFO	0	14683
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	14683
Polar Star Canadian Oil and Gas Inc.	Conroy LFO	LFO	0	22551
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	5001

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
	Conroy D-48-C/94-H-12	IF_a	0	15679
	Conroy D-80-F/94-H-12	IF_a	0	1870
Progress Energy Canada Ltd.	Progress 2012 Linear Facilities Operation	LFO	0	383986
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	277964
	BLUEBERRY c-29-K/94-A-12	IF_a	0	15159
	BLUEBERRY d-87-D/94-A-13	IF_a	0	10982
	Bubbles C-079-A/094-G-08	IF_a	0	12606
	BUBBLES d-047-A/094-G-8	IF_a	0	14715
	JEDNEY NORTH b-76-C/94-G-8	IF_a	0	12216
	PROGRESS NE GUNDY A-058-H/094-B-16	IF_a	0	21197
	Progress Town South D-059-J/094-B-16	IF_a	0	17700
	West Gundy C-86-J/094-B-9	IF_a	0	10793
Quicksilver Resources Canada Inc.	Fortune Creek LFO	LFO	0	43422
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	582
	Fortune Creek Compressor Station	IF_a	0	42841
QUINSAM COAL COPORATION	QUINSAM COAL CORP	SFO	0	16473
Ramshorn Canada Investments limited	Ramshorn Canada LFO	LFO	0	22912
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	3514
	Tattoo Compressor Station	IF_a	0	19399
Rio Tinto Alcan	Kitimat Works	SFO	0	859120
Shell Canada Limited	Shell British Columbia LFO	LFO	0	224231
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	20206
	Brassey Gas Processing and Production IF-a	IF_a	0	22485
	Groundbirch Gas Processing and Production IF-a	IF_a	0	12456
	Montney Gas Processing and Production IF-a	IF_a	0	138166
	Sundown Gas Processing and Production IF-a	IF_a	0	11023
	Sunset Gas Processing and Production IF-a	IF_a	0	20216
Spectra Energy Midstream Corporation	BC Midstream (LFO)	LFO	0	278398
	Highway Gas Plant	IF_a	0	56548
	Jedney I Gas Plant	IF_a	0	54095
	Jedney II Gas Plant	IF_a	0	56854
	Peggo Plant	IF_a	0	19672
	Tooga Plant	IF_a	0	26324
	West Doe Plant	IF_a	0	64900
Spectra Energy Transmission	McMahon Cogen Plant	SFO	0	487230
	SET PLFS (LFO)	LFO	0	4004465
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	41124
	Booster Station 12 - Fort Nelson	IF_a	0	24926

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
	Booster Station 19 - Cabin Lake	IF_a	0	43265
	Booster Station 3 - Kobes Creek	IF_a	0	24545
	Booster Station 6 - Bluehills	IF_a	0	26327
	Dawson Plant	IF_a	0	27394
	Fort Nelson Gas Plant	IF_a	0	1683922
	Kwoen Gas Plant	IF_a	0	15235
	McMahon Gas Plant	IF_a	0	342385
	Pine River Gas Plant	IF_a	0	1051898
	Station 1 - Taylor	IF_a	0	43892
	Transmission Mainline	IF_a	0	679552
Suncor Energy Inc.	Suncor BC Linear Facility Operation	LFO	0	168702
Suncor Energy Products Partnership	Burrard Products Terminal	SFO	0	12071
Talisman Energy Inc.	Talisman Energy	LFO	0	249334
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	107622
	Talisman Farrell Creek	IF_a	0	55307
	Talisman Ojay	IF_a	0	21105
	Talisman West Sukunka	IF_a	0	26368
Taqa North Ltd.	TAQA BC LFO	LFO	0	59224
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	21593
	TAQA CHINCHAGA C-32-H/94-H-8	IF_a	0	18502
	TAQA LAPRISE A-40-E/94-H-5	IF_a	0	19128
Teck Coal Limited	Coal Mountain Operations	SFO	0	173834
	Elkview Operations	SFO	0	355254
	Fording River Operations	SFO	0	475451
	Greenhills Operations	SFO	0	411293
	Line Creek Operations	SFO	0	159059
Teck Highland Valley Copper Partnership	Teck Highland Valley Copper Partnership	SFO	0	154903
Teck Metals Ltd, Trail Operations	Teck Metals Ltd, Trail Operations	SFO	3299	437863
Tembec	Chetwynd Operations	SFO	147402	18600
	Tembec Skookumchuck Operation	SFO	864000	63565
Terra Energy Corporation	Terra (LFO)	LFO	0	45334
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	45512
THOMPSON CREEK MINING LTD.	Endako Mine	SFO	0	32591
Tolko Industries Ltd.	Heffley Creek Division	SFO	26635	14766
	Lavington Planer Mill	SFO	0	17289
	Nicola Valley Division	SFO	0	13743
Tourmaline Oil Corp	Tourmaline LFO	LFO	0	80836
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	1626
	Dawson/Doe 1-32-80-15 W6	IF_a	0	35003

Company	Facility	Facility Type	Tonnes CO ₂ from Biomass	Total tonnes CO ₂ e excluding biomass
	Sunrise 3-18-80-17 W6	IF_a	0	44386
TransCanada PipeLines Ltd.	TransCanada Pipeline, British Columbia System	LFO	0	226894
	aggregated facilities <10,000 t	I_bc	0	1850
	ANG Crowsnest	IF_a	0	118651
	ANG ELKO	IF_a	0	31002
	ANG MOYIE	IF_a	0	55034
Tree Island Industries Ltd	Tree Island Industries	SFO	0	11397
V.I. Power LP	Island Generation Inc	SFO	0	29745
Veresen Energy Infrastructure Inc.	Veresen BC linear Facility (LFO)	LFO	0	80126
	Steeprock Sour Gas Plant	IF_a	0	80126
Village Farms Canada L.P.	Village Farms - Delta I	SFO	0	22726
	Village Farms Canada - Delta II	SFO	0	9888
Walter Canadian Coal Partnership	Dillon / Brule Mine	SFO	0	115035
	Willow Creek Mine	SFO	0	74874
	Wolverine Group- Perry Creek Mine	SFO	0	100872
Wastech Services LTD.	Cache Creek Landfill	SFO	0	19806
West Coast Reduction Ltd.	West Coast Reduction Ltd.	SFO	0	22810
West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel River Pulp	SFO	0	53416
Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	iLevel By Weyerhaeuser Princeton Sawmill	SFO	0	20182
Windset Farms Inc.	Windset Greenhouses - Ladner	SFO	0	26563
Zellstoff Celgar Limited Partnership	Zellstoff Celgar Limited Partnership	SFO	1236613	95011

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

November 1, 2013

File: 280-20

CLIFF/tracking #: 197722

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

ISSUE: Implementing Administrative Penalties Regulations under the *Environmental Management Act (EMA)* and the *Integrated Pest Management Act (IPMA)*.

BACKGROUND:

Administrative (monetary) penalties (AMP) are financial penalties imposed by statutory decision makers for the contravention of legislative or regulatory requirements, without the need to seek recourse to a court. AMPs occupy the middle ground between relatively low value violation tickets issued for minor offences and criminal prosecution, and are a scalable enforcement tool that can be used to address a range of non-compliance scenarios.

Over the past year, Ministry staff have been designing an AMP scheme to apply to violations committed under the *Environmental Management Act* and the *Integrated Pest Management Act* and their associated regulations. As the statutory authorities already exist within these statutes, all that is required is to complete the development of a detailed regulation outlining the specifics of the scheme.

Although new to the Ministry, administrative penalties have been widely adopted by environmental and natural resource regulatory agencies across North America as a means of promoting compliance and cooperation from the regulated community. Regulatory agencies are increasingly turning to AMPs as a timely and cost-effective tool that helps to hold regulated parties accountable without overburdening the court system.

The underlying policy work informing the design of the AMPs scheme included a Canada-wide review of federal and provincial AMP programs, as well as consultations with natural resource ministries/agencies (Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, BC Oil and Gas Commission) and jurisdictions (Alberta) with a history of successful implementation of AMPs programs. A framework for AMPs was developed in consultation with numerous program staff who may be involved in the administration and oversight of the scheme, and drafting by Legislative Counsel commenced in August 2013. Many BC industries will be familiar with administrative penalties and will be briefed on the specifics of the MoE scheme via release of an Intentions Paper.

DISCUSSION:

The AMP scheme being proposed will ensure consistent, predictable and fair consequences for those who contravene ministry regulatory requirements.

Using AMPs to address non-compliance under *EMA* and *IPMA* will bring greater consistency to the treatment of contraventions under BC's environmental and natural

resource legislation, as many of our sector partners already rely on AMPs to achieve regulatory compliance.

s.12, s.13, s.14

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DM	WS	Sept 26/13
DMO	VJ	Sept 25/13
ADM	JS	Sept 23/13
A/Exec Director	GL	Sept 23/13
Director	GL	Sept 20/13
Author	SR	Sept 20/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

September 18, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 197722

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

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s.13, s.14, s.12

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Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM		
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ADM		
A/Exec Director	GL	Sept 23/13
Director	GL	Sept 20/13
Author	SR	Sept 20/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

Date: July 29, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking # 197031

PREPARED FOR: Honorable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: TBD

ATTENDEES: Rick Carswell, President BP Park Facility Operators

ISSUE: The Society of Park Facility Operators (SPFO) Executive have requested a meeting with Minister Polak

BACKGROUND:

There are 22 Park Facility Operators (PFOs) maintaining and operating 203 front country campgrounds and day-use areas bundled into 29 service delivery agreements across the Province. These 22 businesses range in size from small to large operations and, employ 700 seasonal staff. Of the 22 operations, 17 are members of the Society of Park Facility Operators (SPFO).

BC Parks staff meet with the SPFO Executive (7 elected members) quarterly to discuss various issues such as camping and recreation policies, contract amendments, the Discover Camping reservation program, visitor experience, marketing and other issues.

In response to budget reductions, BC Parks and the majority of PFO's experienced difficult contract negotiations in 2008/09 which resulted in various service reductions such as shortened operating seasons and decreased funding for facility maintenance. In 2009/10, camping fee increases were implemented to address further budget reductions, increased costs in water systems due to new drinking water regulations and the Harmonized Sales Tax. In 2011/12, parking machines were removed from Parks eliminating revenue sources for the PFO's. In Spring, 2013, contract negotiations were required to accommodate the HST/GST transition, since the *Park Act* fees are inclusive of tax. All contract negotiations have had an impact on the PFO's compensation for services.

PFO compensation is derived from three sources Recreation User fees (RUF), Deficiency Payments and Additional Service Fees. During the initial bid and at the scheduled re-negotiations periods the PFO submits RUF revenue and expense projections. Where PFO's determine their projected annual expenses exceed projected RUF revenue; PFO's will identify a fixed annual Deficiency Payment they will require to complete all contract requirements over the contract term. In situations where PFO's determine their projected annual RUF revenues will exceed projected annual expenses, PFO's will identify a fixed or percentage-based Annual Return to Crown Amount they will pay to the province. All expenses associated with the Additional Services are the responsibility of the PFO, and all revenue derived from Additional Services is retained by the PFO.

The SPFO last met with former Minister Terry Lake in June, 2012.

DISCUSSION:

s.13, s.17

- The current recreation service delivery model, also known as the “Bundle Model”, was implemented in 2003 to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the previous service delivery model, known as the “Non-bundle Model”.
- The Bundle Model brought about several changes in the delivery of services, namely longer term contracts (10 years) with re-negotiation periods every 3 years; a shift from prescriptive contract language to results-based language; and lastly, the grouping of individual park operation contracts into 29 bundles. However, 46 parks have remained as “non-bundle” operations due to the geographic constraint of incorporating these parks into the larger bundles.
- Most contracts will be expiring October 31, 2013,

s.13, s.17

s.13, s.17

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ADM		
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Mgr	AC	July 29/13
Author	AC	July 29/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

Sept 03, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking #:197702

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

ISSUE: Determining an approach for mandate letter commitment to encourage other jurisdictions to follow BC's carbon initiatives

BACKGROUND:

The mandate letter to the Minister of Environment identifies the following priorities:

- Continue BC's international leadership in the fight against climate change and global warming.
- Encourage other jurisdictions to follow our carbon initiatives in order to ensure our industries are not placed at a competitive disadvantage for playing their part in addressing climate change.

By working with other jurisdictions, BC can make a larger contribution to global greenhouse gas reductions, reduce economic competitiveness concerns related to climate policies, and strengthen export markets for BC's clean energy and technologies. The release of the International Panel on Climate Change's report in late September is expected to raise attention internationally on the need to take action on climate change. BC's success to date in lowering emissions while increasing GDP and population is attracting international interest.

DISCUSSION:

In delivering on the mandate commitment, there are a few strategic options:

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

CAS continues to support the Minister in her mandate commitment, including:

- supporting Washington and Oregon in their carbon policy development;
- providing information to Canadian and US institutions on BC's experience;
- providing support to the Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat on activities by the Premier and other Ministers that can leverage BC's climate leadership; and,
- maintaining relationships with key regional and international climate organizations.

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DMO	VJ	04/09/13	
ADM	JM	04/08/13	04/08/13
ED	TL	29/08/13	
Author	PR	28/08/13	03/08/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

September 5, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 197770

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: October 10, 9:30am

ATTENDEES: SABC Executive - Craig Wisehart (Chair); Allen Langdon (MMBC), Scott Fraser (Encorp), David Ranson (MOE), David Lawes (MOE)

ISSUE(S): Meeting with Stewardship Agencies of British Columbia to discuss Extended Producer Responsibility.

BACKGROUND:

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a strategy designed to promote the integration of environmental costs associated with goods throughout their life cycles into the market price of the products, thereby incenting producers to make and sell products that are more durable, contain few toxins and never become waste.

BC is a recognized leader in the development and implementation of EPR, with more programs than any other jurisdiction in the world. The BC Government has developed four key principles that provide the strategic context for EPR programs, and these are:

1. Producer/User Responsibility
2. Level Playing Field
3. Results-based
4. Transparency and Accountability

Industry is supportive of the BC model and has expressed a vested interest in helping to ensure this results-based approach to product and materials management is successful.

There are currently 24 EPR programs in the province with packaging and printed paper slated to start in 2014. Programs exist under the Recycling Regulation and encompass products, such as: beverage containers, pharmaceuticals, paint, pesticides, gasoline, tires, electronics, used oil, solvents and flammable liquids, large appliances, and many more.

DISCUSSION:

Stewardship Agencies of BC (SABC) is a not-for-profit organization established by stewardship agencies in BC with plans approved by the Ministry to operate designated EPR programs within the province under the Recycling Regulation.

Since 2012, SABC have provided a forum for the growing number of stewardship agencies in BC to work together to improve service to all areas of the province, realize service delivery efficiencies and improve the recycling experience for British

Columbians. The formation of SABC provides one point of contact to connect with several different stewardship agencies.

With the recent expansion of EPR programs in BC, growing pains are being experienced by all stakeholders, particularly stewardship agencies, local governments, and the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry has identified the following issues/areas of concern that need to be addressed in order to ensure the success of BC's EPR programs and regulatory approach:

1. Program performance
2. Collection and operational excellence
3. Education and awareness
4. Local government engagement and relationship building

In 2012, Minister Lake challenged SABC to fix these areas in order to maintain BC's flexible approach and lead position in EPR. An EPR Enhancement Project between SABC and ministry staff was developed to address the program challenges identified above, in a manner consistent with the key EPR program principles.

The project resulted in a White Paper, drafted by SABC, which outlines actions to address the challenges outlined in the terms of reference. The White Paper provides the next logical step in determining what if any regulatory or other changes are needed to bring about solutions to the challenges outlined in the terms of reference.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

s.13

Attachments:

1. SABC White Paper Final 12 July 2013 (2)
2. TOR - Project to Enhance EPR - Revised September 19 2012

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Enhancing EPR

Terms of Reference and Project Plan

September 19, 2012

In October 2004, the Province of British Columbia enacted the Recycling Regulation (B.C. Reg. 449/2004), under authority of the *Environmental Management Act*. The Recycling Regulation (the Regulation) requires producers of prescribed products to develop and operate province-wide return-collection and management systems for the products they produce or sell in British Columbia (BC).

The Ministry of Environment and producers have enjoyed considerable success with Product Stewardship under the Regulation. Both industry and local government support the regulatory model and the stewardship programs generate environmental and economic benefits. Over the next few years the scope of regulated products is planned to grow significantly to meet the performance commitments for Product Stewardship in the Ministry of Environment 2012/13 – 2014/15 Service Plan. This growth will bring with it a significant increase in both the scale of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs in operation and the number of producers with responsibilities under the Regulation.

This expansion increases the volume of work required of ministry staff in reviewing plans, responding to correspondence from the public and conducting compliance promotion, verification and enforcement. The growth of Product Stewardship also generates challenges including an increase in “free riding”, consumer confusion and impacts to local government. Product Stewardship in BC has always existed in a state of evolution. The model must continue to evolve, with Stewardship Agencies addressing the challenges encountered, to ensure future success.

Background:

Extended Producer Responsibility is a strategy designed to promote the integration of environmental costs associated with goods throughout their life cycles into the market price of the products, thereby incenting producers to make and sell products that are more durable, contain few toxins and never become waste.

BC is a recognized leader in the development and implementation of EPR, with more programs than any other jurisdiction in the world. The BC Government has developed four key principles that provide the strategic context for EPR programs, and these are:

1. **Producer/User Responsibility** - Responsibility for waste management is shifted from general taxpayers to producers and users. Responsibility is not shifted to other levels of government without consent.
2. **Level Playing Field** - All brand-owners for a particular product category are subject to the same stewardship responsibilities (including for historical waste). All consumers have reasonable access to product collection facilities.
3. **Results-based** - Programs focus on results and provide brand-owners with flexibility with minimum government involvement. Programs are tailored for individual products and encourage continued

innovation by producers to minimize environmental impacts during all stages of the product lifecycle, from product design to end-of-life management.

4. **Transparency and Accountability** – Program development process is open and provides the opportunity for input to all stakeholders. Industry is accountable to both government and consumers for environmental outcomes and allocation of revenue from fees/levies.

Industry has been supportive of the BC model, and has expressed a vested interest in helping to ensure this results-based approach to product and materials management is successful.

Challenges:

With the recent expansion of EPR programs in BC, growing pains are being experienced by all stakeholders, particularly stewardship agencies, local governments, and the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry has identified the following issues/areas of concern that need to be addressed in order to ensure the success of BC's EPR programs and regulatory approach.

These challenges fall into four key areas:

1. Program performance

- A need to improve compliance and enforcement, and continuous improvement effectiveness across stewardship programs.

Several opportunities to improve the performance of Product Stewardship in BC exist. This working group will address these opportunities, which could include, but are not limited to:

- Improved Reporting - The third party assurance requirement will support stewardship program compliance with the Regulation, public transparency, depot and recovery rate data quality and environmentally sound management of recovered products.
- Other reliance on services provided by qualified professionals to support program performance.
- Performance incentives - If programs underperform and leave products/materials to be managed by local governments or other producers then there is a mechanism for cost remediation. This would provide an incentive for action to be taken by stewardship agencies to improve program performance and avoid unnecessary costs.

2. Collection and operational excellence

- A need to improve service levels in terms of access to collection facilities for stewarded products with an eye to more consolidation across programs to improve drop off efficiency for consumers who have multiple product types for recycling.

The growth in the number of stewardship programs and collection points has the potential to cause consumer confusion. There is a need to improve the consumer's experience and satisfaction with the Product Stewardship program. It must be simple, convenient and pleasant for consumers to recycle. They must have convenient access to depots or collection facilities and a positive experience with the program interface when they return products for recycling. Use of super depots is one option to support this. A minimum remote or rural accessibility target should also be explored. Specific criteria or expectations from local government may assist in establishing performance standards.

3. Education and awareness

- A need to improve public consultations and engagement in establishing (and renewing) stewardship plans.
- A need to educate BC citizens so they know about and use the recycling programs available.
- A need to enhance consultation, engagement and communication between stewardship agencies, producers, and within the supply chain

There is a need to enhance consumer awareness about Product Stewardship. Consumers must be made aware which products they can return for reuse or recycling and how to do this. High consumer awareness targets (such as 85% across all programs) should be explored. The option of one brand that is recognized by all British Columbians (e.g., Recycle BC) should also be explored.

There is also a need to enhance communication and consultation between stewardship agencies, producers, retailers and within the entire supply chain to ensure all involved are fully aware of the programs and obligations.

4. Local government engagement and relationship building

- A need to improve local government relations in program operations.
- A need to address or clarify issues relating to ownership of stewarded products, particularly as it applies to the costs to manage products that hit municipal landfills.

Stewardship agencies need to engage with local governments and ensure an ongoing dialogue. A stronger and more enhanced collaborative relationship between producers, local governments and the Ministry is necessary.

Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to address the EPR program challenges identified above, in a manner consistent with the key program principles. Solutions to the issues/areas of concern should fall within one of the following instruments:

- Ministry of Environment internal or operation policy (e.g.: Recycling Regulation Guide; compliance strategy, etc.)
- Recommended amendments to the Recycling Regulation
- Recommended amendments to Stewardship Plans
- Changes to Annual Report content and/or format
- Other potential instruments such as industry codes of practice

Four working groups composed of stewardship agency representatives and ministry staff will accomplish this task.

The purpose of this project plan and terms of reference is to establish how action will be taken, by whom and over what timeframe. This includes setting out how the working groups will function and interact.

Timeframe:

Date	Action or Outcome
Aug 29, 2012	face-to-face meeting in Victoria to review draft terms of reference
Oct 2012 (week of 1 st), 2012	finalize problem definition, establish a timeframe for meeting frequency and type (teleconference or in person), and timeframe for deliverables.
Oct, 2012 (week of 22 nd)	face-to-face meeting working groups during CWMA Oct 24-26, 2012
Nov 2012 or Dec 2012 (week of 3 rd)	face-to-face meeting of core project team for first working group report-out
January 2013	Conference call to set-timelines and priorities for 2013

Project leadership and team:

The Ministry will lead this project, with David Ranson, Director of Waste Management, acting as project sponsor and co-chair. Meegan Armstrong, Acting Section Head, Product Stewardship, will act as project manager and a ministry staff person will lead each of the four working groups.

Stewardship agency representatives will participate as members of the working groups. The project manager will ensure that all stewardship agencies have an opportunity to participate, however the size of the working groups must support project efficiency. Each working group will include a cross-section of program and product types.

Working group leads will ensure that outcome-focused records of discussion are agreed to by working group members and published in a format to support reporting out to all stewardship agencies.

The project manager will ensure that working groups meet the targets and timelines they set and ensure that outcomes are circulated to all stewardship agencies.

Ministry staff will make policy recommendations based on working group outcomes, however decisions will be made by government and in accordance with authorities delegated under the *Environmental Management Act*.

Working group scope and membership:

Working group #1 – Program performance

Lead: Christine Woodhouse with Greg Tyson

Members:

	Name	Representing
1	Ron Driedger	Used Oil Recycling
2	Ursula Grant	CWTA
3	Mannie Cheung	Product Care
4	Adrienne Chung	CESA
5	Bill Chan/(alt) Elena Zevakhina	Encorp Pacific
6	Usman Valiante	Canada's National Brewers
7	Tod Lyons	Interstate Batteries
8	Representative TBD	Multi Material BC (MMBC)
9	Bruce Rebel	Major Appliance Recycling Roundtable (MARR)
10	Keith Caldwell/Barb Collins	TELUS Communications Inc.

Working group #2 – Collection and operational excellence

Lead: Christine Woodhouse with Lyn Smirl

Members:

	Name	Representing
1	Neil Hastie/ (alt) Sandy Sigmund	Encorp Pacific
2	Craig Wisheart	Electronic Products Recycling Association
3	Mannie Cheung	Product Care
4	Darrell Clarke Eric Partridge	CESA
5	Brian Zeiler-Kligman	Canada's National Brewers
6	Colin McKean	Canadian Battery Association
7	Ginette Vanasse	Pharmaceuticals
8	Representative TBD	MMBC

Working group #3 – Education and awareness

Lead: Angie Mallhi

Members:

	Name	Representing
1	Sandy Sigmund	Encorp Pacific
2	Ron Driedger	Used Oil Recycling
3	Tod Lyons	Interstate Batteries
4	Mark Kurschner	Product Care
5	Orysia Boytchuk	Call2Recycle
6	Jeff Newton	CESA
7	Carol Patterson	MMBC
8	Mike Hennessy	Tire Stewardship BC
9	Ginette Vanasse	Pharmaceuticals
10	Roland Hosein	General Electric/ Canadian Manufacturers and Importers

Working group #4 – Local government engagement and relationship building

Lead: Julia bates

Members:

	Name	Representing
1	Craig Wisehart	Electronic Products Recycling Association
2	Ursula Grant	CWTA
3	Mannie Cheung	Product Care
4	Neil Hastie	Encorp Pacific
5	Darrell Clarke	CESA
6	Brian Zeiler-Kligman	Canada's National Brewers
7	Pamela Nell	Canadian Brandowners Residual Stewardship Corporation
8	Allen Langdon	MMBC
9	Bruce Rebel	Major Appliance Recycling Roundtable (MARR)
10	Keith Caldwell	TELUS Communications Inc.

Measuring progress:

The project manager will track progress made by working groups, as they meet target dates set for deliverables.

SABC & MOE WORKING GROUPS



**Stewardship Agencies
of British Columbia**

7/12/2013

White Papers from Working
Groups

Summary document containing white papers from
the following:

- Working Group 1: Program Performance
- Working Group 2: Collection & Operational Excellence
- Working Group 3: Education & Awareness
- Working Group 4: Local Government Relations

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INTRODUCTION

"In our white papers, we have brought forward what we see as solutions to the challenges outlined in the terms of reference. We see this document as the next logical step in determining what if any regulatory or other changes are needed to bring about solutions to the challenges outlined in the terms of reference"

SABC members represent a wide variety of product categories, collection systems and operational methods and these factors will need to be considered when implementing these solutions"

WORKING GROUP 1: PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Terms of Reference

A need to improve compliance and enforcement, and continuous improvement effectiveness across stewardship programs.

This includes the three key areas:

1. Third Party Assurance - The third party assurance requirement on non-financial information regarding, collection sites, recovery rate data and material management (end fate);
2. Consistent Annual Reporting - Provide a template annual report for Stewards that they wish to adopt to promote consistent reporting among Stewards;
3. Performance Incentives (Dispute Resolution) - If programs underperform and leave products/materials to be managed by local governments or other producers then there is a mechanism for cost remediation.

Third Party Assurance

The third party assurance requirement on non-financial information regarding, collection sites, recovery rate data and material management (end fate) is complete.

The MOE Director in his July 31, 2012 letter has confirmed the new requirements on third party assurance requirements for Non-Financial Information in Annual Reports.

The requirement outlines the time frames for reasonable level of assurance on collection facilities and product sold and collected for July 1, 2013 (reporting year 2012).

There are two options for audit assurance on product management (end fate)

1. Stewards to conduct pre audits of product management and report to the MOE on progress and pre-audits; with Audit Assurance report including product management due **July 1, 2015 (reporting year 2014)**;
2. Stewards provide Audit Assurance report including product management due **July 1, 2014 (reporting year 2013)**. (Progress reports are not required.)

Approximately 50% of the Stewards elected Option 1 – conduct pre-audits and to complete Audit Assurance report including product management due **July 1, 2015 (reporting year 2014)**.

Annual Reporting Template

The objective of having an Annual Reporting Template for Stewardship Programs is to provide a standard document that is easy to use and adequately informs the MOE, Stewards and other interest groups. This will allow readers to quickly review the products that are within the Stewards' plan, provide a summary of the program as outlined in the Recycling Regulation (i.e. public education, collection system, pollution prevention, product sold and recovered), compare performance targets and review overall plan performance.

A report template that summarizes the program performance (under Section 8 annual reporting requirements of the Recycling Regulation) has been developed by SABC.

SABC has recommended to its members that they use the Annual Reporting Template (attached in Appendix A) effective for 2012 reporting.

Performance Incentives (Dispute Resolution)

The **DRAFT** framework for Program Performance could address the MOE's example of "If programs underperform and leave products/materials to be managed by local governments or other producers then there is a mechanism for cost remediation. This would provide an incentive for action to be taken by stewardship agencies to improve program performance and avoid unnecessary costs".

See attached Appendix B on the framework on Performance Incentives (Dispute Resolution.)

Other elements of Performance Incentives are covered in the Working Group 2 & 4 sections of this document.

As noted in previous Ministry feedback, the remaining issue from their perspective was that of program-to-program free riding and the need for "...a mechanism to ensure underperforming stewardship programs receive an immediate market signal to rectify underperformance..."

SABC is suggesting that once the group has completed this Project Plan of Enhancing EPR, SABC could create a committee specifically to address the matter of program-to-program free riding.

WORKING GROUP 2: COLLECTION & OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

A need to improve service levels in terms of access to depots for stewarded products with an eye to more consolidation across programs to improve drop off efficiency for consumers who have multiple product types for recycling.

1. Consumers must have convenient access to collection facilities and a positive experience with the program interface when they return products for recycling.
2. A minimum remote or rural accessibility target should also be explored.
3. It must be simple, convenient and pleasant for consumers to recycle.
4. Use of free-standing, multi-program collection facilities is one option to support this.
5. Specific criteria or expectations from local government may assist in establishing performance standards. [See Workgroup 4]

The Existing SABC Collection Network:

Mission:

- Enhance the effectiveness of BC's extended producer responsibility model through collaboration
- Facilitate engagement with key stakeholders
- 16 members (<http://www.bcestewards.com>) working collectively to ensure BC's EPR model is successful and cost-effective.

Response to the Terms of Reference:

1. SABC Operational Principles:

- Stewardship agencies operate solely under the BC Recycling regulation established by the Government of BC.
- The member programs of SABC operate on a not-for-profit basis
- Collection facilities will be established where economically viable, according to the business models of individual stewardship programs.
- Stewardship agencies will continue to work together, on the establishment of future multi-program collection facilities, where materials are compatible.
- SABC will engage individual depots and/or their representatives as commercial partners, as applicable, in the development and execution of collection policies. Individual stewardship agencies will continue to engage depot operators directly as per their own program needs
- Municipal run collection facilities are possible where they do not directly compete with privately or not-for-profit operated collection facility.
- The reimbursement of cost of operating any municipal collection facility will be the same as that which is available to a free-standing, privately operated facility.

- As specified in the BC recycling regulation, no SABC affiliated collection facility will charge for received materials.

2. Establish a common standard on accessibility, rural and urban

- For rural Communities with a population of 4000 or more, a 45 minute drive to a collection facility
- For urban communities with a population of 4000 or more, a thirty minute drive to a collection facility
- 97% or more of the province's population has access to a collection facility under the SABC standard. (September, 2012).
- An inventory of locations by type of collection facility and program is attached (see Inventory of Collection locations, pg. 22 of the appendix).

Further, SABC stewards commit to the following:

- Develop an inventory of collection facilities (identify the number of total drop off locations for all programs with an RD breakdown). This task is 90% complete and final results will be included in the Action Plan due in September.
- Amend the definition of depot to single or multi program, independent and free-standing, collection facilities which include not-for-profit organizations and community groups.
- Recognize the critical role of return to retail locations for certain stewardship programs and that such locations are part of the inventory of collection facilities, but are limited to certain product categories and taking into account the economic, regulatory, accessibility, operational and safety considerations of the facility.
- Initiate a consumer-facing program gap analysis, (see EPRA GIS Study, Fig. 2 in the Appendix as an example) of accessibility. Since this will be program specific, SABC has encouraged each member program to undertake a GIS analysis to identify accessibility gaps as per the SABC accessibility standard by the end of 2013 or as plan commitments.
- Publication of intentions and results of analysis, where appropriate, to key stakeholder groups in our Action Plan due in September.

Stakeholder Awareness:

- Demonstrate to regional districts, ministry and other stakeholders that depot accessibility standards are being met including:
 - Map of current free-standing collection facilities locations by program, including free-standing multi program collection facilities where applicable.
 - Standards of accessibility
 - % Conformance to the standard as per the timeline and methodology identified above.
- SABC is recommending that each steward using a depot network publish this as part of their reporting schedule with the MoE.

3. Depot (Free-standing Collection Facility) Convenience: Building upon SABC Position Paper 101028 Rural Service Levels

Network Enhancement:

Regularly Scheduled Collection Facility (underserved areas)

- Stewards will establish where possible "regularly scheduled collection facilities" at a third party location. An initial list of potential locations has been compiled by SABC, and stewards are coordinating efforts to operate jointly in as many locations as practical.
- Locations have to be staffed, with security and appropriate space for consumer access.
- Note that during the February meeting the MoE did allow and confirmed that where a stewardship agency has replaced one-off collection events with a regularly scheduled collection at a third party location – for underserved areas that current one off collection events commitments in stewardship plans - may be replaced with by Regularly Scheduled Depots, this will be noted in the Annual Report performance against targets."

Return to Retail locations

- Stewards will actively expand their current return to retail partnerships as a second layer of accessibility as appropriate.

4. SABC Policy on Multi-Program Collection Facilities:

Current Definition:

- Multi Program Depot: where material is collected under contract or agreement for a minimum of three stewardship programs.
- Depots may be tiered based on specific criteria for that depot and depot area.
- Existing depot size, location, zoning & contractual territories are factors in expanding for more programs.

These depots will not include products:

Currently managed through an exclusively return to retail program, e.g. pharmaceuticals, HVAC equipment and similar programs.

Policy Objective: Multi-Program Free-Standing, Collection Facility

A multi-program free-standing collection facility is any collection facility location that is approved to accept materials from the public from more than two stewardship programs. Identification of Multi-Program Collection Facilities is tiered based on the number of stewardship program materials that are accepted at the particular location (often dependent on specific criteria for that depot, such as existing depot size, location, zoning, contractual territories or other internal program criteria).

This criteria creates a favourable balance between the maximum collection of material, in a specific trade area for the lowest possible cost for consumers. The specific objective of any SABC member collection facility is to maximize diversion of material from landfill in support of overall provincial objectives as documented in the approved stewardship program plan of each agency.

For example:

- A level 1 Multi-Program Collection Facility is any depot under contract or agreement to collect materials from at least 3 stewardship programs.
- A level 2 Multi-Program Collection Facility is any depot under contract or agreement to collect materials from at least 4 stewardship programs.
- A level 3 Multi-Program Collection Facility is any depot under contract or agreement to collect materials from 5 or more stewardship programs.

- SABC stewards seek to increase consumer convenience by providing consumers with Multi-Program Collection Facilities. Multi-Program Depots will be located in or close to locations with high population densities, providing greater consumer accessibility and affording higher traffic for the depots. As a result, the focus for locations of Multi-Program Depots will be based on serving larger consumer populations where large amounts of material for diversion can be collected.
- SABC highlights that not all materials that are part of stewardship programs can safely be collected in the same location. Similarly, it may not be possible to collect some materials that are considered hazardous waste in certain retail-situated depots, due to a variety of environmental and zoning regulations.

SABC has completed a listing of all Multi-Program Depots and further commits to provide BC MoE officials, as well as municipal representatives, with a plan to address existing gaps by the end of Q3 2013

- As more retail locations look to expand the number and types of material they collect from the consumer, SABC may expand, as required, the term Multi-Program Collection Facility and include those retail locations (that wish to be identified as such) that accept materials from multiple stewardship programs.
- SABC stewards also commit to explore the inclusion of additional stewardship program materials in Multi-Program Collection Facility as new programs are implemented.
- Each Stewardship Program will retain final decision on whether or not their program product is approved as part of a multi-program collection facility, to honour contractual obligations and approved program plan objectives.
- Explore potential P3 depot partnerships with municipalities where it complies with the policy and operational objectives outlined in the white paper [including economic requirements] and the business model of individual stewardship agencies.

5. Free-standing collection facility accommodation of additional programs (the ability to accommodate multi-program processes and space requirements e.g. ability to crush on-site, recognizable program signage):

- As referenced in Section 4 above, SABC has undertaken an exploration of existing free-standing collection facilities which could expand to accommodate other program products
- In this exploration SABC has taken into consideration necessary product handling processes requirements to meet end fate audit reporting requirements, health and safety issues related to the handling of specific product categories, current product category weight ratios, and material available for collection in specific territories.

6. Report needs to specifically address local governments' request to site depots close to solid waste management facilities and/or close to other program depots.

Depot Siting:

- The goal of the current free-standing collection facility is to locate them within the highest density of population for convenience and accessibility.
- Most free-standing collection facilities (where zoning bylaws permit), and by definition all return to retail collection facilities; meet this criteria.

Where transfer station or municipal recycling depot meets the criteria for the location of a free-standing collection facility, the individual stewardship program may consider establishing a free-standing collection facility in that location. As identified in the table in Item 1 of the appendix, there are currently over 100 individual program collection points operating within a municipal waste collection site

The establishment of collection facility close to a regional landfill or transfer station where adequate coverage is provided by a free-standing collection facility would result in the dilution of current material collection volumes and increased program operational costs

7. Report should clarify why steward compensation to RDs/local government cannot exceed private sector contracts i.e. why stewards cannot specifically fund local government infrastructure costs.

Compensation to Local Government

- As stated in the SABC operational principles, municipally run collection facilities may participate in a stewardship program and receive the same compensation as provided to other program collection facilities.

SABC programs pay market rates for collection based on each program's own criteria for the establishment of a financially viable free-standing collection facility.

- Funding public infrastructure is not the mandate of our SABC stewardship programs.
- The additional cost of funding a more expensive municipal collection facility would dilute the material collection at the for-profit free standing collection facility and thus make them more inefficient and increase costs as well.
- As the regulated stewards, each program has a fiduciary responsibility to manage funds and to maximize diversion cost effectively.

WORKING GROUP 3: EDUCATION & AWARENESS

Proposed SABC Initiatives and Tactics to Improve Education and Awareness

Recognizing that public awareness of where to go for recycling information, what is recyclable, and the location of the closest place to recycle, is not at a level where it should be, the following 5 initiatives and tactics are proposed by SABC to improve education and awareness. Further clarification is provided below for each of these 5 initiatives and tactics to provide a better understanding of what is meant, and to alleviate concerns that these initiatives will over-ride or negate initiatives undertaken by the individual Stewards.

Consumer Facing:

BC Stewards currently has a common website and hotline that includes a common collection facility locator. It was agreed that SABC was not the preferred name for this initiative so SABC has developed a new consumer friendly name, Recycle BC.

SABC has chosen Recycle BC as the common Public Mark to be used as the single public "facing brand" that is easily recognizable by all British Columbians and synonymous with recycling excellence. SABC has begun the process of registering this mark. The current website will be rebranded as Recycle BC and will provide access to all the BC Stewards member websites for those who require in-depth information about a particular stewardship program. The site will also provide access to the common location finder, hotline number and flipbook application for "BC's Recycling handbook."

Contract with RCBC for Consumer Response Services

SABC has contracted RCBC for delivery of certain specific consumer response services, including the hotline and the "Recyclepedia" to answer the consumer questions about what is recyclable and where the closest place is to drop-off their recyclables.

Joint Public Awareness Initiatives

SABC members will plan and implement joint public awareness initiatives for SABC drop-off collection events, ambassador program community events (handing out the Recycling Handbook and mention other joint SABC initiatives). In addition, when SABC finalizes ownership of the Recycle BC mark, all participating stewards will promote the common or shared tools within their individual public awareness initiatives.

It was also agreed that it is important to get the local governments on the same page so that there is a consistent, complementary approach by both BC Stewards and local government. Depending on requirements, BC Stewards may launch public awareness campaigns promoting the hotline and website location finder and other joint initiatives.

Promotion of Common Collection Facility Network

A number of existing Stewards already have a common collection network. This will be enhanced as new Stewards develop their collection network. Stewards with the common collection facility networks plan joint public awareness campaigns to inform the public of the common collection network.

While it is not practical to rebrand existing collection facilities with the new Recycle BC mark, there are a number of opportunities to use that mark to enhance public awareness:

1. Rename bcstewards.com site to Recycle BC (with all available derivations)
2. Use the mark (in addition to but not in place of agency consumer/corporate brand identifiers) on individual agency information vehicles such as web sites, trade/consumer signage/brochures, print media and public event marketing materials
3. Adopt the mark to identify our location finder app now known as Recyclepedia
4. Attach the mark to all correspondence from and on behalf of SABC

Benchmark Consumer Awareness Levels

BC Stewards will jointly develop and fund a Benchmark Consumer Awareness study for 2013. It was further agreed that the questions developed for the joint survey would build on the questions in the Ministry 2009 survey, which gauged the survey participant's level of awareness of stewardship programs, their participation, the perceived level of convenience, who to contact for recycling information, and if consumers know how to find the nearest collection facility.

Specific questions developed from the joint benchmark study will also be used/incorporated into individual stewards program awareness studies to continually measure and report on results attained. For those who do not conduct annual benchmark studies an Omnibus can be used, where deemed appropriate, to provide results and measurements.

Following the 2013 Benchmark Study, SABC will undertake further Benchmark Consumer Awareness studies every 3 years.

SABC is concerned with the MoE's suggested 85% consumer awareness target across all programs. The various stewardship programs are at very different levels of maturity and public awareness levels. . SABC will submit to the MoE, the proposed questions for the Benchmark Survey by Q3 – 2013. Following the review of the results of the Benchmark Study to be completed in Q4 – 2013, SABC will propose to the MoE the awareness levels for the various stewardship programs.

WORKING GROUP 4: LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Key Issues Raised in the Terms of Reference for Working Group 4

Improve local government relations in program operations

Address or clarify issues relating to ownership of stewarded products, particularly as it applies to the costs to manage products that hit municipal landfills

Local Government Relations

The group is proposing 3 items to address local government relations:

1. SABC is currently working with UBCM to establish an interface group to work with SABC on municipal and regional issues. This group would be comprised of senior staff or elected officials with the ability to speak for and make decision on behalf of their representative groups. We would want not only representation from rural districts but also Metro Vancouver.

A productive meeting was held on January 28, 2013 with Jared Wright and Marilyn Chaing from UBCM. At that meeting it was agreed that SABC and UBCM would work to form a 'joint advisory committee' for the purpose outlined above. SABC has produced an outline of the structure of that committee and sent it to UBCM for review. In addition we have discussed potential funding options for this group.

We plan to have this on the agenda for the UBCM general meeting in September.

Purpose of the Municipal/RD group:

- a. Be the primary group to discuss and negotiate high level standards like accessibility, etc.
 - b. Serve as the channel for RD/Municipality issues to SABC. So rather than bringing an issue directly to the MoE, they would first be brought to SABC and we could deal directly with the RD/Municipality to try to resolve it.
 - c. Serve as a channel for SABC to identify zoning policies within specific municipalities that create barriers to opening up collection sites and to develop actions to overcome these barriers.
2. Effectively we would have a 2 tiered approach. We would do most of the work directly with the UBCM sanctioned group but would also use them as a conduit to keep specific RD/Municipal issue from hitting the MoE desks without us having had a chance to deal with them first.
 3. Commitment to outreach to rural RDs. This is a proactive step that stewards could take that would be effective in dealing with specific local issues that are not necessarily relevant to other areas of the province. We are committing to having someone from SABC meet with 2 rural RD boards per year as well as consulting as needed on specific issues.

Clarify Issues Relating to Ownership of Stewarded Products and Specifically the Costs to Manage Products that Hit Municipal Landfills

At a high level we do not feel it is reasonable to assign ownership of the products to the stewards or stewardship agencies. Many of the stewarded products have commercially viable take back streams that we do not control. All programs have collection targets and our belief is that the intent of those targets was to ensure that stewardship agencies took back what they could reasonably control from the products introduced into the system. We do not feel that the regulation intended to (or reasonably could) include all of the products in the province.

Proposed Guiding Principles

1. SABC and the MoE have previously proposed a standardized waste composition study to help establish the scope of the landfill issue and we believe that these should be the first step in the process and SABC is committed to co-funding these studies as outlined in the attached proposal.

SABC has reviewed the waste composition study that was commissioned by the MoE and is working with the contractor (TRI) on the changes needed to allow one study to serve both our purposes. SABC is finalizing the contract with TRI to incorporate these changes.

2. Landfill bans need to be introduced where appropriate coverage for recycling is available. If the ban is enacted and enforced, then the cost of products entering the landfill should already be paid for by the fines levied on those responsible for introducing the banned products into the landfill. Our position is that paying the RDs and Municipalities for the products that are allowed into landfill encourages the wrong behavior and facilitates consumers not properly disposing of the material through our established systems.
3. SABC would be prepared to compensate local government landfills at the same rate as our current network for uncontaminated durable and semi-durable goods that are collected, stored and packaged separately, according to the steward's specifications from the waste stream. There are product areas that are highly susceptible to contamination where this would not be applicable. PPP and refillable bottles would be examples.
4. SABC plans to work through the joint advisory committee when it is established to discuss these issues with representatives of local government.

APPENDIX A (WORKING GROUP 1): ANNUAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR
TEMPLATE

[Stewardship Agency]
Annual Report to the Director

[20xx Calendar Year]

Submitted to: David Ranson
Director, Waste Management
PO Box 9341, STN PROV GOVT
Victoria, BC V8W 9M1

Prepared by: [Steward Contact Name & Title]
[Stewardship Agency/Company]
[Address]
[City, Prov/State Postal Code]
[Phone #]

[Date]

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<Agency Name> [20xx] Report to Director, Waste Management

1. Executive Summary

The table below should concisely summarize program performance for the section 8 annual reporting requirements such that ministry staff and the public can easily understand whether reporting requirements and stewardship plan targets have been met.

Products within plan	
Program website	

Recycling Regulation Reference	Topic	Summary (5-bullet maximum)
Part 2, section 8(2)(a)	<u>Public Education Materials and Strategies</u>	
Part 2, section 8(2)(b)	<u>Collection System and Facilities</u>	
Part 2, section 8(2)(c)	<u>Product Environmental Impact Reduction, Reusability and Recyclability</u>	
Part 2, section 8(2)(d)	<u>Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management</u>	
Part 2, section 8(2)(e)	<u>Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate</u>	See Section 7 for breakdown per regional district
Part 2, section 8(2)(e.1)		
Part 2, section 8(2)(f)	<u>Summary of Deposits, Refunds, Revenues and Expenses</u>	[Provide report reference to the independently audited financial statements]

Comparison of Key Performance Targets		
Part 2 section 8(2)(g); See full list of targets in <u>Plan Performance</u>		
Priority Stewardship Plan Targets (as agreed with ministry file lead)	Performance	Strategies for Improvement
1.		[N/A if target met]
2.		
3.		
4.		

Comparison of Key Performance Targets		
Part 2 section 8(2)(g); See full list of targets in Plan Performance		
Priority Stewardship Plan Target (as agreed with ministry file lead)	Performance	Strategies for Improvement
5.		

2. Program Outline

Provide a brief (1 page) overview of the stewardship agency/company and their members [website link], program inclusions, collection approach and any other high level information relative to the annual report e.g. studies completed, new targets set, consultations or surveys conducted.

3. Public Education Materials and Strategies

Provide a brief overview of the key materials and strategies used to promote awareness of the program. Identify the various types of outreach (i.e. face to face, social media, traditional media, etc.) utilized.

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, section 8(2)

(a) a description of educational materials and educational strategies the producer uses for the purposes of this Part

4. Collection System and Facilities

Provide a brief overview of the way in which the stewardship agency collects the products from the consumer (i.e. depots, return to retailer, collection events, etc.). If available, list the number of collection facilities in each regional district and identify changes in the number, location, and method of collection from the previous year to the present year. If the list is extensive, consider including a summary and attaching a separate document or URL.

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, section 8(2)

(b) the location of its collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report;

5. Product Environmental Impact Reduction, Reusability and Recyclability

Identify ways in which producers or the agency contributes to the reduction of environmental impact. For example, utilization of certified processors, R&D performed to improve recyclability / reuse of the product or components, examples of design for environment mechanisms used by producer members of the agency, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The producer may also wish to report on the status of any studies being undertaken to assist with the measurement of environmental impacts. Identifying successes is encouraged.

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, section 8(2)

(c) efforts taken by or on behalf of the producer to reduce environmental impacts throughout the product life cycle and to increase reusability or recyclability at the end of the life cycle;

6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management

Provide a brief overview of the way in which the collected product is managed and how those outcomes relate to the pollution prevention hierarchy. Provide breakdowns by weight or percentage of product managed at each level. Please also refer to third party assurance FAQs (original version dated November 22, 2012), distributed to stewardship programs by the Ministry.

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, section 8(2)

(d) a description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy;

7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate

Provide a summary of the total amount of product sold, collection volumes and, if applicable, recovery rates achieved by the program based on the approach included in the approved program plan. Also provide a summary of total product recovered by regional district.

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, section 8(2)

- (e) the total amount of the producer's product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer's recovery rate;
- (e.1) effective for a report required on or before July 1, 2013 and for every report required under subsection (1) after that date, the total amount of the producer's product recovered in each regional district;

8. Summary of Deposits, Refunds, Revenues and Expenditures

For those programs that charge deposits only:

Include a summary of deposits received and refunds paid in British Columbia by the producers (by plan if agency manages more than one plan). Attach a copy of the current year's independently audited financial statements as an appendix.

For those programs that charge a visible ecofee only:

Include a summary of fees / rates charged by the agency and provide a summary of total revenues and expenses in British Columbia (by plan if agency manages more than one plan). Attach a copy of the current year's independently audited financial statements as an appendix.

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, Section 8(2)

- (f) independently audited financial statements detailing
 - (i) all deposits received and refunds paid by the producers covered by the approved plan, and
 - (ii) revenues and expenditures for any fees associated with the approved plan that are charged separately and identified on the consumer receipt of sale;

9. Plan Performance

Using the table below, provide a brief overview of the performance of the plan for the current year compared to the stated performance requirements and targets specified in the approved plan. If no specific targets have been set (e.g. new plans in first year of operation), specify baseline results, significant achievements and identify when targets will be set.

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, section 8(2)

- (g) a comparison of the approved plan's performance for the year with the performance requirements and targets in this regulation and the approved plan

Plan Target	20xx Results	Strategies for Improvement
1.	[Result and supporting detail if appropriate and/or rationalization if target not met]	[N/A if target met]
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Appendices / Additional Information and Third Party Assurance

Attach any additional documentation that is required.

Include:

- *Financial Statements (if applicable),*
- *Third Party Assurance Statement for Non-Financial Information, and*
- *Other items related to plan commitments such as greenhouse gas or other studies, consumer awareness surveys, detailed information on depot locations, etc.*

Reference: Recycling Regulation – Part 2, section 8(2)

INCLUDING SECTION 8(2)(H), ANY OTHER INFORMATION SPECIFIED BY THE DIRECTOR

APPENDIX B (WORKING GROUP 1)

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

Potential Dispute by a Party (Party to be defined)

Actions to be taken: Results discussed with the Stewardship Agency ("Steward")

Results**Meets Performance Criteria**

Actions to be taken: *No further Action*

Does not meet Performance Criteria

Acceptable deficiency plan in place with time frames

Action to be taken: *Continued monitoring until plan is complete*



Action to be taken:

1. Ministry will conduct an assessment and issue a letter informing the Steward they do not meet the Performance Criteria. The Steward will respond within xx days with an action plan on how the deficiencies are going to be remediated.
2. If an acceptable plan has not been submitted to the Ministry within xx days, a letter outlining all deficiencies along with expected completion dates will be sent to the Steward.
3. The Steward may request a second assessment. If a written request were received, the Ministry would complete another assessment of the Steward. The written request notice must be received within xx days after the initial assessment was completed. The Ministry will work with the Steward in an attempt to reach a satisfactory deficiency correction plan. The Steward, may request Stewardship Agencies of BC ("SABC") to assist in the development of this plan.
4. If a second assessment results in deficiencies still identified, the Ministry will issue a letter informing the Steward that it is deficient in carrying out its obligation under Enhancing EPR Project Plan and/or its Stewardship Plan.
5. If the deficiency plan is still not received written correspondence from the Ministry will be sent informing the Steward is deficient in carrying out its Stewardship Plan.
6. In the event that no communication of corrective action is undertaken by the Steward and received by Ministry, it will be deemed that the Steward is deficient in carrying out its obligation under its Stewardship Plan. Further, the Ministry may require that the Steward notify each producer for whom the agency acts.

APPENDIX (WORKING GROUP 2)

Item 1: Inventory of Collection Locations

Multi Program SABC Depots July 9, 2013

Program products accepted at Bottle Deposits: In addition to the beverage stream

Categories as per SABC Work Group #2

Level 1: Encorp/EPRA/CESA

Level 2: Encorp/BD/EPRA/CESA

Level 3: Encorp/BD/EPRA/CESA/Paint

77

96

20

Location City	Regional District	Encorp Beverage	BDL	EPRA	CESA	Paint	Paint Plus	Light Recycle	Alarm Recycle	MPD Level 1	MPD Level 2	MPD Level 3
17 Mile Transfer Station (Recycle Centre)	Regional District of Mount Waddington											
2 Abbottford Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
3 Abbotsford Mission Recycling Program	Fraser Valley Regional District											
4 Aberdeen Recycling Centre	Fraser Valley Regional District											
5 Agassiz Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
6 Aldergrove Return Centre (Bottle Depot)	Fraser Valley Regional District											
7 Abbotsford Recycling	Fraser Valley Regional District											
8 Almonds Enterprises	Fraser Valley Regional District											
9 Armstrong Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
10 Ashcroft Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
11 Asset Investment Recovery - Surrey	Fraser Valley Regional District											
12 Asset Investment Recovery - Victoria	Fraser Valley Regional District											
13 B&B Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
14 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
15 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
16 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
17 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
18 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
19 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
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26 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
27 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
28 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
29 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
30 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
31 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
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46 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
47 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
48 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
49 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											
50 B&B Enterprises Bottle Depot	Fraser Valley Regional District											

Number	Supplier Name (GSA Operating Name)	Location City	Regional District	Energy Beverage	BDL	BP/A	CEA	Paint	Print Plus	Ught Payola	Alarm Recycle	MPD Level 1	MPD Level 2	MPD Level 3
21	Ed's Bottle Depot	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
22	Ed's Bottle Depot	Westside	Regional District of Fraser-Fort George	✓										
23	Emery Bottle Depot	Endsby	Regional District of North Okanagan	✓										
24	Emery Bottle Depot	Fernie	Regional District of East Kootenay	✓										
25	Fernwood Bottle Depot	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
26	Fort St. James Bottle Depot	Fort St. James	Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako	✓										
27	Fort St. John Bottle Depot	Fort St. John	Peace River Regional District	✓										
28	Fraser Lake Bottle Depot	Fraser Lake	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓										
29	Fraser Valley Bottle & Return Depot	Langley	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓										
30	General Grant's North Shore Bottle Depot	Mudera Park	Sunshine Coast Regional District	✓										
31	General Grant's Recycling Centers - Shell	Kamloops	Thompson-Nicola Regional District	✓										
32	General Grant's Recycling Centers - Shell	Kamloops	Thompson-Nicola Regional District	✓										
33	General Grant's South Shore Bottle Depot	Kamloops	Thompson-Nicola Regional District	✓										
34	George Hale Transfer Bottle Depot (Merritt)	Merritt	Thompson-Nicola Regional District	✓										
35	Gibsons Bottle Depot	Gibsons	Sunshine Coast Regional District	✓										
36	Gibsons Recycling Depot	Gibsons	Sunshine Coast Regional District	✓										
37	Go Green Bottle Depot	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
38	Gold Trail Recycling	1000 Miller House	Cariboo Regional District	✓										
39	Golden Bottle Depot	Golden	Columbia Shuswap Regional District	✓										
40	Grand Forks Bottle Depot	Grand Forks	Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	✓										
41	Guilford Bottle Depot	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
42	Habitat For Humanity Victoria	Langford	Capital Regional District	✓										
43	Hanley Bottle Depot	Nanaimo	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
44	Hart Return Depot	Prince George	Regional District of Fraser-Fort George	✓										
45	Heard Recycling	Victoria	Capital Regional District	✓										
46	New Hazelton Bottle Depot	New Hazelton / Hazelton	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	✓										
47	Horizon Bay Tri-Value	Horizon Bay	Strathcona Regional District	✓										
48	Isle Bottle Depot	Hop	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓										
49	Louison Bottle Depot	Houston	Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako	✓										
50	Interior Freight & Bottle Depot	Vernon	Regional District of North Okanagan	✓										
51	Invermere Bottle & Return Depot	Invermere	Regional District of East Kootenay	✓										
52	Ironwood Bottle & Return Depot	Richmond	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
53	Island Foods Bottle Depot	Port McNeill	Regional District of Mount Waddington	✓										
54	Island Return Campbell River	Campbell River	Strathcona Regional District	✓										
55	Island Return Duncan	Duncan	Cowichan Valley Regional District	✓										
56	Island Return Esquimalt	Esquimalt	Capital Regional District	✓										
57	Island Return Sidney	Sidney	Capital Regional District	✓										
58	J & C Bottle Depot	Pentlcon	Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	✓										
59	Jenil Recycling	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
60	Jock's Bottle Depot (Masset)	Masset	Skeena Regional District	✓										
61	Jock's Bottle Depot (Queen Charlotte City)	The Village of Queen Charlotte	Skeena Regional District	✓										
62	Junction Bottle Depot	Lynden	Cowichan Valley Regional District	✓										
63	Kado Mohawk	Lynden	Regional District of Central Kootenay	✓										
64	Kelowna Square Return Centre	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
65	Kichner Bottle Depot	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
66	Kinnear Bottle Depot	Kitimat	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	✓										
67	Kinnear Recycling Depot (Kitimat Understanding)	Kitimat	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	✓										
68	Lacher Bottle Depot	Lacher (Dela)	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
69	Larchey Bottle Depot	Langley	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓										
70	Larchey Bottle Depot	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
71	Larchey Bottle Depot	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
72	Larchey Bottle Depot	Langley	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
73	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
74	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
75	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
76	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
77	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
78	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
79	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
80	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
81	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
82	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
83	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
84	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
85	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
86	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
87	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
88	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
89	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
90	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
91	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
92	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
93	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
94	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
95	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
96	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
97	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
98	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
99	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
100	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
101	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
102	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
103	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
104	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
105	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
106	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
107	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
108	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
109	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
110	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
111	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
112	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
113	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
114	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
115	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
116	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
117	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
118	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
119	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
120	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
121	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
122	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
123	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
124	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
125	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
126	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										
127	Larchey Bottle & Return Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓										

Number/Supplier Name (BETA Operating Name)	Location City	Regional District	Entire Beverage	BOL	EPRA	CESA	Paint	Paint Blue	Light Recycle	Alarm Recycle	MPD Level 1	MPD Level 2	MPD Level 3
108 Metro Down Return-H Centre	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109 Mission Recycle Centre	Mission	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110 Mission Recycling Depot	Mission	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111 Moon's Bottle Depot	Abbotsford	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
112 Mountain Valley Station	Saanich	Regional District of Capital Metro	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114 Newline Recycling Exchange	Nanaimo	Regional District of Nanaimo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115 Newmar Store	Nanaimo	Regional District of Nanaimo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
116 Nicholas Bottle Depot	Prince George	Regional District of Fraser-Fort George	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
117 Nelson Leath Bottle Depot	Nelson	Regional District of Central Kootenay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
118 New & Neely New	Kimberly	Regional District of East Kootenay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
119 New Life Furniture	Creston	Regional District of Central Kootenay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120 New West Bottle Depot	New Westminster	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
121 Newton Bottle Depot	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
122 Newton Salvage	Birdsville	Regional District of Kootenay-Boundary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
123 North Island Women Return-H Centre	Port Hardy	Regional District of Mount Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
124 North Shore Bottle Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
125 North Shore Bottle Depot	Chase	Thompson-Nicola Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
126 North Shore Bottle Depot	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
127 North Shore Bottle & Return-H Depot	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
128 North Shore Bottle Depot	Richmond	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
129 One Stop Food & Bottle Depot	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
130 Olympia Bottle Depot	Chapman	Regional District of Okanagan-Shuswap	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
131 P.C. Recycling and Return-H Centre	Prince George	Regional District of Fraser-Fort George	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
132 Panorama Village Return-H	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
133 Pacific Bottle & Recycling	Palestine	Regional District of Nanaimo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
134 Pemberton Recycling Centre	Pemberton	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
135 Port Meadows Bottle & Return-H Depot	Port Meadows	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
136 Powell Street Recycling	Westbank	Regional District of Central Okanagan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
137 Powell Street Return-H Bottle Depot	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
138 Qualicum Beach & Recycling	Qualicum Beach	Regional District of Nanaimo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
139 R&R Recycling & Bottle Depot	Abbotsford	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
140 Regional Recycling - Abbotsford	Abbotsford	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
141 Regional Recycling - Burnaby	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
142 Regional Recycling - Burnaby	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
143 Regional Recycling - Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Regional District of Nanaimo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
144 Regional Recycling - Richmond	Richmond	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
145 Regional Recycling - Vancouver	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
146 Regional Recycling - Whistler	Whistler	Columbia-Shuswap Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
147 Recycle Bottle Depot (B&B Bottles)	Revelstoke	Regional District of Fraser-Fort George	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
148 Recycle Recycling Centre	Westmont	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
149 Richmond Return-H Bottle Depot	Richmond	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
150 Ridge Meadows Recycling	Ridge	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
151 Roseville Grocery & Video	Roseville	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
152 Super Bottle Depot	Prince Rupert	Stikine Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
153 Salt Spring Island Recycling Depot	Salt Spring Island	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
154 Salt Spring Island Centre	Salt Spring Island	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
155 Salvation Army - Cedar Hill	Victoria	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
156 Salvation Army - East 12th Avenue	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
157 Salvation Army - Langley	Langley	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
158 Salvation Army - Lower Mainland	Langley	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
159 Salvation Army - Mill Bay	Mill Bay	Cowichan Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
160 Salvation Army - New Westminster	New Westminster	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
161 Salvation Army - North Vancouver	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
162 Salvation Army - North Vancouver	North Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
163 Salvation Army - Port Alberni	Port Alberni	Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
164 Salvation Army - Prince George	Prince George	Regional District of Fraser-Fort George	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
165 Salvation Army - Sooke	Sooke	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
166 Salvation Army - Victoria Hillside	Victoria	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
167 Salvation Army - Victoria Warehouse	Victoria	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

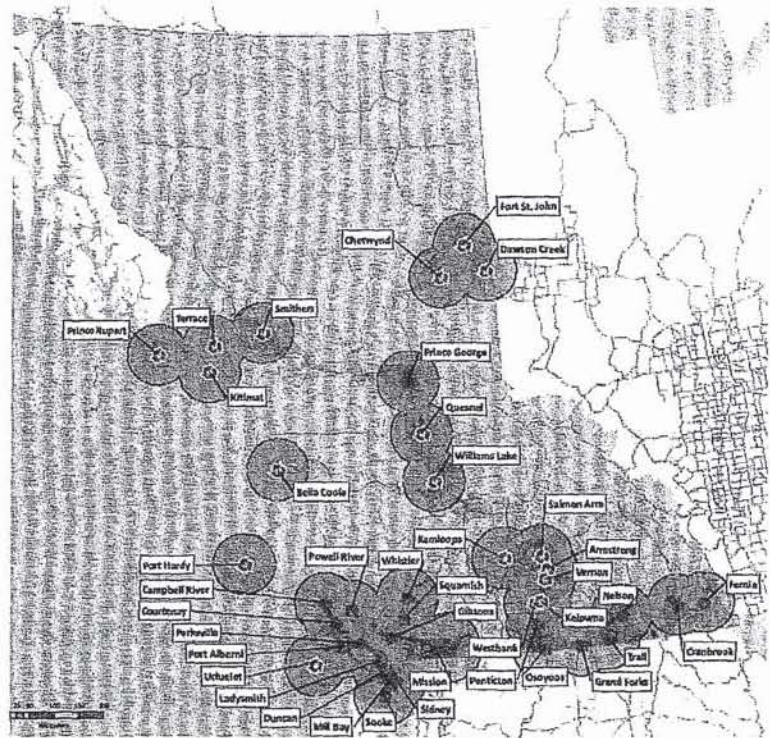
Jumbo Supplier Hums (DRA Operating Hums)	Location City	Regional District	Envirop Beverage	BOL	EPFA	CESA	Print	Paint Plus	Light Recycle	Alarm Recycle	MPO-Level1	MPO-Level2	MPO-Level3
168 Salvation Army - View Royal	Nanaimo	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
169 Salvation Return-H Depot	New Westminster	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
170 Serdis Bottle Deposit	Chilliwack	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
171 Seafarms General Store	Surrey Island	Capicola Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
172 Scotch Creek Bottle Deposit	South Okanagan	Columbia Shuswap Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
173 Scott 72 Bottle & Return-H Depot	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
174 Scott Road Bottle Deposit	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
175 Semiahmoo Bottle Deposit	White Rock/Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
176 Seena Regional Recycling	Prince Rupert	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
177 SLD Lindell	Lillooet	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
178 Sooke Bottle Deposit	Sooke	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
179 Sorrento Bottle Deposit	Sorrento	Columbia Shuswap Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
180 South Van Bottle Deposit	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
181 Squamish Bottle Deposit	Squashish	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
182 Swenston Bottle Deposit	Richmond	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
183 Summerland Bottle Deposit	Summerland	Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
184 Sunset Coast Bottle Deposit	Powell River	Powell River Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
185 Super Seven Bottle Deposit	Okanagan	Thompson-Nicola Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
186 Sa-Dal Bottle Deposit	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
187 Surrey Central Return-H Centre	Surrey	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
188 T.A. Bottle Deposit	Tumbler Ridge	Peace River Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
189 T-2 Market	Other	Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
190 Telwyl's Bottle Deposit	Casidgar	Regional District of Central Kootenay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
191 Terroco Bottle & Return-H Depot	Terrace	Regional District of Midst-Sofire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
192 The Battery Doctors	Kelowna	Regional District of Central Okanagan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
193 The Bottle Shop - Port Alberni	Port Alberni	Alberni-Clipsquot Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
194 The Bottle Shop	Saanichton	Columbia Shuswap Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
195 The Hut	Princeton	Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
196 Tiffinno Bottle Deposit	Tofino	Alberni-Clipsquot Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
197 Tirel Bottle Deposit	Trair	Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
198 Townswomen Return-H Centre	Townswomen/Rhita	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
199 Uquest Bottle Deposit	Udelsht	Alberni-Clipsquot Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
200 United We Can Bottle Deposit	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
201 Vella Mart Container Deposit	Salmo	Regional District of Central Kootenay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
202 Vancouver Central Return-H Depot	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
203 Venture Training Centre	Vernon	Regional District of North Okanagan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
204 Walnut Grove Bottle & Return Centre	Langley	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
205 Westside Return-H Centre	Vancouver	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
206 Whistler Re-Use It Centre	Whistler	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
207 Wickedly Disposals	Port Nelson	Northern Rockies Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
208 Willowbrook Recycling	Langley	Fraser Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
209 Winfield Return-H Centre	Lake Country	Capital District of Central Okanagan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brentwood Thrift Store	Brentwood Bay	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Langford Thrift Store (NA)	Langford	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mayne Island Recycling Society (MIRS)	Mayne Island	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pender Island Recycling Society (PIRS)	Pender Island	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saanich Thrift Store (NA)	Saanich	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victoria Thrift Store (NA)	Victoria	Capital Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hubbuck Enviromental Balla Eco-Deposit	Bella Bella	Central Coast Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brige Creek Solid Waste Managment Complex	Duncan	Cowichan Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Port Ess Road Recycling Drop-off Depot	Ladysmith	Cowichan Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Messle Creek Recycling Drop-off Depot	LaSe Cowichan	Cowichan Valley Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Burnaby (Headqtrs) Thrift Store (NA)	Burnaby	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smiths Disposal	Cosquiam	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Port Cowichan Thrift Store	Port Cowichan	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Richmond Recycling Depot	Richmond	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Libnan Inmate Recycling (NA)	Richmond	Greater Vancouver Regional District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Item 2: EPRA – BC GIS Analysis

99.9% Urban Standard Conformance

96.4% Rural Standard Conformance

Overall: 96.3%



Item 3: Stewards Managed Collection Events Analysis

- Collection events augment urban and rural accessibility standard.
- Stewards pay 100% of collection & transportation from location
- Agreement to consult with Regional District on timing of events.
- Annual report of collection volume by Regional District.
- Frequency: collection events in non-depot locations will be held where economically viable for the program.
- Steward's will continue to work together to develop collection events through SABC for as many product categories, where possible

Results of 2012 Collection Events:

EPRA (2012)

- 21 events
- Collection tonnage ranged from 623 kg to 4.5 tonnes
- Cost per tonne ranged from \$ 382 per tonne to \$ 5482 per tonne – average of \$1448 a tonne.
- Promotion and organization implemented by EPRA

CESA (2012)

- 11 events
- 5 out of the 11 events did not even collect a pallet or mega bag full (all 5 collected <12 pieces)
- Tonnage ranged from 8kg to a high of 372kg
- Cost per tonne ranges from \$972 to \$107,500 – average of \$5,880 a tonne.

PCA (2011)

- 26 events
- Only 9 out of the 26 events collected any pesticides/solvents/gasoline, even though collection services for those products were provided at all 26 events
- Number of collection containers ranged from <1 to a high of 62
- Promotion and organization implemented by local government

TIRE STEWARDSHIP BC

- 9 events
- Tires collected ranged from 148 to 1047
- Events include collection of program and non program tires
- Promotion and organization in partnership with tire retailers and local government

Summary of Collection Events:

- Collection events are not cost effective.
- Collection volumes are lower than a traditional depot.
- Where local government was responsible for promotion and organization, where they believed this was conducive to local needs, there was little to no demand for service as demonstrated by low volumes

APPENDIX (WORKING GROUP 4)

SABC and Regional Districts Waste Audit Proposal

1.0 Introduction

SABC (Stewardship Agencies of BC) is a not-for-profit organization established by stewardship agencies in British Columbia with plans approved by the BC Ministry of Environment (MOE) to operate designated programs within the province under the Recycling Regulation. SABC wishes to formalize a working partnership with Regional Districts to conduct detailed waste audits to determine the makeup of the waste stream in five regions including Metro Vancouver, the CRD, Interior BC, and Northern BC which represent the full spectrum of regional districts in the province.

The reports derived from these audits will be analyzed and used as one of many tools by stewards to establish the effectiveness of their programs in accordance with the requirements of the Recycling Regulation. The resulting information will assist the partners in achieving the long term goal of zero waste.

2.0 Waste Audits

Waste audits, as a monitoring and analytical tool, can effectively and systematically characterize waste streams received at landfill sites. Data compiled during these audits can provide both stewards and municipal recycling coordinators with valuable information and insight. "Waste audits" or "waste characterization studies" have been utilized by municipal recycling coordinators to assess their successes and/or failures in properly diverting waste from the residential and the industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) sectors in compliance with their waste management plans and Part 3 of the Environmental Management Act for many years.

Waste audits are used by the stewardship programs as a tool to monitor the effectiveness of their efforts to divert regulated materials from the waste stream.

3.0 Objective

SABC is seeking to establish a partnership agreement for participating in scheduled waste audits performed in five regional districts.

SABC proposes to work with the organization representing Municipalities and Regional Districts to develop a generic guide or template, which details the methodology to be utilized by the jointly selected regional districts when conducting waste audits (the "Guide"). The Guide will enable the partner regional districts to conduct similar audits in the same manner. The stewards propose using the most recent CRD waste composition study as the starting point for the development of the Guide.

The Guide will include detailed sampling protocols, which will provide:

1. Separate profiles of residential waste, single and multi-family, and industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) waste for each of the participating steward's streams as identified by each, as well as the general waste stream.
2. Overall confidence intervals that are the same for the residential and ICI streams at each of the five municipal solid waste disposal sites
3. A composite profile of all (residential and ICI) waste received at each waste management region
4. Specifics regarding sampling origin, frequency, weight, general methodology,

5. Categorization, etc. are provided in the Scope of Work below

Scope of Work

4.0 Development of the Guide

The Guide will document all procedures, processes, protocols and forms utilized in conducting waste audits for this project in a manual format. The Guide will provide a clear framework for replicating the methodology for all future waste audits.

Subsequent waste audits reports will include, but not be limited to:

- Table of Contents;
- List of Appendices;
- List of Acronyms and Abbreviations;
- Sections delineating components of the methodology
- Appendices – to include forms and other relevant materials, Bibliography and Footnotes
- Waste Audit Findings in detail, including statistical data analysis and supporting documentation (e.g. tables, charts, etc.)
- Categorizations for each participating steward based on the stewards individual requirements (i.e. number and description of product breakdown, weight vs. unit counts, etc.) See for example the attached Appendix "A"
- Observations and Recommendations;
- One double-sided print unbound original of the approved final report must be provided to each steward plus one electronic version (on disc or other storage format)

4.1 Defining Waste Audit Areas, Timelines & Implementation Schedule

The residential and ICI waste to be sampled will originate from each of the five chosen areas within BC. A waste audit will be conducted in each of the five regions over the next 5 year period. Specific Regional Districts may be identified and established at a later date.

Region 1- Metro Vancouver

Region 2 - CRD

Region 3 - Interior BC

Region 4 - Northern BC

Region 5 - To be determined in consultation with the regional Districts

5.0 Funding Formula Options

The BC Stewards group agrees to fund a total of 5 waste audits in the five year period on a 50/50 cost share basis with the specific regional district to a maximum to be determined.

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

September 6, 2013

File:

CLIFF/tracking 197543

PREPARED FOR: Meeting with Minister Mary Polak and BFI Canada Inc.

ISSUE: BFI's Operations in BC and concern over Metro Vancouver's direction towards Waste-to-Energy and its proposed bylaw amendment to control waste flow

BACKGROUND:

BFI Canada Inc. has requested a meeting with the Minister to provide an update on BFI's operations in BC along with providing a snapshot on the state of solid waste within the province especially within the Metro Vancouver (MV) boundaries (see attachment 1).

BFI employs over 200 people in the lower mainland and almost 400 throughout British Columbia, and service a diverse range of businesses and governmental organizations. They have concerns regarding their continued business venture within the region due to MV's focus on waste-to-energy (WTE) and the proposed bylaw amendment to control waste flow.

DISCUSSION:

MV's solid waste management plan was approved July 2011 by the Minister of Environment. For the purpose of implementing their approved SWMP, section 25 of the *Environmental Management Act* enables regional districts to develop bylaws to help best manage municipal solid waste (MSW) and recyclable materials. The 2011 plan and the previous plan both had provisions for MV to update the waste flow control provisions.

The proposed waste flow bylaw would limit MSW collected from multi-family residences, institutional and commercial businesses from leaving the region for cheaper disposal alternatives. The proposed bylaw is necessary to capture haulers from avoiding the regional tipping fees that pay for Metro Vancouver's waste management system and waste reduction initiatives, as well as potentially avoiding the material prohibitions that encourage recycling and local recycling-related businesses and jobs.

Haulers and private facility operators are concerned that the proposed bylaw will hinder private investment, including the development of materials recovery facilities for recycling. Other concerns regarding MV's proposed bylaw were related to lack of consultation, legality of bylaw, lack of enforcement powers, impact to their business and inconsistency with MV SWMP commitments and goals. BFI Canada Inc. and some other companies believe that MV wants to ensure that garbage flows to their proposed WTE. There are also a number of solid waste and recycling companies that have also expressed support for the bylaw in its current form.

The proposed bylaw has been drafted and updated to allow/capture the addition of mixed waste material recovery facilities. The draft passed first and second reading by the Metro Vancouver Board in July and was sent back to its Zero Waste Committee to hold one more round of consultation.

On September 5, the Committee heard from delegates who opposed the draft bylaw to varying degrees. Most committee members expressed a belief that the bylaw is good but could use further refining to take into consideration some the concerns. The Committee then voted 6-5 in favor of sending a motion to the Board to develop a task force comprising MV staff and businesses and use all available info to refine the current draft. The committee put in a deadline for the taskforce to report back by December 2013. The MV Board will consider this recommendation at its meeting of September 27, 2013.

Ministry staff are monitoring the process, continue to meet with industry representatives and MV staff and have involved legal counsel from the Ministry of Justice. Once a draft bylaw is approved by the MV Board it will be submitted to the Minister for a statutory decision.

SUMMARY:

The Ministry supports 5Rs hierarchy to achieve solid waste goals. MV's solid waste management plan has ambitious recycling targets and contemplates working closely with private companies to achieve those goals. A waste flow control bylaw could assist MV in meeting its recycling targets while ensuring implementation of its plan is affordable to its residents.

Given the range of interests in this issue, it is unlikely a bylaw could be crafted that will meet all of the needs of all of the stakeholders. Nevertheless, the process for developing the bylaw, including the adequacy of consultation, must meet legislative requirements.

If a bylaw is approved by MV Board, the Minister may wish staff to review it and provide advice.

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – BFI email request to meet with the Minister

Contact:

*Jim Standen, ADM
Environmental Protection
250 356-9545*

Alternate Contact:

*Jonn Braman
Regional Director, South Coast
604-582-5284*

Prepared by:

*Ashley Smith, A/Head
G&C Unit South Coast
604-582-5358*

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM		
DMO	VJ	Sept 9 edits done
ADM	JS	Sept 9
Dir./Mgr.	JB	Sept 6
Author	AS	Sept 6

ATTACHMENT 1:

From: Brigitte Tremblay [<mailto:brigitte.tremblay@bficanada.com>]

Sent: Friday, August 30, 2013 9:01 AM

To: Tourangeau, Michelle ENV:EX

Subject: RE: Meeting with BFI Sept 10th @ PVO

Good Morning Michelle,

The list of topics we would like to discuss with the Minister on September 10th is:

- Updating Minister Polak on BFI's operations
- Public Opinion on the state of waste management throughout the province of British Columbia
- Metro Vancouver's plan to build an incinerator to handle waste from Metro Vancouver
- Metro Vancouver's proposed bylaw '*Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Municipal Solid Waste and Recyclable Material. Regulatory Bylaw No. 280, 2013*'

Attending the meeting from BFI will be:

Izzie Abrams, Vice President Corporate Development and Government Relations, BFI Canada

Mike Gladstone, Manager, Government and Community Relations, Western Canada, BFI Canada

Please find below some background information on BFI.

Many thanks,

Brigitte

Brigitte Tremblay

BFI Canada Inc.

T: 403 652-4927 C: 403 829-8409

brigitte.tremblay@bficanada.com

www.bficomunity.ca

BFI Canada Inc. a Progressive Waste Solutions Company in the Metro Vancouver Region. Progressive Waste Solutions is a Canadian company, listed on the Toronto and New York Stock Exchanges and is the third largest recycling and solid waste management company in North America.

From our District office in Coquitlam, we employ over 200 people in Green Jobs in the District and a total of almost 400 throughout British Columbia, and service a diverse range of businesses and governmental organizations. These range from very large to very small. Some of the services we offer are:

- Commercial and residential recycling collection and processing services
- Commercial and residential organics collection services

- ICI and residential solid waste collection and disposal services
- Recycling processing services
- Full sustainability service offerings and waste audit services
- And Innovative recycling and collection equipment service offerings

We take seriously our role as a service provider in our industry that creates employment, generates economic growth and helps our communities thrive.

We also take seriously our commitment to the environment. By investing in Compressed Natural Gas vehicles we are now the largest Canadian Recycling and Solid Waste fleet being run on clean, green natural gas. We continue to lead in our industry through investments in organics processing facilities and new, modern, technologically advanced material recovery facilities. Our private investment capital in these types of environmental infrastructure has seen our company grow its diversion rates by nearly 500% over the last decade. We view our company as a change agent in our industry and have even renamed our company to Progressive Waste Solutions to match our robust service offerings and solutions.

We are not done yet. We continue to make these investments throughout North America.

These are investments that we would like to be making here in this region; however in order for us to put our capital to work we require a business climate that welcomes investment and a platform that allows for competition in the marketplace.

From: Tourangeau, Michelle ENV:EX
Sent: Thursday, August 15, 2013 9:17 AM
To: Tourangeau, Michelle ENV:EX
Subject: Meeting Request: BFI Canada

From: Lo, Fiera ENV:EX
Sent: Wednesday, July 10, 2013 5:55 PM
To: Bell, Jordan ENV:EX
Cc: Przada, Jennifer ENV:EX
Subject: Meeting Request: BFI Canada

Jordan,

Dimitri Pantazopoulos is requesting on behalf of BFI Canada for a 30 mins meeting with MPP ideally next Wed or Thur.

I have requested for further information from Dimitri about the meeting and will keep you informed.

Fiera

From: Dimitri@mapleleafstrategies.com [mailto:Dimitri@mapleleafstrategies.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 10, 2013 5:01 PM
To: Lo, Fiera ENV:EX
Subject: BFI background...

As requested...

BFI Canada Inc. a Progressive Waste Solutions Company in the Metro Vancouver Region. Progressive Waste Solutions is a Canadian company, listed on the Toronto and New York Stock Exchanges and is the third largest recycling and solid waste management company in North America.

From our District office in Coquitlam, we employ over 200 people in Green Jobs in the District and a total of almost 400 throughout British Columbia, and service a diverse range of businesses and governmental organizations. These range from very large to very small. Some of the services we offer are:

- Commercial and residential recycling collection and processing services
- Commercial and residential organics collection services
- ICI and residential solid waste collection and disposal services
- Recycling processing services
- Full sustainability service offerings and waste audit services
- And Innovative recycling and collection equipment service offerings

We take seriously our role as a service provider in our industry that creates employment, generates economic growth and helps our communities thrive.

We also take seriously our commitment to the environment. By investing in Compressed Natural Gas

vehicles we are now the largest Canadian Recycling and Solid Waste fleet being run on clean, green natural gas. We continue to lead in our industry through investments in organics processing facilities and new, modern, technologically advanced material recovery facilities. Our private investment capital in these types of environmental infrastructure has seen our company grow its diversion rates by nearly 500% over the last decade. We view our company as a change agent in our industry and have even renamed our company to Progressive Waste Solutions to match our robust service offerings and solutions.

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These are investments that we would like to be making here in this region; however in order for us to put our capital to work we require a business climate that welcomes investment and a platform that allows for competition in the marketplace.

DP

Dimitri Pantazopoulos | Partner
Maple Leaf Strategies
Boutique Public Affairs | Public Opinion Research | Government Relations Consulting
T: (250) 588-1345
www.mapleleafstrategies.com

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

September 16, 2013

File: 280-20/BN

43340 - 01

CLIFF/tracking #: 197552

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: TBD

ATTENDEES: Canadian Forest Products (Canfor), Minister Polak

ISSUE: Initial meeting with new Minister to discuss issues related to Canfor operations

BACKGROUND:

Canfor is one of the largest forest companies operating in British Columbia today with operations in southern, central and northern British Columbia. Canfor's forest products include, lumber, pulp and wood pellets. Canfor is also one of the more influential members of the Council of Forest Industries.

Environmental Protection Authorizations:

In 2010, the Ministry introduced the Code of Practice (CoP) for Industrial Non-Hazardous Waste Landfills Incidental to the Wood Processing Industry, commonly referred to as the Woodwaste Landfill CoP. This CoP establishes province-wide standards for the discharge of wood waste to industrial non-hazardous waste landfill sites. The CoP is a results-based regulation requiring landfill owners to register their facility, provide financial security, prepare a conceptual closure plan, and to submit an annual report and a final closure plan and report.

The Wood Residue Burner and Incinerator Regulation, under the *Environmental Management Act* (EMA), sets operating conditions for beehive burners and establishes December 31, 2016, as the final phase-out date. It also sets emission limits and fees for the discharge of associated particulate matter for all burner facilities in the province. Ministry staff have been communicating the 2016 phase-out date to industry since 2010.

In June of 2013, the Ministry began a dialogue with the sawmilling sector with the Council of Forest Industries (COFI) acting as their representative. The dialogue is a starting point from which to engage the sector regarding the development of a Code of Practice that will replace existing waste discharge permits.

Pulp and Paper Environmental Forum (PPEF)

The PPEF is an industry co-operative made up of pulp and paper mills located across BC. The Ministry of Environment meets with the PPEF a couple of times per year in order to discuss topics of mutual interest. The last meeting between the PPEF and the Ministry was held on October 5, 2012. Status updates from industry and government are shared

along with discussion of technical issues such as emission monitoring. There are presently no issues of contention between the PPEF and the Ministry.

Species at Risk:

Forest harvesting in the BC interior has affected the habitat of a number of forest-dependent species, most notably Woodland Caribou, which range through a large portion of mainland BC. The BC government has endorsed the Mountain Caribou Recovery Implementation Plan as well as the Peace Northern Caribou Plan, committing to several management actions to recover caribou including habitat protection measures.

Water Act Modernization:

In developing the proposed Water Sustainability Act (WSA), the Ministry has undertaken substantial engagement with the public, stakeholders and First Nations since 2009. The COFI, along with its members, has contributed written comment during the process.

DISCUSSION:

Environmental Protection Authorization topics:

Proponents are becoming more familiar with the Wood Waste Landfill CoP and are finding options for developing landfills that meet the CoP without the necessity for substitution requests.

s.13

s.13

The Ministry engaged the sawmilling sector regarding the development of a proposed CoP several years ago. However, progress on the sawmill CoP was delayed due to competing priorities. Some key industry representatives have recently signalled that a CoP is a more efficient method of managing sawmill waste than the existing permit system. The Ministry is beginning to explore this approach collaboratively with COFI.

Species at Risk:

The federal government is currently preparing a recovery strategy for the Southern Mountain caribou, listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

There has been some tension between the interior forest industry and mining companies operating in the South Peace. Specifically, the mining industry feels that low-elevation industrial forestry contributes significantly to caribou management challenges in the area.

s.13

COFI has voiced concern in past that the forest sector bears the "lion's share" of the burden of species at risk habitat protection in the province, whereas other industries (e.g., independent power producers, or mineral exploration) may not be subject to the same requirements. For this reason, COFI has indicated positive support for species at risk legislation in BC.

COFI will likely see themselves as a key member of a Provincial Roundtable on Jobs and the Environment as well as a key stakeholder on the *Water Sustainability Act*.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

Environmental Protection Authorization topics

The Ministry encourages Canfor to continue communications with Ministry staff directly and through COFI representatives. Environmental Protection staff met with COFI on June 24, 2013.

There is no evidence to indicate that the 2016 phase out date for all remaining beehive burners will be problematic.

The Ministry views the development of a CoP for the sawmilling sector as a priority for streamlining ministry authorizations and providing regulatory certainty for industry operations.

Species at Risk:

The Province accepts all federal recovery strategies to be science advice only and incorporates consideration of socio-economic impacts in all habitat management decisions.

In pre-release discussion, COFI was supportive of *Protecting Vulnerable Species: A Draft Five-Year Plan for Species at Risk in British Columbia*. This Plan is expected to be the subject of senior government decision in fall 2013.

Water Act Modernization:

Further engagement on the proposed new Act can be expected this fall and COFI will continue to be an important stakeholder in the development of the WSA.

Contact:

David Ranson
Environmental Standards
Branch
250-387-9933

Alternate Contact:

Chris Jenkins
Environmental Standards
Branch
250-387-9950

Prepared by:

Bob Konkin
Environmental Standards Branch
250-387-9463

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 26
DMO	VJ	Sept 25
ADM	JS	Sept 25
A/Exec. Dir	KO	Sept 17
Mgr.	CJ	Sept 16
Author	BK	Sept 16

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

September 16, 2013
X-Ref: 179732
File: 26000-01/Compliance
280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 197651

PREPARED FOR: Minister Mary Polak

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: TBA

ATTENDEES: Minister, ADM Jim Standen, David Ranson and CVRD guests

ISSUE(S): Cowichan Valley Regional District Board Chair Rob Hutchins and Directors request to meet with Premier Clark and Minister Polak to provide an update on challenges and growing community concern regarding the importation of contaminated soil.

BACKGROUND:

The Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD) and members of the community have been concerned with the importation of soil, in particular contaminated soil, for deposition at receiving sites or facilities within the CVRD.

The issue of contaminated soil management, including the permitting of offsite soil treatment facilities, falls primarily into two areas of authority for the Ministry of Environment as follows:

- (i) Part 4 of the *Environmental Management Act* (EMA) addressing issues including soil quality, remediation and soil relocation (overseen by the Ministry's Land Remediation Section); and
- (ii) Part 2 of EMA providing authority to consider and issue permits for waste discharges including those associated with soil treatment facilities and landfills (overseen by the Ministry's Regional Operations Branch).

The CVRD has met with former Minister of Environment, Terry Lake, on several occasions in the past to discuss this issue and to tour sites of concern in the South Shawnigan area. In May 2012, the Minister made a number of commitments to the CVRD in response to their requests for follow up on soil relocation and deposition concerns; these commitments and early progress towards meeting them are summarized in the attached letter to the CVRD dated June 13, 2012.

To date, ministry staff have undertaken soil inspection and sampling programs at a number of sites in the South Shawnigan area. Inspection and sampling were undertaken in October and November 2012 focussing on a number of sites identified by the CVRD to have received fill soil materials. Additional sampling work was undertaken in early 2013 targeting fill materials arriving in commercial trucks for deposit at sites in this area.

Ministry staff have prepared technical reports on these sampling programs and copies have been sent to landowners advising them of potential non-compliance with EMA soil relocation requirements and, in some cases, potential site contamination issues. Where appropriate, fill site owners have been requested to undertake supplementary assessment work and to review/upgrade their procedures for considering the future receipt of soil fill.

There has been progress on other commitments made to the CVRD: the Ministry's Regional Operations Branch has been in contact with the CVRD regarding monitoring of Shawnigan Creek and the Land Remediation Section met again with senior and other staff of the CVRD, on September 25, 2013, to continue collaborative discussions regarding the provincial soil regulatory framework and local government land use zoning authorities.

Most recently, the CVRD and others have focussed their attention on the Regional Operations Branch review and permitting of a soil remediation and landfilling facility located at 650 Stebbings Road in South Shawnigan (PR-105809 issued to Cobble Hill Holdings / South Island Aggregates). The permit has been appealed to the Environmental Appeal Board and the CVRD has notified the permit holder that the proposed soil facility does not meet applicable land use zoning. This permit issue has received considerable media interest.

DISCUSSION:

Soil relocation agreements are not signed off by ministry officials unless the soil will meet applicable standards at a proposed receiving site. The Ministry recognizes the existing language in legislation and the regulation governing soil movement is a challenge for all parties and contributes to some uncertainty and stigma.

The most common misuse of terminology is the labelling of fill soils as contaminated in the absence of sampling results to confirm this. Although the Ministry's limited soil sampling programs encountered contamination of soil, broad conclusions regarding site conditions cannot be made without further site assessment. The Ministry has sent notice to a number of these sites requesting the site owners to undertake this work.

The process of sharing sampling results and potential implications with the CVRD has been a significant educational component of the Ministry's efforts to date on this file.

The Ministry's sampling results have also demonstrated the need for further education and training efforts directed to the construction and contractor sectors regarding soil testing requirements and the activities that may contribute to soil contamination.

The Cobble Hill Holdings permit has been appealed and it will be up to the Appeal Board to consider the grounds provided by the appellants in comparison to the position of the Ministry's independent statutory decision maker.

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

The Ministry encourages property owners and developers to reuse suitable soils from contaminated sites. Relocated soils have been used to reclaim mine sites, to serve as fill for site consolidation, and to provide landfill cover. Such soil relocations have facilitated the successful remediation and redevelopment of many sites that might otherwise simply become brownfields.

Regulating the movement of soils from contaminated sites is necessary to protect human health and the environment by ensuring that soil is moved and deposited only at appropriate locations. Furthermore, it is important that a consistent regulatory framework exists and is applied across B.C.

The work undertaken to date in response to concerns expressed by the CVRD and others regarding excess and contaminated soil management has reinforced the Ministry's understanding that provincial regulations are not well understood by property owners and their service providers (e.g., soil haulers) and that there exists potential for non-compliance with administrative requirements such as soil relocation agreements. This confirmation of the challenges associated with this aspect of provincial environmental protection law confirms the importance of continuing and building upon the education and dialogue that is already underway with those in the CVRD and elsewhere

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

Attachments: 1. Letter from McCammon to CVRD re: Minister's Commitments (June 13, 2012)

Contact:

Jim Standen

Environmental Protection

250 387-1288

Alternate Contact:

Mike Macfarlane

Land Remediation

250 356-0557

Prepared by:

Alan McCammon

Land Remediation

604 582-5280

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	Sept 26
DMO	VJ	Sept 26
ADM	JS	Sept 25
A/Exec Dir.	MM	Sept 19
Author	AM	Sept 19



June 13, 2012

VIA EMAIL ONLY

Cowichan Valley Regional District
175 Ingram Street
Duncan, British Columbia V9L 1N8

Attention: Tom Anderson, MCIP
General Manager, Planning and Development Department

Dear Tom:

Re: Relocation of Soil to the Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD)

I am writing further to your letter of enquiry dated May 29, 2012 regarding the above-referenced subject. It was a pleasure meeting you and the Cowichan Valley Regional District Directors at the May 23, 2012 Regional Services Committee meeting in Duncan.

In your letter, you summarize the commitments made by the ministry at the CVRD's May 8, 2012 meeting with the Honourable Minister Terry Lake as follows:

- Development of a plan to verify compliance at a number of specific sites of interest to the CVRD;
- Development of a plan to monitor the Shawnigan Creek receiving environment;
- Consideration of compliance verification options regarding soil transport by haulers;
- Discussion regarding CVRD zoning / MoE site and soil classification language;
- Consultation on potential future regulatory changes; and
- Enhanced, collaborative working relationship towards resolution of issues.

As requested, I am pleased to provide some additional detail regarding the process and timeframes for moving forward on these commitments. The commitments address a range of site- and issue-specific enquiries as well as matters of legal language and policy; and, as there are a number of linkages between the commitments, the initial emphasis on plan and options development in your summary is considered a wise approach.

Pages 171 through 172 redacted for the following reasons:

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or comments about this letter.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan W. McCammon', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Alan W. McCammon, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Manager, Remediation Assurance & Brownfields
Land Remediation

cc: Honourable Terry Lake, Minister of Environment
CVRD Board Directors
Jim Hofweber, Executive Director, Environmental Management Branch
Mike Macfarlane, Director, Land Remediation
Randy Alexander, Director, Regional Operations

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

November 18, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 199546
196425/197722

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

s.12, s.13, s.14

Page 175 redacted for the following reason:

s.12, s.13, s.14

Contact:*Jim Standen**Environmental Protection
Division**250 387-1288***Alternate Contact:***Gwenda Laughland**Environmental Sustainability
and Strategic Policy Division**250 387-9641***Prepared by:***Sheila Richardson**Environmental Sustainability
and Strategic Policy Division**250 356-0308*

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM		
DMO		
ADM	JS	Nov 20/13
Exec Director	AD	Nov 19/13
Director	GL	Nov 19/13
Author	SR	Nov 19/13

Pages 177 through 179 redacted for the following reasons:

s.13, s.16

Attachment 1

Biography of Honourable Diana McQueen, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development, Government of Alberta

Honourable Diana McQueen

Minister of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development Government of Alberta



Diana McQueen was elected to her second term as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Drayton Valley-Devon on April 23, 2012. On May 8, 2012, she was sworn in as Minister of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development (ESRD).

Mrs. McQueen's work this term has focused on integrated resource management. Under her leadership, ESRD has taken decisive action on a number of issues important to Albertans in 2012, including:

- Implementing Alberta's first regional plan under the Land-use Framework, the Lower Athabasca Regional Plan;
- Partnering with the federal government to begin implementation of a new comprehensive environmental monitoring program in the oil sands region;
- Working to strengthen Alberta's relationship with Asia to facilitate trade of forest products and share best practices and learnings; and,
- Spearheading the creation of a single regulatory system for all oil and gas developments in Alberta.

Prior to her election, Mrs. McQueen served as Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Energy and the Minister of Environment. Outside the legislature, she is active in her community, and has served as a school board chair and trustee, and as the mayor of Drayton Valley.

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

September 20, 2013
File: 50400-25/BEV- BDL
280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 197730

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: September 24, 2013, at 4:15pm

ATTENDEES: Jeff Newton, President; Bryan Cox, Vice President, Western Canada Division; Brian Zeiler-Kligman, Director, Sustainability.

ISSUE(S): Introduce the Brewers Distributed Limited (BDL) stewards and provide an update on BDL's stewardship program activities in the province of British Columbia.

BACKGROUND:

In 1970, BC introduced North America's first deposit-return system for beverage containers. This regulation was folded into BC's current Recycling Regulation and continues to require containers to be managed through deposit-refund based EPR programs.

There are two beverage container return programs operating in BC: Encorp Pacific Canada (Encorp) and Brewers Distributor Ltd. (BDL).

BDL is a private joint-venture company owned by Labatt Breweries of Canada and Molson Breweries (aka Canada's National Brewers) for the wholesale distribution of beer and the collection of domestic beer, cider and cooler bottles and imported and domestic beer cans within BC.

DISCUSSION:

BDL's program for beverage containers utilizes a closed-loop recycling system. Closed-loop refers to the reincorporation of a material back into a product that has a similar use and composition to the product from which it was derived.

Customers can return BDL beverage containers to Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB) stores, licensee retail stores, LDB rural agency stores and selected bottle depots across BC. BDL or their agents also pick up containers at retail locations, licensees and selected bottle depots.

Collection network and container redemption fees

Ministry staff have been gathering information and having conversations with BDL and stakeholders to promote compliance and explore the issue of consumers not receiving a full refund for their beer container returns (commonly referred to as "discounting").

To date, Ministry staff have been working directly with BDL since February 2013 to resolve the discounting issue, opting for a collaborative approach that, to date, has not

involved compliance inspections, advisories, warnings or other heavy handed compliance tools. Multiple meetings have been held, including a meeting on June 14, 2013, with Deputy Shoemaker. BDL representatives are aware of the Ministry's concerns s.13

s.13

BDL Packaging and Printed Paper (PPP) Stewardship Plan

BDL's draft stewardship plan was submitted by November 19, 2012, meeting the deadline requirements of the Regulation. Stakeholders identified as BDL PPP collection facilities have expressed concern with BDL's plan submitted for approval. s.13, s.17

s.13, s.17

Collaboration with Stewardship Agencies of BC (SABC)

Stewardship Agencies of BC (SABC) is a not-for-profit organization established by stewardship agencies in BC with plans approved by the Ministry to operate designated EPR programs within the province under the Recycling Regulation.

Since 2012, SABC have provided a forum for the growing number of stewardship agencies in BC to work together to improve service to all areas of the province and realize service delivery efficiencies. The formation of SABC provides one point of contact to connect with several different stewardship agencies.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

s.13

Contact:

*Jim Standen
Assistant Deputy Minister
Environmental Protection
250-387-1288*

Alternate Contact:

*David Ranson
Executive Director
Environmental Standards
250-387-9933*

Prepared by:

*Julia Bates
Senior Policy Advisor
Environmental Standards
250-387-9709*

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	WS	09/24/13
DMO	VJ	09/24/13
ADM	n/a	n/a
Exec. Dir.	DR	09/23/13
A/Mgr.	MA	09/19/13
Author	JB	09/19/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

September 23, 2013
File: 280-30
CLIFF/tracking #: 198611

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

ISSUE: The upcoming release of the International Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) latest report on climate change will focus public attention on climate action initiatives in BC and globally.

BACKGROUND:

On September 27th, 2013, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a United Nations body considered the world's authoritative voice on climate change, will release the first of three major reports as part of their 5th Assessment (AR5) on the science of climate change. Two more reports on climate change impacts and mitigation will be released next year.

This first report, 'Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis', is the culmination of work of 259 authors from 39 countries who reviewed and assessed the most recent scientific, technical, and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change. The report updates the scientific understanding of climate change; it does not make policy recommendations.

Over the last six years scientists have gathered new data from satellites and ocean observations. The report includes an assessment of observations of the climate system, with separate chapters covering changes in the atmosphere and surface, the ocean and the cryosphere, as well as information from paleoclimate archives.

In its last report (2007) the IPCC stated that "*warming of the climate system is unequivocal*" and that "*most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th Century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations*" largely from burning greenhouse gases such as fossil fuels.

This week delegates from 195 countries have gathered with scientists to approve the report's 'Summary for Policymakers' and accept the underlying scientific and technical assessment. The report is expected to highlight:

- Higher confidence that human activities have warmed the ocean, melted snow and ice, raised global mean sea level and changed some climate extremes in the second half of the 20th century;
- New estimates on the scale of global warming and its impact on sea levels, glaciers and ice sheets;
- Increases in the extent and certainty of estimates of global sea level rise;
- A continued increase in global air temperatures over the last 15 years, but at a slower pace than expected.

The IPCC won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work, but faced criticism for small errors in the last report and a lack of transparency in its processes. In response to these criticisms, the IPCC adopted more rigorous procedures. Governments were invited to nominate experts to work on the report and drafts were reviewed by 1089 experts and 38 governments in a multi-stage process drawing a total of 54,677 comments.

The report will include a new 'Atlas of Global and Regional Climate Projections' which will address changes in climate specific to British Columbia.

DISCUSSION:

The release of the report is expected to generate significant media attention in British Columbia and will likely focus attention on implementation of BC's climate action plan.

A public briefing on the report is being organized by the Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions and the Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium in Vancouver on Monday, September 30th. A separate briefing for government staff has been organized in Victoria on Wednesday, October 2nd, 2013.

The Climate Action Secretariat will be reviewing this report over the next few weeks to better understand the implications for British Columbia. They will identify what is new in this report and how it is different from work that has previously been done.

NEXT STEPS:

s.13

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Prepared by:

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DM		
DMO	VJ	Sept 25/13
Head	JM	Sept 25/13
ED	LT	Sept 25/13
Author	SO	Sept 23/13

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

September 24, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 198380

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: October 8 at 11:15 a.m., Exec Boardroom, PVO

ATTENDEES: Minister Polak and Dr. James Tansey, CEO of Offsetters

ISSUE: Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and the opportunity to innovate for climate solutions.

BACKGROUND:

The Province of British Columbia has emerged as a global leader in climate action and has legislated reduction targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. There have been concerns by the public and stakeholders that the development of an LNG sector in BC could have significant impacts on reaching the Province's legislated GHG reductions targets.

Dr. James Tansey is the CEO of Offsetters Climate Solutions (Offsetters) and a respected professor at the University of British Columbia. He has recently spoken to LNG proponents, such as Shell, Petronas and BC, about the role offsets could play in the development of LNG facilities. Industry has engaged with him on this topic due to pressure from their stakeholders to mitigate GHG emissions from proposed future LNG operations.

Offsetters was established in 2005, by Dr. James Tansey. It is the largest carbon management company in Canada and is one of the largest in North America, providing a dependable source of high quality offsets. They help organizations and individuals understand, reduce, and offset their climate impact. The Offsetters team provides expertise in greenhouse gas measurement, climate change science and policy, renewable energy and energy efficiency, and carbon finance.

DISCUSSION:

Dr. James Tansey has the expertise to demonstrate opportunities to link BC's investment in the LNG sector with the broader innovation agenda within the Province. Offsetters is: a knowledgeable and an experienced GHG offset provider with a strong international presence and record of sales to PCT; respected by First Nations and ENGOs as a trusted advisor on GHG policy to all parties; familiar with the Cleantech sector and tech development cycles; understands investment needs and is an ally in promoting the green economy; and, they develop and implement leading edge carbon projects to lower costs and advance BC towards its emission targets.

Based on Offsetters experience and interactions with the LNG sector they have identified some key suggestions for the Province to consider for addressing potential LNG GHG impacts. Briefly these include:

s.13, s.17

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

s.13

Attachments: 198380 incoming letter addressed to Premier Clark

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DM	JS for WS	Oct 3/13
DMO	VJ	Oct 3/13
ADM	JM	Sept 27/13
ED	TL	Sept 25/13
Author	DB	Sept 24/13



August 29, 2013

Premier Christy Clark
740-999 Canada Place,
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Dear Premier Clark,

The Province of British Columbia has emerged as a global leader in climate policy over the last five years and the potential for the development of an LNG sector that can produce fuel at a scale that will have significant impacts on greenhouse gas emissions in Asia and N. America is the next chapter in that story.

I am writing to request you consider a number of key suggestions that will ensure that, as a Province, we can genuinely claim to host the greenest natural gas sector in the world. I think there are some key opportunities to link our investment in the LNG sector with the broader innovation agenda within the province. While I don't claim to represent the clean technology sector, my company is the largest carbon management company in Canada and one of the largest in North America. We've been able to achieve some of this growth due to the forward thinking policies of this government. We have established the two largest forest carbon projects in the world, one of which is in BC, and we work with global leaders on climate policy including lululemon, Aimia, Dow Industries and Harbour Air, the world's only carbon neutral airline. We've taken what we learned from the carbon neutrality programme during the 2010 Olympics to Sochi and we will be taking those lessons to Brazil in 2016.

As we look out at the development of the LNG facilities it is important to recognize that while the carbon tax is a highly progressive policy, it does not reduce emissions significantly from large-scale energy intensive operations: there is still much more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere once the facilities are built. The carbon tax places a price on carbon that encourages innovation, but it can't eliminate carbon dioxide from electric or direct drive LNG facilities. The only way to deal with those additional emissions is to build on the robust offset policy laid out in the BC Emission Offsets Regulation (BCEOR).

While other jurisdictions in North America, including Alberta, Quebec and California have offset regulations in place, our system offers the highest quality assurance and the widest array of project types. BC has been a leading innovator in offset policy through the creation of protocols in forestry, fuel switching and energy efficiency, to name a few. In the process of delivering on the government's carbon neutrality obligations, these projects have leveraged hundreds of millions of dollars of investment into technology, projects in truck transportation and the forestry sector. Notwithstanding the misguided and poorly executed review of the Auditor General—whose finding your government rightly rejected—we have a regulatory system that is world class.

As the LNG proponents have begun to develop their business cases in the Province, we have spoken to them at length about the role of offsets in the development of LNG facilities. We have been surprised by the willingness of companies like Shell, Petronas and BG to embrace offsets and it is clear that they face significant pressure from their shareholders and other stakeholders to mitigate emissions from their operations. We recently ran an RFP to sell offsets on behalf of our project owners in BC and the five largest



proponents expressed a strong interest in investing in offset projects immediately, as long as government provides the appropriate regulatory guidance. That purchasing activity will translate into significant revenues within the province, well ahead of revenues from LNG sales as the proponents will seek to manage costs by building up offset inventory. These investments in rural and First Nations communities can only help to build on their social license to operate.

Building on our experience in the sector and our interactions with the industry, my key suggestions are as follows:

s.13, s.17

At this stage in the development of our LNG resources, I urge you to provide the clarity that the proponents are seeking. They are able and willing to innovate in respond to clear regulatory signals. It is that private sector innovation that will ensure we maintain our position as a global leader in climate policy.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. James Tansey

President and CEO, Offsetters Climate Solutions

CC: Dan Doyle, Ministers Polak, Bennett, Coleman and Wilkinson.

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

September 24, 2013

File: 280-20

CLIFF/tracking #: 198580

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

ISSUE: Emergency order under the *Species at Risk Act* to protect Sage-Grouse habitat

BACKGROUND:

The *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) requires the federal Minister of Environment, if she is of the opinion that a species faces imminent risks to its survival or recovery, to recommend to Governor in Council that an emergency order be made to provide for that species protection (section 80) (see Attachment 1).

The emergency order section of SARA is one of several "safety net" provisions that allow the federal government to apply the federal law in areas of provincial or territorial jurisdiction (i.e. species, lands and/or activities under provincial or territorial management authority). The order can be made at any time after listing a species under the SARA (i.e. before critical habitat is identified in a recovery strategy or action plan), it may protect habitat for the species, and it may include provisions prohibiting activities that may adversely affect the species and that habitat.

In February 2012, EcoJustice, on behalf of an international coalition of 12 environmental groups (ENGOS), filed a petition with the federal courts demanding that Minister Kent put a SARA section 80 order in place to protect Sage-Grouse habitat. The petition specifically requested that Sage-Grouse habitat be protected from further industrial activity, including oil and gas development/infrastructure. This petition followed on a previous ruling that it was "unreasonable" for the federal Minister to not identify any critical habitat for Sage-Grouse in a national recovery strategy when this information was available.

An August 2013 Federal Court of Appeal decision stated that cabinet secrecy could not be used as a reason to hide decisions and debate about the Minister's decision regarding whether or not to issue a section 80 order Sage-Grouse. This put the new Minister of Environment in the position of having to either: disclose that she determined that the species was not facing imminent threats to its survival or recovery; disclose that she had not made a decision; or make a recommendation to Cabinet that an emergency order be put in place.

On September 17, 2013, the Honourable Leona Aglukkaq, Minister of the Environment, announced the federal government's intention to introduce an Emergency Protection Order for the Greater Sage-Grouse.

DISCUSSION:

This is the latest in a series of petitions by ENGOS for emergency orders to protect habitat for species at risk in Canada. The first was in 2006 for Spotted Owl in British Columbia, and the second was in 2011, for Boreal Caribou in Northeastern Alberta. In

both of these cases, the federal Ministers formed the opinion that the species were not at imminent risk of extirpation, and an emergency order was not put in place.

s.13, s.16

CONCLUSION:

s.13, s.16

Attachments: 1) SARA emergency order process

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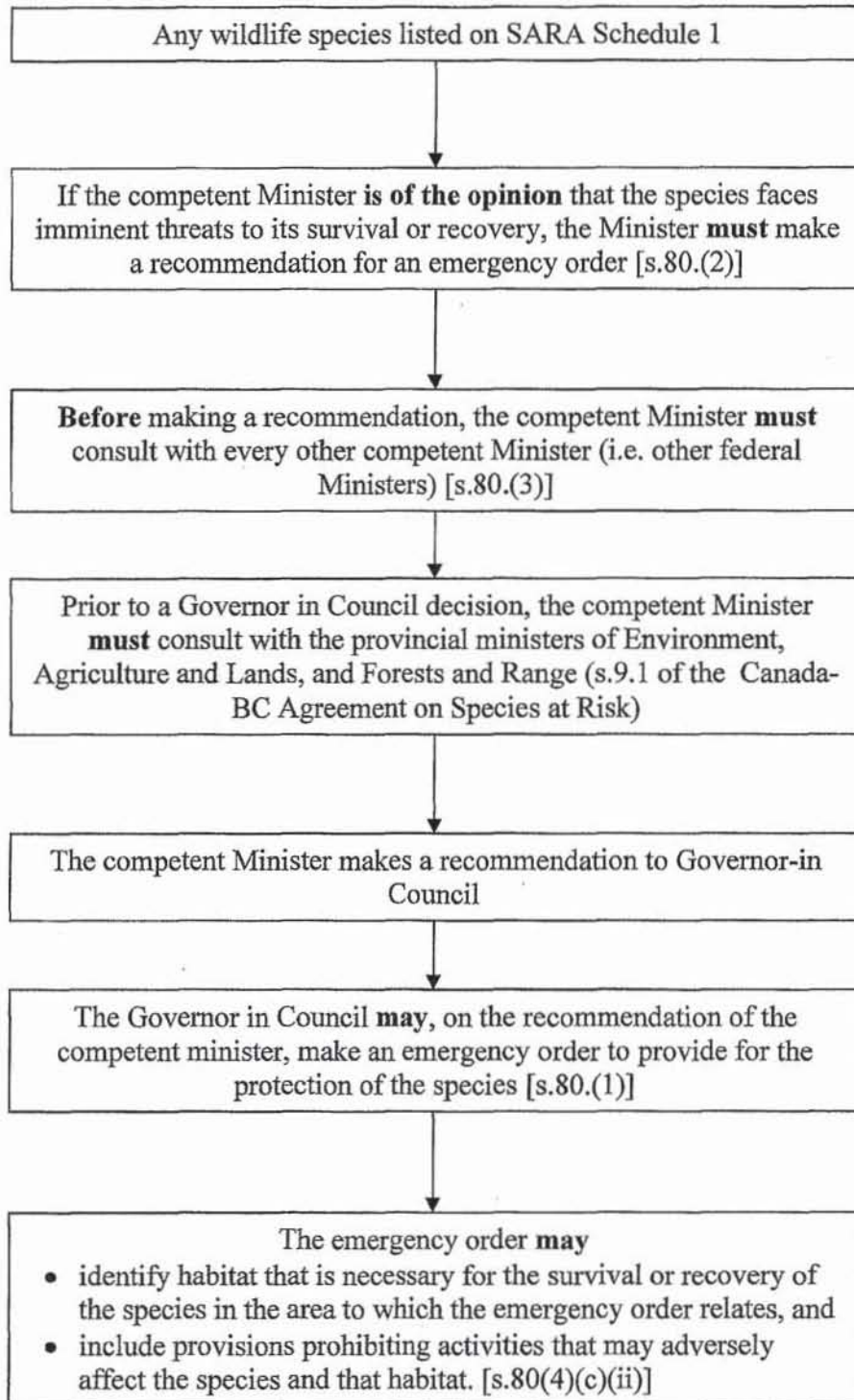
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Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM		
DMO		
ADM	MZ	Oct 2/13
Dir.		
Mgr.	JQ	Sept 26/13
Author	KN	Sept 24/13

Attachment 1: Process for an emergency order for protection of habitat or prohibiting activities under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) [s.80]



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
INFORMATION NOTE**

September 25, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 197723

PREPARED FOR: Honorable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

ISSUE: Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), industrial emissions and air quality in Northwest BC

BACKGROUND:

The increased profile of LNG and industrial development in Northwest BC has highlighted concerns regarding air quality and the cumulative effects (CE) of multiple project proposals, particularly in the Kitimat and Prince Rupert regions. Work is at an early stage to better understand the potential for adverse effects to human health and the environment associated with air emissions from proposed industrial development.

Contaminants linked to proposed LNG production include sulphur and nitrogen oxides (SO₂ and NO₂), small particulates and ozone. At increased levels, these contaminants can cause acidification and health impacts, including increased hospitalization and respiratory symptoms.

Comprehensive monitoring and modelling studies on sulphur oxides by Rio Tinto Alcan (RTA) have shown that emissions are already causing acidification of some lakes¹ near the industrial area in Kitimat. The remaining capacity of the airshed to accommodate additional or other emissions is still unknown, but of concern.

It is anticipated that the first LNG proposals will enter BC's Environmental Assessment (EA) application review process in early 2014. Meanwhile the two LNG proposals that are not required to go through EA are already at the *Environmental Management Act* (EMA) pre-application stage and proponents are currently discussing permitting options with the Oil and Gas Commission. A baseline airshed assessment and a review of provincial air quality policies have been initiated in response to the condensed timeframe for regulatory approvals (see Attachment 1 for timeline). Government decisions are still required to establish provincial emission standards for gas turbines, policy guidance on ambient air quality objectives and future governance options for airshed management.

DISCUSSION:

Understanding Air Quality at the Airshed Level

Baseline information on airshed capacity is necessary to determine the number of potential facilities that, with the appropriate mitigation, could 'fit' in the Kitimat airshed, while still protecting the environment and human health. As a result government has initiated a study of the Kitimat airshed that will model the air quality impacts from a range of scenarios combining multiple LNG facilities with additional proposals (Black oil

¹ Rio Tinto Alcan Technical Assessment Report. SO₂ *Environmental Management Act* Permit Amendment. December 2012.

refinery and Enbridge). As an outcome, study results will be used to inform regulatory requirements and policies related to emission control technologies and ambient air quality guidelines for sensitive airsheds, such as Prince Rupert, where clusters of industrial facilities exist or are being proposed. Kitimat has been chosen for the initial assessment as regulatory processes for LNG development are further along than other locations. To the benefit of proponents, the results of the airshed study will be made available so that it can inform any EA applications or *EMA* permit requests. The study will also provide a rationale should future airshed governance be required.

The study is also designed to meet Coastal First Nations (CFN) concerns regarding air quality and continue to build the relationship for future regulatory processes. Conversations are still ongoing, however, engagement with the Haisla First Nation on the airshed study has not progressed as far as with the CFN.

s.13, s.16

s.13, s.16

Ambient Air Quality Objectives

Currently BC does not have a clear set of ambient air quality objectives (AQOs)² for the principal air contaminants of concern - NO₂ and SO₂. AQOs are a necessary tool for assessing air quality impacts and guiding requirements in EA certifications and *EMA* authorizations.

s.13, s.16, s.17

s.13, s.16, s.17

²AQOs are acceptable air quality levels for each contaminant to address risks to human health and the environment. AQOs are different from “end-of pipe” emission standards, as they apply to ambient air quality, and are non-statutory guidelines.

s.13, s.16, s.17

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Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	JS for WS	Oct 3/2013
DMO	VCJ	Oct 2/2013
ADM	JS	Oct 2/2013
Exec Director	AD	Sep 26/2013
Director	LP	Sep 26/2013
Author	LJF	Sep 26/2013

Page 195 redacted for the following reason:

s.13, s.16, s.17

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MEETING INFORMATION NOTE**

Date: September 30, 2013
File: 280-20
CLIFF/tracking #: 198091

PREPARED FOR: Honourable Mary Polak, Minister of Environment

DATE AND TIME OF MEETING: October 10, 9:00 a.m., PVO

ATTENDEES:

1. Richard Walton - Mayor of District of North Vancouver and Chair of the the BC Mayors Climate Leadership Council
2. Dale Littlejohn - Executive Director of the Community Energy Association who provides support to the BC Mayors Climate Leadership Council

ISSUE:

This meeting is an opportunity for the Minister to be introduced to climate action leadership at a local level, and to exchange ideas on how Council can help move the climate action file forward.

BACKGROUND:

In September, 2010, ten mayors from large and small communities across BC came together to volunteer to assist other locally elected officials to move climate action forward under the auspices of the Council. Current members of the Council are:

1. Richard Walton, Mayor of District of North Vancouver and Chair of the the BC Mayors Climate Leadership Council
2. Andrea Reimer, Councillor, City of Vancouver
3. Darrell Mussatto, Mayor, City of North Vancouver
4. Lawrence Chernoff, Mayor, Castlegar
5. Luke Stirnbold, Mayor, Burns Lake
6. Cheryl Shuman, Councillor, Dawson Creek
7. Dean Fortin, Mayor, Victoria
8. Judith Cullington, Councillor, Colwood

The purpose of the Council is to lead, educate and engage other elected officials in BC by:

- Providing visible, inspiring local leadership on climate change that goes beyond politics-as-usual, to give the next cohort of climate leaders the space to lead;
- Educating the newly elected local officials (43% of councilors) on the importance of- and value in- taking climate action; and,
- Being a positive, non-partisan voice for climate action.

Key activities of the Council have included the annual UBCM breakfast with ministers as well as peer learning workshops, engaging hundreds of locally elected officials from each region of the province. These workshops took place in Dawson Creek, Victoria, Castlegar, Revelstoke, Quesnel, Campbell River and Kelowna.

The Council most recently met for breakfast at this year's UBCM AGM. Attendees included Mayor Walton, Dale Littlejohn and Council members, as well as:

- Peter Fassbender, Minister of Education
- Rhona Martin, Director, Columbia Shuswap Regional District and UBCM Executive
- Jordan Sturdy, MLA, West Vancouver-Sea to Sky
- Mike Bernier, MLA, Peace River South
- Andrew Weaver, MLA, Oak Bay Gordon Head, Green Party
- Gary Holman, Saanich North and the Islands, Deputy critic Environment
- George Heyman, Vancouver-Fairview, Critic Technology, Innovation Citizen Services, Green Jobs
- Spencer Chandra Herbert, Vancouver-West End, Critic Environment
- Dan Rogers, Community Energy Association
- Rob Abbott, Climate Action Secretariat

This was the 4th annual breakfast meeting of the Council. Ministers of Environment and Climate Action Secretariat staff have attended the last three years. The former chair of the Council and president of the Community Energy Association is Mike Bernier, former Mayor of Dawson Creek and former chair of the Council.

DISCUSSION:

The agenda for this year's UBCM Council breakfast included:

- Welcome from chair Mayor Richard Walton;
- Roundtable introductions;
- Introduction to the Council;
- Climate Action Update from Climate Action Secretariat staff; and,
- Open discussion.

Participants at the meeting received a copy of an Integrated Community Energy Solutions Progress Report produced by the Community Energy Association, copies of all attendees' Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) reports and a Meeting the Climate Change Challenge brief (a study from University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University and Royal Roads University on local government climate action.)

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

The Minister would like to remain current on the activities of the Council and is pleased to learn about local government and community leadership on the climate action file.

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[Insert additional rows if needed]

Reviewed by	Initials	Date
DM	JS for WS	03/10/13
DMO	VJ	03/10/13
ADM	JM	01/10/13
Dir./Mgr.	RA	30/09/13
Author	BF	30/09/13