

**Present:**

Chairperson - Mayor Watts  
Councillor Villeneuve  
Councillor Steele  
Councillor Gill  
Councillor Martin  
Councillor Rasode  
Councillor Bose  
Councillor Hunt  
Councillor Hepner

**Absent:****Staff Present:**

City Manager  
City Clerk  
Deputy City Manager  
General Manager, Planning & Development  
City Solicitor  
General Manager, Engineering  
General Manager, Finance & Technology  
General Manager, Parks, Recreation & Culture  
General Manager, Human Resources

**A. DELEGATIONS****1. Laura Aldridge**

File: 5380-01; 0550-20-10

Laura Aldridge and Melissa Turner, Representatives from a Student Group from Kwantlen Polytechnic University, named "Recycling for Surrey Parks and Walkways" (RSPW), were in attendance before Council regarding recycling bins in public places. Following are the comments made during the presentation:

- RSPW is advocating that recycling bins be installed in City parks, in walkways and along all busy streets within Surrey. RSPW has spoken to many people and attitudes are changing, many would appreciate being able to recycle wherever they are at the moment.
- Some of the current problems with the current recycling are:
  - Inconvenience to the public, as they have to pack waste home to recycle.
  - Inefficient division – paper is soiled and city workers pull bottles out by hand.
  - Bottle collectors are exposed to dangerous substances.
  - Recyclable in landfills waste money and is harmful to the environment.
  - Overflowing of litter bins is unattractive.
- Solutions to the problems:
  - Twin all garbage bins with recycling.
  - Paper and newspaper.
  - Other "blue box" recyclables.
  - Proximity and labeling reduce contamination, should be in busy locations and proper labeling will stop recyclables from being contaminated.
  - Easily accessible to prevent breakage to the bins so as to not constantly having to replace bins.
- Addressing the problems:
  - To fix the inconveniences to the public we would introduce the recycling on the go.

- To fix the inefficient diversion it would be made easier for the city workers to collect the recyclables if they were properly sorted, and there would be no shifting through garbage for the recyclable that are wanted and paper would be separate and not soiled from the other garbage.
- For bottle collectors it would be easier and safer and reduce the amount of litter caused from shifting through other garbage.
- The projected diversion rate would be 24 to 35% of the waste would not go into the landfills.
- Overflowing little bins would increase volume to allow more room for actual garbage, and the bins would help keep the streets cleaner and this would increase civic pride and tourism.
- RSPW has travelled to different events within Surrey and has spoken to many people and tried to gain support through their petition. The petition consists of 358 signatures from the Lower Mainland and 285 signatures from Surrey.
- In speaking with people there were some general comments, such as:
  - Great idea and surprise that it has not already been done yet.
  - RSPW has just received new information that the Parks Department has started trial projects.
  - Many thoughts were that the bins would protect the environment and would provide a sense of community. There were some thoughts that the children of the community could paint the recycling bins to provide for a sense of connected community. Also there were thoughts to help the bottle collectors as they are a part of community too.
- There are many places that have 'on the go' recycling, such as
  - Paris – in the metro station 4 tonnes every month are recycled.
  - Toronto – in the parks and subway stations 100 tonnes per year are recycled.
  - London – in one borough they can recycle 6000 tonnes in 2 years from their streets.
  - Others include Halifax, Singapore, Seattle, and New York and the one thing they have in common is that they are world class cities.
- There are many benefits to the environment, but to name just a few:
  - Making paper from recycled material creates 35% less water pollution and 75% less air pollution.
  - Producing one bottle from new plastic takes the same energy as producing five bottles from recycled plastic.
- To the best of RSPW capability the following cost analysis is provided:
  - The initial cost would be for 1107 twinned units x \$160, this would total \$177,120.
  - The ongoing cost would be less than what it is now as there would be less bin breakage, the replace would be at or below the current rate.
  - The estimated saving would be 20 tonnes annually recycled from Surrey's public places, and with trash being exported south the figures we were seeing were approximately \$100 per tonne, therefore that would save \$2,000 per year.
  - And there would be revenue collected by the City or its contractors, or collected by charities.



- There are already pilot projects ongoing in Blackie Spit and Crescent Beach Park. After each pilot project it could be evaluated after six months through public surveys and a waste audit.
- Recycling bins will increase convenience, promote safety, enhance civic pride, beautify public spaces, decrease waste and help the environment.
- RSPW is very proud that there were recycling bins at the recent Canada Day event. RSPW advocates for recycling bins at all events.

2. **Owen Croy, Manager, Parks  
Parks, Recreation & Culture**

File: 5280-23; 0550-20-10

Owen Croy, Manager, Parks, Recreation and Culture was in attendance before Council to make a presentation with respect to Pesticide Control in Surrey.

Following are the comments made during the presentation:

- In 2008 Council received delegations to request the City of Surrey implement a bylaw to eliminate or reduce the use of pesticide in Surrey.
- The EAC reviewed the issue of eliminating pesticide use in Surrey and presented before Council at a previous Council-in-Committee meeting.
- The EAC determined that a draft Pesticide Control By-law was required and staff developed a draft by-law and the EAC made recommendations to Council. Agricultural and the Parks and Community Services were the other advisory committees that reviewed and made recommendations on the draft by-law.
- There are three levels of regulatory responsibility for pesticides, Federal, Provincial and Municipal.
  - Under the Pest Control Products Act the Federal government is responsible for the registration of pesticides, and once registered the conditions of the use of the product, approval of the label and enforcement of the label requirement. The key issues in registration are human health and impact on the environment.
  - Under the Integrated Pest Management Act the Provincial government regulates the sale, application, transport, storage and disposal of registered pesticides. The Province promotes integrated pest management.
  - Municipalities have the authority to enact bylaws to regulate the use of pesticides on residential lands and on land owned by a municipality and they can only apply to the conditions of use.
- Approximately 200 cities across Canada have enacted pesticide control bylaws to provide further conditions on the use over and above what the senior governments do, only one review was found of the before and after effectiveness of implementation of a pesticide control bylaw, and that was in Toronto. The review was done via telephone survey of residents and it was found that of those respondents 34% after two years of implementation of the bylaw said that they used less pesticides.
- The Union of BC Municipalities passed two resolutions in 2008 related to the regulation of pesticides:
  - Resolution No. B81 requested the Province to ban the sale and use of cosmetic pesticide province-wide; and

- Resolution No. B82 requested the Province to restrict sales and retail displays of pesticides, and to provide greater legislative authority for municipalities to restrict the use of pesticides on private lands.
- The Province responded that they recognize that pesticides may be required for the control of noxious weeds, infestations, for the control of invasive species, for structures and for food crops, it is not prepared to ban the sale of pesticides at this time and further consultation is required.
- In the City of Surrey there are four main categories of pesticide use:
  - Agricultural use – 30% of land is within the ALR. A typical blueberry farm in Surrey applies pesticide 4 to 7 times per year. Applications include herbicides for weed control between rows, fungicides for control of anthracnose, and insecticides for treatments of foliar pests.
  - Commercial use – licensed applicators use pesticides for control of invasive species, weeds, insects and fungal pathogens on landscaped areas on commercial properties, multi-family residential area, and lots of single family homes. Also utility companies use pesticides for vegetation control in right-of-ways, along railway tracks and to preserve the integrity of the rail beds.
  - Residential use – broad spectrum of pesticides for care of lawns, shrubs beds, and other home landscaping.
  - Pesticide used by the City – includes hard surface weed control, structural pests (ie. ants and termites), rodent control, weed control, herbicides on sports fields, and fungicides to lawns.
- Following are City options to reduce pesticide use for non-essential purposes:
  - Reduce the use of pesticides in city operations under the integrated pest management policy.
  - Develop a comprehensive education program to promote alternatives to pesticide use in the City for staff and the public.
  - Adopt a City pesticide control by-law that restricts the use of pesticides. The by-law could be specific to one type of restriction or an overall ban of pesticides.
  - Fully embrace the Institute for Sustainable Horticultural recommendations for plant health accreditation; although we are a member and a partner in the organization we could embrace it more fully.
  - A position could be established for City wide coordination of integrated pest management across all operations, providing advice to all those that are already in the business.
  - Public education could be increased, a website could be established, distribute pamphlets, have partnerships with organic growers and non-profit organizations, regular information on City Page and other means.
- BC Landscape and Nursery Association (BCLNA) has been contacted informally as we have a staff member on the Board of the BCLNA. Although pesticides are a large part of their industry they will comply with Council's decision.



- Inviting stakeholders, including those from the industry, would be part of the public consultation process.
- Late July and August are not typically good times to undertake public consultation; therefore the public consultation process would start in early September. Public Consultation is expected to take two months.

It was suggested that specific stakeholders, from the industry be invited to roundtable discussions as part of the public consultation process.

**Note:** See Corporate Report Item R126 of the Regular Council - Public Hearing agenda.

**B. ITEMS REFERRED BY COUNCIL**

**C. CORPORATE REPORTS**

**D. DELEGATION REQUESTS**

**E. COUNCILLORS' REPORTS**

**F. OTHER COMPETENT BUSINESS**

**1. Paris Waste Energy**

Councillor Hunt provided a review of photographs of the Paris Waste Energy Facilities in Paris.

**G. ADJOURNMENT**

It was

Moved by Councillor Steele  
Seconded by Councillor Rasode

now adjourn.

That the Council-in-Committee meeting do

Carried

The Council-in-Committee adjourned at 5:05 p.m.

  
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Jane Sowik, City Clerk

  
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Councillor Hepner, Chairperson