

SWEAP news

SOLID WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PLAN

APRIL 15, 1989 NO. 15

From Barbara Wallace *Parting Words*

CHANGES ISSUE

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Barbara Wallace has been the Project Facilitator since SWEAP became a Metro process in May of 1987. Her hard work and dedication have produced a strong staff and core program that has impacted on SWEAP processes and decisions. As Barbara moves on to other work in the environmental

arena, SWEAP News bids her farewell and wishes her success with her consulting and organic farming endeavours.

SN: How did you come to be an Environmentalist?

B: After concluding my career as a professional psychologist when my family was young, I was living in Mexico and teaching in a mountain village. I became aware that the villagers were so poor, they raked the top soil off the sides of the hills to sell it in the city. They were buying more and more fertilizer because they were getting poorer and poorer yields on their crops. I became aware of this very destructive circle that was happening. It was being driven by economic factors.

I became a self-educated environmentalist. I took courses, did an

From Barbara Wallace *Parting Words*

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internship with David Wilson (who had worked with Rachel Carson years before) at Vanderbilt University in Nashville. I learned how to deal with environmental questions through him.

SN: Why did you come to SWEAP?

B: I understood that the management of garbage in the late 1980s was going through a very large change and that it would effect society and the various stakeholders in a number of ways and that it would not be easy.

SN: What have some of the changes been?

B: The degree to which society as a whole has begun to accept their responsibility for garbage. I didn't think they would move as rapidly as they have.

SN: What about the structure that SWEAP is functioning within?

B: There is an inertia to making changes within large, bureaucratic structures such as Metro Toronto.

I think the Metro staff and politicians are embedded within a structure that makes it difficult to take the wise actions at the times and in the sequence that they need to be taken. Even when there's good will and desire, the structure and the processes make some of the ▶▶

changes difficult.

SN: As you describe it, I think of the formation of a river. The river bed has already been formed. To divert the water, trenches have to be dug.

B: And every once in a while there is a large rainfall and the river follows the old route, washing out your trenches. Metro Works and Metro Council are to be congratulated on the steps that have been taken in recent months. They are much more positive and stronger than I would have thought possible after my first year here.

SN: What do you attribute that to?

B: The primary reason has been the loss in disposal capacity reserve. The fact that we don't have very much future in our existing landfills and that we don't have any new ones on line, puts a tremendous amount of pressure on Metro to meet its legal mandate to dispose of the waste that is brought to it.

In addition, the new direction has been stimulated by support from the public and private industry. The handwriting is on the wall. People are seeing it. They are no longer fighting it. They are trying to get into the new flow in ways that will benefit them personally, environmentally, or economically. ▶▶

The Works Department and Works Committee have begun to join this flow of a new direction in waste management.

SN: What are your reflections on the formation of SWEAP?

B: The SWEAP Public Participation process has been a strong advocate of a newer form of public consultation. It has two sides -- proactive and reactive. Older public consultation programs had the reactive side. An agency or arm of government would say, "We want to do this. What do you think about it?"

In the SWEAP program we are saying, "We are going to have to figure out how to do this. What is your input before we lay our proposals on the table?" The public has been able to proactively steer the process. This has been the primary success of the program.

SN: Where does this success come from?

B: Primarily from the core program; the Task Forces, the Advisory Caucuses and the Multistakeholder Committee. We have also received a lot of unsolicited input from the general public which is almost always in complete agreement with what is coming out of the core program. ▶▶

Parting Words

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I don't know of a similar program in which the multistakeholder function is the peak of a structure which consists of advisory caucuses and indepth task forces in the area of waste management. In this sense the SWEAP program is unique.

The Works Department and the Works Committee have not experienced a Public Consultation program of this type before. In the early months of this process, time was spent educating and developing the appropriate channels internally to deal with large amounts of input from the public and insuring that public input was treated with an appropriate attitude. It was on that point of attitude where the greatest need for education occurred. We are moving into an area with value judgements in the decisions that are being made. The technical expertise within the Department has to be evaluated in the light of the value judgements that the public is putting in.

SN: What are some of the accomplishments of the program that stand out as milestones in the process?

B: I immediately jump to "how has the public program affected waste management plans?" Some of the bigger accomplishments are process ones. I have seen the Multistakeholder Committee, which included two groups that I thought

might be in conflict -- the environmental organizations and the private sector -- working together very well. They and the other groups have been able to reach consensus on almost every issue. In terms of issues, we now have a goal of 30% reduction in waste needing disposal by next year. That is extremely ambitious. I consider the fact that it has been set at that level, one of the successes of this program.

Another success is seeing that both the public and Metro have shown they are willing to go through changes in the perceptions they originally came together with.

SN: What would be the ideal direction of this program?

B: I hope that these groups continue to maintain their activity and continue with the same thrust that they have had. We need their clear-headed, in most cases, unattached, opinions of the proposals that are being laid on the table. They are not going to make any money from them, they are not going to retain a job. They have nothing to gain by taking one position or another. I think they can evaluate them quite clearly. I think they are a very clear and strong voice of the public.

SN: Where are you going? ▶▶

B: I am moving outside the city to our farm. I am going back to my own consulting work, Wallace Associates, continuing to do environmental work. My computerized office at the farm will be run by solar cells. I am trying to, by example, do the best I can to live in harmony with the environment. We are making habitable, and pulling into the 21st century a 19th century log farm house.

SN: Do you see yourself ever becoming involved in anything like this again?

B: Yes, I imagine I will continue to work on these kinds of issues but not from inside a bureaucratic structure again. Its been a very interesting, educative and frustrating experience. I'm grateful that I have been here but I don't think I will do this again.

*Thanks a tonne
Barbara!*

- Your SWEAP Team

Best wishes to Barbara Wallace *From the Commissioner of Works*

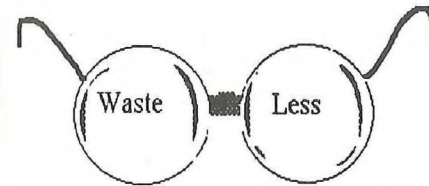
Barbara Wallace and SWEAP have facilitated changes in solid waste management in Metropolitan Toronto which culminated in our waste reduction and recycling plan of December 1988. The plan which contained 34 recommendations for comprehensive innovations also included a program of "Blue Boxes" for 450,000 households and then extended to apartments, schools, colleges, universities and beyond. The bureaucracy receives wise advice from many advocates on solid waste and other subjects. Perhaps what is perceived as inertia is the process of weighing the related costs and benefits and establishing which advice should be followed and with what priority.

Barbara spoke of some frustration. After being with us only 2 years she can be proud of her role in the Department's change and accomplishments during her tenure. We thank her for her help and wish her well in the future.

Waste Watchers



Avril Deare, "Aunt Av" to friends and neighbours, is an energetic, civic minded woman. She brings a touch of country to a busy downtown Toronto neighbourhood. On hot summer nights it is not unusual to hear the deep rich tones of "Your Cheatin' Heart" coming from the darkness of her porch as she plays the guitar and serenades all within earshot. Avril, with her abundance of character and conviction, is a waste watcher. Born in North Buxton, a renowned Black settlement in Southwestern Ontario, in the mid-1920s, Mrs. Deare came to Toronto in 1944. Avril is adamant that, "things should never be thrown out if they can be used." Leftover bread is ►



dried and seasoned for homemade "shake and bake", old cotton underwear become soft dusting rags, plastic containers store food and sewing supplies. Her furniture is an assortment of precious pieces from friends and family. Avril throws out less than one third of a bag of garbage each week! She reflects on the time when garbage was wrapped in newspaper and put at the curb in metal garbage cans for pick-up. She protests that unlike the newspaper wrappings of bygone days, plastic does not decompose.

Avril's kitchen is the creative centre of her home. What others throw away as waste, she uses in ►

Waste Watchers

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the creation of fine meals that one daren't call "leftovers". Of what is left she says, "What comes from the earth, goes back to the earth."

Avril has opinions on why others do not take waste as seriously as she does. She says others, "...don't really believe they are hurting the environment. I know better. I've seen changes." She feels strongly that, "If each person did their best, we

wouldn't have half the problem."

And what of a successful process to bring about change. Avril comments mischievously, "If we had more women in there, we'd get the job done. Men talk about things for years. Women go out there and get the job done."

Do you know someone who you would like to see featured in "Waste Watchers"? Send a note or call SWEAP at 392-4311.

REPORTS

Look For

Discussion paper 7.1, tentatively titled, "Towards a Master Plan", is scheduled for release around the end of June of this year. This document will synthesize all other discussion documents produced thus far by SWEAP, moving the process a large step closer to a master plan for the study area.



April 1989 No. 15

stands for Solid Waste Environmental Assessment Plan. It is an undertaking to produce a long term waste management master plan for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the Regional Municipalities of York and Durham, for a period of twenty to forty years. The planning process began in May, 1987.

The plan will identify the most acceptable systems for the handling, reduction, re-use, recycling, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste generated within the study area. The plan will include a comprehensive review of all waste management options and establish a mix of these alternatives that takes into account economic, financial, social, cultural, technical, land-use planning and natural environmental factors.

SWEAP News is published on a periodic basis, approximately monthly, to provide information on waste management initiatives and the developing plan. It is free of charge.

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Toward a New GTA Waste Management Program

On March 13, 1989 the Multistakeholder Committee (MSC), a multisectoral group representing all of the Advisory Caucuses in SWEAP's public participation program, issued a press release calling on the then-anticipated Greater Toronto Area (GTA) Waste Management Authority to follow their Statement of Guiding Principles for the SWEAP. This was accompanied by an open letter to the regional Chairs of Halton, Peel, Durham, York and Metro Toronto requesting assurances that public advice and consultation be integral to any authority formed.

On March 14, 1989 a press conference was held at the Ontario Science Centre by the five regional Chairmen and Premier David Peterson. The formation of a Solid Waste Program for the Greater Toronto Area was announced and materials describing the program distributed.

The formation of this authority is a substantial shift away from ongoing master planning processes currently underway in the regions. While other planning strategies forecast planning periods of 3 to 7 years, the proposed authority has set a date 11 months hence to award a final contract for a solid waste management plan.

In the event that the implementation of the contracted plan does not occur by the expiry of current landfill capacities, a contingency plan in which short-term landfill sites will be "nominated", has been constructed. Nomination of these sites will occur this year with sites being nominated "as expeditiously as possible". A further contingency for reserve landfill capacity "...sufficient for ten years waste" for the region within which the site is located is also provided in the outline.

The nature and extent of public consultation to be included in this new process is not clearly delineated. The suggested decision-making structure for the planning and contract awarding process is a steering committee to be comprised of the Chairmen of each region, one other elected representative from each region, the provincial deputy minister for the Greater Toronto Area, and a chairperson selected by the members. Public and technical advisory positions are not included in the steering committee structure.

This section of SWEAP News presents the aforementioned press releases and key portions of accompanying documents submitted with each. For groups and citizens interested in solid waste management, there are compelling reasons to become aware of these issues. ▶ ▶

Press Release: March 13, 1989 From SWEAP Multistakeholder Committee

SWEAP Public Advisors Call on Greater Toronto Authority to Follow Guiding Principles for Waste Management

In an open letter to the Metro Area Regional Chairmen and Provincial Officials, Metro's public sector advisors for garbage issues today urged the proposed Greater Toronto Area "to adopt and use...nine Guiding Principles to evaluate all solid waste management plans."

These Principles have the unanimous support of advisory groups composed of environmental organizations, private sector waste managers, government employees (public health and works department officials and unions), and the general public (community organizations and concerned citizens).

These advisory groups have been working on Metro's Solid Waste Environmental Assessment Plan (SWEAP) since November, 1987. They are telling the Greater Toronto Area that in order "to develop a waste management system that is ecologically sustainable and economically feasible, all decisions should be evaluated in accordance with the following principles:"

1. **Hierarchy.** We are committed to a hierarchy of waste management options. The order of priorities for waste management shall be reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery. Wastes that presently cannot practicably be dealt with in these ways should be disposed (using the best available technology) in landfills, incinerators or other technology, whichever is most appropriate for the particular waste stream in question.
2. **Waste Reduction.** Our most important waste management measures are those that reduce the volume of waste we generate.
3. **Reuse.** We should strive to make products and packaging reusable and to encourage their reuse.
4. **Recycling and Composting.** We should strive to recycle or compost all wastes.
5. **Recovery.** We should attempt to recover energy, gases, fibres or other products from the waste.
6. **Implementation.** A firm commitment to ongoing progress up the hierarchy of waste management options should be reflected in policies, goals, planning, budgets and staff of all involved in waste management.
7. **Waste Monitoring.** We must continually monitor the composition, volumes and sources of our wastes and the products of their disposition in order to evaluate existing programs and establish new ones.
8. **Public Involvement.** All residents and businesses in our municipalities are waste generators and must be involved in waste reduction efforts.
9. **Facility Siting.** There should be full public discussion of potential sites and of the short and long term effects of each waste management facility. ▶ ▶

Open Letter: March 13, 1989

From SWEAP Multistakeholder Committee

- Mr. Frank Bean, Chairman -- Regional Municipality of Peel
- Mr. Gardner Church, Deputy Minister for the Greater Toronto Area -- Province of Ontario
- Mr. Eric Flemming, Chairman -- Greater Toronto Co-ordinating Committee, Province of Ontario
- Mr. Gary Herrema, Chairman -- Regional Municipality of Durham
- Mr. Eldred King, Chairman -- Regional Municipality of York
- Mr. Peter D. Pomeroy, Chairman -- Regional Municipality of Halton
- Mr. Alan Tonks, Chairman -- Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto

Dear Sirs,

Since November 1987, members of different public sectors concerned about garbage have been advising Metropolitan Toronto about the development of the waste management master plan known as SWEAP (Solid Waste Environmental Assessment Plan). The heart of our recommendations to date is the attached "Statement of Guiding Principles", which all our groups support unanimously.

Now that you are proposing inter-regional co-operation for management of all the solid waste generated in the Greater Toronto Area, we urge you to adopt and use these nine Guiding Principles to evaluate all solid waste management plans. An explanatory paper accompanies the Statement. We assure you that we will give careful attention to your proposals for inter-regional co-operation. We are especially interested in assuring that structures for waste management planning provide:

- * on-going direct channels for advice from the public to decision-makers
- * vehicles for seeking multi-sectoral consensus among the diverse "publics" with a stake in waste management decisions
- * on-going dialogue of the public with technical advisors (staff and consultants) prior to recommendations being made by the decision-makers

We will make specific recommendations on these matters after studying your proposals.

Sincerely yours,

John Jackson, Facilitator -- Multistakeholder Committee SWEAP

Fredelle Brief, Marketing Coordinator Vision Television Network
on behalf of the General Public Advisory Caucus

Barry Christensen, Waste Management Coordinator, CUPE Local #43
on behalf of the Government Advisory Caucus

Virginia Maclaren, Professor, Institute of Environmental Studies, U of T
on behalf of the Environmental Organizations Advisory Caucus

Allan Rosen, Vice President, U.B.C. Recycling
on behalf of the Waste Managers/Industry Advisory Caucus ▶ ▶

Press Release: March 14, 1989

From GTA Regional Chairmen

SOLID WASTE PROGRAM FOR THE GREATER TORONTO AREA
GTA REGIONAL CHAIRMEN UNVEIL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL

TORONTO: A comprehensive and collaborative approach to managing the solid waste generated in the five regions of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) -- Durham, Halton, Peel, York and Metropolitan Toronto -- was released today by the five regional government chairmen.

The Chairmen called the proposed plan a major initiative that sets the stage for finding a solution to one of the most urgent environmental problems facing this area -- disposing of the more than 4 million tonnes of solid waste generated each year in the GTA.

The plan was developed by the Chairmen in consultation with provincial officials over a series of meetings beginning last fall, and represents a new model of intergovernmental cooperation within the GTA, and a new approach for environmentally sound management of solid waste in a rapidly growing area of the country, they said.

In a presentation of the proposal made today to municipal counsellors from all five GTA regions, the Chairmen stressed that traditional approaches to solid waste management must be modified to include the most innovative and up-to-date technology and standards.

Some of the main goals outlined in the proposal include the following:

- * to fulfil provincial targets for waste diversion of 25% by 1992 and 50% by 2000
- * to create a state-of-the-art system for processing solid waste
- * to maximize industrial development opportunities for host communities
- * to construct an innovative framework for new research and development in the area of solid waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery
- * to reduce environmental degradation and the real costs associated with conventional waste management systems
- * to create a waste management structure that will allow maximum collaborative efforts between municipal, regional and provincial authorities and between the public and private sectors

The proposal will be submitted to each Regional Council for discussion and endorsement in the next few weeks.

Thereafter, the plan calls for the formation of a GTA steering committee to put out tenders and award a contract for development and operation of the comprehensive, long-term waste management system, starting in 1992.

In the event that a new system is not in place by 1992, when the current GTA landfill capacity will be exhausted, the plan proposes the identification of environmentally sound, stand-by contingency sites for possible use until the main system is operational. ▶ ▶

Letter To: March 16, 1989

SWEAP Multistakeholder Committee

MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS

Office for the Greater Toronto Area

Waterpark Place
20 Bay Street - Suite 1611
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 2N8

March 16, 1989.

Mr. John Jackson
Facilitator
Multistakeholder Committee
139 Waterloo Street
Kitchener, Ontario
N2H 3V5

Dear Mr. Jackson,

Thank you for your letter of March 13, 1989 to the Chairmen of the Regions concerning the statement of guiding principles relative to waste management. The SWEAP exercise has provided valuable guidance on both the process and results associated with an acceptable solid waste management plan.

If the Regional and Metro Councils choose to participate in an inter-regional plan, I have no doubt that the Chairmen will want to consider your advice closely. Certainly the public participation component of any process is vital, and the SWEAP momentum will be valuable in that respect.

On behalf of the Chairmen let me assure you that your "Guiding Principles" will be discussed at the next meeting. The Chairmen look forward to your further advice and recommendations.

Yours sincerely,

Gardner Church
Deputy Minister

cc: Mr. A. Tonks, Chairman
cc: Mr. F. Bean, Chairman
cc: Mr. P.D. Pomeroy, Chairman
cc: Mr. E. King, Chairman
cc: Mr. G. Herrema, Chairman ▶ ▶

The Greater Toronto Authority

Notes

The Proposal:

The distributed GTA kit includes the following proposal statements (verbatim):

1. Delegation by the Province to regional governments of statutory authority to require of industries, businesses and households increased standards of waste separation.
2. The establishment of a new GTA approach to create and control a waste management system involving state-of-the-art technology in reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of solid waste, and the disposition of residual waste in innovative new facilities;
3. A recommendation to provincial government to give priority to applications for environmentally sound and feasible reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery projects and to assist in finding and maintaining markets for recyclable.
4. The development of a call for proposals from private or public sector bidders to develop and implement an appropriate, long-term, comprehensive solid waste management system for the GTA.

Schedule for GTA Implementation of System:

The following are the approximate deadlines presented by the GTA.

- * Steering Committee Composed and Authorized by April 14, 1989
- * Request for Proposal issued by June 15, 1989
- * Permanent Management Structure Proposed July 21, 1989
- * Bids on RFP close October 2, 1989
- * Evaluations Complete December 31, 1989
- * Approval of Recommended System by Province & Municipalities January 19, 1990
- * Contracts Awarded February 23, 1990

The Contingency Plan:

In the event that a "comprehensive system" cannot be put into place by 1992, the GTA presents a contingency plan that involves the utilization of "...more conventional landfill techniques to manage the solid waste between 1992 and 1996." In brief, this plan has the following components:

1. Each region will nominate potential contingency landfill...on a site or sites believed to be environmentally capable of accommodating landfill.
2. This capacity may be provided from existing approved landfill sites, expansion of existing sites or creation of new sites.
3. Each region will nominate...in this calendar year and those that propose to nominate largely untested sites will nominate as expeditiously as possible. ▶ ▶

The Greater Toronto Authority

Notes

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4. Where a region has an approved site or a proposed site well advanced in the environmental approval stages, it may reserve a portion of the capacity sufficient for ten years waste from that region.
5. Should it prove necessary to implement the contingency plan, it is proposed that all nominated and environmentally approved sites [be] made available under the plan...as well as all waste generation, diversion and transportation, shall be managed on an inter-regional basis, not on the basis of regional boundaries.
6. Each region will finance the undertakings necessary to bring its contingent capacity to approval. Should the site be used these costs can be charged against the users in proportion to the amount of contingency capacity that each region uses. All costs of operating the contingency sites can also be charged to the user regions.
7. A land utilization fee...shall be paid to the region where the site is located by the regions using the site.
8. The host municipality may charge a tipping fee to any party using the contingency site other than the GTA regions in excess of its costs plus land utilization fee.
9. A host region shall have the option of operating an alternative site on behalf of all users.
10. Each region shall be responsible for transporting its wastes to the alternative site.
11. All regions will undertake all reasonable measures including recycling, reuse, reduction and recovery of solid waste, to divert waste.

Announcements

As part of a trial program aimed at recycling newspapers, the TTC has placed specially designed "Blue Boxes" on platforms, by stairways and escalators, and on mezzanines and bus bays in five subway stations. Locations include Bloor-Yonge, Kennedy, Finch, Islington and King stations. The TTC hopes to recycle 40 metric tonnes of newspaper each week. Spread the news!

To burn or not to burn, that is the question which has been most controversial in SWEAP's General Public Advisory Caucus (GPAC) discussions. Everyone backs accelerated 4R's but should we burn what is left?

GPAC will be holding a special meeting on May 4, 1989 at 7:00 p.m., Committee Room #3, Toronto City Hall. The panel will provide us with

up to date information on the pro's and con's of incineration and landfill. All are welcome. For more information call the SWEAP office at 392 - 5420.



SWEAP Words



REDUCTION

REUSE



RECYCLE



RECOVERY

In anticipation of a rapidly growing readership of SWEAP News, this new column is being introduced as part of the mandate of SWEAP News to inform participants of developments in the planning process. Waste management is a technical field full of words and phrases that have special meanings not necessarily apparent to interested and concerned newcomers. **SWEAP WORDS** can help you participate in the planning process.

The 4 R's

The 4 R's are reduce, reuse, recycle and recover. Though all of the 4 R's have an ultimate goal of reducing waste needing disposal, **reduction** refers primarily to cutting down on waste at the source (e.g. in the home or in industry). Ideally, reduction begins with product development at which point the disposable portion of a product is recognized and steps taken to reduce it. One example of how reduction can be accomplished is through the purchase of products that are minimally packaged.

Reuse of items decreases the need to purchase similar ones. Plastic containers can be reused for storage. Using second hand items is also a means of decreasing the need for new things that will eventually go into the garbage. Returnable pop bottles are an example of reusable items that are easily diverted from

the waste stream.

With the advent of Blue Boxes, most people are familiar with recycling. **Recycling** entails taking used items and making something "new" from them. Newspaper that is recycled is reprocessed to produce new paper. The same is true for glass and tin. Plastic pop bottles can be recycled into kitchen "scrubbies" or other items.

Reduction, reuse and recycling all happen primarily with the help of the consumer. **Recovery** can refer to energy recovery or materials recovery. Energy recovery is reclaiming the energy value when garbage is incinerated by an energy-from-waste (EFW) plant or in a refuse-derived-fuel (RDF) plant. Materials recovery refers to reclaiming recyclable materials from mixed garbage at a central plant after collection. In this sense it is the opposite of source separation. This "archeological" (digging) activity takes place predominantly at processing plants, though there have been projects in the U.S. to mine old landfills.

If there are words, practices or concepts that you would like to have explained in SWEAP WORDS, call 392-4311.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

The information in your SWEAP News issues are very appreciated. I also understand that the amount of garbage incinerated during the decades have been minimal. Metro Toronto, faced with the shortage of landfills, really does not have a choice other than to try and reduce the amount of garbage to landfill. One of the methods to reduce that amount certainly is incineration. Certainly there are problems with incineration. I would like to have more news on this area such as the problems and limitations of this incineration process, what other cities in the world do about these problems, what proposals Metro has been considering on this process, why these proposals have not been approved, have we

abandoned this reduction method completely after the closure of the Commissioners St. incinerator, what is wrong with those energy-from-waste plants, does it cost more to incinerate than to landfill, is cost a major concern to implement those state-of-the-art incinerators?

In addition, I would like to point out that food wastes that we throw away may still be a good source of food for insects, animals, plants, bacteria and fish, therefore some kind of study should be started to see if it is feasible to modify the food waste to a safe form, beside composting, to be able to offer it to a controlled area of the animal kingdom.

-K.P. Huu, Toronto

Thank you for my subscription to SWEAP News. I enjoy reading the well-written articles, and appreciate being kept up to date in the struggle against being overwhelmed by solid waste.

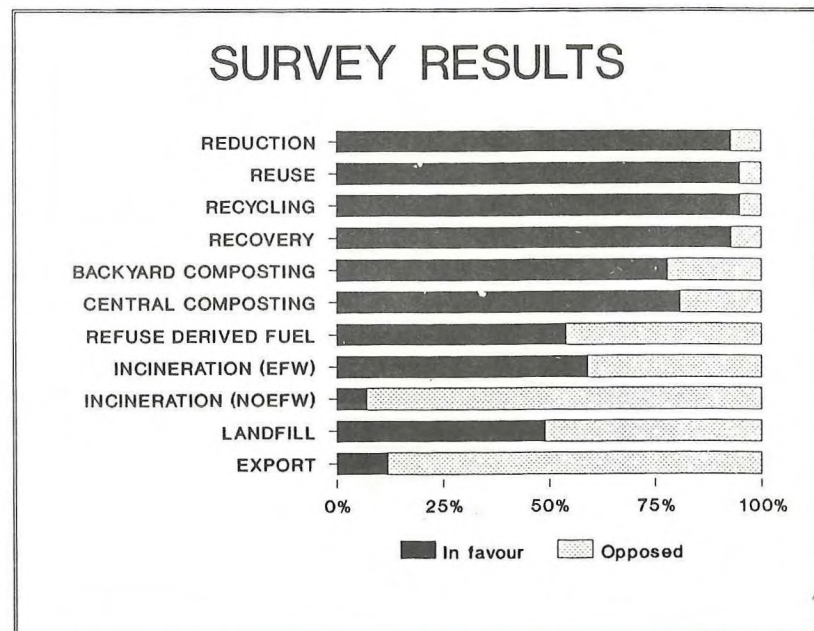
Barbara Wallace mentions on page 10 (of SWEAP News) that residue must go somewhere within a designated geographical area. We in Durham feel that the designated area should be within the physical boundaries of the municipality which produces the waste.

Please keep our needs in mind when finding a satisfactory solution.

-V.E. Emerson, Ajax

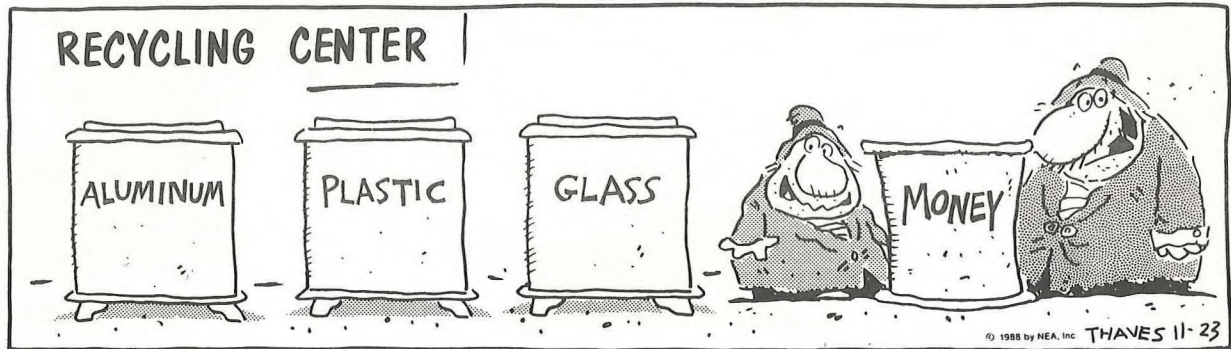
Options Brochure *Survey Results*

In a survey distributed through SWEAP's "Options" brochure, the public was asked to give its opinions on the various waste management options being considered as components of a waste management master plan for Metro Toronto and the Regions of Durham and York. The brochures are still available. If you would like to add your perspectives to this survey you can still do so. To obtain a copy, call 392-5420. Results to date are as follows.



SWEAP MEETINGS

	Date	Time	Room	Place
Waste Managers/ Industry Caucus	Apr. 4	4:30 p.m.	Room #3	Toronto City Hall
SWEAP Steering Committee	Apr. 6	9:30 a.m.	Room #3	Toronto City Hall
General Public Caucus	Apr. 6	7:00 p.m.	Room #3	Toronto City Hall
Government Caucus	Apr. 12	9:30 p.m.	Room #3	Toronto City Hall
MSC - Multi-stakeholder's Committee	Apr. 13	7:00 p.m.	Room #2	Toronto City Hall
Introductory Workshop	Apr. 20	7:30 p.m.	Room #3	Toronto City Hall
Environmental Orgs. Caucus	Apr. 27	6:30 p.m.	Room #3	Toronto City Hall



FRANK & ERNEST® by Bob Thaves

This space has been reserved for cartoon strips and/or illustration(s).
We invite you to try your hand!

Contact Glenda at the SWEAP office: 392 - 5420



SWEAP • PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM
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