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IN SEARCH OF
FAIRNESS...
OUR CHILDREN'S
LEGACY



Our Children's Legacy

The essence of all our individual and collective actions should be to assure our children of at least two lasting bequests: to give them roots, and to give them wings. It is our responsibility to offer our children a future full of promise and hope. It is our duty to defend their right to dream, to stand to the challenge and to be all they can be. Our's is the obligation to protect their legacy, to provide them an environment in which to nurture their interests. This no one can compromise.

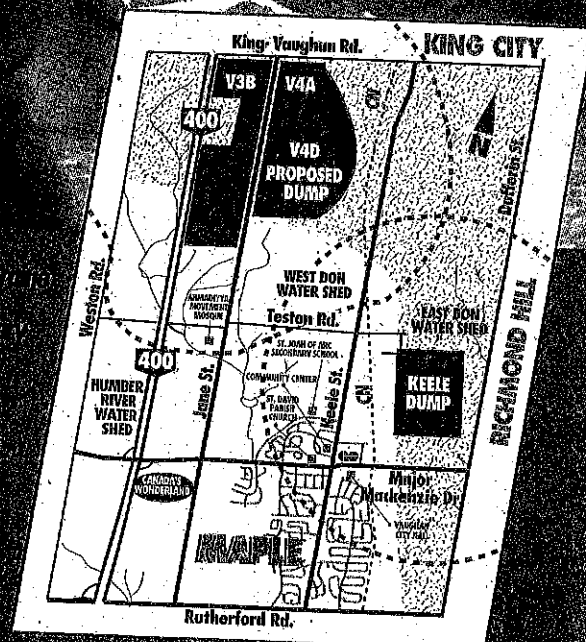
In Vaughan, our children see the world today and wonder about their tomorrow. They see air pollution, water contamination, truck traffic, noxious odours, toxins, dust ... will it ever



In Harmony With Our Ecosystem

The protection, preservation, and promotion of our life sustaining ecosystem will ensure survival for this and many generations to come. The provision of a safe, natural environment is an inheritance our children cannot do without.

For many, the Oak Ridges Moraine exemplifies the complexities, the inter-dependence and the miracle nature offers its children. Created by glaciers thousands of years ago, the Moraine is our primary source of ground water, a natural habitat for wildlife, home for many endangered cold water species, and the site of varied woodlots. It is an exquisitely balanced natural environment where you can also find the best



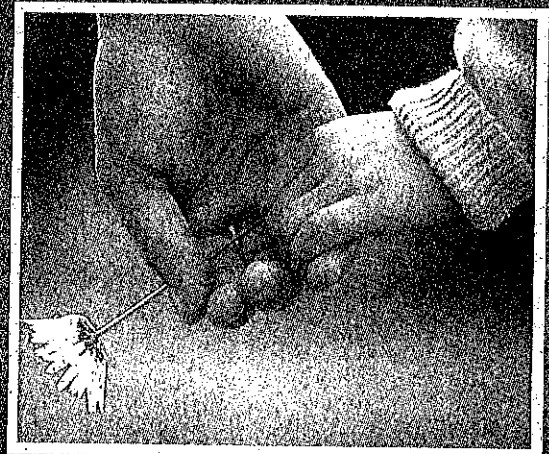
Options In Support Of The Environment

The protection of our environment is a venture requiring our collective actions. The community, business and government, in partnership, will succeed through determination.

Governments must:

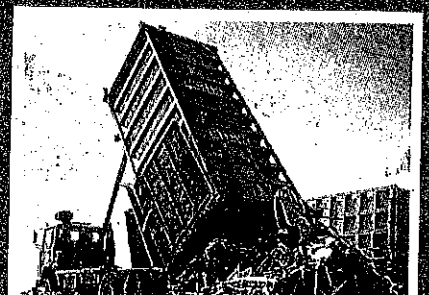
1. Adopt the principle of social equity as a selection criteria for the siting of the Mega Dump.
2. Identify and adopt new solutions and alternatives for safe waste management that are environmentally sound, technically and economically viable, and socially responsible.
3. Introduce legislation to promote measures which protect our environment, such as the 3 R's, central composting and returnable bottles.

For over 40 years in Vaughan, the burden of social responsibility has rested on the shoulders of its citizens who, over the decades, have been the recipient of 14 garbage dumps including Keele Valley, Canada's largest. You must not leave this legacy to our children.



Social Equity And Fairness

Of fundamental importance to Vaughan C.A.R.E.S., and to society as a whole, is the principle of social equity. This asserts a requirement for the fair and equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of a society. In a country that prides itself on democratic traditions, this distribution must be accomplished in the fairest possible fashion. Of particular significance is the notion that today's decisions will permanently affect the future of our children.



.....

VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.

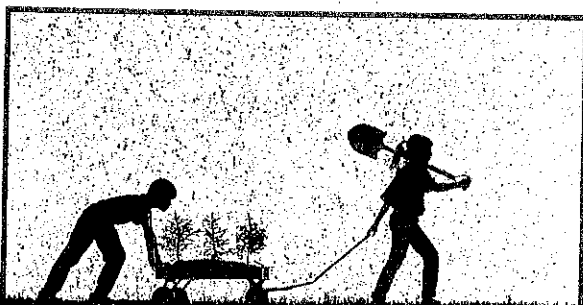
Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. is the Vaughan Committee of Associations to Restore Environmental Safety. We are a citizens' group consisting of members from the Vaughan Chamber of Commerce, area businesses, community groups and the 110,000 citizens and taxpayers of Vaughan concerned with our local environment and the impact it has on our community and our children.

For More Information, Contact:
Vaughan C.A.R.E.S.
(416) 832-4340
Phone/Fax

Special Thanks To:
Vaughan Rate Payers Association
Vaughan Chamber Of Commerce

marin *advertising*

Tel: (416) 856-4377 Fax: (416) 856-4383



HISTORY OF VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S. (1988 – 2003)

Vaughan C.A.R.E.S., in one manifestation or another, has been fighting for the environment for more than 15 years. The central focus of its initiatives has been the huge volume of waste deposited in Maple.

The village of Maple, situated in the heart of Vaughan, (around the intersection of Keele St. and Major Mackenzie Drive), has been the recipient of waste since the mid-1950s. At least 14 landfill sites are in Vaughan, 6 of which are in the Teston Road corridor, including the Township of Vaughan dump site, which received approximately 8 million tonnes of garbage. The Vaughan site is adjacent to the Keele Valley landfill. Local residents have never supported these landfill activities. (See Tab D: Doc 1)

In the late 1970s, the corporate predecessors to the Superior-Crawford Sand & Gravel Company applied for a permit to use their quarry lands, just north-east of Keele and Major Mackenzie, as a landfill site. The residents of Maple, numbering approximately 600 people, formed a citizens' coalition named Maple Against the Dump (M.A.D.) and vigorously opposed this application, including intervention at the Board hearings held under the Environmental Protection Act. The proponents were successful, and the land was sold to Metropolitan Toronto to establish and operate the largest landfill site in the country.

The "Keele Valley" landfill site began operation in 1983. The members of M.A.D. continued to monitor and report infractions of the operation throughout the early 1980s. In the mid-1980's Metro Toronto, perceiving a pending "garbage crisis", began to consider the possibility of expanding the landfill site. This precipitated the events which led to the formation of Vaughan C.A.R.E.S.

The local Ratepayers' Associations, including the Gates of Maple residents and the Maple Village Associations, together with the remaining members of M.A.D., monitored events very closely and held meetings with Metro staff. In May 1987 the local community was informed by its MPP that the Province may support an expansion of the Keele Valley landfill site. Groups of concerned citizens met and agreed to create a coalition comprising members of M.A.D., local Ratepayers' Associations, interested citizens and community activists. The name Vaughan Committee of Associations to Restore Environmental Safety (Vaughan C.A.R.E.S.) was chosen to reflect the objectives of the group: to fight for the environment, to promote the 3Rs, to promote citizen participation and education, to coordinate with other environmental groups, to prevent expansion or extension of Keele Valley Landfill Site, and to fight the concept of mega-landfills. Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. was incorporated in 1989. Most members of the first Executive are still active members of the group and members of M.A.D. continue to participate in Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. initiatives.

Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. has drafted a set of philosophies and objectives which are attached to the end of this history. In keeping with their philosophies, and in pursuit of their goals, the members of Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. volunteer an enormous amount of time and effort in the areas

of public education, public participation and partnership building. A brief summary of activities in each area follows.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

- Vaughan CARES continues to monitor and report to the public on the operations at Keele Valley landfill site, through the media of public hearings, TV, radio and newspapers.
- Vaughan CARES promoted the creation of the Keele Valley Liaison Committee, which continues to meet regularly and comprises representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of the Environment & Energy, Metro Works, York Region, City of Vaughan, Ratepayers groups, landowners and Vaughan CARES.
- Vaughan Cares holds press conferences, rallies, demonstrations and vigils to draw public attention to issues related to waste management and landfills.
- Vaughan CARES actively promotes the 3Rs in Vaughan schools and day camps and holds street-fests to promote environmental protection.
- Vaughan CARES sponsors tours of Keele Valley landfill.
- Vaughan CARES makes presentations and deputations on waste management issues to Chambers of Commerce, City and Regional Councils, political party caucuses and many other organizations.
- Vaughan CARES produces flyers and brochures advocacy environmental protection and responsible waste management.
- Vaughan CARES, in co-operation with the City of Vaughan, continues to work on the "Earthbound Project", designed to produce a reference document respecting legislation and environmentally sensitive areas in Vaughan, provide environmental sensitivity training for staff in day camps, and generate awareness in the community of environmental protection issues.
- Vaughan CARES participated in a 6-hour TV program on the mega-landfill issue and the effects on the community.
- Vaughan CARES continues to:
 - Monitor and inform the community of all its environmental initiatives, including those related to the IWA site search,
 - Operate a store-front office as a centre of information and participation for the public and
 - Host public information meetings.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. has produced flyers, signs, magnets and stickers designed to inform and encourage public participation.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. reviewed and commented on resource materials distributed by SWEAP (Solid Waste Environmental Assessment Plan) and SWISC (Solid Waste Interim Steering Committee) and participated in meetings with SWEAP and SWISC consultants.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. participated in the Minister's GTA Waste Management Consultation Group.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. made a deputation before the Standing Committee in Social Development, regarding Bill 143.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. participated in the social impact study for the "Clay Extraction" hearings.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. represented the interests of the community at the "Clay Extraction" hearings, contributing to the successful prevention of the expropriation of lands for the extraction of clay to be used at Keele Valley.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. actively lobbied for 3Rs legislation.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. gathered, and submitted to the Premier and the Minister of the Environment, 6500 letters opposing expansion of the Keele Valley Landfill Site.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. makes deputations to Metro Works Committee to educate councillors on the social, economic and environmental effects of mega-landfills and waste management issues.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. meets regularly with representatives and employees of all political parties and all levels of government to discuss waste management issues.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. is actively involved in opposing the IWA's landfill site search, contributing substantially to the critique and review of IWA documents and processes and proposing alternative methods of waste management.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S., as part of its public participation in the waste management planning process, authored and presented the following unfunded paper to the Interim Waste Authority, prior to the participant funding program:
 "A Case for Social Equity", Mario Ferri, Aug 92.

PARTNERSHIP BUILDING

- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. continues to work co-operatively with the local MPP, MP, Council, school boards and trustees to co-ordinate action regarding environmental issues, such as the Keele Valley Landfill site and the Interim Waste Authority process.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. is part of a coalition of local citizens' groups working co-operatively, where possible, to oppose the IWA (see details in the body of the application)
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. was a founding member of STORM (Save The Oak Ridges Moraine) and was instrumental in persuading the Federal and Provincial governments to declare the Oak Ridges Moraine an "area of interest".
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. was also a founding member of Environment Not Economics and the Keele Valley Liaison Committee.
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. is also a member of the Environment Coalition of Vaughan (ECO Vaughan), the Waste Reduction Office Committee (WROC), the Ontario Environmental Network (OEN), and the Canadian Environmental Network (CEN).
- Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. exchanges information and works co-operatively with DARE (Don't Assault Rural Environments), KVEC (King Vaughan Environmental Coalition), PACT(Pickering Ajax Citizens Together), POWER (Protect our Water and Environmental Resources), ING (It's Not Garbage), OEN (Ontario Environment Network), the EnviroWatch Federation, the Friends of the Don, the Waste Reduction Office, Environment Not Economics, ratepayer groups and special interest groups, both in Vaughan and in neighbouring regions.

VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.

Declaration

September 21, 1991

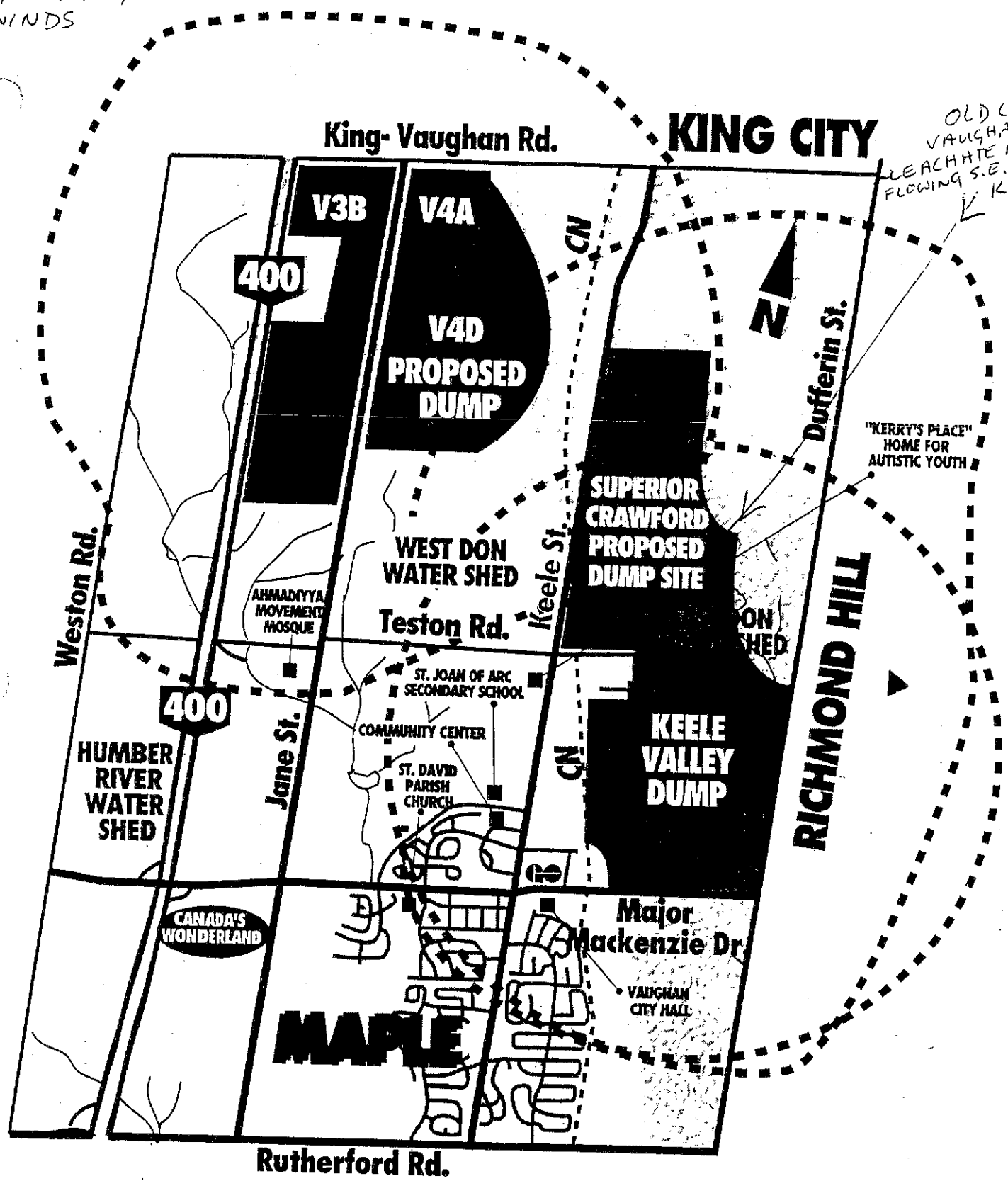
We, the citizens of the City of Vaughan and environmental watch dogs generally pledge our resolve to bring to the attention of all levels of government, the press and interested groups through all means at our disposal, the following truths:

1. **Social Equity:** that it is not equitable to impose upon a community further dumping that has endured thirty years of dumping;
2. **Environmental Awareness:** that the Keele Valley Dump is located on the head waters of the Don River in the Oak Ridges Moraine and is as sensitive an ecological environment as the Rouge Valley;
3. **Proximity to Community:** that the Keele Valley dump is located within a community of more than 13,000 citizens and is within walking distance of a community centre, schools and churches;
4. **Participant Funding:** that the provincial government is under an obligation to financially support all groups that are opposed to the location of the long term dump at Keele Valley in order to ensure equity and fairness;
5. **Exclusion:** that Keele Valley dump must be excluded from consideration as a long term dump immediately based upon the preliminary criteria established by the Interim Waste Authority.

These five truths shall be our call to arms.

We further pledge that we will not waiver from our appointed goal. WE shall not be shaken by decisions of uninformed governmental officials and we shall not extinguish our resolve until all levels of government realize that the residents of the City of Vaughan will not tolerate further dumping and a commitment is made to close the dump when it reaches the present stated capacity.

PREVAILING
WINDS



OLD CITY OF
VAUGHAN DUMI
LEACHATE PLUME
FLOWING S.E. UNDER
K.V.



Oak Ridges Moraine

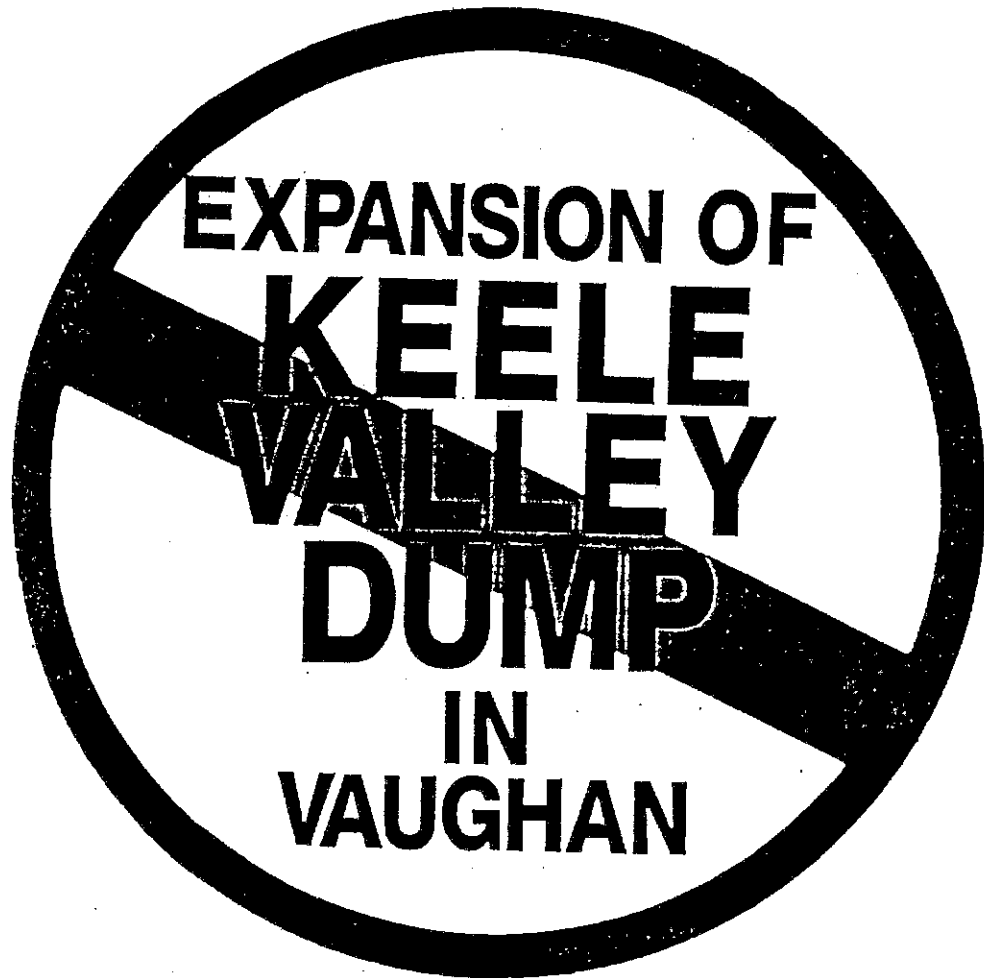


1.5 km Secondary Impact Zone

METRO TORONTO



**WE STRONGLY SUPPORT
THE CAMPAIGN TO
SAVE LAKE ONTARIO
OUR WATER
WE SAY NO TO**



**VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.
AND SO DO WE!**

Ask for More Information
or call

Mario Ferri
Judith Tenebaum

832-0617
884-1627

VAUGHAN COMMITTEE OF ASSOCIATIONS TO RESTORE ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY
(VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.)

For immediate release
October 1, 1988

\$300,000.00 STUDY TO DEMONSTRATE RESOURCE MISMANAGEMENT

(Vaughan) Vaughan residents called a Metro Toronto decision to spend \$300,000.00 to study the feasibility of the expansion of the Keele Valley Landfill Site 'ludicrous' and went on to document the environmental, societal and economic concerns that such an expansion would foist on the nearby communities.

"The study is inappropriate, wasteful and shows clearly that Metro Toronto is mismanaging its resources by re-studying proposals that were made ten years ago" said Peter Meffe, a spokesman for Vaughan C.A.R.E.S.

Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. members claim that the Metro money would have been better spent on looking at recycling programmes or other more innovative solutions to the Metro garbage crisis.

On September 16, Metro Council pledged \$300,000.00 to study the feasibility of expanding the Keele Valley Site. However, in 1977-1979, two exhaustive studies were held on the site which showed that an expansion could be detrimental to two aquifers which lie directly under the proposed expansion area. The aquifers feed the Don River which provides drinking water to thousands of Metro and York residents.

"The decision by Metro to study the site flies in the face of environmental process and fiscal responsibility" Meffe said.

The Keele Valley Landfill and the Oak Ridges Moraine

The Maple community in Vaughan has done more than its share in bearing the burden of modern society's waste management problems. The expected closure of the Keele Valley Landfill site was to be a welcome relief for this community, now there are new plans for expansion. It is time for everyone to face up to their responsibility for our garbage problem, and to find appropriate solutions. Expanding the Keele Valley landfill is not one of them.

The Moraine

Formed by retreating glaciers during the Ice Age, the Oak Ridges Moraine stands out as the most distinctive geographical feature of south central Ontario. Distinguishing the Moraine are its elevation and vistas, its vegetation, fauna and its soil. As the permeable soil absorbs and filters

rainwater and snowmelt, the Moraine is a vital source of clean water.

As a headland, the Moraine is the origin for streams and rivers, including the Credit, Don, Ganaraska, Humber, Rouge and others flowing into Lake Ontario, as well as others flowing north to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay.

The Landfill

Keele Valley began operation in 1982. Prior to Keele Valley, a site immediately north operated since 1962. Keele Valley is presently the largest dump in Canada and the third largest in North America. The current approved tonnage is 20,000,000 with the site scheduled to meet this capacity in 1992-93. Application will be made by the the Council of York Region to add another 5 million tonnes of garbage.

S.T.O.R.M.

S.T.O.R.M. stands for Save The Oak Ridges Moraine. It is a coalition that brings together citizen groups and individuals whose goal is to preserve and protect the integrity of this unique natural treasure.

With membership drawn from across south central Ontario, S.T.O.R.M. is dedicated to:

- legislated environmental protection for the Oak Ridges Moraine
- integrated provincial land-use planning

- education, mutual support and responsible activism
- collective action in the face of fragmented political and planning jurisdictions

If you would like to know more about S.T.O.R.M. and its activities, please call one of the following:

Aurora: Tom Meininger, 727-4976

King: Dorothy Izzard, 833-5816

Richmond Hill: Ene Leivo
733-5744

Bevilacqua Introduces Private Member's Motion

After extensive consultation with concerned groups and individuals in York-North, I introduced a Private Member's motion in the House of Commons to protect the Oak Ridges Moraine and the headwater aquifers, sourcing Lake Ontario.

The motion (M-623) reads:

"That, in the opinion of this House the Federal Government commit itself to entering into negotiations with the Government of Ontario to safeguard the Oak Ridges Moraine and protect the headwater aquifers, sourcing Lake Ontario from further pollution and toxic contamination."

The landfill is immediately adjacent to an existing residential community of 13,500 people, which is projected to reach 33,000 by the year 2000. Also adjacent are wildlife habitat, woodlots and cold water habitat. The site is within the Oak Ridges Moraine and overtop of two aquifers, the source of water for the Don River and nearby West Humber River.

The social and environmental impact of Keele Valley is enormous. Truck traffic (currently 1,200 to 1,400 daily), noise and air pollution, rodents, swarming seagulls, obnoxious odours and clouds of dust are not even the worst of the problems.

The most serious impact of the landfill is its effect on our drinking water. Keele Valley produces 4.1 litres of leachate per second. Any of this liquid garbage solution that oozes through the clay lining of the landfill can contaminate area wells and will eventually end up in Lake Ontario - the source of drinking water for several million people. Al-

ready seriously polluted, it is estimated that 100 million pounds per year of this leachate will reach Lake Ontario on a continuing basis.

Twenty million tonnes of garbage sitting at the headwaters of our rivers is a disaster in the making. Expanding this site should not even be considered as an option. In fact, we should be looking for ways to minimize the impact of what is already there.

Vaughan C.A.R.E.S.

Much of this article was written in cooperation with Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. (Committee of Associations to Restore Environmental Safety). Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. has taken a leading role in preventing the expansion of Keele Valley and in other environmental issues. If you would like more information contact Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. at P.O. Box 865, Maple, Ontario, L6A 1S8, or call Mario Ferri at 832-0617.

HIGHLIGHTS OF VAUGHAN CARES ACTIONS RELATED TO IWA PROCESS
DECEMBER 1992 - JANUARY 1994

1992

- DECEMBER 9 Public protest rally - 1300 attend
- 14 York Region Public School Board passes resolution opposing mega-dumps

1993

- JANUARY 20 Meeting with City of Vaughan Council
- FEBRUARY 5 "Children in Support of the Environment" rally and dump tour with Mike Harris (P.C. leader)
- 7 Information booth at Winterfest
- MARCH 2 Community information night at J. A. Gibson School
- 15 Taped environmental theme song "We Are The Future", sung by children from Maple, used for educational purposes; sent to MPPs and party leaders (see Tab F)
- 16 Meeting with W. Pitman, Chair of IWA
- APRIL 3-4 Information booth at Pancake Festival
- 13 Queen's Park Throne Speech Day rally - 300 attend
- 22 Coalition Earth Day rally at Queen's Park - 200 attend
- MAY 19 Meeting with City of Vaughan Council to advise them of Superior-Crawford's lobbying efforts at Metro Council
- 26 Public education seminar to students of Thornlea Secondary School
- JUNE 1 Meeting with Liberal caucus
- 14 Hand delivery of brochures to all members of Legislature
- 16 Letter from Lyn McLeod outlining Liberals' opposition to Bill 143 and mega-dumps in Vaughan
- 29 Meeting with Minister of Environment & Energy

HIGHLIGHTS OF VAUGHAN CARES ACTIONS RELATED TO IWA PROCESS

1993

JULY

- 1 Information booth at Canada Day in Vaughan
- 3 Letter from Vaughan CARES published in Toronto Star
"Our Backyard Is Full" (OBIF) protest lobby at Metro Hall against Metro support of Superior-Crawford proposal - 200 attend. Metro Resolution deferred
- 7 CBC Radio interview with Vaughan CARES and Michael Jeffery (counsel for Superior-Crawford)
- 14 "Scrap Bill 143" protest rally accompanied by Liberal leader Lyn McLeod - 50 attend

AUGUST

- 18 Mailing of brochure to all IWA Board members
- 20 Light vigil & march against all mega-dumps in Vaughan - 300 attend
- 26 Meeting with City of Vaughan lawyers

SEPTEMBER

- 2 Meeting with City of Vaughan
- 4 Flyer distribution advising residents of survey
- 7 Distribution of brochures to all York/Metro libraries, York Region Municipal Councillors, York Region School Boards and media
- 20 Vaughan CARES asks to address IWA Board meeting

OCTOBER

- 2 OBIF car rally and dump tour - 400 attend
- 4 Local high school students begin letter-writing campaign dealing with first-hand experience of negative dump impacts
- 18 Meeting and presentation to IWA Board
- 23 Panel member at "Public Participation" forum at international conference hosted by SPIDR

HIGHLIGHTS OF VAUGHAN CARES ACTIONS RELATED TO IWA PROCESS

1993

- NOVEMBER 3 Met with "Liberal" newspaper for input on article "Dump truck safety & high school"
- 12 Hosted Press Conference to announce V4A as preferred site before IWA press conference
- Protest at IWA press conference followed by national press and radio interviews
- Attended Liberal convention in Ottawa and addressed waste management issues directly to leader Lyn McLeod
- 16 Press Conference and lobby day at Queen's Park to announce release of "Resources - Not Garbage": an alternative to mega-dumps
- 22 Emergency community meeting attended by 2000 residents to lay out plans for new round of campaign against IWA & Superior-Crawford
- DECEMBER 4 Protest at IWA office in King City against IWA's misleading the public, and calling for IWA to halt process and declare true preferred site: V4A or Superior-Crawford
- 6 Toronto Star full-page article "Down in the Dumps: a way of life in Maple", describing negative impacts of living next to a mega-dump
- Protest to prevent IWA from testing on V4A until local well-water is tested
- "Eye" magazine articles "Out of sight, out of mind" on negative impacts of mega-dumps
- 8 Attended Queen's Park press conference on rail haul with northern Ontario mayors
- Meeting with IWA to discuss well-testing concerns
- 10 Meeting with V4A landowners to formulate common strategies regarding IWA process
- 17 Further meeting with IWA regarding well-testing

HIGHLIGHTS OF VAUGHAN CARES ACTIONS RELATED TO IWA PROCESS

1994

- JANUARY
- 17 Press release supporting IWA's removal of Superior-Crawford lands as potential site
 - 18 Classicom TV interview with Mario Ferri - rebuttal of Pitman's comments

Addressed York Region area-wide Chambers of Commerce to enlist support for "Resources - Not Garbage"
 - 21 Protest at IWA drill site against need for injunction and IWA's heavy-handed approach to public participation
 - 23 Public protest at constituency office of Premier Rae - over 200 attend

Door-to-door education campaign in Premier's riding on effects of potential landfill on Humber River, effects on drinking water, alternatives



14 Abacus Road
Brampton, Ontario
Canada L6T 5B7

Tel (416) 794-BEAK
Fax (416) 794-2338
INWATS (416) 1 800 361-BEAK

28 January 1994

Vaughan CARES
c/o Mr. Reg Watson
Barrister and Solicitor
20 Eglinton Avenue
5th Floor
P.O. Box 2004
Toronto, Ontario
M4R 1K8

Reference: Workplan by Beak Consultants Limited for Analysis of EA Document IV

Dear Mr. Watson:

As requested, this letter provides the workplan of Beak Consultants Limited (BEAK) for conducting a detailed review and critique of the EA Document IV (November, 1993) produced by the Interim Waste Authority Ltd. This document describes the environmental assessment (EA) planning process and assessment results relating to the identification and evaluation of the preferred site in the City of Vaughan. BEAK's analysis is intended to be a thorough and critical review of the EA document, involving consideration of both the EA process and the content of the EA document.

The letter outlines our understanding of the specific services required by Vaughan CARES, the professional staff proposed for this project, the deliverables and the proposed budget.

Introduction

Vaughan CARES has a fundamental interest in all issues respecting the IWA's process. Vaughan CARES requires a detailed review and critique of EA Document IV. BEAK is submitting the following workplan and budget to conduct the review on behalf of Vaughan CARES.

BEAK understands that Vaughan CARES may be contracting the services of other individuals to address specific issues, and is willing to work with these individuals as the lead consultant on a multidisciplinary team. Subconsultants respecting archaeology and health issues are included in the BEAK workplan and budget. The balance of the subcontractors are not included in the BEAK budget and their workplans and budgets are filed separately. BEAK also understands that the broader issue of waste management alternatives within Metro is addressed separately in the GTA 3Rs documentation. Therefore, an indepth review of the MOEE 3Rs analysis has been excluded from this

beak
consultants
limited

Mr. Reg Watson
Vaughan CARES

2.

28 January 1994
Ref: 940110

workplan, although the results of such a review will be required in fulfilling the first component of the workplan described below.

Workplan

BEAK's workplan will involve a review of EA Document IV with reference to the requirements under the Ontario EA Act, followed by a more detailed review of the EA document with respect to the particular issues of significance to Vaughan CARES, such as cumulative effects.

The workplan consists of the following components:

1. **An Indepth, Critical Analysis of the EA Document IV:** This component of BEAK's workplan is a detailed review and critique of all of EA Document IV and any supporting documentation of direct relevance. In this work BEAK will consider all relevant factors. BEAK will consider the comprehensiveness of the analysis - the EA Act requires that all components of the environment be evaluated, including the social, technical, economic and natural environmental components, plus combinations and interrelationships between these components. The staff at BEAK is well suited to this type of indepth review and has experts who will assume responsibility for important areas such as agriculture, aviation, biology, design and operations, geology/hydrogeology, planned land use, surface water and transportation. The detailed review of archaeology, heritage, economics and social issues - will be undertaken by subconsultants, who will be report to BEAK on the results of their analyses. There are impacts associated with all phases of the life cycle of the landfill, impacts to all components of the environment (social, technical, economic, natural environment) and perceptual impacts that are as 'real' as more traditional impacts. The long run perspective inherent in a life cycle approach will be assumed in the review of impacts identified in the EA document. BEAK will be responsible for reviewing the basis of analysis for Step 6 (including all aspects of the evaluation criteria), the evaluation of haul routes and the evaluation of short list sites to identify the preferred sites.

The analysis will also consider the extent to which the EA process, followed in selecting and assessing the proposed site, is in accordance with the Ontario EA Act, and the scientific validity, accuracy, completeness, etc. of the information and analyses presented in the EA document. Particular care will be taken in reviewing the public consultation program and the evaluation of permissible alternatives (to the landfill and to the methods of siting, designing, constructing and operating the landfill), the two components of the EA planning process that

beak
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limited

Mr. Reg Watson
Vaughan CARES

3.

28 January 1994
Ref: 940110

proponents typically find the most challenging. BEAK will be assisted by M+A Consultants respecting process issues.

In evaluating the impacts of each environmental component and its relation to other components, BEAK and the subconsultants will consider the extent to which methods or analytical techniques used are widely accepted among the scientific community, the strengths and weaknesses of the methods and techniques used, the representivity and reasonableness of reported findings and the extent to which a balanced presentation of information, results and mitigation measures is provided in the EA document.

2. **A Critical Review of Superior-Crawford Documentation:** BEAK will review the documentation relating to the Superior-Crawford site and IWA's decision to eliminate the site from further consideration. Documentation relating to the Superior-Crawford site was submitted for consideration by the IWA late in the 6 step process. The IWA threshold decision to eliminate the site will be reviewed as part of a broader analysis of the EA process and comparative analysis contained therein.
3. **Identification of gaps in the information presented, and the acquisition and review of missing information:** we will review EA Document IV for completeness, and identify gaps in the information presented. Information gaps may exist in any number of areas, including the EA process, presentation of results, discussion of models used or discussion of key assumptions. BEAK will attempt to obtain the missing information from the IWA, MOEE or other sources, review the information obtained and evaluate the implications of this information for the analyses and conclusions presented in EA Document IV.
4. **Identification of issues that need to be addressed later in the IWA process:** the review and critique will suggest outstanding issues that need to be addressed in later stages of the IWA process. For example, a definitive prediction of certain impacts may require more detailed site-specific studies or more detailed engineering work on the design/operation of the landfill. BEAK will identify these issues and discuss their importance from the perspective of Vaughan CARES.
5. **Report Preparation:** Prepare and coordinate all draft reports. Internally review and present reports to Vaughan CARES. Prepare final report.

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Vaughan CARES

4.

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6 **Project Management:** One of BEAK's critical functions will be to manage a large group of subconsultants, synthesize their respective analyses and present the results in the form of a comprehensive, cohesive review of the EA document. BEAK is proposing to hold three meetings involving the entire project team, each having the following purpose:

- **a project initiation meeting:** the purpose of this meeting is to ensure that each team member understands the overall objective of the study, their respective tasks, the tasks performed by the other members of the study team and the schedule.
- **a (one day) workshop:** once the study team members have had a chance to review EA Document IV (and supporting/related documentation) in some detail, we are proposing to hold a workshop where each team member will present their preliminary findings/conclusions, discuss any problems or concerns and identify areas of interaction with other study team members. A first draft of both the table of contents for the draft final report and the preliminary list of issues will be developed at this time.
- **a final meeting:** just prior to the preparation of the draft final report, a final meeting will be held where each team member will present their findings/conclusions and discuss any unresolved problems or concerns. The table of contents for the report will be finalized, and annotated in point form to ensure that each study team member has a clear understanding of the content of their sections as well as the sections being written by others.

BEAK has managed many large, multidisciplinary projects in the past. Critical functions of this role include keeping individual team members on track, ensuring achievement of the overall study objective, ensuring that study team members meet deadlines, and producing a final report that ties individual conclusions to broader themes and concepts applicable throughout the study. BEAK will also be carefully reviewing the work of individual subconsultants and identify areas requiring linkages with other sections of the report.

Deliverables

The results of BEAK's analysis will be thoroughly documented in a report to Vaughan CARES. BEAK will also coordinate and prepare a preliminary issues list for the entire

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work team. BEAK and the other experts will not be preparing documents for use as evidence at any legal proceedings which may arise.

Professional Staff Assigned to the Project

BEAK will be assisted by a number of subconsultants that are recognized experts in the areas of economic impacts, social impacts, social equity, archaeological and heritage impacts, human health impacts and the environmental impact assessment process. Collectively, the proposed project team possesses the requisite technical expertise to conduct a comprehensive, critical review of EA Document IV (and supporting/related documentation).

The BEAK staff and subconsultants proposed for the project are provided in Table 1 attached. For certain technical areas, the subconsultant has yet to be identified. The resumes of each staff member and identified subconsultant are included in Appendix 1 of this workplan. The budget for BEAK and three of the subcontractors is provided in Table 2.

BEAK understands that Vaughan CARES will rely on other experts to assist in the review and critique of EA Document IV. These experts will be part of the work team coordinated by BEAK. The work plans and budgets of these experts are being submitted directly to Vaughan CARES and the budgets do not comprise part of the overall BEAK budget.

Proposed Budget

The proposed total budget for the delivery of the above services by BEAK and the three subconsultants is \$125,080 excluding GST. This budget includes \$115,840 of professional time and \$9,240 of other disbursements. A breakdown of professional time and disbursements is provided in Tables 2 and 3 attached.

Professional time and disbursement estimates have been provided for BEAK staff and three subconsultants - Roger Dixon and the International Institute of Concern for Public Health for human health issues and a subconsultant (as yet unidentified) for archaeological/heritage issues. Separate budgets and workplans are being submitted for the other subconsultants identified in Table 1.

01/20/94 14:00 FAX 410 104 4000
DEAR CONSULTANTS
28 JAN 1994

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Vaughan CARES

6.

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Proposed Schedule

BEAK is prepared to commence work immediately upon confirmation from you. Please contact myself or Kathryn Fisher if you would like to further discuss the above workplan. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours truly

BEAK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

H. Clarke-Watson
for

Jonathan Gee
Project Manager

JG:kf
Encl.



VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.

P.O. BOX 865, MAPLE, ONTARIO L6A 1S8
(416) 832-4340

IN SEARCH OF SOCIAL EQUITY

SOCIAL EQUITY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT: An Imperative

We believe that it is essential to due process and outcome which upholds basic rights and freedoms in Canadian Society and the life of nature to define a standard for social equity and fairness to be applied to waste management. Social equity applies to people and their communities. It has two dimensions; distributive justice and procedural fairness.

LANDFILLING IS INHERENTLY INEQUITABLE

Landfilling as a form of waste management is inherently inequitable: its benefits are widely dispersed across a large area while its environmental and social costs are sharply concentrated at a few places. How to sort out social equity concerns is a significant challenge. But sorted out they must be if a fair, just, politically defensible and publicly acceptable final decision is to result, along with public trust and confidence in the decision making process from which it emanates.

THERE MUST BE A WAY TO DEFINE SOCIAL EQUITY

We firmly believe that this challenge can be met. We reject the counter argument, that equity impacts cannot be assessed because all areas have equity claims. A similar argument was raised before the environmental impact assessment was invented: "How can we sort out what is or is not an important environmental impact when almost everything is an impact?" Once a barrier to impact assessment, this question eventually became a doorway into this new field - and subsequently, to conceptual and methodological innovations that have led to better, fairer siting and decision making processes.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL EQUITY: Procedural and Distributive Fairness

A first principle therefore, is that social equity deserves full and open consideration in the siting and impact assessment of waste management facilities. Siting and impact assessment processes that do not provide for social equity to be considered are procedurally unfair, and they are in danger of producing distributive injustice. At the root of social equity concerns is the unfair imposition of impacts, felt most acutely if the receiving community has already borne more than its fair share.

ASSESSING SOCIAL EQUITY IMPACTS

We foresee the following steps in a process of identifying and assessing social equity impacts, and thereby sorting out competing claims to inequity:

1. CONSTRUCT A FACTUAL HISTORY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE REGION.
2. PREPARE A RETROSPECTIVE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE MAIN WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IDENTIFIED, AND OF ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS IDENTIFIED BY INTERESTED PARTIES.
3. PRESENTATIONS BY GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO BELIEVE IT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO LOCATE A LANDFILL OR OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES NEARBY.
4. FEEDBACK ON THE ROLE OF EQUITY IMPACTS IN THE FINAL FACILITY SELECTION, SITING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT DECISIONS.

SOCIAL EQUITY DEMANDS STANDARDS BEYOND TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The foregoing approach acknowledges that the social equity implications of waste management options, in particular, those that include landfill siting and operation, involve more than technical decisions based on rational criteria and measured impacts. Social equity unavoidably introduces a moral dimension to decision making. A sound moral decision is fully informed and freely made, in a context that is fair and seen to be so.

A SOCIALLY EQUITABLE DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The approach we advocate brings social equity to the waste management planning process, eg. the landfill decision. It provides the widest possible array of information including facts and values, from a multiplicity of perspectives, in a setting where all information is given full and fair consideration, with its application to the final decision made known to all concerned.



VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.

P.O. BOX 865, MAPLE, ONTARIO L6A 1S8
(416) 832-4340

ALTERNATIVES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT

WASTE MANAGEMENT IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Waste production and management is everybody's responsibility because everyone produces or allows to be produced for them, unwanted by-products which can and will affect others and nature.

WE NEED BALANCED ENVIRONMENTAL BUDGETING TO LIVE IN FREEDOM

Creating pollution creates a debt to the future of humanity and nature. Responsible use of the world now requires that we practice zero-environmental-debt waste management, and repay the existing debt to future public and environmental health by cleaning up those effects of our actions which are, or are at risk of becoming, life-diminishing.

FAIRNESS REQUIRES DECISIONS BASED ON CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ON LIFE AND HEALTH

To be fair and equitable, the effects of choices of which waste production and management options to implement, must be evaluated according to the cumulative impacts of the options on the development and maintenance of human and environmental rights, having particular regard for the quality of life, well-being and material integrity of persons, communities and nature.

WE NEED TO CHANGE AS A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE AND SURVIVAL

"Reasonable" actions are necessary to manage waste responsibly. But past standards are no longer sufficient given that we have to manage the unpredicted effects on a shrinking world of our economic and technological actions. Increasingly, through neglect we risk self made catastrophe. We therefore have an obligation to use our human capacities and material resources to make the best and wisest choices of which we are capable based on current and emerging knowledge and standards and not just those choices which appear reasonable based on merely competent efforts which meet past standards. Knowingly to do otherwise would offend conscience.

MORE REASONS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO DUMPING

Today's well-implemented alternatives are less detrimental than "fill and wait" mega-dumps to human and environmental rights including public health and the life of nature, as well as to the life-enhancing economic activity of society.

The implementation of a full and balanced program of waste management alternatives is a necessary measure to control the huge costs of unchecked waste production.

It is also a timely step toward developing an urgently needed and exportable technology for life cycle costing-based waste production and disposal management.

DEVELOP OPTIONS PACKAGES FOR AND WITH THE PUBLIC

As a matter of public policy and planning practice, therefore, we should compare thoroughly the cumulative impacts of these options and freedoms, human and environmental rights and economic life and promote to the public and its institutions the implementation of sounder alternative solutions than landfills, in particular to primary or dead-end ("dump and wait") landfills.

It is urgent for social equity in waste management that a full range of integrated waste production and management options be developed with open public participation, applying principles and methods such as:

1. Zero environmental debt and balanced waste budget management.
2. Informed consent and community consensus of host community and populations within the facility life cycle impact zones, for waste import e.g., for storage, and processing methods, e.g., incineration.
3. Life cycle costing of cumulative effects of a full range of current and emerging options and combinations.

4. Appropriate research investment where necessary to develop key options with outstanding payback potential.
5. Waste source reduction: waste resource tracking from point of production or importation with environmental impact labelling for both packaging and contents.
6. Waste source reduction: taxation measures such as a one year sales tax holiday on some kinds of 100% recyclable goods, and an environmental and an environmental tax surcharge on non recyclable packaging materials.
7. Waste stream differentiation by type (e.g., wet, dry, organics, etc.) and diversion for re-use and recycling.
8. Assessment of, and optimizing, the impacts of valuing and handling residues to diminish or eliminate negative impacts and optimize their resource potential.
9. Organized, access-friendly, zero leachate temporary long-term storage.
10. Passively stabilized smaller non toxic landfills.
11. Mining, aerobic, bio-farming and other content conversion of landfills such as Keele Valley.

**BALANCE THE
TRUE WASTE
MANAGEMENT
BUDGET**

"Balanced waste budget management" means that all identifiable waste management costs are added to and collected with the costs of producing or otherwise introducing waste into the economy, community and ecology, and that every cent of revenue and every other resource or capacity, such as land or rights, acquired to permit or enable waste management is used to benefit the objective of zero-deficit environmental impact management.

**ELIMINATE
GENERAL PURPOSE
MEGA
LANDFILLS**

The time has come to enact a provincial waste management program which identifies and implements means to eliminate the need for another mega-dump anywhere. This will require that we learn as a society to minimize the creation of waste and reuse or recycle productively and safely as much of the waste as possible, starting with 2/3 now and progressing eventually toward 100% in the context of longer term impacts.

We must be prepared after cumulative impacts life cycle costing of current risks and alternative options to make a full commitment of public waste management resources to alternatives appropriate to enable a fast track scheduled decommissioning of general purpose pit landfills and impact conversion/neutralization of every such identified landfill and otherwise polluted site in the province, taking into account proportional site recovery costs and beginning with sites with the risk of highest human rights and health, environmental and dollar cost impacts such as Keele Valley.

**WE NEED FAIR AND
SUSTAINABLE
OUTCOMES**

It is in the public interest that we devote our human resources such as attention, knowledge, care and work, together with the corresponding supporting material resources, to arrive at fair and sustainable outcomes of the waste management decision making and implementation process.

The need to implement long term viable alternatives to previous landfills and current or proposed mega-landfills is urgent because of the far reaching and increasing effects, on people and the life of nature, of the choices we have and will make.



VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.

P.O. BOX 865, MAPLE, ONTARIO L6A 1S8
(416) 832-4340

GARBAGE DUMPS IN VAUGHAN A LEGACY OF WASTE

BACKGROUND FACT SHEET

CURRENT INITIATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT:

Expand Keele Valley and
Site a New Mega-Dump

- * The Metro Toronto Council, has been directed to expand the 245 acre Keele Valley Dump, Canada's largest, by adding one lift of approximately 5,000,000 tons of garbage and,
- * the Interim Waste Authority is proposing to site a new 600 acre mega-dump with a capacity of 40,000,000 tonnes and life expectancy of 20 years approximately 700 metres north west of the Keele Valley Dump and approximately 2 kilometres north of the community of Maple with 15,000 residents.

HISTORY:

16 Dumps and 40 Years
of Exported Garbage

- * 16 dumps have been sited in the City of Vaughan since the 1950's.
- * 6 dumps are located in the Village of Maple including Keele Valley, Canada's largest dump which began operation in 1983.
- * The Maple community has been host to exported garbage for over 40 years.

LOCATION OF KEELE VALLEY DUMP:

In the Heart of Maple,
On The Oak Ridges
Moraine

- * North of Major Mackenzie, bounded by Keele Street, Teston Road and Dufferin Street in Maple.
- * Approximately 1 kilometre away from a major *Community Centre, Library and High School*.
- * Approximately 50 metres away from established and operating commercial and industrial units.
- * Immediately adjacent to an existing residential community of 15,000 people, projected to reach 33,000 by the year 2,000.
- * Within the Oak Ridges Moraine and overtop of 2 aquifers, the source water of the Don River and nearby West Humber River.
- * Adjacent to wild life habitat, woodlots and home of cold water species.

CAPACITY AND LIFESPAN:

20 Million Tonnes

- * The approved tonnage is 20,000,000 (M).
- * Presently the largest dump in Canada and third largest in North America.
- * Capacity is expected to be reached by 1996-97.

STATUS OF KEELE VALLEY:

Expand to Add
5,000,000 Tonnes

- * No environmental assessment is planned for the expansion.
- * There is no support in the City of Vaughan for this expansion.
- * York Region Council is opposed to the expansion without an environmental assessment.
- * Metro Toronto does not support this government initiative.
- * ***Vaughan residents are angry and resolute to fight the expansion.***

Over 70 Million
Tonnes of Garbage in
Maple

- * The Maple community in Vaughan will be host to over 70 million tonnes of garbage in its midst with the addition of the new mega-dump.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

Loss of Investment,
Property Value and
Assessment

- * The City of Vaughan gains nothing economically except for 42 cents a ton of the tipping fees which have reached up to \$150 a ton.
- * This in no way offsets the loss of assessment and the decrease in property value of those in close proximity of the dump.
- * The 4 billion dollar City Centre project approved for Jane Street and Major Mackenzie Drive is now at risk with the siting of a new mega-dump.
- * Investment in Vaughan and Maple in particular is in jeopardy of becoming non existent with a second mega-dump.

EMOTIONAL IMPACT:

Stress From Site
Selection Process

- * Residents experience tremendous stress on their lives and lifestyles as a result of the time, energy and disruption experienced in their efforts to oppose expansion and siting of dumps.

Stress From Uncertainty
About the Future

- * Residents experience fear and high anxiety, they have become uncertain about whether to make improvements to their property, whether to move or stay, and whether or not their property will be devalued.

Stress From Living Near
A Dump

- * Residents living near Keele Valley experience many psychosocial impacts including worry over possible adverse impacts on health and the sense of not having control over their environment.
- * This stress is magnified many times with prospect of a new mega-dump.

The "Stigma"

- * Residents suffer from the stigma of living next to Canada's largest dump.
- * Keele Valley Dump is located in the heart of Maple and is very visible from major provincial highways eg. Hwy 400, as well as regional and local roads. This leaves an immediate and lasting negative impression.
- * The site of the new mega-dump is less than 1 kilometre away from Keele Valley.

Dislocation And
Disruption of An
Established Community

- * Residents perceive the siting of another mega-dump will create severe disruptions in the stability of their community and the local social networks.

- Special Population Groups Are Affected
Seniors, Autistic Youth
And Members of an
Islamic Mosque
- * Residents of institutions currently located near the Keele Valley Dump and the new mega-dump site including the Maple Nursing Home for Seniors on Keele St., Kerry's Place (Variety Club) home and centre for autistic youth also on Keele St. as well as the Ahmadiyya Movement Mosque on Jane St. will be negatively affected.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS:

- Dirt & Filth -**
Blowing in the Wind
- * The Keele Valley site experience tells us that mega-dumps generate large amounts of dirt, litter and debris. The scattering of refuse, which includes plastic bags, disposable diapers, etc., is very prevalent, and covers a surprisingly large area, as these are wind blown and distributed.
- Smells - A Disturbing Reality**
- * Regardless of technology, there are serious obnoxious odours which emanate from a site including production of methane gas. These are particularly disturbing to residents in the proximity of the dump.
- Dust**
- * The operation of a landfill site can cause serious problems and major dust problems. The dust problems are associated with the excavation for the landfill itself, and even to a greater extent, by the extraction of clay, when done at the site.
- Traffic - 2400 Truck Trips Daily**
- * At its peak time the Keele Valley Dump Site generated over 1200 trucks a day, representing over 2400 truck trips in and out from the site. These large transport type trucks are loaded with garbage and debris, some of which, obviously, will leak, drip, or be blown from the truck. The noise, major traffic problems, obnoxious fumes from the operation of trucks, present serious problems in their own right. When one considers that this traffic is going into a community of 15,000, which is primarily residential in nature, surrounding the site, you can imagine the major disruption and impact on the lives of the residents.
- The Site Itself - An Environmental Eyesore**
- * Mega-dump sites themselves are aesthetically obnoxious. One can imagine piles of garbage, litter and debris, both industrial and residential in nature, thousands of birds flying overhead with their appropriate droppings on the dump and the surrounding community, bulldozers operating and the visual impact this has on residents.
 - * Efforts are made to obscure the direct view of the dump, nevertheless, psychologically, its presence creates an undesirable situation.
- Quality of Life - Stressful Life Styles**
- * The cumulative effects of the factors mentioned will be compounded by the siting of a second mega-dump in Maple. The impact will result in a major disruption of the lives, plans and quality of life of the 15,000 residents in the surrounding area.
- The Community Will Never Surrender**
- * The community has done its fair share! It demands fairness! It will fight until social justice is served.
 - * No one will take away its hopes, its dreams and its children's legacy.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Some Serious Considerations - Dust

- * The long-term effects of the inhalation of increased levels of dust, which contain a high amount of clay, which in turn, contains a substantial amount of silicone dioxide compounds is a very serious situation.
- * Medical experts indicate that the long-term effects may be very *serious, particularly* in the case of *persons with any respiratory problems or the very young.*

What About the Drinking Water?

- * The most serious factor and the one that merits our major consideration as far as mid and long-term effects go is the question of landfill sites in general and Keele Valley in particular and its impact on our drinking water both domestic and well water. Lake Ontario is the source of drinking water for the greater Metropolitan Toronto area and its several million inhabitants.
- * The Keele Valley Dump Site sits on the headwaters of the Don River, on major aquifers and tributaries which ultimately end up in Lake Ontario. The leachate, that is the solution that oozes constantly and continuously through the clay lining of the dump, works its way into this system and our sewer system, but must wind up in Lake Ontario. The estimate is that approximately 100 million pounds per year of leachate from Keele Valley Landfill Site will reach on a continuing basis into Lake Ontario.
- * Lake Ontario is seriously polluted, and the estimates for its clean up run into the multiple billions, if in fact this is even possible.
- * No one can predict the long-term effects on people of drinking water containing increased levels of every known industrial contaminant in varying amounts and these levels even continuing to increase. While scientific opinion can be gathered to support any side of almost any issue, one fact is incontrovertible. These chemicals have a detrimental effect on health, are highly undesirable in our drinking water and the public is extremely concerned despite the fact they are not totally aware of the entire situation.
- * Finally, extending or prolonging the operation of the Keele Valley Dump, and the siting of a new mega-dump, twice the size of Keele Valley, cannot be justified even on a technological basis.

SOCIAL EQUITY

- * The residents of Vaughan are not shirking their public responsibility. They have done their share a hundred fold, they have carried their burden. The residents now demand social equity and fairness.
- * The sharing of the benefits and burdens in an equitable manner is a basic fundamental principle inherent in our democratic system. The people of Vaughan thus maintain that *"Given the uncertainty about the cumulative effects and need for social equity, no one impacted community should be expected to continually house a site for disposal of residues"*.

WE ARE RESOLUTE, WE WILL FIGHT UNTIL SOCIAL JUSTICE IS SERVED





VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.

P.O. BOX 865, MAPLE, ONTARIO L6A 1S8
(416) 832-4340

THE OAK RIDGES MORaine THREATENED

THE MORaine IS A PRECIOUS RESOURCE

The provincial's government's interim report "Watershed 1990" clearly states that "...the Oak Ridges Moraine, a precious resource for ground water, wildlife, and open space is threatened by development pressure. This is an ecosystem that, to a large degree, is literally "disintegrated", one in which the carrying capacity - the ability of the air, land and water to absorb the impact of human use - is clearly strained, and cannot be sustained over the long term unless fundamental changes are made.

THE MORaine IS THE SOURCE HEADWATERS TO THE DON, HUMBER AND ROUGE RIVERS

The Oak Ridges Moraine is a ridge of sand and gravel north of Toronto left behind by glaciers after the last ice age and contains the headwaters of 30 watercourses including the Don, Humber and Rouge Rivers and major tributaries. The Greater Toronto Area (GTA) portion of the Moraine stretches 90 km from Caledon in the Peel Region in the west to Durham Regional Boundary in the east. The width of the Moraine varies from 4 km to 24 km as it crosses the GTA.

MAJOR THREAT: Keele Valley Dump And Proposed New Mega-Dump

The Oak Ridges Moraine is home of the Keele Valley Dump, the 3rd largest on the continent. The top 3 candidate sites identified by the Interim Waste Authority located in York Region are located directly on the Moraine.

WATER QUALITY IS IMPACTED

The water quality on the upper reaches of the many streams in the Moraine is excellent, because of the fresh water contribution from the Moraine. In the Moraine, groundwater has lain in underground aquifers for thousands of years. The groundwater is important, not only for municipal, industrial and agricultural use, but also as a source of water for streams feeding into the Great Lakes. The underground aquifers provide drinking water for many communities including King City, Aurora and Stouffville.

**MORaine OF SPECIAL
CONCERN TO THE
PROVINCE:
So Why Approve
Dumpsites?**

As a source of water for many of the rivers and drinking water for many communities, the Oak Ridges Moraine is of special concern to the province, so they claim. Uncontrolled development threatens highly vulnerable habitats. The Moraine acts as a cap on the land, reducing the amount of precipitation that replenishes aquifers. Since the Moraine is so porous, it also threatens the aquifers with pollution. According to "Regeneration - a Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront", 1991, "...one Moraine site that should be monitored closely is the Keele Valley Landfill...While engineers insist that there is no leakage through the site's clay liners, what will happen in 50 or 100 years from now?"

**THE OAK RIDGES
MORaine UNDER
SEVERE STRESS:
With Provincial
Approval**

The air, land, water, wildlife and human activities in the greater Toronto region reveals an ecosystem under considerable stress. Rivers, creeks and the lakes are polluted and unfit for swimming and cannot be used for drinking water unless treated. Persistent organic chemicals and heavy metals are found in the air, water, wildlife and soils of the region. The Keele Valley Dump is nearing capacity and Metro proposes an expansion. The IWA has selected 3 sites 1.5 km north and just west of the Keele Valley site as its top choices for the York Region mega-dump. The Keele Valley dump and all 3 proposed IWA sites located near Maple are on the Moraine.

**CROMBIE COMMISSION
RECOMMENDATIONS:
This Represents
Responsible Action**

Due to the ecological significance and natural beauty of the Oak Ridges Moraine, David Crombie, Commissioner for the Future of the Toronto Waterfront made the following recommendations:

1. The Province should extend the expansion of Provincial Interest, Implementation Guidelines, and planning study to include the entire Oak Ridges Moraine.
2. The Commission recommends strict compliance with the Implementation Guidelines and careful scrutiny of exempted proposals by the Province, the Ontario Municipal Board and all municipalities on the Moraine.
3. The Oak Ridges planning study should expand to include a description and evaluation of implementation mechanisms for the long term strategy, taking into account the experience of the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

**VAUGHAN C.A.R.E.S.
RECOMMENDATIONS**

Vaughan C.A.R.E.S. endorses these recommendations and further recommends that:

1. Keele Valley Dump be closed immediately because of its impact on the groundwater in the Oak Ridges Moraine.
2. No further dumpsites be considered in the vicinity of the Oak Ridges Moraine.
3. Identify and adopt new solutions and realistic alternatives for waste management that are environmentally sound; technically economically viable; and socially responsible.
4. Introduce legislation to promote measures which protect our environment, such as the 3R's, central composting and returnable bottles.
4. Adopt the principle of social equity as a selection criteria for the siting of a mega-dump.