

LAND: STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

**City of Toronto's Environmental Plan
"Clean, Green and Healthy"**



City of Toronto
FEBRUARY 2000

Background

"Land: Strategic Directions" and the attached "Land: Background Report for the City of Toronto's Environmental Plan" are part of a series of background and strategic documents on Water, Land and Air. These reports were prepared by the Environmental Impact Assessment & Policy Development Unit of Works & Emergency Services in collaboration with Environmental Task Force members and staff, Toronto Public Health, Urban Planning & Development Services, the Healthy City Office and Corporate Services. The key strategic directions and recommendations provided to address the quality of the land are derived from the review of the background information collected on the conditions of the terrestrial environment.

These reports were developed to provide background information and analysis for the Environmental Plan and reflect the results of a review of environmental initiatives current as of November/December 1999. The Environmental Plan was endorsed by the Environmental Task Force in February, 2000 and the reports have been revised to consider comments received during this process. These reports also serve to provide part of the foundation for an integrated environmental policy framework that is currently being developed by the Environment Impact Assessment & Policy Development Unit.

Comments

Introduction

The City of Toronto is approximately 630 km² and has a population of approximately 2.4 million people. The Greater Toronto Area (GTA), with a population of 4.5 million people, defines the urban agglomeration extending from the City boundaries and includes the regional municipalities of Halton, Peel, York and Durham. Both the City and the GTA are part of a larger, natural ecosystem known as the Greater Toronto Bioregion. This ecosystem is bounded by Lake Ontario, the Niagara Escarpment, the Oak Ridges Moraine, and includes several watersheds that drain into Lake Ontario. Development and urban growth within the City of Toronto and surrounding regions over the past two centuries have resulted in very intense pressures on the ecosystem and the alteration of the natural environment.

Natural Heritage

Amid Toronto's built-up infrastructure, the City possesses a strong natural heritage including natural landform and water features, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and plant and wildlife communities. Toronto is well known for this green fabric of river valleys, parks and waterfront that link diverse neighbourhoods and the downtown core. Toronto's greenspace system - the ravines, rivers, creeks, bluffs, water's edge, parks, forests and other connecting open spaces – constitutes over 12% of the land area of the City and is an integral component of the physical structure and the identity of the City. The City's natural areas also include 12 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest, 8 wetlands, 51 Environmentally Significant Areas, and 42 other significant natural areas.

Human impact as a result of human consumption and modification of the natural resources has affected the quality of the land in Toronto. Decades of human activities such as the removal of forests and wetlands, paving over natural ground cover, the construction of buildings, and soil and groundwater pollution have altered the City's natural resources and interfered with natural ecosystem processes. Gaining a full understanding of the current conditions in the land environment that have resulted from human stresses can be difficult, as available information regarding the City of Toronto's natural resource system is often diverse and dispersed.

In the last number of years, a significant amount of tree planting and terrestrial waterfront restoration has taken place, primarily in new and existing parks. These naturalization initiatives have served to enhance habitat conditions for wildlife, improve water and local air quality, and augment the visual beauty of Toronto's parks, roadsides and other open spaces. The City has undertaken these initiatives in partnership

with the community. A Tree Advocate Planting program is currently being developed and phased-in by the City to ensure that Toronto's open spaces are as green and as ecologically sustaining as possible. The Toronto Waterfront Plan will work towards reconnecting the City with Lake Ontario and is intended to give Toronto 2,000 hectares of parkland and 100,000 new trees. In order to reach its 1994 Strategic Plan goal of 4 hectares of greenspace per 1000 residents by 2011, the City must add approximately 2,000 hectares of greenspace.

Many watershed-based initiatives have assisted in the development of good pockets of habitat at the Rouge River mouth, East Point Park, Highland Creek, Tommy Thompson Park, Toronto Islands, Humber Bay, and Colonel Samuel Smith Park. The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) has completed a Conservation Priorities Database to rank species (plants and animals) and vegetation communities. The TRCA has implemented a frog-monitoring project on the Don River watershed and is embarking on a much broader monitoring program, including more species of plants and animals. The information collected will be used to measure progress towards maintaining ecological integrity and achieving the habitat and wildlife goals of our region's Remedial Action Plan.

The City has also committed its interests in participating with other municipalities within the GTA to develop and implement a long-term strategy to protect and enhance the ecological health of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The City of Toronto's quality of life and the health of its rivers dependant upon the ecological health of the Oak Ridges Moraine headwater areas. Suburban sprawl, including that caused by large infrastructure projects on the Oak Ridges Moraine, increases the risk to the quality and quantity of water entering the Humber River, the Don River and the Rouge River.

Soil and Groundwater Quality

The City of Toronto has substantial information describing the conditions of its soil and groundwater quality. However, opportunities exist to improve the coordination and accessibility of this information. Since contaminated soils can render lands unfit for human use and development, organized and detailed information would aid in identifying areas within the City that require remediation. Pollution can migrate through soils to groundwater and surface water ecosystems and pose potential health concerns due to possible human exposure. Soil contamination can be attributed to many factors including land and lakefilling, spills to the environment and past industrial land use.

Toronto's actions to address soil quality issues have largely focussed on former landfill sites and on the development review process for potentially contaminated lands. Former landfill sites, owned by the City and managed by Works & Emergency Services, are regularly monitored for leachate and/or methane gas concerns. Works & Emergency Services has compiled an interim list that identifies old landfill sites in the City. Through the development review process, the City of Toronto requires that developers remediate contaminated sites to meet current Ministry of the Environment guidelines. The former City of Toronto developed an historical land use inventory as a tool to "flag" properties by municipal address that have the potential of residual soil and groundwater contamination because of past activities. Other former municipalities developed different versions of this type of tool to facilitate remediation of contaminated sites through the development review process.

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust (WRT) has been working with the City, Toronto Economic Development Corporation (TEDCO), Ministry of Environment (MOE), and private investors to help create the conditions for reinvestment in underdeveloped areas of the waterfront, focussing on the Port Lands and the West Don lands. The WRT managed the development of TEDCO's area-wide soil and groundwater management strategy and the development of a memorandum of understanding between TEDCO, the City and MOE to formalize the results of that work. Since 1992, TEDCO has remediated eight brownfield sites, comprising over 25 hectares of land. In 1997 the WRT published "Greening Toronto's Port Lands", establishing the concept of a regional green infrastructure system for the area. This document is a key component of the foundation for the City's current planning initiatives in the Port Lands.

Urban Form

Both Toronto and the GTA have continued to grow over the past five years, but at different rates. In fact, Toronto's share of the GTA population has decreased from 54% to 51.5% during the period from 1991 to 1996. In 1996, Toronto's average population density was 3,786 persons per square kilometre, compared to a combined average of 1,571 persons per square kilometre for the other regions in the GTA. Densities in Toronto's core reach up to 6,740 persons per square kilometre.

Urban sprawl is now widely recognized as an environmentally unsustainable urban form, not only because we lose valuable agricultural land and destroy many natural habitats, but also because residents become more dependent on cars for transportation between work and home. In fact, the number of vehicles registered in Toronto and the GTA and the number of vehicles crossing the City boundary have both increased substantially over the past decade. The amount of land needed to support automobile related activities has also increased. As the GTA is expected to rise to 6.1 million by 2011, and with the "905 region" of the GTA growing faster than the City of Toronto, these trends are likely to rise exponentially.

The former Metro Official plan contained land use policies to create and maintain a structure of centres and corridors to use the land more efficiently. The recently amalgamated City Council has endorsed the preparation of a new Official Plan (i.e. TorontoPlan) to guide the new City's future development. TorontoPlan is intended to be both visionary and strategic - departing from the traditional land use approach, focusing on opportunities for renewal and reinvestment, and finding new concepts and ideas to guide the physical, economic and social development of the city. Priority areas for the Official Plan include improvements to the transportation networks, linkages in the green space network, environmental remediation actions, and community improvement plans. City Council is expected to consider TorontoPlan in June 2000

Waste Generation/Disposal and Hazardous Materials

Canadians are one of the largest per-capita generators of the non-hazardous waste. In Toronto, municipal waste, which includes household and some small business waste, is typically collected and disposed by the City (except for the communities of Etobicoke and York, where the waste is collected by a private hauler). Solid waste generated by the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (IC&I) sector is typically collected by private waste management companies. All solid waste that is collected in the City, and that cannot be recycled, is disposed of by landfilling.

Programs to divert these wastes from landfills were introduced in 1987. Since then, diverted waste has increased 1,040 per cent, from 21,553 tonnes to 245,905 tonnes in 1998. The most successful component of the waste diversion program is the blue/gray box, which was responsible for 53 per cent of all waste diversion in 1998 and is responsible for redirecting approximately 95 per cent of the material collected. In 1986, 459 kilograms of waste was produced per capita, decreasing to 312 kilograms per capita in 1997. Although a substantial amount of waste generated is being diverted, the current residential waste disposal rate is an indication of our society not using resources efficiently and effectively. Other programs offered include Environment Days, centralized composting facilities and program which makes backyard composters available to homeowners.

New disposal capacity is needed prior to the closure of Toronto's remaining in-service landfill, the Keele Valley Landfill Site, which has a projected closure date of late 2001. Disposal alternatives are currently being considered for the long-term management of Toronto's waste through Toronto's Integrated Solid Waste Resource Management Process (TIRM) process.

Household hazardous wastes (HHW) are toxic to our health and to the environment. Hazardous products, including pesticides, can contaminate the soil, corrode plumbing, create toxic fumes, damage the sewer system and pollute the water supply. HHW use has increased considerably over the past decade. The City of Toronto's HHW program provides opportunities for residents to help divert hazardous waste materials

from landfills for proper management. HHW is accepted at waste transfer facilities and landfills. Works & Emergency Services also operates the "Toxic Taxi" pick-up service for collecting HHW.

Pesticides are one of the few toxic substances that we intentionally release into the environment. These chemical products are widely used to control pests that affect agricultural crops, homes, yards and gardens. Unfortunately, there are no data available on the use in Toronto although homeowners, businesses and government are large users. In 1998, the Corporation of the City of Toronto used approximately 1,900 litres of herbicides, 1,690 litres of glyphosate, 570 litres of fungicides, and about 60 kilograms of insecticides on parks, gardens, sports fields, road sides, golf courses, and trees. The Pesticides Subcommittee of the Toronto Interdepartmental team on the Environment was convened in March 1999 to assist the Corporation of the City of Toronto to phase out its use of pesticides on public greenspaces in 1999 and beyond. In 1999, in the first year of the corporate pesticide phase-out, City pesticide use has decreased by over 96% for particular applications (e.g. general parklands, sports fields and roadsides).

The Ontario Ministry of Environment has developed a comprehensive regulatory framework for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Currently, PCB wastes are stored until they can be properly removed and/or in conjunction with regulations designed to minimize environmental and human health risks. Within the City there are 335 storage sites stocking PCBs until they are sent for their final disposal.

Spills can release harmful substances into the ecosystem. Spills are defined as releases of pollutants into the natural environment (land, air and water) originating from a structure, vehicle or other container. There were 2,300 spills in Toronto involving oils, chemicals, and wastes, which is a reduction in the number of releases to the environment. All spills must be reported to the MOE Spills Action Centre that will investigate, determine the nature and extent of environmental damage, and ensure responsible parties comply with cleanup and disposal requirements and repair any damage to the environment. Works & Emergency Services is currently working on the harmonization of a spill prevention and response plan to deal with these occurrences.

Food

Along with air, water, energy and shelter, food is a mandatory requirement for life. There are many issues involved in getting food from the "hinterland" into cities, including transportation, distribution, marketing, processing, health and waste management issues, all which have environmental consequences.

Approximately one-half of the GTA is still classified as rural land, and over 80% of this is capable of supporting agricultural activities. Most of this land is Class I, the best in Canada. In addition, the climate of the GTA is among the best in Canada for agriculture. However, the GTA has lost over 60,000 hectares in farmland between 1976 and 1996 and another 40,000 hectares have been designated for development.

The City of Toronto established the Toronto Food Policy Council (TPFC) in 1990, which operates as a sub-committee of the Toronto Board of Health. This initiative was inspired by the desire to develop a just, healthy, and environmentally sustainable food system for all Torontonians and end hunger in the City. To achieve this, the TPFC is working to change the way food is produced, distributed and processed.

Key Strategic Directions

Improving the quality of the land in the City of Toronto requires strong commitments from the City government, the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Environment, the community as well as every citizen. The land has been impacted from over 200 years of human use. Reducing stress on the land system is vital to the overall health of the ecosystem, including human health.

The review of current initiatives in the Background Report demonstrates the range and nature of individual, community, municipal, provincial and federal actions intended to improve our land environment and reduce environmental and human health impacts. The review also suggests that our efforts to date could benefit from a more integrated and coordinated strategic approach, grounded at the municipal level. In order to achieve this, contributions and expertise will be required from the policy, technical and operational units created in all of the new City departments through amalgamation, other government levels, the private sector, community and environmental groups, and the broader public.

A comprehensive approach to protect and enhance the quality of the land environment should aim to minimize environmental impacts and focus on sustainable land-use, site remediation, solid and hazardous waste reduction, local food production, and pollution prevention. It should integrate and communicate all of the current separate and joint initiatives into one framework, identify where the City is currently involved, and identify new areas where the City should be involved and how it can best apply its resources for maximum effect. Key aspects of this strategy would be focussed on:

Natural Heritage

- Continuing to develop a natural heritage strategy to protect and enhance existing environmental areas, features and functions. To complete this strategy, studies must be continued that collect baseline information on natural features and functions, and subwatersheds. In the past, municipalities have used these studies to identify significant tracts of land for protection and opportunities to create and enhance linkages between greenway corridors. Completed reports, such as “Forty Steps to a New Don”, “Rouge Park Management Plan”, “Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber”, “20 Environmental Principles for the Year 2000”, and State of the Environment Reports for the Etobicoke-Mimico and Highland Creek Watershed, provide a good starting point for prioritizing areas for environmental reinvestment.
- Developing corporate policies and procedures that support the Natural Heritage Strategy to be consistent with its environmental protection policies. For example, Parks & Recreation could adopt a planting policy that utilizes native plant species and expands biodiversity in the City’s green and open spaces. The City must also develop a strategy to overcome the problem of invading species. Also, to respond to the public interest in passive recreational opportunities, the City should shift in the away from groomed lands to more naturalized lands. Corporate programs such as Integrated Plant Health Care, which has been established to phase-out the use of pesticides on City-owned lands, can provide opportunities for the City to reduce the environmental impact of City activities and educate residents on environmentally conscious methods of preserving their properties. Developing a tree planting strategy (planting new and replacing aging trees), in conjunction with the planting of other plant diversity, with the goal of creating new and enhanced forest habitats for urban flora and fauna.
- Promoting and controlling the management of natural areas and resources through the development and implementation of policy, by-laws and other mechanisms, as these instruments prohibit and regulate activities that might have a detrimental effect on natural areas, features and functions. Many of the former municipalities had already implemented by-laws related to ravine protection, tree conservation, and the placement of fill and grading alterations. Such by-laws help to discourage landowners from damaging environmental features and provide a platform for City staff and appropriate agencies to promote education and awareness about urban forestry, ravines and ecological systems in

general. Every effort should be made to review and refine these instruments and extend them throughout the entire amalgamated City. While harmonizing existing by-laws from the former municipalities, the City should also consider developing and implementing a Sediment and Erosion Control By-law City-wide to deter premature topsoil stripping, to keep track of when and how topsoil is removed in large amounts and to prevent sediment from entering nearby watercourses during construction.

- Ensuring that the Official Plan protects environmental areas, functions and features through land use designation and prohibits development in significantly natural areas. The new Official Plan must include land use designations such as “open space” and “environmental protection zones” which reflect the characteristics of each site and consider the features, functions and linkages of Toronto’s Natural Heritage System. To ensure that the objectives of land use designations are met, appropriate policies, zoning by-laws and other regulatory tools must be available to protect natural features. The City must also work with other Regional Municipalities to protect and enhance key features that support ecosystem health of the bioregion in which Toronto belongs, in particular the Oak Ridges Moraine.
- Building on established monitoring programs, and developing new programs at the City in partnership with the Toronto Region Conservation Authority, Ministry of Environment and other groups that measure progress towards achieving the habitat and wildlife goals of the Toronto and Region’s Remedial Action Plan of preserving biodiversity.
- Supporting and creating a “Greening Code” of environmental-friendly practices and techniques based on a “performance-based approach” to which planners, architects, engineers, builders and contractors can refer when designing and implementing projects throughout the City. As introduced by “Nature’s City: Seeing the Forest and the Trees”, this Code would offer several alternatives for achieving environmental objectives and the City could use it as a guide when implementing environmental controls. The City could promote and reinforce the environmental improvement standards set by the Greening Code by applying them to its own municipal projects and by supporting alternative demonstration sites. A suggested framework for developing the Greening Code includes Green Infrastructure, Green Lot Standards, and a Green Building Code. Green infrastructure refers to the integration of natural functions with traditional urban infrastructure, such as transportation links and storm sewers. Green Lot Standards refers to the external landscaping and design of a property based on environmentally-friendly lot management practices.

Soil and Groundwater Quality

- Developing a strategy to improve soil and groundwater quality, including the development of a more comprehensive land use inventory and a soil and groundwater information system that will facilitate the identification of potentially contaminated sites and integrate the City’s soil and groundwater information. Many of the former municipalities had developed different tools to facilitate the clean-up of contaminated sites. However, the information that has been collected is not formatted and used in a harmonized manner. A coordinated and comprehensive information system will improve decision-making and support more effective action to remediate soil and groundwater and improve the conditions of Toronto’s land environment. City operations could also use this information to more effectively manage City lands, infrastructure and facilities. This tool would also assist the management of wet weather conditions. A better understanding of soil and groundwater conditions throughout the City will improve our understanding of infiltration potential of our terrain. The development of this information system would benefit from a partnering arrangement with other stakeholders such as the Ontario Geological Society, Ministry of the Environment, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, Waterfront Regeneration Trust, Toronto Economic Development Corporation, universities and other researchers to share non-proprietary information and data. The City should also harmonize its development review protocol as a method of protecting the land environment.

Urban Form

- Promoting compact urban form with the objectives of increasing urban density, protecting valuable farmland outside of Toronto and reducing the reliance on the automobile. The City needs to find ways to intensify land uses while not compromising the quality of life. Reurbanization policies designed to foster a denser urban form, an integrated transportation system built to connect these intensified nodes, and a more sustainable use of the land are needed to balance social, economic and biophysical environments.
- Minimizing human impact caused by urbanization on the hydrologic cycle by reducing surface runoff during rainstorms and increasing infiltration to groundwater and evapotranspiration through vegetation. By decreasing impervious urban surfaces, substances such as oil, metal particles, pesticides, fertilizers, animal wastes, and other urban detritus will be kept out of the City's watercourses, leading to improved terrestrial and aquatic habitats, as well as improved surface water quality. The City must develop a strategy that effectively deals with the interrelationships between the land and the water environments.

Waste Generation/Disposal and Hazardous Materials

- Developing a strategy to increase the City's current garbage diversion rate from 24% to 50% by 2006 or sooner. The Blue and Grey boxes are collecting the majority of the material that is being diverted. However, only 40% of recyclable material makes it into these diversion mechanisms, creating opportunities for greater future diversion as the City works to improve its capture rates. Ultimately, the City should be pursuing a goal of maximum possible diversion and continue to work towards this goal.
- Encouraging backyard composting and developing new food waste recovery programs that capture wet waste and convert it into a valuable soil amendment. Organic material represents the greatest opportunity for overall solid waste management reduction as it represents approximately 20% of the total waste stream. According to a 1999 report from the Composting Council of Canada, the City of Toronto in its trials, using anaerobic digestion at the Dufferin Transfer Station, can turn 100,000 tonnes of mixed waste into compost and biogas that could be sold as steam or electricity.
- Implementing a household hazardous waste (HHW) minimization program that contains an aggressive public education and awareness campaign. Investigation into enhancing HHW recovery by including curbside collection (i.e. an expanded "Toxic Taxi" program) is needed to increase the recovery rate of current HHW use and keep the materials out of the sewer system and the landfill.

Food

- Supporting the Toronto Food Policy Council (TFPC) and its Toronto Urban Agricultural Development Strategy that proposes an urban food production strategy for the City of Toronto. Redevelopment of Toronto's urban food production, processing and distribution systems are key for long-term food security. The TFPC estimate that Toronto could produce 25% of its vegetable production, using organic growing techniques by 2025.
- Design a program that encourages rooftop gardening. Rooftops are under-utilized urban areas that can give environmental benefits and create a growing space for food and horticulture recreation. Many cities in Europe have incorporated roof and vertical greening into their by-laws and planning regulations. Green roofs can produce a variety of fruits and grains, and vegetables, and by placing a portion of the roof under glass, food production can also extend into the winter season and could be combined with water collection, treatment, or filtering systems for the building.

Recommendations

1) Framework for Improving the Quality of Land

That the City should continue to develop a comprehensive framework for improving the quality of land that:

- a) is based on an ecosystem approach;
- b) focuses on sustainable land-use, soil and groundwater clean-up, reducing urban run-off, and pollution prevention;
- c) increases our understanding of the complexity of the issues relating to the terrestrial environment and its relationship with surface water quality;
- d) integrates contributions and expertise from the policy, technical and operational units within City Departments, other government levels, the private sector, community and environmental groups, and the broader public;
- e) catalogues the current initiatives designed to improve terrestrial conditions, identifies the linkages between different ongoing efforts and ascertains the roles of different government levels and the private sector;
- f) assists in setting priorities for City action, and facilitates monitoring and reporting to Council and the public; and
- g) identifies new areas where the City should be involved and how it can best apply its resources to maximum effect.

2) Develop a Natural Heritage Strategy

That the City should support the development of a natural heritage strategy by Economic Development, Culture and Tourism and the City Planning Division in partnership with the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. This strategy will:

- a) protect existing natural heritage areas, features and functions;
- b) identify opportunities to create or enhance linkages between greenspaces and greenway corridors;
- c) identify opportunities and priorities for environmental restoration; and
- d) address ecological health, recreation and tourism opportunities.

3) Increase Parks and Natural Areas

That the City should support the work being carried out by Economic Development, Culture and Tourism and Urban Planning and Development to develop a Land Acquisition Strategy for parks and natural areas that will find innovative ways to:

- a) accommodate the needs of a growing population and increased density;
- b) address potential funding mechanisms;
- c) increase the interconnectedness of the City's green spaces; and
- d) complement the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority's acquisition programs.

4) Protect Environmentally Significant Landforms

That the City should develop policies, by-laws and other mechanisms to protect environmentally significant landforms including ravines and river valleys, the Lake Iroquois shoreline, bluffs, beaches and other important topographical features.

5) Oak Ridges Moraine Development

That the City should continue to participate and play a significant role in the development of a long-term strategy with other Regional Municipalities that protects and enhances the ecosystem health of the Oak Ridges Moraine.

6) Expand the Urban Forest

That the City continue to support the current activities of the Tree Advocate, expand the Tree Advocacy Planting Program while also exploring other opportunities our improving the quality of the City's urban forests.

- 7) Use Alternatives to Pesticides**
That the City should support the work being done to phase out the use of pesticides on City-owned lands through Integrated Plant Health Care (IPHC) and continue to encourage City agencies, boards and commissions to use IPHC as the standard for managing green space.
- 8) Advocate for a Green Building Code**
That the City, in cooperation with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, should request the Province to adopt a Green Building Code that encourages the use of solar heating, waste heat recovery, green roofs, use of gray water, rain water, and recycled materials and discourages the use of toxic and/or hazardous materials, and other technologies that reduce resource consumption and environmental impacts.
- 9) Develop a Land Use Inventory and Soil and Groundwater Information System**
That the City should develop a strategy to improve soil and groundwater quality including the development of a comprehensive land use inventory and groundwater information system that will facilitate the identification of potentially contaminated sites and integrate soil and groundwater information across the City.
- 10) Advocate for Intensification Across the GTA**
That the City should request the Greater Toronto Services Board to pursue policies that promote the intensification of urban areas and the conservation of prime agricultural land across the GTA.
- 11) Maximize the Diversion of Solid Waste**
That the City support current initiatives to reach its waste diversion target of 50% by 2006 or sooner and consider alternatives for achieving higher levels of diversion. The City should mandate its Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Departments to develop and implement strategies, based on a minimum goal of 50% waste diversion by 2006 or sooner.
- 12) Explore a Curbside Household Hazardous Waste Program**
That the City should explore new methods and options for enhanced hazardous waste recovery, including curbside collection.
- 13) Support Community Gardening**
That the City should continue to support and promote its community gardening program and develop a new program to encourage rooftop gardens.

Contacts

For more information, please contact:

Shelley Grice
Manager
Environmental Planning
& Support
Works & Emergency Services
City of Toronto
City Hall
20th Floor
100 Queen Street West
Toronto, ON M5H 2N2
ph: (416) 392-1826
fax: (416) 392-1456
sgrice@city.toronto.on.ca

Stephen McKenna
Supervisor
Environmental Impact Assessment
& Policy Development
Works & Emergency Services
City of Toronto
Metro Hall
16th Floor, 55 John Street
55 John Street
Toronto, ON M5V 3C6
ph: (416) 392-9312
fax: (416) 392-9317
smckenna@city.toronto.on.ca

Eric Krause
Policy & Research Analyst
Environmental Impact
& Policy Development
Works & Emergency Services
City of Toronto
Metro Hall
16th Floor
55 John Street
Toronto, ON M5V 3C6
ph: (416) 392-2984
fax: (416) 392-9317
ekrause@city.toronto.on.ca