A G E N D A
Sustainability Advisory Committee Meeting

Monday, April 13, 2026
4:00 p.m.
City Hall Council Chambers

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1. Call Meeting to Order and Land Acknowledgment
- Chair Ashley Nordlund

2. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest
- All members to declare any pecuniary interest

3. Adopt Minutes of Previous Meetings

Motion#1 -
That the Minutes of the Regular Sustainability Advisory Committee meeting held March 2, 2026 be confirmed as written and filed.

4. Previous Action Items
- Active Transportation Plan (Kim)

5. Current Action Items

6. New Business
- Microgreens & Shoots Presentation (Councillor Moncrief)
- Impacts of road salt (Kim)
- International trash trap network and TIDES database (Kim)
- City's driver's handbook -idling (Kim)

7. Next Meeting Date

Monday, May 4th (can we cancel?)

8. Adjournment

M I N U T E S
Sustainability Advisory Committee Meeting

Monday, March 2, 2026
City Hall, Council Chambers

Present:	Ashley Nordlund	Stephanie Charles
	Kim Mowrey	Councillor Lisa Moncrief
	Craig Debbo	Rory McMillan
	Peter Kirby	
Regrets:	Ashley Shouldice, Brie McCardle, Lisa Devlin	
City Staff:	Greg Breen, Director of Infrastructure & Operations	
	Paul Wills, Solid Waste & Recycling Manager	
	Heather Pihulak, Deputy CAO/City Clerk	

1. Call Meeting to Order and Land Acknowledgment

Ashley Nordlund, Chair called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m. and read a Land Acknowledgment.

2. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

There were no declarations of pecuniary interest by any members present.

3. Adopt Minutes of Previous Meetings

Motion #1 - Moved by R. McMillan, Seconded by C. Debbo & Carried: -

That the Minutes of the Regular Sustainability Advisory Committee meeting held February 2, 2026 be confirmed as written and filed.

5. Previous Action Items

2026 Reuse Area Trial

Paul Wills and Greg Breen were present at the meeting to discuss the proposed reuse centre. Paul has been working on the project for several weeks and has good information to share. We are at the point that we can bring a report to Council in April to determine if Council will support the project.

We would construct a 40x40x46 building to get us started and would work for us initially. The thought is to have a concrete slab to have shelving (30x40) with sea cans inside and a Quonset hut $58,000 over top and one or two entrances on the ends with a garage door size.

We reviewed how we would operate this – seasonally from May to October, Wednesdays and Sundays. It requires bringing on a dedicated resource and would become supplementary to the transfer station. 0.5 FTE year round – when we think about what

time of position best fills this role, we believe it is a labourer type of position and not a student. The ability to manage the customers is concerning from a student perspective.

Paul spent time pricing things out and construction costs are higher. To put a building up, sea cans, concrete slab $55,000, shelving and contingency is $170,000 and then the ongoing labour costs, $40,000. We would need time to put things together and then open in spring of 2027.

That was the largest issue from the prior reuse centre that ran, was the rain damaging the items. More storage would be inside the sea cans. This design would allow for items to stay over the winter months.

As a whole, the transfer station and the landfill we process about 26,500 metric tonnes of waste/garbage/year. It costs $3.2M per year. We will now spend more money at the transfer station – the idea will be that we are diverting enough materials at the same rate so that we are extending the life of our landfill. 410 metric tonnes per year need to be diverted from the landfill in order for this to be financially feasible. That is a million pounds of materials. That gets us a return on investment, a million pounds of materials every year for 20 years.

At the end of 2025, the budget was $52,000 remaining and finance has booked that as an unspent and return to reserves amount. The 2026 budget of $75,000 was renewed and the balance after the litta trap purchased is $67,000.

Is there a way to simplify the reuse area into our budget? Start smaller, with no slab and sea cans. They were $8,000-$12,000 – but with instability in the middle east they could increase. Auction sites have the Quonset huts for $2,500.

Could we see if it would be covered under an FCM grant. The ongoing costs to run it, are more than we would want to add to the taxpayer when there is other mechanisms doing the same thing.

Motion #2 – Moved by R. McMillan, Seconded by A. Nordlund & Carried:-
That the Sustainability Advisory Committee hereby tables this item indefinitely.

Composting Project – April 11
The committee is prepared for the upcoming composter giveaway event on April 11th. Greg will clean the barn out and have the composters ready for the giveaways. Heather will order the additional stickers for the units and prepare the handouts, cash box and receipts for Councillor Moncrief to manage.

P. Kirby requested that the pollinator information be included in the same handout as the one from last year. Heather will speak with Kerri about preparing the new handout for 2026 and to include this information.

6. Current Action Items

7. New Business

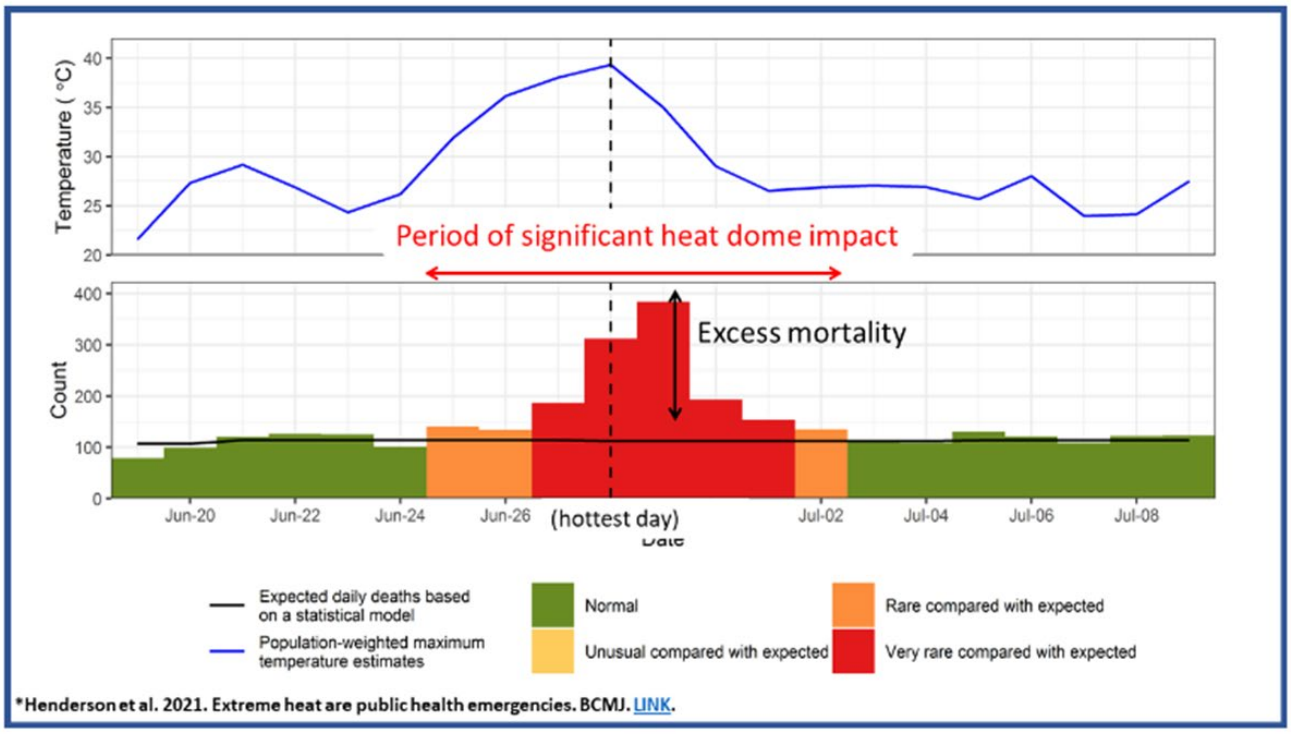
City's Active Transportation Plan – Kim watched the presentation and questioned if the SAC can support the City's Active Transportation Plan. The intention is when we are

building out our projects, we are incorporating these recommendations into the work. There are many locations where you ride in a bike lane and then you are directed into traffic. Greg explained that we will bring them back organically as we improve areas. The multi-use pathway will be incorporated into the Lakeview Drive work this summer. We need to look at the Sustainability Action Plan and see if there is a way to weave some of the recommendations into the plan so we can support that aspect of the Plan.

Kim will bring something to the Committee to consider amending the plan so that it is included in the action plan so we can support it with the budget and make a recommendation and have an opinion of the work.

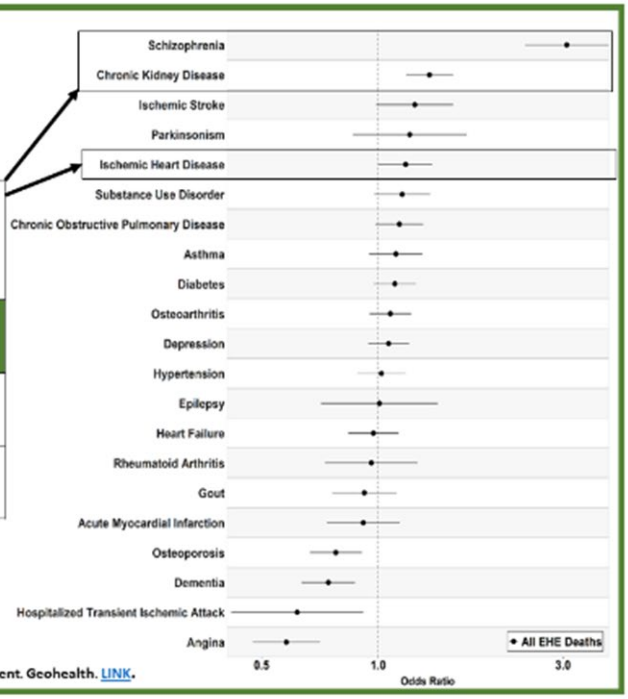
Health outcomes from the 2021 BC heat dome –

Stephanie Charles brought information on health outcomes from the 2021 BC heat dome. Late June 2021, British Columbia experienced record hot temperatures. Temperatures started to rise on June 24 and continued until June 28th-29th. +40°C with high overnight temperatures, 49.6 °C was recorded in Lytton – the highest temperature ever recorded in Canada. During the week of June 25 – July1, +800 deaths were investigated. 619 of these deaths were identified as being heat related.



Findings

Condition	OR (95% CI)	% Increase during heat dome
Schizophrenia	**3.07 (2.39 – 3.94)**	**207%**
Chronic Kidney Disease	1.36 (1.18 – 1.56)	36%
Ischemic Heart Disease	1.18 (1.00 – 1.38)	18%



*Lee et al, 2023. Chronic diseases associated with mortality during the 2021 extreme heat event. Geohealth. LINK.

Major Findings

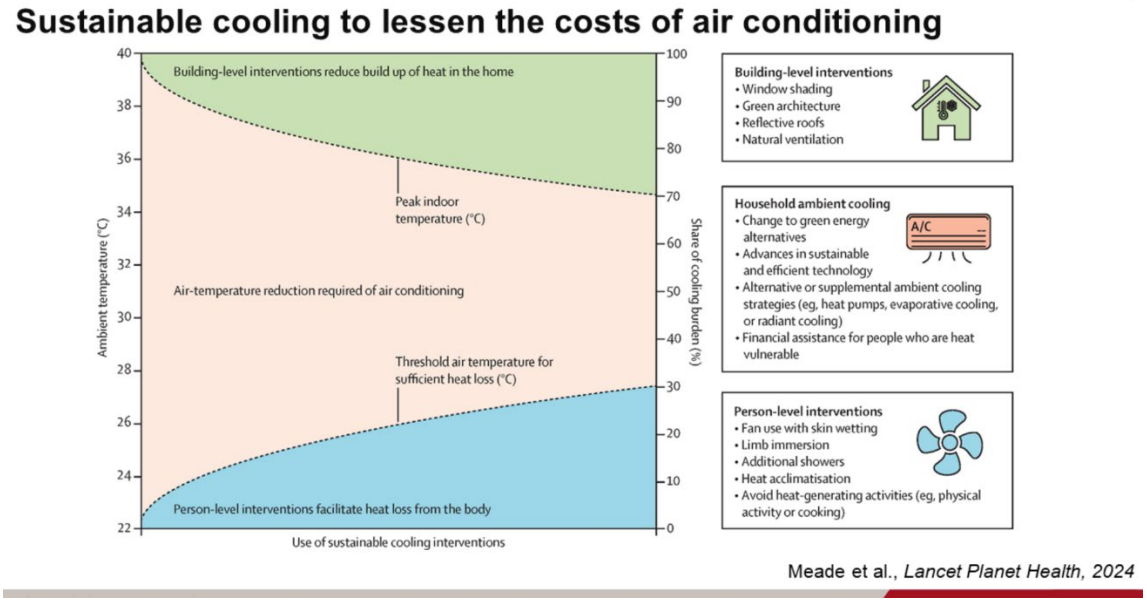
- 98% of deaths occurred indoors;
- There was a lag between the heat alerts issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and public agencies and the public response;
- Heat-related deaths were higher among persons on specific chronic disease registries (schizophrenia, substance use disorder, epilepsy, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, depression, asthma, mood and anxiety disorders, and diabetes) compared to the B.C. population;
- More than 60% of decedents had seen a medical professional within the month prior to their death;
- 67% (415) of decedents were 70 years of age or older;
- More than half of all decedents (56%) lived alone;
- More decedents lived in socially or materially deprived neighbourhoods than the general population;
- Most decedents were in homes without adequate cooling systems such as air conditioners or fans;
- 74% (457) of deaths occurred in Fraser and Vancouver Coastal Health Authorities;
- Fraser North, Fraser East, and Vancouver had the highest rates of deaths by Health Services Delivery Area (HSDA);
- 911 calls doubled during the peak of the heat dome;
- Paramedics attended 54% (332) of deaths with a median time of 10 minutes and 25 seconds;
- In 50 instances, paramedics took 30 minutes or longer from time of call to scene attendance; and
  - In 17 instances, 911 callers were placed on hold for an extended period of time; and
  - In 6 instances, callers were told that there was no ambulance available at the time of call.

Groups most affected:

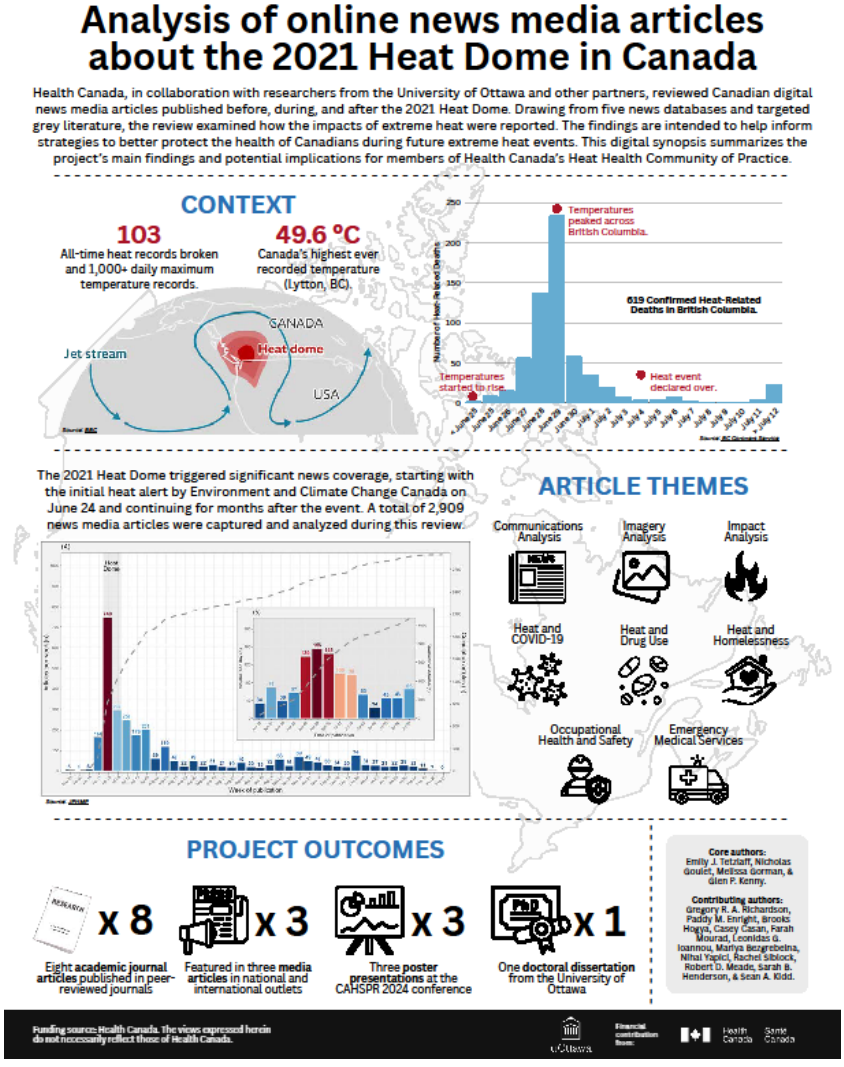
1. Older adults: The vast majority of those who died were 60 years and older.
2. People with chronic health conditions
   Many had cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness, diabetes, kidney disease, or mental health conditions. Certain medications (e.g., diuretics, antipsychotics) increased heat vulnerability.
3. Socially isolated individuals
   A large proportion lived alone. Social isolation reduced the likelihood that someone would check in or recognize distress.
4. Low-income individuals
5. Urban residents in high heat-island areas

Mitigation:

1. Establish and improve coordinated heat-alert & response systems. A major lesson from 2021 was that traditional heat warnings were not sufficient and there was a lag between Environment and Climate Change Canada alerts and public response. In response, health and emergency partners developed the BC Heat Alert and Response System (BC HARS) with clear triggers, tiered alerts, and recommended public health actions for each level to guide stakeholders, health authorities and communities.
2. Prioritize cooling access and heat exposure reduction. Because 98 % of 2021 heat-related deaths occurred indoors where temperatures remained dangerously high and many homes lacked cooling, strategies now focus on ensuring that people can access cooler environments — from helping people identify cool rooms at home to supporting public air-conditioned spaces and community cooling centres.
3. Target vulnerable populations with early checks and support - Heat disproportionately affected older adults, those with chronic conditions, socially isolated people and low-income households. Reports on the event strongly emphasize identification of at-risk individuals and proactive outreach — including wellness check-ins and targeted communication — during extreme heat events. Anosognosia: where a vulnerable group doesn't recognize themselves as being vulnerable. Work with partners who support these folks.
4. Reduce heat effects in the built and natural environment. The heat dome highlighted structural contributors to heat risk — such as lack of shade, limited greenspace, and building designs that trap heat. Recommended longer-term mitigation actions include expanding urban tree canopy, increasing greenspace, and updating building codes to support passive and active cooling.



Meade et al., *Lancet Planet Health, 2024*



FoodCycler request – Heather received a request from the FoodCycler program if we would consider this program in 2026. The Committee does not support another round of this currently.

8. Next Meeting Date

Monday, April 13, 2026 @ 4:00 p.m.

9. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 5:31 p.m.