



## **Main Plan Components of the Sunshine Coast Regional District's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan**

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## DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
<b>Circular Economy</b>	A circular economy is one that is restorative and regenerative by design, and which aims to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times, distinguishing between technical and biological cycles <sup>1</sup> .
<b>CDR</b>	Construction, demolition, and renovation waste
<b>CO2e</b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>CPPP</b>	Curbside packaging and paper product
<b>Disposal</b>	Landfilling
<b>Diversion</b>	Activities that divert waste materials away from landfill disposal to alternatives such as recycling or composting.
<b>DPPP</b>	Depot packaging and paper product
<b>DWMG</b>	Debris Waste Management Guidance
<b>EPR</b>	Extended producer responsibility
<b>E-waste</b>	Electronic and electrical waste
<b>FTE</b>	Full time employee
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas
<b>HHW</b>	Household hazardous waste
<b>ICI</b>	Industrial, commercial, and institutional, also known as non-residential waste
<b>LFG</b>	Landfill gas
<b>MOE</b>	BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
<b>MSW</b>	Municipal solid waste
<b>OMRR</b>	Organic Matter Recycling Regulation
<b>PPP</b>	Residential packaging and paper product
<b>PMAC</b>	Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee
<b>Pollution Prevention</b>	The pollution prevention hierarchy (or simply waste hierarchy): reduce and reuse, recycle, energy recovery and residual waste management
<b>PTAC</b>	Public and Technical Advisory Committee
<b>Residual Waste</b>	The portion of the solid waste stream not managed through recycling, composting or recovery activities. It is commonly referred to as “garbage” or MSW. Residual waste typically requires disposal at a landfill.
<b>SWMP</b>	Solid Waste Management Plan, also referred to as “the Plan”
<b>TS</b>	Transfer Station
<b>Waste Generation</b>	The sum of all materials discarded that require management as solid waste, including garbage, recycling, and organic waste.
<b>WRIP</b>	Waste Reduction Initiative Program
<b>5R</b>	Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, residuals management

<sup>1</sup> From the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. More information via URL: <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy>

## PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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All regional districts in BC are required to have a solid waste management plan (SWMP, or the Plan), which describes how a region will manage garbage, recycling, and organic waste programs and services for a ten-year period.

The SCR D is updating its SWMP; a process that follows steps described by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the MOE).

Morrison Hershfield now Stantec, presented the first Memo titled, “Current System Review” to the PTAC at its April 25, 2023, meeting. Many emerging issues and opportunities were identified by Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) members and are reflected in that Memo. The SCR D has also gathered feedback from the public and interested parties via an online feedback form on key priorities and topics to cover in the SWMP update during Engagement Period 1.

A combined list of issues and opportunities is summarized in the Memo titled, “What we heard on Guiding Principles and emerging issues and opportunities during Engagement Period 1 of the SWMP update”, dated August 25, 2023, that will be considered as part of the SWMP update.

To seek feedback from the PTAC, Stantec developed a series of technical memos and presented on related content to PTAC, as summarized below.

- Potential waste prevention and diversion strategies to consider for the residential and Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) sectors, which was presented on October 24, 2023.
- Construction, demolition & renovation sectors, and non-sector-specific issues presented on November 21, 2023.
- Potential strategies to consider for management of residual waste, presented on March 6, 2024.
- Disposal options prepared by SCR D staff dated April 17, 2024, and system financing, prepared by Stantec. The disposal and system financing options were presented on April 17, 2024.

### Preferred Strategies

Feedback from PTAC members and their priorities form the basis of this draft SWMP which presents the list of short-listed (preferred) strategies. Priorities have also been informed by SCR D staff feedback and the 2023-2027 SCR D Board Strategic Plan. A further updated version of this draft plan will be presented to the SCR D Board in the upcoming months.

PTAC members will have an opportunity to review and discuss this list at a meeting in November 2024. Some strategies and actions may be added, omitted or modified based on PTAC input.

A total of 16 preferred strategies have been identified so far, each one with a set of actions to implement in the short-term (first five years of the Plan implementation, or in the long-term (after 5 years and beyond). Section 4 provides a description of all the strategies. Strategy 10, relating to landfill disposal, will be developed in early 2025 once the SCR D has assessed the feasibility of various disposal options.

The final list of “Preferred Strategies” will be compiled once the SCRD has a better understanding of the feasibility of specific disposal options and their costs in early in 2025. The final list of preferred strategies will form the basis of the Draft SWMP, which will be brought to the public for engagement and feedback.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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Under the BC Environmental Management Act, regional districts are required to have a solid waste management plan (SWMP), which must be developed following the solid waste management planning guidelines provided by the BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the MOE) for content and process.

Every ten years, these plans need to be updated. A SWMP outlines how a regional district will manage garbage, recycling, green waste, and food waste programs for the next 10 years. In 2022, the Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) initiated the process to update the 2011 SWMP.

The SWMP update requires adequate consultation with the public, Indigenous communities, a range of interested parties and affected stakeholders.

The SCRD recruited interested community and technical members to the Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC). The purpose of a PTAC is to assist with the planning process to ensure that diverse views are represented when creating a “made on the Sunshine Coast” Plan.

The SCRD Board approved the PTAC’s Terms of Reference on June 28, 2022, and the PTAC member were appointed on January 1, 2024.

The SCRD commissioned Morrison Hershfield, which is now part of Stantec, to support the development of an updated SWMP.

While the SCRD is working closely with the PTAC throughout the entire planning process, the public engagement effort is centered on two public engagement periods. For Engagement Period 1, the SCRD developed and promoted an online form to gather feedback from the public and other interested parties on their priorities for managing waste on the Sunshine Coast. Feedback was gathered during a four-week period (May 9 - June 9, 2023). Input from the Engagement Period 1, as well as PTAC feedback were considered when the guiding principles and overall content of the SWMP update was developed.

Elected officials will have the opportunity to review the updated Draft SWMP once all new strategies and actions have been agreed upon by PTAC.

A more extensive public engagement effort will be part of Engagement Period 2 when all new strategies and actions have been identified in a complete Draft Plan, including all aspect of solid waste management, including long-term disposal.

## 1.1 Guiding Principles

The MOE has developed eight provincial guiding principles for regional districts to follow for developing their SWMP. Regional districts can also include additional locally relevant guiding principles in their plans.

After a discussion about the suitability of the MOE’s guiding principles with the PTAC on April 25, 2023, all eight guiding principles were adopted in principle to guide the planning process. The PTAC wanted to add language to better reflect the region’s vision to seek local recycling

and waste solutions, support local jobs, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts and increase the region's climate resilience. The PTAC developed nine guiding principles (see Figure 1) for the region's updated SWMP and these have helped to set the direction of proposed strategies.



Figure 1: Proposed Guiding Principles for the SCRD's SWMP Update

### **1. Focus on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle**

Emphasize the importance of waste prevention and diversion (recycling and diversion of food and yard waste) by prioritizing the first three levels of the pollution prevention hierarchy<sup>2</sup>.

### **2. Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage**

Discourage food waste and recyclables from going into the garbage. The updated SWMP will reinforce behaviours to reduce, reuse and recycle. Preventing and diverting food and yard waste from disposal will reduce landfill-generated GHGs.

### **3. Maximize beneficial use of waste materials, such as turning food waste into compost**

Maximize beneficial use of waste materials through local solutions, if possible. Organics diversion preserves landfill capacity and produces a beneficial end product (compost), which can improve soil health when applied to land.

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<sup>2</sup> The pollution prevention hierarchy refers to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Residuals Management.



#### **4. Explore options that promote cost-effective waste management**

Focus on finding cost-effective solutions, such as improving the operational efficiency of the current regional solid waste system.

#### **5. Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve waste diversion targets**

Collaborate with interested parties, wherever it makes sense during Plan implementation to meet agreed waste diversion targets.

The Sunshine Coast is home to passionate and knowledgeable citizens and organizations. All waste and recycling sector service providers, non-profit and community organizations, product stewardship agencies, and waste generators are key contributors for achieving the region's targets. By emphasizing clarity on jurisdiction, roles, and responsibilities, the SCRD can invite synergies to accelerate actions and highlight opportunities for partners to support or lead actions towards meaningful impact. The Plan identifies opportunities to improve partnerships with system users to achieve regional targets.

#### **6. Support polluter-pay approaches for fees instead of tax increases**

Operate system in accordance with the "user pay" principle, wherever practical. This principle requires a system of cost recovery through the provision of user-fees, education and enforcement of disposal bans. The SCRD will consider impacts of this principle in terms of affordability and potential impacts on illegal dumping.

#### **7. Minimize environmental impacts through reducing GHG emissions from the landfill and promoting proper disposal**

Manage all waste materials using best practices to limit GHG emissions and protect the environment.

#### **8. Engage with the community about waste reduction through education and outreach**

Promote waste reduction, wherever practical to help minimize waste generation and enable the sustainable use and reuse of products and materials. Support a shift in thinking from waste as a residual needing landfilling to waste as a resource that can be used locally as part of a circular economy and support local jobs.

#### **9. Maintain an equitable playing field for waste disposal across the region**

Ensure that solid waste management facilities within the region be subject to similar requirements. This can be done through regulations and by ensuring consistent enforcement of regulations (e.g., disposal bans).

## 1.2 Pollution Prevention Hierarchy

The pollution prevention hierarchy refers to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Residuals Management (Figure 2). The SCRD has developed guiding principles, strategies and actions that are aimed at conserving resources and addressing the top of the hierarchy.



Figure 2: Pollution Prevention Hierarchy, as presented in the MOE's Guide to Solid Waste Planning (2016)

## 1.3 Plan Goal and Targets

The Provincial guidelines for solid waste management planning require solid waste management plans to have goals and targets. Goals are the long-term aims to be achieved as an outcome of the plan. A goal may be achieved within the timeframe of this Plan, but a goal can also be aspirational and something for the SCRD to strive for beyond the timeframe of the SWMP. Targets, on the other hand, are a way of measuring the plan's progress and have clear timelines.

The goal of SCRD's updated Plan is simple: create less waste! The region is already performing well compared to BC's average (refer to Section 3.4) and wants to continue to reduce the disposal rate down to 290 kg/ capita by 2035.

Section 6.2 describes how the SCRD will monitor and report on SWMP implementation progress.

## 1.4 Related Plans

### 1.5 SCR D Board Strategic Plan

The 2023-2027 Strategic Plan reflects the collective vision of the SCR D Board of Directors and guides the SCR D's decisions and allocation of resources. Solid waste solutions are one of the two focus areas for the region together with water stewardship. Four lenses provide a framework for how the Regional District approaches its services, initiatives and projects.

The strategic plan emphasizes the importance of enhancing diversion and recycling programs and finding long-term disposal options.

#### SCR D's Four Lenses:

- Service delivery excellence
- Climate resilience and environment
- Social equity and reconciliation
- Governance excellence

### 1.6 Community Climate Action Plan and Corporate Carbon Neutrality Plan

Heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, and atmospheric rivers have shown the need for local climate mitigation and adaptation on the Sunshine Coast. The SCR D has developed a Community Climate Action Plan, which lays out a strategy and provides policy recommendations to address climate change. It highlights the influence the regional district has on greenhouse gas emissions relating to the Sechelt Landfill and waste management.

The SCR D is leading by example with its Corporate Carbon Neutrality Plan, adopting a target of reducing carbon pollution 45% by 2030.

### 1.7 Provincial Targets

The Province of B.C. reports on the solid waste performance target relating to the goal to lower the solid waste disposal rate to 440 kg per person by 2025/26 to reduce the waste we generate on land and in the marine environment<sup>3</sup>.

The SCR D has already surpassed this goal (refer to Section 3.4) and the proposed strategies in this updated SWMP will aim to reduce the per capita disposal rate even more.

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<sup>3</sup> The Province of B.C. Service Plan 2023/24 – 2025/26, available via: <https://www.bcbudget.gov.bc.ca/2023/sp/pdf/ministry/env.pdf>

## 2 BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 Plan History

The SCRDR first developed a SWMP in 1995, which was updated in 2005 and again in 2011. The current SWMP was adopted by the Board in 2011 outlines 24 initiatives that contribute to reaching targets by 2016. The 2011 SWMP has two targets: diversion and per capita disposal. The diversion target is 69% and the per capita disposal target is 279-315kg.

The Sechelt Landfill, the primary waste disposal facility approved in the 2011 SWMP, is expected to reach capacity in the next 5 to 10 years.

The SCRDR initiated a two-phase process in 2021 to amend and update its SWMP. The first phase involved a Plan amendment process with the purpose of adding the option for waste export out of the region to an existing third-party waste disposal facility, as an additional disposal option for the SCRDR should the Sechelt Landfill reach capacity before a new long-term solid waste disposal option is approved and operational. The MOE approved the SWMP amendment in March 2023.

### 2.2 Plan Area

The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRDR or Regional District) is in the southwest of mainland British Columbia on the shíshálh swiya and the lands of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw. The First Peoples have been here since time immemorial and their history in this area is long and rich.

The SCRDR has a total area of approximately 3,778 square kilometers that stretches along the Strait of Georgia from Howe Sound to Jervis Inlet. It is bordered the qathet Regional District to the north, the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District to the east, and, across Howe Sound, the Metro Vancouver District to the south.

The Regional District is only accessible by boat or plane. The inland area of the SCRDR consists of the Coast Mountains and, therefore, the population is concentrated along the coast.

The Regional District includes three regional municipalities and five electoral areas (as illustrated in Figure 3):

- District of Sechelt
- shíshálh Nation Government District
- Town of Gibsons
- Electoral Area A (Egmont/Pender Harbour)
- Electoral Area B (Halfmoon Bay)
- Electoral Area D (Roberts Creek)
- Electoral Area E (Elphinstone)
- Electoral Area F (West Howe Sound)



Figure 3: Map of Regional Municipalities and Electoral Areas within the SCRCD

## 2.3 Population and Growth Estimates

The regional population was estimated to be 32,191 in 2021<sup>4</sup>. The SCRD's population increased by 7.3% between 2016 and 2021. The regional population is projected to increase to 39,454 by 2041, growing at an average rate of about 1.13% per year<sup>5</sup>.

The regional population density is 8.5 people per square kilometer, based on the 2021 census data. In 2021, the Region had 14,935 private dwellings occupied by permanent residents, with an average of 2.1 people per household<sup>6</sup>.

The majority of dwellings are single family, town houses/row houses, or duplexes and approximately 7% of total dwellings are multi-story apartments<sup>7</sup>.

Regional population growth and seasonal population changes (i.e., influx of seasonal residents and tourists during the summer months) influence the amount of waste and recyclables managed and disposed of in the region.

## 3 CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### 3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 shows the roles and responsibilities of the SCRD, Regional municipalities and other external parties as they relate to the region's waste management system. Section 3.2 outlines who does what in terms of waste management on the Sunshine Coast.

Table 1: Identified Stakeholder and their Roles in Managing Waste and Recyclables in the SCRD

Who	Role Description
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regulate waste management facilities under federal jurisdiction</li></ul>
Provincial Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The MOE has regulatory authority related to waste management.</li><li>Approves solid waste management plans.</li><li>Authorizes landfill development, operations, closure, environmental monitoring.</li><li>Mandates EPR through the Recycling Regulation.</li><li>Establishes provincial waste related targets.</li></ul>
SCRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Develops solid waste management plan for the region.</li><li>Develops bylaws, policies and plans within the framework established by the provincial government.</li><li>Implements plan to meet goals and set targets.</li></ul>

<sup>4</sup> [Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Sunshine Coast, Regional district \(RD\) \[Census division\], British Columbia \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> [BC Population Estimates & Projections produced by BC Stats](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Sunshine Coast B, Regional district electoral area \(RDA\) \[Census subdivision\], British Columbia](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Sunshine Coast B, Regional district electoral area \(RDA\) \[Census subdivision\], British Columbia](#)

Who	Role Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides solid waste services to residents and businesses, including collection, transfer and disposal, directly or contracted</li> <li>Operates and maintains Sechelt Landfill and Pender Harbour Transfer Station.</li> <li>Coordinates solid waste services and the collaboration between the SCRD and various interested parties and regional municipalities.</li> <li>Supports the pollution prevention principal through system design, operations, community outreach, and management.</li> <li>Collaborates with private solid waste management industry and supports non-profit organizations.</li> </ul>
Regional Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide or contract curbside collection services.</li> <li>Promote waste diversion and the pollution prevention principal.</li> <li>Collaborate with and provides input to the SCRD.</li> <li>Participate in solid waste planning committees.</li> <li>Develop specific solid waste management strategies and applicable bylaws.</li> </ul>
Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with and provide input to the SCRD.</li> <li>Participate in solid waste planning committees.</li> </ul>
Product Stewardship Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide reasonable and accessible collection services and facilities to collect and process products regulated under the Recycling Regulation.</li> <li>Provide and fund education and marketing.</li> <li>Track and report on collection data.</li> </ul>
Private Waste Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide solid waste management services.</li> <li>Apply the pollution prevention principal in its operations.</li> </ul>
Non-Profit Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in reuse in the region by accepting reusable goods and materials.</li> <li>Provide recycling drop-off services in the community.</li> <li>Participate in waste diversion initiatives.</li> <li>Apply the pollution prevention principal in its operations.</li> </ul>
Neighbouring Regional Districts and Rightsholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is currently no or limited collaboration between the SCRD and neighbouring regional districts.</li> </ul>
Residents & Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply the pollution prevention principal, including waste reduction and reuse.</li> <li>Responsibly use provided solid waste management services and facilities.</li> </ul>

### 3.2 How is Solid Waste Managed Currently on the Sunshine Coast?

This section provides a summary of solid waste facilities, services and programs in the region. This information provides a baseline for future solid waste management program.

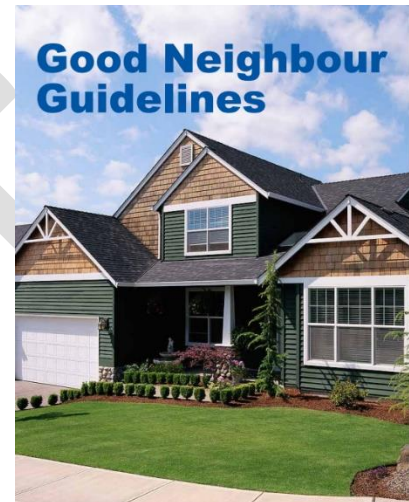
The solid waste management system is described in detail in the Current System Review, presented to the PTAC on April 25, 2023.

### 3.2.1 Education and Promotion

Education is one of the key aspects of a comprehensive solid waste management system. The SCRDR and regional municipalities provide waste education and outreach programs mainly through their website.

In addition to the websites, the following communication tools are currently used by the SCRDR, or municipalities:

- Social media platforms (posts and videos)
- Radio and newspaper advertisements
- Newsletters
- Brochures at solid waste facilities and local government offices, such as SCRDR's Good Neighbour Guidelines (shown in the Figure 4 to the right)
- Recycling hotline operated by the Recycling Council of British Columbia
- Cell phone apps (SCRDR Collects, Gibsons Waste Collection, and the Sechelt Citizen App) that provide access to recycling directories and curbside collection schedules.



*Figure 4: The SCRDR Good Neighbour Guidelines brochure provides information on how to manage household recycling and waste and how to prevent attracting wildlife*

### 3.2.2 Reduce and Reuse Initiatives

Waste reduction and reuse is encouraged by the SCRDR and the regional municipalities. Initiatives to encourage reduce and reuse include:

- Tips and best practices shared via social media
- Dedicated webpages with waste reduction tips
- The "Waste Reduction Initiative Program" (WRIP) offered by the SCRDR to fund community groups, non-profit societies, registered charitable organizations and school groups for projects that contribute to waste reduction or that divert materials from the landfill.
- The SCRDR's Composter Rebate Program aimed at diverting organic waste and reducing the amount of material that need collection at curbside.

### 3.2.3 Recycling & Diversion Initiatives

Recycling facilities and diversion services are provided to residents and businesses across the region. The recycling services available in the region include:



- Extended Producer Responsibility programs
- Curbside collection programs provided by the SCRCD, regional municipalities or by private companies offered to both residential and commercial customers not serviced by local governments.
- Organics diversion via curbside collection or drop-off at various locations.
- Recycling drop-off at recycling depots and SCRCD Facilities
- Construction, demolition and renovation waste diversion

### Extended Producer Responsibility

Since 2004, BC has regulated many products through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) under the Recycling Regulation. EPR requires producers (manufacturers, distributors, and retailers) of designated products to take responsibility for the life cycle of their products, including collection and recycling. EPR policy aims to shift the responsibility from local and Indigenous governments, and taxpayers to the producers and consumers of products<sup>8</sup>.

The SCRCD and regional municipalities have partnerships with many product stewardship agencies to collect EPR products.

Stewardship agencies have a presence in the region through partnerships with privately owned depots, such as Return-It for refundable bottles.

### Curbside Collection

Residential curbside collection services are provided by each local government on the Sunshine Coast. Collection service levels for recyclables, food and yard waste vary depending on service area.

The SCRCD provides weekly food waste collection services and every-other-week garbage collection for residents within defined areas of Electoral Areas B, D, E and F. The District of Sechelt and shíshálh Nation Government District provide weekly collection for food waste and green waste and alternating biweekly collection for garbage and recycling. The Town of Gibsons provides weekly food waste collection and biweekly garbage collection.

All municipalities provide garbage and food waste collection services to single-family households, townhouses, and duplexes. Multi-family apartment complexes typically use private contractors for collection services.

The District of Sechelt and shíshálh Nation Government District have their own agreement with Recycle BC for their curbside recycling collection.

Residents are encouraged to drop-off recycling at any of three recycling depots located in Gibsons, Pender Harbour and Sechelt, where there is no curbside recycling collection.

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<sup>8</sup> More information via URL: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/overview-extended-producer-responsibility/introduction.html>

Area A residents can drop off garbage and food waste at the Pender Harbour Transfer Station, which is then transferred to the Sechelt Landfill or a Composting facility.

### **Organics Reduction & Diversion**

The SCRDR adopted the Regional Organics Diversion Strategy in January 2018. The SCRDR promotes food waste reduction initiatives and home composting.

Organics curbside collection started in 2015 when the District of Sechelt started a food waste collection pilot in Davis Bay. The SCRDR and the other regional municipalities have expanded their respective curbside collection services to include food waste.

Green (yard) waste can be dropped off at three locations: the South Coast Green Waste Drop-off Depot in Gibsons, Salish Soils in Sechelt and the Pender Harbour Transfer Station.

Salish Soils operates a compost facility, which is currently processing organics waste from curbside collection programs within the Regional District, various commercial and residential customers, and yard waste depots.

### **Recycling and Diversion Services at Depots and SCRDR Facilities**

Figure 5 shows the solid waste facilities in the region that are providing recycling and diversion services. The SCRDR owns some of the waste management facilities within its boundaries, others are privately owned and operated.

This section provides an overview of the facilities and services provided. All waste management facilities are listed in Schedule A, including SCRDR-owned and private facilities.



Figure 5: Facilities Providing Recycling and Solid Waste Services in the Region

There are three registered Recycle BC depots, which accept residential PPP and other EPR materials, located at the Gibsons Recycling Depot, GRIPS (Green Recycling in Pender Society), and Salish Soils in Sechelt. The SCRCD contracts out the collection of Recycle BC materials to these third-party contractors at these depot locations. Recycle BC is responsible for collecting material from these registered depots.

The SCRCD offers recycling and diversion services at the Sechelt Landfill and the Pender Harbour Transfer Station. These two facilities accept a range of materials, including some materials covered by EPR programs, certain construction, demolition and renovation (CDR) wastes and municipal solid waste.

EPR products such as oil, oil filter and antifreeze, lead acid batteries and medication are accepted at private collection locations including retailers.

### Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste Diversion

The SCRCD provides education on deconstruction and recycling of valuable material through a dedicated webpage.

The SCRCD currently diverts the following construction, demolition and renovation (CDR) materials from landfilling:

- Gypsum (not containing asbestos)

- Clean wood
- Contaminated wood waste (not included as landfill diversion).

### Bylaws to Support Recycling and Diversion

The SCRCD has the following bylaws that govern solid waste management activities within the region:

The **SCRCD Sanitary Landfill Site Bylaw 405** establishes and maintains tipping fees and regulations for municipal solid waste disposal at the Sechelt Landfill and Pender Harbour Transfer Station sites. Bylaw 405 defines materials that are permitted and prohibited from disposal on-site. Variable tipping fees provide a significant financial incentive to divert many waste materials from landfilling. Once a material has an economical recycling option, the SCRCD amends Bylaw 405 to define the material(s) as a separate recyclable material.

The **SCRCD Waste Collection Bylaw 431** sets out the requirements for the residential curbside collection of garbage and food waste within Electoral Areas B, D, E and F. The bylaw prohibits the disposal of paper, metal, cardboard, wood, collectible food waste and yard and garden waste from the garbage collection.

In addition to the above, municipalities have their own solid waste-related bylaws applicable to the services they provide and the facilities they own. Additional bylaws relate to:

- Curbside collection,
- Rates, fees, and charges related to solid waste, and
- Backyard/ open air burning.

Schedule C lists the current bylaws that govern solid waste management activities within the SCRCD, as of November 2024.

#### 3.2.4 Other Waste Management Initiatives

The SCRCD has a number of initiatives to address waste management and prevent and address illegal dumping:

- The Islands Clean-Up program
- Park waste management
- Streetscape waste and recycling management
- Good Samaritan program
- Backroad Trash Bash
- Ocean Plastic Depot Pilot program

The **Islands Clean-Up** program offered by the SCRCD provides waste collection service to residents on designated islands within Areas A, B, and F: including Gambier, Anvil, Keats (and neighbouring islands), Nelson, Hardy, Thormanby and Trail Islands. The program is scheduled

during summer months, between July to August. Each year, garbage, scrap metal, and cardboard are accepted and specific special waste items: fridges, freezers, mattresses, paint, propane tanks, tires, and lead acid batteries; are accepted on a rotating basis.

The SCRCD manages and maintains a variety of parks, trails, beach accesses, playgrounds, sports fields and bicycle/walking paths. The **Park Waste Management** initiative ensures that users of parks and the community hall can separate food waste, beverage containers from garbage.

**Streetscape waste bins** are managed by regional municipalities. Recycle BC is currently developing a streetscape recycling program which will be available to eligible municipalities based on total population and population density. Currently, none of the municipalities in the SCRCD are eligible for this program.

The **Good Samaritan** program pays the landfill tipping fees for materials collected from illegal dump sites cleaned up by volunteers. Pre-approval is required to have the disposal fees of a clean-up funded by Good Samaritan.

The **Backroad Trash Bash** is a volunteering cleanup initiative dedicated to cleaning up illegal dumpsites on the backroads and rotates through three sections of the coast.

The **Ocean Plastic Depot Pilot** is a program for managing foam and other ocean plastics originating from docks and beach cleanups, for which there has been no recycling options in the region. The SCRCD is partnering with The Ocean Legacy Foundation, a registered non-profit organization and the only organization recycling ocean plastics in BC.

### 3.2.5 Existing Solid Waste Management Facilities

This section provides an overview of the solid waste management facilities in the region, which are managing remaining solid waste materials (garbage destined for landfill).

#### Sechelt Landfill

There is only one operational landfill for garbage disposal: the Sechelt Landfill. The landfill is located northeast of the District of Sechelt and is operated under an Operational Certificate issued by the MOE.

Residential and commercial waste from the District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons, shíshálh Nation Government District, and Areas A, B, D, E, and F is accepted for disposal at this landfill. Waste is also transferred to this facility from the Pender Harbour Transfer Station (described below).

The landfill is expected to reach capacity within the next decade. New regulatory standards in the updated Landfill Criteria for Solid Waste issued in 2016 require new landfills to be lined (e.g. engineered barrier and leachate collection systems). The current landfill is a natural attenuation (unlined) landfill without a leachate collection system.

## Pender Harbour Transfer Station

Residential and commercial sector customers can self-haul and drop off garbage at the Pender Harbour Transfer Station and waste is transferred to the Sechelt Landfill for disposal.

## Closed Waste Disposal Sites

There are three landfills in the region that have been permanently closed: Pender Harbour Landfill, Halfmoon Bay Landfill and Gibsons Landfill.

A list of all closed landfills known by the SCRDR are listed in Schedule B.

## 3.3 Future Waste Management

In March 2023, the MOE approved the SWMP amendment to add the option to export waste. The SCRDR can export waste out of the region to an existing third-party waste disposal facility as an additional disposal option for the SCRDR should the Sechelt Landfill reach capacity before a new long-term solid waste disposal option is approved and operational.

SCRDR staff are currently working on options to extend the landfill life and develop new future waste disposal options. The SCRDR's 2024 Service Plan articulated two strategies to secure a long-term waste disposal option:

1. Confirm feasibility of extending the useful life of the Sechelt Landfill; and
2. Further assess waste disposal options after the Sechelt Landfill has reached maximum capacity.

During the 2024 budget process for the financial plan, the following short term expansion projects were approved to extend the life of the Sechelt Landfill by at least 12 years:

- Relocation of the contact water pond; and
- Feasibility study and engineering for a vertical expansion within the existing Sechelt Landfill property.

As the options for increasing the capacity of the current Sechelt Landfill are not guaranteed to address the long-term need for a waste disposal option, the SCRDR is also undertaking a detailed feasibility study for exporting waste from the region, and will engage with First Nations, local governments, interested parties and residents on other potential long-term waste disposal options including lateral expansion and or a new landfill sited elsewhere in the Region.

Whether landfilling is done in the region or elsewhere, waste prevention and diversion will be key to reducing the need for landfilling.

## 3.4 How is the Region Performing?

### Waste Generation

Waste generation is the sum of waste disposed and waste diverted. Disposal includes waste landfilled in the Pender Harbour Landfill (until 2015) and at the Sechelt Landfill. Diversion

includes waste diverted from the landfill, and consists of materials recycled, composted, or reused.

Figure 6 shows the region's waste generation since 2011. The general trend from 2014 to 2022 is an overall increase in the total amount of waste generated, although there are some minor dips in waste generation in some years.

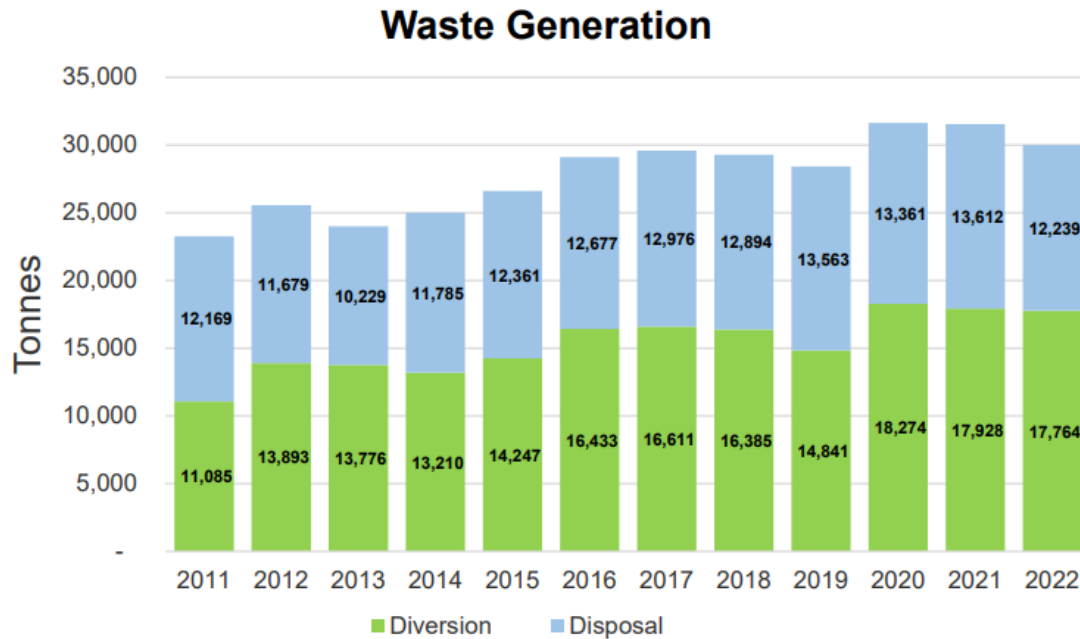


Figure 6: The Region's Waste Generation (2011 – 2022)

### Diversion

The diversion rate is calculated by dividing the weight of materials diverted by the total weight of waste generated. The region's diversion rate has increased from 51% in 2011 to 59% in 2022 (Figure 7). Diversion includes waste diverted from the landfill, and consists of materials recycled, composted, or reused.

The diversion rates achieved since 2011 are still below the 2011 SWMP target of 69%, which was noted as a target to achieve by 2016.

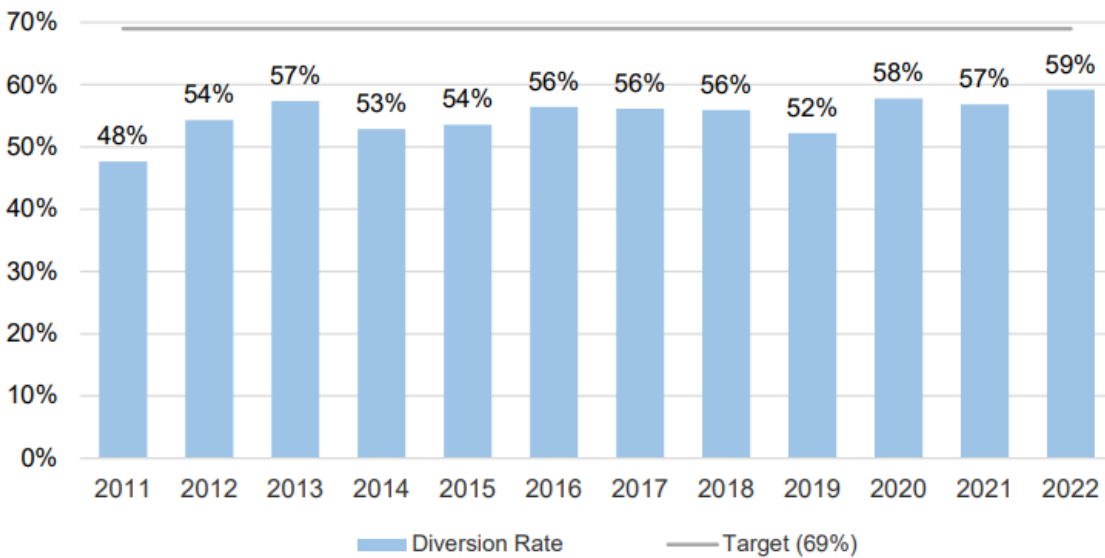


Figure 7: The Region's Diversion Rate (2011 – 2022)

Approximately half of the region's population lives between Gibsons and Sechelt, and most residents live in proximity to the highway corridor that runs between Port Mellon and Earls Cove. A large portion of residents are active users of the three SCR D-operated recycling depots in Gibsons, Sechelt, and Pender Harbour. Thanks to good access to these depots along the highway corridor, the SCR D is also seeing relatively high waste diversion rates.

The improved diversion rates can be attributed to diversion programs implemented part way through 2022, including the expansion of curbside food waste, yard waste, recycling in the District of Sechelt and the shíshálh Nation Government District, and food waste collection at the Pender Harbour Transfer Station. Additionally, there was increased diversion for some materials from the landfill, including increased weights of cardboard and mattresses.

The SCR D has developed diversion programs for most of the main divertible materials, such as recyclables and organics (refer to Section 3.2.3).

### Disposal

The SCR D's annual disposal rate has decreased since 2011 when the last SWMP was developed from 420 kg per capita to 372 kg per capita in 2022. Per capita disposal rate is calculated by dividing the weight of waste disposed by the population and is expressed in kilograms (kg) generated per person. Disposal includes waste landfilled in the Pender Harbour Landfill (until 2015) and at the Sechelt Landfill.

Although, the region has made some significantly improvements to disposal rates, it has not met the ambitious targets set out by the 2011 SWMP: the per capita disposal target of 279-315kg by 2016.



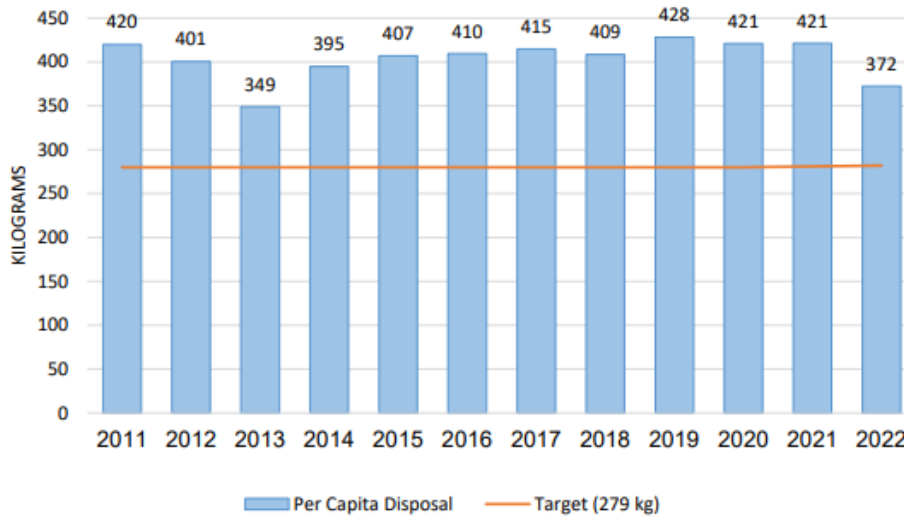


Figure 8: Per Capita Disposal (2011 – 2022)

Figure 9 identifies the main sources of the region’s landfilled waste in 2022. Although there is some overlap between industrial, commercial, and institutional (ICI) materials (including multi-family<sup>9</sup>) and construction, demolition, and renovation (CDR) waste, it is noticeable that the greatest potential for diversion is in the ICI sector, based simply on the amount of waste being disposed.

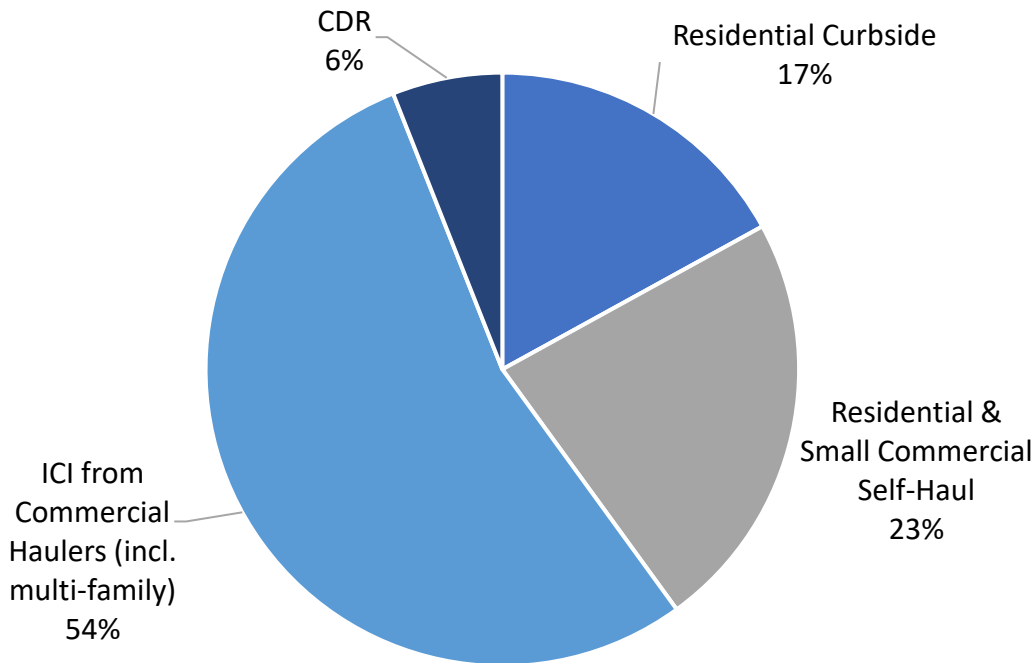


Figure 9: SCRD's Contributing Sectors to Overall Disposal

<sup>9</sup> Multi-family complexes typically use private contractors for collection services. It is unknown what the exact percentage of ICI materials are from multi-family residential sources, it is important to consider only 7% of dwellings are multi-family of approximately 15,000 households in the region.

## Waste Characterization of Garbage Destined to Landfilling

Two waste composition studies have been completed since adoption of the 2011 Plan: one in 2015 and another recently in 2022. The 2022 waste composition study showed that the overall landfill waste stream contained 23% organics, 11% curbside recyclables, 11% depot recyclables, and 1% other recyclable material covered by extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs (refer to Figure 10 below). The 2022 study showed that 46% more material can still be diverted from the landfill stream.

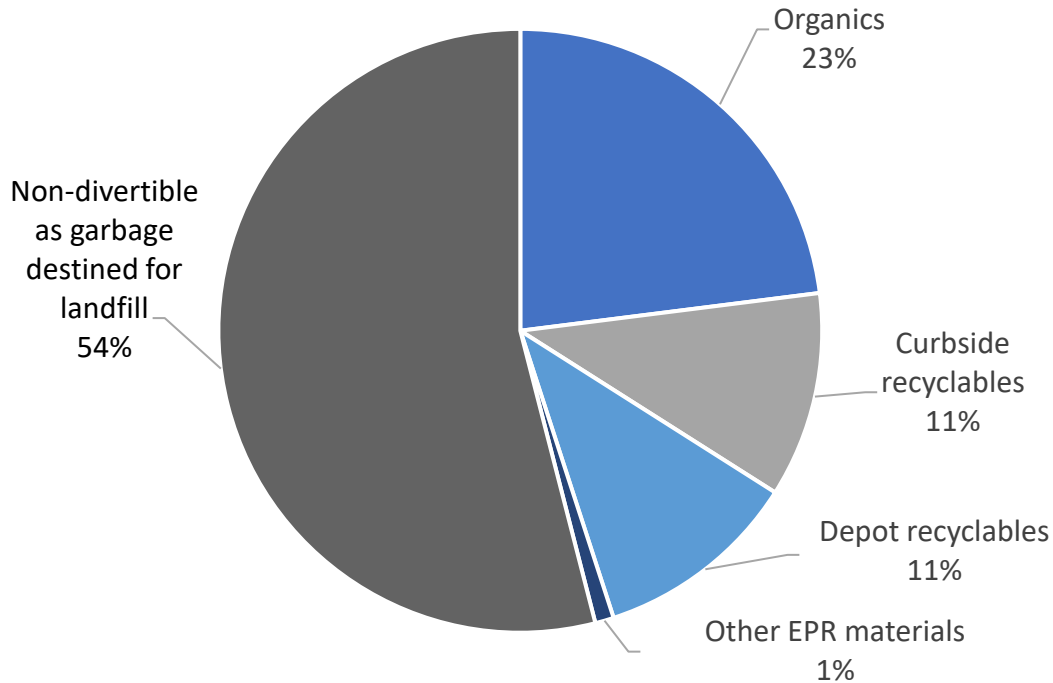


Figure 10: 2022 Waste Composition of Overall Landfilled Waste

The 2022 waste composition results show that the organic diversion programs implemented for the curbside collection have greatly decreased the amount of organic material found in the landfill stream from residents. There was a 17% decrease in organics and a 2% increase in recyclables since 2014.

Even though diversion and recycling programs are available for organics, curbside recyclables, depot recyclables and other EPR materials, more can be done to reduce the amount of waste currently being landfilled. In other words, the region has a well-developed diversion system, but more needs to be done to make sure residents and businesses are using existing programs as much as possible.

The updated SWMP includes many strategies and actions to reduce the amount of waste generated and to increase waste diversion. Sector-specific waste composition results from 2022 has helped estimate the waste diversion potential of each strategy, which are presented throughout Section 4.

## 4 PREFERRED WASTE PREVENTION AND DIVERSION STRATEGIES

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A total of 14 strategies have been identified, each one with a set of new actions to implement in the short-term (first five years of the Plan implementation, or in the long-term (after 5 years and beyond). Figure 11 shows an overview of all the strategies and how they relate to the pollution prevention hierarchy. Strategy 10 relating to landfill disposal, will be developed at the end of 2024 once the SCRD has assessed the feasibility of various disposal options.

The new actions relating to a specific strategy are shown in the order of priority. Actions that were given higher priority with a shorter implementation period (within the first five years of implementation) are presented before those with ongoing implementation and lower priority actions with an implementation beyond five years. The priorities were identified by PTAC members and have also been informed by SCRD staff feedback and the 2023-2027 SCRD Board Strategic Plan.

All strategies and new actions associated with the updated SWMP will require additional staff resources to implement. Impacts on staffing have been estimated for each action.

Section 4 presents each strategy with information on:

- The key issues or opportunities behind each strategy.
- A description of each new action.
- The implementation time frame.
- Anticipated capital and annual costs. Annual costs include staff operational time provided in SCRD staff hours, or if a specific action is likely to be outsourced, an estimated cost is presented.
- Waste diversion and GHG reduction potential (when quantified).

The overall impacts of the proposed strategies are discussed in Section 5 based on an agreed evaluation criteria. The criteria include impacts on SCRD costs, resourcing (SCRD staffing), waste diversion potential, GHG reductions and impacts on local employment.

## Reduction, Reuse and Repair

1. Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities



## Recycling and Diversion

2. Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses
3. Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs
4. Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion for Residents
5. Improve Compliance and Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Diversion
6. Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion
7. Encourage Tourist, Seasonal Resident and Event Waste Reduction and Diversion
8. Improve Wildlife Management related to Waste Management



## Energy Recovery

9. Assess Potential for Recovery of Energy from Residual Waste



## Residual Waste Management

10. Secure Short- and Long-term Disposal Options for the Region
11. Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris
12. Improve Invasive Species Management
13. Improve Debris Waste Management



## Cost Recovery, System Efficiency and Financial Sustainability

14. Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery



Figure 11: Overview of Strategies for the Updated SWMP

## 4.1 Reduction, Reuse, and Repair

The SCRDR has identified one overarching strategy that relates to waste prevention and the first two levels of the pollution prevention hierarchy.

### Reduction, Reuse and Repair



#### **Strategy 1:** Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities

- **Action 1A:** Encourage businesses to reduce food waste and single-use items and packaging materials
- **Action 1B:** Pilot reuse model, such as community swap days or similar, and expand if deemed feasible
- **Action 1C:** Promote household waste reduction through communication campaigns targeting residents

#### **STRATEGY 1: Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities**

This strategy is focused on waste prevention efforts and how the SCRDR and regional municipalities can reduce waste generation and enhance reuse and repair opportunities.

The SCRDR is already undertaking many activities that target the reduction and reuse of waste in the region. The SCRDR wants to continue with the initiatives described in Section 3.2.2. New initiatives are aimed at food waste prevention, waste reduction education and waste prevention through sharing, reuse, repair.

#### **Food Waste Prevention and Food Rescue**

Food rescue initiatives are becoming more common to focus on preventable food from entering the waste stream. The SCRDR will encourage and support local businesses to reduce food waste. This can involve education via webinars or workshops.

#### **Reduction of Single-use Items and Packaging**

Plastic waste, including single-use items and packaging, is a leading source of environmental pollution and poses a serious threat to the health of our oceans, waterways and well-being.

Multiple levels of government are addressing single-use items and packaging reduction. This includes at the Federal level through the Single-Use Plastics Prohibition Regulations, and at the Provincial level via the 2019 Clean BC Plastics Action Plan and the Single-Use and Plastic Waste Prevention Regulation published in 2023.

Municipalities still have authority to regulate specific single-use plastics, and the MOE has published a guide to encourage a consistent approach to make it easier for citizens and businesses operating in different municipalities to comply.

Locally on the coast, the Town of Gibsons and District of Sechelt are considering a single-use plastics ban to align with existing regulations.

Regional Districts, however, cannot regulate businesses in terms of single-use plastics. The SCRDR has a role in educating residents and businesses on federal and provincial bans and support regional municipalities in their reduction efforts. A takeout guide will be developed by the SCRDR that encourages the reduction of single-use items and packaging and the use of locally compostable materials.

### Waste Prevention Through Sharing, Reuse, Repair

The SCRDR will promote reuse by encouraging repair and sharing/lending continue and help promote community-led repair-focused events, such as Repair Cafés<sup>10</sup>. The SCRDR wants to adopt already successful household waste reduction communication campaigns that target residents, such as Metro Vancouver’s Think Thrice campaign with a focus on clothing waste reduction.

The SCRDR will pilot new reuse models, such as community swap days, in partnership with local non-profit organizations. If a pilot is successful, the SCRDR can consider expanding into a program.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
1A: Encourage businesses to reduce food waste and single-use items and packaging materials	Year 1-5	\$5,000 <sup>11</sup>	150 hrs
1B: Pilot reuse model, such as community swap days or similar, and expand if deemed feasible	Year 5-10	\$15,000 <sup>12</sup>	100 hrs
1C: Promote household waste reduction through communication campaigns targeting residents	Year 1-10	\$1,000 <sup>13</sup>	50 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR

GHG reduction potential: 7,469 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>14</sup>

Annual diversion potential: 245 tonnes per year  
(2% of landfilled waste)

Waste prevention efforts are important to reduce consumption, conserve resources and keep them in circulation, but the impacts to a region’s waste disposal rate is often limited. The overall

<sup>10</sup> Repair Café is a foundation that was started in Amsterdam and has locations worldwide, include throughout Canada. Residents can bring broken items from their home and, with specialists who are experienced, repair the items. [Repair Café FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions \(repaircafe.org\)](https://www.repaircafe.org/)

<sup>11</sup> Assumes printing costs in year 1.

<sup>12</sup> Assumes one pilot in year 5.

<sup>13</sup> Assumes annual communication campaign costs of \$1,000 per year.

<sup>14</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of textiles and food waste. Both generate GHG emissions in landfills. Refer to Section 5.3. for a more details about the methodology for GHG emissions.

waste disposal to landfill was assumed to reduce by 2%. A large part of this is assumed to relate to food waste prevention efforts.

## **4.2 Recycling and Diversion**

Recycling and diversion (e.g., composting) are initiatives in the middle of the pollution prevention hierarchy. Management of wastes is preferred over the lower part of the hierarchy with recovery and residuals management.

The SCRD is already undertaking many activities that target the reduction and reuse of waste in the region. New initiatives are aimed at food waste prevention, waste reduction education and waste prevention through sharing, reuse, repair.

Recycling facilities and diversion services are provided to residents and businesses across the region. The SCRD wants to continue with the initiatives described in Section 3.2.3.

Seven strategies are proposed to improve recycling and organics diversion in the region as shown below.

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## Recycling and Diversion



### **Strategy 2:** Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses

- **Action 2A:** Support suitable business organizations to pursue circular innovation through education
- **Action 2B:** Revisit procurement policies to better include circular economy aspects and encourage alignment across regional municipalities
- **Action 2C:** Expand current grant funding program to support local innovations in the circular economy

### **Strategy 3:** Lobby for Better and More Provincial Stewardship Programs

- **Action 3A:** Continue to advocate for increased focus on reduce, reuse and repair efforts amongst existing EPR programs rather than collection and recycling
- **Action 3B:** Advocate for inclusion of new materials under the Recycling Regulation, and for increased cost recovery by EPR programs

### **Strategy 4:** Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion Opportunities for Residents

- **Action 4A:** Re-assess curbside recycling costs and provide better access to curbside recycling collection
- **Action 4B:** Increase access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events
- **Action 4C:** Pilot recycling program with a suitable partner organization, either through a bulky item pick up collection, or collection days in a suitable area and expand if deemed feasible

### **Strategy 5:** Improve Regulatory Enforcement and Requirements to Enhance Recycling

- **Action 5A:** Increase bylaw enforcement capacity beyond current 2024 levels
- **Action 5B:** Work with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide uniform education and communication on existing diversion opportunities
- **Action 5C:** Work with local governments to harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively and more consistently encourage waste diversion across the Region
- **Action 5D:** Investigate suitability of other regulatory options and develop regulations, if deemed necessary to conserve landfill space



## Recycling and Diversion



### **Strategy 6:** Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion

- **Action 6A:** Develop a CDR working group for developing and dispersing resource, education, and develop new resources as a group
- **Action 6B:** Research recycling options for additional CDR materials and implement pilot for suitable options
- **Action 6C:** Collaborate with regional municipalities to support bylaw developments and implementation that support home relocation, salvage, recycling, and/or deconstruction
- **Action 6D:** Advocate for changes to the Building Code that better support building relocation, salvage and reuse of CDR materials

### **Strategy 7:** Encourage Tourist, Seasonal Resident and Event Waste Reduction and Diversion

- **Action 7A:** Collaborate with relevant parties to develop educational materials for high-tourist areas to inform tourists of local recycling practices
- **Action 7B:** Provide educational resources (e.g. waste reduction guide, signage templates) that can help event organizers prevent waste and enhance diversion

### **Strategy 8:** Improve Wildlife Management related to Waste Management

- **Action 8A:** Collaborate with relevant parties to support existing educational campaigns
- **Action 8B:** Revise the SCRD Waste Collection Bylaw No. 431 to integrate requirements relating to wildlife attractants in curbside collection

## **STRATEGY 2: Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses**

This strategy relates to how the SCRD can provide funds that help support local recyclers by providing training resources to start-ups interested in the local circular economy or can provide support by providing a space where local recyclers can test their concepts and create a circular economy hub.

### **Support Local Start-ups**

The SCRD and the regional municipalities will support circular innovation through the funding of skills programs designed to drive innovation and mentor start-ups. There are non-profit organizations on the West Coast of BC that offer programs to help businesses develop and implement circular economy concepts through the start-up phases of projects.

The SCRD wants to support suitable business organizations, such as the local Chamber of Commerce, to pursue circular economy education and training to the business community.

### Encourage Circular Economy Through Procurement

The SCRD and its regional municipalities purchase significant volumes of products every year and they want to use their procurement policies to encourage local circular economy opportunities.

Many local governments in Canada use their purchasing powers to promote reduction and reuse of waste materials and encourage circular economy principles, with increased use of recycled materials required in purchased products (see Figure 12). During regular review of procurement policies, the SCRD will look at including circular economy aspects, and look for alignment across all regional municipalities.

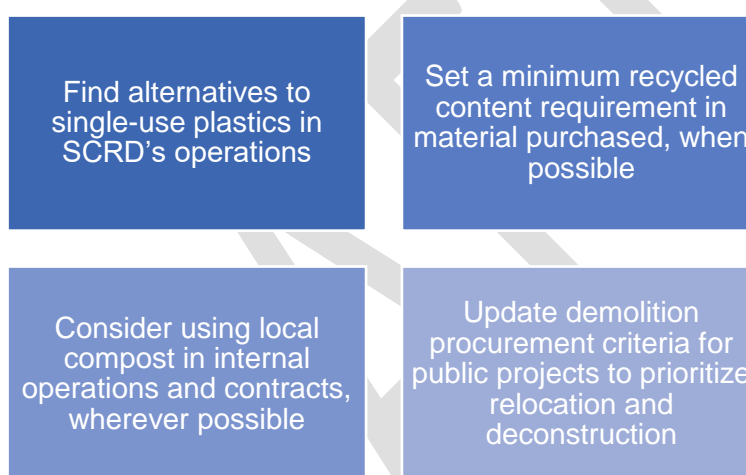


Figure 12: Possible aspects of encouraging a circular economy through procurement.

### Grant Funding

The current “Waste Reduction Initiative Program” (WRIP), offered by the SCRD, funds community groups, non-profit societies, registered charitable organizations and school groups for projects that contribute to waste reduction or that divert materials from the landfill.<sup>15</sup> The goal of WRIP is to fund reduction and reuse initiatives, not to specifically support recycling.

There is an opportunity for the SCRD to expand its funding program (currently limited to \$7,500 per year) using a circular economy lens. The SCRD will consider the expansion of the WRIP to also include support for circular economy efforts across more sectors where possible. Funding can help to create jobs, divert waste from landfilling, and circulate products / materials that currently are landfilled. The SCRD will consider the most suitable way to support local businesses when undertaking the five-year effectiveness review. Section 273 of the Local Government Act prohibits local governments from providing assistance to businesses, with some exceptions.

<sup>15</sup> [WRIP | Let's Talk SCRD](#)

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
2A: Support suitable business organizations to pursue circular innovation through education	Year 1-5	\$10,000 <sup>16</sup>	100 hrs
2B: Revisit procurement policies to better include circular economy aspects, and encourage alignment across regional municipalities	Year 1-5	-	100 hrs <sup>17</sup>
2C: Expand current grant funding program to support local innovations in the circular economy	Year 5-10	\$20,000 <sup>18</sup>	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD

GHG reduction potential: 6,066 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>19</sup>

Annual diversion potential: 245 tonnes per year  
(2% of landfilled waste)

The annual waste diversion potentials from the proposed actions depend on the specific recycling activities supported by grant funding, the success of other actions relating to procurement, partnerships with the regional municipalities, and circular economy training for start-ups.

As an example, the Vancouver Island Coast Economic Developers Association (VICEDA) in partnership with Synergy Foundation piloted the Circular Economy Accelerator Program and took 16 businesses through circularity assessments, identifying 714 circular opportunities - which, when adopted, can divert 288,844 kg of waste from landfill<sup>20</sup>. This is equivalent to 18 tonnes diverted per business.

Diversion outcomes will depend on specific activities undertaken by local businesses supported through this strategy. A 2% reduction in the amount of waste requiring landfill disposal is anticipated. We have assumed that approximately ten local businesses or start ups, who focus on circular economy and recycling, would participate.

<sup>16</sup> Assumes that a total of \$10,000 per year helps to fund local businesses to participate in a circular economy training program provided by a non-profit organization.

<sup>17</sup> Assumes that staffing is also available at a corporate level.

<sup>18</sup> Assumes that a total of \$20,000 is allocated annually in addition to the WRIP.

<sup>19</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of textiles and paper products. Both generate GHG emissions in landfills.

<sup>20</sup> More information via URL: <https://www.viceda.com/accelerator>

### STRATEGY 3: Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs

There are currently over 20 regulated provincial Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs covering a wide range of material categories. Current EPR programs mainly focus on the residential sector and not the ICI sector.

For existing EPR programs, there is a need to move up the pollution prevention hierarchy with reduced packaging, better products and more re-useable products (e.g., beverage containers). Product stewards, who are responsible for the EPR programs, are required to demonstrate that a program achieves a 75% recovery rate or another Recovery Rate<sup>21</sup>. Recycling targets should not be a disincentive to reducing the use of, reusing, repairing, remanufacturing or refurbishing end-of-life products, if the potential exists. In future advocacy the SCRD wants to stress the importance of the pollution prevention hierarchy when the MOE is updating the Recycling Regulation and requirements on EPR programs.

New product categories are continually being evaluated for inclusion in the Recycling Regulation. The MOE's Five-Year Action Plan 2021-2026 for EPR<sup>22</sup> identifies electric-vehicle batteries and chargers, mattresses, single-use fuel canisters, fire extinguishers, electronic products (e.g., solar panels, and e-cigarettes) as materials that will be regulated under the Recycling Regulation as EPR initiatives.

By 2025, the MOE will evaluate options to ensure improved recovery and recycling of ICI packaging and paper products (PPP). ICI PPP materials have limited diversion options within the region and material management could be simplified, made more efficient and more economical if PPP from the ICI sector is managed together with residential sources, which are currently regulated and managed by Recycle BC. The ICI sector, including small businesses, schools, hospitals, municipal offices, care homes, and tourism resorts are sometimes left with no viable option for recycling resulting in recyclables ending up in the landfill.

There are still many common waste materials not identified in the MOE's Five-Year Action Plan that the SCRD is finding in landfilled waste and that are potential EPR materials (refer to the list on the right).

The 2022 solid waste composition study found an average of 9% of the landfilled waste was furniture, 7% textiles and 4% of the municipal waste was rigid plastic packaging (e.g., outdoor furniture). Although not detected in the landfilled waste during the waste composition study, the SCRD has noted that retired/abandoned vehicles and boats are particularly challenging to manage.

#### Materials the SCRD would like to see included under the BC Recycling Regulation:

- ICI packaging and paper products
- Used furniture (e.g., couches)
- Textiles (e.g., clothing)
- Rigid/durable plastics
- Books
- Drywall
- Boats

In the SCRD, the cost of managing EPR material collection is not fully covered by the financial incentives paid by the stewardship agencies and must be supported through taxation. If this

<sup>21</sup> Recovery Rate is defined as the amount of product collected in the year divided by the amount sold in the year.

<sup>22</sup> [Extended Producer Responsibility 5-Year Action Plan 2021 to 2026 \(gov.bc.ca\)](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/soc/industry/ep/ep2021-2026)

becomes a particular concern, the SCRDR will review the true cost of EPR material management and lobby for increased cost recovery by EPR programs.

The SCRDR is a member of the BC Product Stewardship Council, a body that advocates on behalf of local government for effective EPR programs. SCRDR staff also regularly engage with stewardship agencies to discuss how access to their programs can be improved in the region. The BC Product Stewardship Council has been successful in advocating for more products to be regulated under the Recycling Regulation (e.g., mattresses).

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
3A: Continue to advocate for increased focus on reduce, reuse and repair efforts amongst existing EPR programs rather than collection and recycling	Year 1-5	-	20 hrs
3B: Advocate for inclusion of new materials, under the Recycling Regulation, and for increased cost recovery by EPR programs	Year 1-10	-	20 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR

GHG reduction potential: 26,820 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>23</sup>

Annual diversion potential: 884 tonnes per year  
(7% of landfilled waste)

The diversion potential depends on which products are regulated under the Recycling Regulation and the success of a specific program.

If the Province regulates ICI PPP, the region can anticipate achieving significantly more diversion. The 2022 waste composition showed that 27% of the commercial loads taken to the active face of Sechelt Landfill were divertible PPP recyclables. The impacts on disposal were estimated by assuming that 50% of these PPP recyclables would be diverted from landfilling.

#### **STRATEGY 4: Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion Opportunities for Residents**

This strategy includes actions to improve recycling and organics diversion (composting) services.

#### **Curbside Recycling**

Curbside recycling collection options are limited or not available in some areas of the region and residents are required to self-haul materials to a depot or transfer station. Refer to Section 3.2.3 for a description of the curbside collection services.

<sup>23</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of paper products.

The SCRD undertook a Curbside Recycling Questionnaire in 2021 to understand if residents within SCRD Areas B, D, E and F are interested in a curbside collection service. At a cost of approximately \$30 - \$70 per household, which would depend on Recycle BC subsidies, over 70% of respondents were interested in receiving a curbside recycling service through a manual blue bin collection program.

The cost to provide curbside collection services in the Electoral Areas have risen since the Regional District assessed costs ahead of the 2021 survey. Over the last year, Recycle BC has begun to issue fines in communities (e.g., Kamloops and West Kelowna) for unacceptable contamination in curbside recyclables, while the SCRD has not received any in the depot model it should be taken into consideration for curbside service. The opportunity to partner with regional municipalities can help to assist the SCRD in learning about addressing contamination issues before the service starts based on the experience of the District of Sechelt and shíshálh Nation Government District. High contamination drives up costs for increased sorting to maintain the bale quality and marketability of the collected recyclables. Recycle BC has also piloted other curbside collected materials in other communities that if successful could be of interest to SCRD residents.

The SCRD wants to re-assess curbside recycling costs and improve access to curbside recycling collection. Potential synergies and partnerships with regional municipalities will be assessed as this can provide economies of scale and reduce costs of a curbside collection. Efforts to increase diversion from the residential sector through expanding curbside collection will be weighed against the program cost and the additional diversion that can be achieved.

### Improve Community Recycling

The SCRD will improve recycling opportunities within communities through the following initiatives:

- Increase access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events. For example, the SCRD wants to improve the Islands Clean Up program and partner with product stewardship agencies to offset collection costs and to be able to collect a wider range of materials and/or more frequently.
- Pilot a recycling program for bulky items, such as used furniture, with a suitable local community non-profit organization. A model to pilot can include a bulky item pick up collection, or collection days in a suitable area. Items in good working condition are important to reuse, if possible.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
4A: Re-assess curbside recycling costs and provide better access to curbside recycling collection	Year 1-5	\$100,000 <sup>24</sup>	150 hrs

<sup>24</sup> Assumes \$100,000 as the cost review of a curbside collection in year 1 and a survey in year 2 (\$50,000 each year).

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
4B: Increase access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events	Year 1-5	\$100,000 <sup>25</sup>	100 hrs
4C: Pilot recycling program with a suitable partner organization, either through a bulky item pick up collection, or collection days in a suitable area and expand if deemed feasible	Year 5-10	\$100,000 <sup>26</sup>	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD

GHG reduction potential: 3,183 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>27</sup>

Annual diversion potential: 97 tonnes per year  
(1% of landfilled waste)

Even without having curbside recycling collection in all areas, the SCRD already has one of the highest kg per capita of collected recyclables (PPP) in the Province. This demonstrates residents' commitment to recycling and managing waste well given the high usage of the depots.

This was also demonstrated by the 2022 waste composition study, which showed that communities relying on recycling depots (e.g., Gibsons) had a similar waste composition to the District of Sechelt with a residential curbside collection for recycling. Both garbage from Sechelt and Gibsons residents contained 27% of curbside and depot PPP recyclables. Electoral area B residents who rely on self-hauling waste also had 28% of the garbage containing PPP recyclables, and Electoral Areas D & E and F residents were not dissimilar (22 - 23% of garbage was PPP recyclables).

In summary, a relatively small potential reduction in waste disposal was assumed for this strategy. Based on curbside recycling being implemented in areas B, D, E and F, only a modest reduction in landfilled PPP recyclables (5%) is anticipated for serviced residents in these targeted areas.

#### **STRATEGY 5: Improve Compliance and Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Diversion**

Section 3.2.3 describes the SCRD bylaws in place to encourage recycling and diversion. The SCRD wants to focus on education and compliance monitoring of the existing solid-waste related bylaws as well as improvement of bylaws to encourage waste diversion, if needed.

Apart from the scale attendant at a landfill/transfer station who cannot write bylaw enforcement notices, the SCRD has no specific staff dedicated to compliance monitoring relating to solid waste bylaws and has not been able to focus on bylaw education to residents and businesses.

<sup>25</sup> Assumes \$100,000 for cleanup events every three years to manage HHW and non-EPR materials. These costs may be lower if stewards provide funding.

<sup>26</sup> Assumes \$100,000 assumed in year 5 for pilot, not including costs if deemed feasible to continue.

<sup>27</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of paper products.

The SCRDR will have a dedicated solid waste compliance officer to monitor compliance at SCRDR facilities, as well as educate the public on compliance, related to bylaws and other programs.

The SCRDR wants to focus on compliance of commercial users. Commercial waste comprises a significant percent of the total waste generated in the region (54% of total landfilled waste in 2022 as outlined in Section 3.4).

The launch of new education and compliance efforts will benefit from up-front collaboration with waste haulers, as they are a key part to successful education. The SCRDR wants to partner with:

- haulers and depot operators to provide better education to residents and businesses on existing diversion opportunities, and
- business organizations (e.g., SCREDO, the local Chamber of Commerce, tourism networks) to reach out to the business community about bylaw requirements. Education to business members can cover a range of waste management topics, including new compliance monitoring efforts, new bylaws and provide an opportunity to educate businesses on waste prevention and diversion opportunities (aligns with Strategy 1).

In the first 2-3 years of Plan implementation, the SCRDR will focus on increasing the education and compliance monitoring of existing bylaws. The SCRDR wants to work with regional municipalities to harmonize collection bylaws across the region to ensure that waste diversion is consistently encouraged and enforced, and that similar terminology is used. The SCRDR will also look for opportunities to align bylaw requirements to reduce wildlife interactions relating to curbside collection bins (this also relates to Strategy 8).

#### SCRDR Priorities for Regulations:

**Short term:** Assess suitability of a disposal ban

**Long-term:** Assess suitability of other options

The SCRDR will also assess the need for other regulatory options if current incentive-based tipping fees seem ineffective. The SCRDR wants to assess the suitability of having a disposal ban for recyclable materials. Additional regulatory tools may be seen as necessary to conserve valuable landfill capacity.

#### Variable Tipping Fees

- Materials that can be diverted from the landfill through other programs (e.g. EPR) are charged a higher tipping fee than materials that are destined for the landfill.
- This can incentivize source separation to divert materials due to higher fees for divertable materials.

#### Disposal Ban

- Waste is banned or restricted from disposal at the landfill.
- The hauler must communicate with waste generators that banned materials cannot be collected.
- If banned materials are collected and delivered by the hauler, a surcharge is charged on those materials.

Mid-way through the SWMP implementation (after 5 years at the time of an effectiveness review), the SCRDR will assess the suitability of using other regulatory tools, including:



- Bylaw for waste sorting (mandatory waste source separation),
- Waste hauler licensing
- Requirement for the use of transparent bags for garbage destined for landfill, which would simplify inspection with less staff time needed for enforcement of landfill bans and easier management for waste haulers.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
5A: Increase bylaw enforcement capacity beyond current 2024 levels	Year 1-5		1 FTE <sup>28</sup>
5B: Work with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide uniform education and communication on existing diversion opportunities	Year 1-5	\$5,000 <sup>29</sup>	200 hrs
5C: Work with local governments to harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively and more consistently encourage waste diversion across the Region	Year 1-5	-	150 hrs
5D: Investigate suitability of other regulatory options and develop regulations, if deemed necessary to conserve landfill space	Year 1-10	\$50,000 <sup>30</sup>	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD

GHG reduction potential: 52,756 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>31</sup>

Annual diversion potential: 1,403 tonnes per year  
(11% of landfilled waste)

This strategy will have impacts on both ICI and residential waste diversion.

The diversion of ICI recyclables is accounted for in Strategy 3 if ICI PPP is regulated by the Province under the Recycling Regulation. The ICI sector is likely to achieve improvements in organics diversion as result of Strategy 5. ICI waste typically contains 23% organics and a 50% reduction in landfilled organics is assumed in the ICI sector.

<sup>28</sup> Assumes that the SCRD require a new FTE for bylaw enforcement for solid waste related bylaws.

<sup>29</sup> Assumes cost of communications material in year 1.

<sup>30</sup> Assumes two separate studies on regulatory options (\$25,000 each): the suitability of disposal bans in year 3, and a review of other regulatory options, such as waste sorting and waste hauler licensing in year 5 at the time of an SWMP effectiveness review.

<sup>31</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of organics.

Based on improved education to residents, collection bylaw harmonization and enforcement, more residential PPP and organics are likely to be diverted. In 2022, a total of 53% of the residential landfilled waste contained materials which can be diverted through existing programs. A 25% reduction of divertible materials being landfilled is assumed in the residential sector.

### **STRATEGY 6: Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion**

A range of source separated CDR materials are accepted for recycling at Sechelt Salish Soils Depot or at SCRDR's facilities (refer to Section 3.2.3). However, waste composition studies show that there are still some divertible CDR materials that are sent for landfilling.

The SCRDR will establish a CDR working group with representatives from local municipalities, contractors, and other CDR industry parties. This group can be beneficial for developing and dispersing educational resources and developing new resources for municipalities. Education is needed about the impact of CDR materials on the environment (e.g., asbestos) and the benefits from avoiding landfilling and keeping CDR materials within the local economy.

There are many CDR materials that currently cannot be recycled or diverted through energy recovery, although options are available nearby. The SCRDR will continue to research and pilot options for CDR material recycling, such as carpet or asphalt shingles. The SCRDR will assess whether it is feasible to enable sorting of mixed loads at one of SCRDR's facilities. A mixed load would still need to be accepted at a higher tipping fee than segregated materials (yet lower than landfill disposal).

The *BC Local Government Act* gives authority to local governments to regulate construction, alteration, repair, and demolition of buildings. The municipal permitting process can encourage home relocation, and CDR separation and recycling. Instead of demolishing a building, homes can also be relocated to a new location where the structure is reused and upgraded or deconstructed so as to better allow for the reuse of materials.

The SCRDR wants to partner with regional municipalities to support their developments of salvage, recycling, and/or deconstruction bylaws, or municipal permitting processes aimed to encourage home relocation. The Regional District can support in developing and educating residents and businesses about new regulations. Municipalities will need to administer and enforce new regulations.

The SCRDR will also advocate to the Province for changes to the Building Code that better support building relocation, salvage and reuse of CDR materials.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

<b>New Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Additional Costs</b>	<b>Additional Staffing Needs</b>
6A: Develop a CDR working group for developing and dispersing resource,	Year 1-5	\$5,000 <sup>32</sup>	500 hrs

<sup>32</sup> Assumes cost of printing resources in year 2.

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
education, and develop new resources as a group			
6B: Research recycling options for additional CDR materials and implement pilot for suitable options	Year 1-10	\$100,000 <sup>33</sup>	50 hrs
6C: Collaborate with regional municipalities to support bylaw developments and implementation that support home relocation, salvage, recycling, and/or deconstruction	Year 1-10	- <sup>34</sup>	200 hrs
6D: Advocate for changes to the Building Code that better support building relocation, salvage and reuse of CDR materials	Year 1-10	-	50 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD

GHG reduction potential: 522 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

Annual diversion potential: 167 tonnes per year<sup>35</sup>

(1.4% of landfilled waste)

The 2022 composition study showed residential self-haul and commercial waste contained 4% wood and metal building materials, whereas the residential curbside waste stream contained 6%. With more focus on education and bylaws to support CDR segregation, a 30% reduction may be likely from less landfill disposal of wood and metal.

#### **STRATEGY 7: Encourage Tourist, Seasonal Resident and Event Waste Reduction and Diversion**

Regional population growth and seasonal population changes influence the amount of waste and recyclables managed and disposed of in the region. The PTAC has brought up concerns about the amount of waste resulting from tourists and seasonal residents.

This waste is typically be managed as part of ICI waste when visitors and seasonals residents use hotels, motels or RV parks, or as residential waste when they stay at short-term rentals or seasonal dwellings and use curbside collection services or when they bring waste to the depots, landfill, or transfer station. Visitors and residents use SCRD waste and recycling bins in regional parks and municipal bins in the streetscapes.

The SCRD will support organizers of public events in preventing waste and enhancing diversion by providing resources, such as a waste management plan guide and through continued offering of the WRIP grant.

<sup>33</sup> Assumes costs of 1-2 pilots (\$50,000 each year) in year 2 and 6

<sup>34</sup> Assumes no cost to SCRD. However, there will be municipal costs to administer and enforce new regulations, which have not been identified.

<sup>35</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of wood waste.

The SCRД wants to collaborate with relevant organizations such as Sunshine Coast Tourism, Destination BC, and BC Ferries to improve waste diversion opportunities to reduce waste coming to the Sechelt Landfill.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
7A: Provide educational resources (e.g. waste reduction guide, signage templates) that can help event organizers prevent waste and enhance diversion	Year 1-10	\$2,000 <sup>36</sup>	150
7B: Support relevant parties in developing educational materials for high-tourist areas to inform tourists of local recycling practices	Year 5-10	\$5,000 <sup>37</sup>	100 hrs

Implementation by: SCRД

GHG reduction potential: 3,234 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>38</sup>

Annual diversion potential: 122 tonnes per year  
(1% of landfilled waste)

The overall waste disposal is assumed to reduce by 1%. A large part of this is assumed to relate to efforts targeting high-tourist areas and events, which may reduce the disposal of food waste and PPP materials.

#### **STRATEGY 8: Improve Wildlife Management related to Waste Management**

Odorous waste can be a significant attractant for wildlife on the Sunshine Coast. Interactions can range from pests, birds, dogs, and raccoons tipping over containers scattering garbage, to bears accessing improperly stored or set-out containers and becoming habituated to garbage or organics. This can be dangerous for both residents and wildlife.

The overall management of our bears and other wildlife is the responsibility of the Province and the Conservation Officer Service (COS) can serve fines for the intentional or unintentional feeding of bears or any wildlife.

<sup>36</sup> Assumes an annual cost of \$2,000 to fund various resources for events.

<sup>37</sup> Assumes printing or signage costs in year 6.

<sup>38</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of food waste.

The SCRDR wants to collaborate with regional municipalities, WildSafeBC and the BC Conservation Officer Service, and community groups and will continue supporting WildsafeBC’s education and outreach to local communities (residents and businesses).

Collection bylaws of the SCRDR and regional municipalities include requirements for setting out curbside bins and, in some bylaws, wildlife attractants clauses to reduce conflicts between bears and humans in the community.

The SCRDR wants to revise the SCRDR Waste Collection Bylaw No. 431 to improve requirements around wildlife attractants and increase enforcement efforts. The SCRDR will review the need for revising its collection bylaw and increasing enforcement capacity as part of the five-year effectiveness review.



Figure 13: Photo from the Town of Gibsons’s website with information on the Wildlife Attractant Bylaw

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
8A: Collaborate with relevant parties to support existing educational campaigns	Year 1-10	-	100 hrs
8B: Revise the SCRDR Waste Collection Bylaw No. 431 to integrate requirements relating to wildlife attractants in curbside collection	Year 5-10	-	100 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR with regional municipalities

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated as result of this strategy.

### 4.3 Energy Recovery

#### Energy Recovery



**Strategy 9:** Assess Potential for Recovery of Energy from Residual Waste

- **Action 9A:** Collaborate with other related parties to discuss opportunities for energy recovery for non-recyclable materials

## Strategy 9: Assess Potential for Recovery of Energy from Residual Waste

Energy recovery refers to the capture of the energy embodied in non-recyclable waste. In the SCRD's 2021 study on Future Waste Disposal Options, the option to build a large-scale waste-to-energy facility was considered with other disposal options. The waste-to-energy option was the most expensive option reviewed and for this reason, has been regarded as cost-prohibitive for the size of the region.

Instead, the SCRD wants to continue to assess small-scale recovery options (local and out-of-region) for certain non-recyclable waste materials, which are currently being landfilled. Energy recovery may be an option to help reduce airspace consumption and preserve the lifespan of a landfill. The SCRD will continue taking part in discussions with other regional districts related to energy recovery and long-term disposal for coastal communities (e.g. via the Coast Waste Management Association).

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
9A: Collaborate with other related parties to discuss opportunities for energy recovery for non-recyclable materials	5-10	-	5 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated as result of this strategy since the segregation of mixed loads of waste have not been proven to be realistic options at this point.

### 4.4 Residual Waste Management

The following four strategies relate to issues that involve residual waste management. The first strategy (Strategy 10) will be formulated once the SCRD has completed the feasibility study of disposal options for the region and this strategy is included as a placeholder strategy at this point.

Strategies 11 to 14 cover the management of littering, illegal dumping and marine debris, as well as management of invasive species and debris waste related to natural disasters.

## Residual Waste Management



### **Strategy 10:** Secure Short- and Long-term Disposal Options for the Region

- **Action 10A:** TBC
- **Action 10B:** TBC
- **Action 10C:** TBC

### **Strategy 11:** Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris

- **Action 11A:** Expand current Good Samaritan Program to support community lead initiatives
- **Action 11B:** Develop education materials and awareness campaign to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials
- **Action 11C:** Continue supporting initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats
- **Action 11D:** Partner with organizations and federal agencies in improving reporting and removal of abandoned boats, and advocate for the Province to provide more support
- **Action 11E:** Develop an illegal dumping strategy aimed to improve tracking and reduce the number of illegal dumping incidents

### **Strategy 12:** Improve Invasive Species Management

- **Action 12A:** Develop and implement an Invasive Plant Management Strategy
- **Action 12B:** Continue and improve education on invasive plant disposal

### **Strategy 13:** Improve Debris Waste Management

- **Action 13A:** Develop a debris waste management plan and emergency response plans for SCRD facilities to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials from natural disasters

## STRATEGY 10: Secure Short- and Long-term Disposal Options for the Region

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This strategy and related actions, costs and staffing impacts will be developed during the first half of 2025 when the SCRCD has completed the disposal studies that will determine the feasibility of various short and long-term disposal options.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
		TBC	TBC
		TBC	TBC
		TBC	TBC

Implementation by: SCRCD

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated as result of this strategy.

## STRATEGY 11: Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris

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Environmental protection has been a key priority for the SCRCD and is emphasized in the guiding principle 7 of the updated SWMP. The SCRCD has many initiatives to discourage illegal dumping and promote proper disposal (refer to Section 3.2.4).

### Illegal Dumping and Littering

The SCRCD has no ability to issue fines to residents for illegal dumping. The public is encouraged to report illegal dumping to the BC Conservation Services via the Report All Poachers and Polluters (RAPP) hotline. BC Conservation Services can issue fines as well as the regional municipalities with bylaw provisions.

The Good Samaritan Program is available to support community led initiatives, but it only supports by covering tipping fees at the landfill for cleanups. The SCRCD will expand the program to have the option to provide funding to cover costs to rent equipment (trail cameras, roll-off bins) to enable difficult cleanups and assist community groups with monitoring. The program expansion will benefit local community groups and Conservation Officer initiatives.

The SCRCD will develop an education and awareness campaign around illegal dumping to ensure residents are aware of how to report illegal dump sites. Transfer station and landfill users can be educated on the requirements to secure waste loads (BC's Motor Vehicle Act Regulations relating to cargo securement).

When the SCRCD undertakes the five-year effectiveness review after five-years of Plan implementation, the issue of illegal dumping can be assessed. If deemed necessary, the SCRCD will develop an Illegal Dumping Strategy to identify specific problem areas, mitigation strategies,



improve tracking, outreach, and resourcing. The SCRDR can lead the initiative but will benefit from seeking input from relevant parties, such as regional municipalities and electoral areas, local Conservation Officers, community groups involved with clean-ups and the RCMP.

### Marine Debris

The Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship is responsible for marine debris management. The SCRDR will advocate for more provincial marine debris management support, such as education and funding opportunities available to organizations and non-profit organizations involved in cleanups.

The SCRDR will continue to support initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats and wants to partner with relevant organizations and federal agencies (e.g., Canadian Coast Guard) in improving reporting and removal of abandoned and derelict boats. The SCRDR will advocate to the Province that increased support is needed for regional districts to address the issue of marine debris and abandoned boats.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
11A: Expand current Good Samaritan Program to support community lead initiatives	Years 1-5	\$10,000 <sup>39</sup>	50 hrs
11B: Develop education materials and awareness campaign to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials	Year 1-10	\$5,000 <sup>40</sup>	100 hrs
11C: Continue supporting initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats	Year 1-10	-	50 hrs
11D: Partner with organizations and federal agencies in improving reporting and removal of abandoned boats, and advocate for the Province to provide more support	Year 1-10	-	50 hrs
11E: Develop an illegal dumping strategy aimed to improve tracking and reduce the number of illegal dumping incidents	Year 5-10	-	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated from this strategy.

<sup>39</sup> Costs of \$10,000 per year assumed as funding or equipment costs to support community groups in year 1-5.

<sup>40</sup> Costs assumed in year 2 and 4 to cover education and outreach materials.

## STRATEGY 12: Improve Invasive Species Management

The SCRDR provides links to relevant resources for information on the types of invasive plant species found on the Sunshine Coast and how community members can report them to the appropriate organizations.

There are limited disposal options for some invasive species in the region. The SCRDR will collaborate with local partners (e.g. regional municipalities, neighbouring regional districts and the private sector) to develop an Invasive Plant Management Strategy. If deemed suitable, the SCRDR will procure or pilot equipment that can destroy invasive species (e.g., a portable air curtain burning technology unit). The SCRDR will continue improve the education on how invasive species are managed.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
12A: Develop and implement an Invasive Plant Management Strategy	Year 1-5	\$20,000 <sup>41</sup>	150 hrs
12B: Continue and improve education on invasive plant disposal	Year 1-10	\$2,000 <sup>42</sup>	100 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated as result of this strategy.

## STRATEGY 13: Improve Debris Waste Management

As BC is experiencing more frequent extreme weather events and natural disasters leading to emergencies, including forest fires and flooding, the SCRDR has identified the need to develop a debris management plan to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials. Emergencies can also include an animal epidemic, human pandemic, dam failures or earthquakes.



The SCRDR is part of a joint program, the Sunshine Coast Emergency Program (SCEP). The associated bylaws and regulations are currently under review which manage this program will determine the services provided by the SCEP and local authorities.

The Province developed a Debris Waste Management Guidance (DWMG) document in response to the atmospheric river event in the fall of 2021.<sup>43</sup> The planning for management of large volumes of

<sup>41</sup> Assumed costs of invasive species pilot in year 3.

<sup>42</sup> Assumed costs of educational materials in year 2.

<sup>43</sup> [Debris Management Guidelines \(gov.bc.ca\)](https://www2.gov.bc.ca)

waste materials needs to consider aspects including methods for transporting and sorting debris as well as material storage and final disposal of materials. The DWMG provides information on debris clean up, including safety, working in a watercourse, creating a temporary waste management plan, sorting and handling the waste, transporting the waste, and where you can go for additional help. The SCRD wants to collaborate with the regional municipalities to add a waste plan component to the SCEP, using the DWMG to provide guidance.

When developing a debris waste management plan, the SCRD will also consider the suitability to develop:

- Debris waste management guidance for residents to educate them on best practices in the event of extreme weather. The goal is to equip residents with the knowledge and information needed to respond in the best way to these events.
- Emergency response plans for operating waste sites. For example, a Coastal forest fire may result in disaster related waste and the Sechelt Landfill may also be impacted. The facility may be challenging to access, and significant volumes of debris can consume already limited airspace at the landfill.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
13A: Develop a debris waste management plan and emergency response plans for SCRD facilities to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials from natural disasters	Year 1-10	\$50,000 <sup>44</sup>	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated as result of this strategy.

#### 4.5 Cost Recovery, System Efficiency and Financial Sustainability

The SCRD wants to include one strategy which relates to ensuring an efficient solid waste management system and a funding model that is sustainable in the long-term to fund landfill liabilities and closure costs as well as costs of future disposal options.

<sup>44</sup> Assumes that the debris waste management plan and supporting documents are developed by a third-party in Year 2 and 3 (\$25,000 each year).

## Cost Recovery, System Efficiency and Financial Sustainability



### **Strategy 14:** Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery

- **Action 14A:** Assess options to improve cost effectiveness in service delivery (landfill operations, or other services), and implement if deemed feasible
- **Action 14B:** Assess cost recovery model to implement tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system

### **STRATEGY 14: Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery**

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#### **Opportunity to Reduce Operating Costs**

In recent years the landfill operating costs using a contractor have significantly increased. The value of the 2022 landfill operation's contract more than doubled compared to the previous contracted value.

The SCRD wants to review the cost-benefit of operating Sechelt Landfill using all in-house staff instead of contractors. The review would include the need to purchase heavy equipment, where these are currently provided by the contractor.

On the other hand, the SCRD also wants to investigate options for services provided by the SCRD, where the Regional District could divest their involvement where private sector solutions exist or could be facilitated. This could involve a cost-benefit or business case analysis of services provided to seek out opportunities to reduce operating costs.

#### **Long-Term System Cost Forecasting & Cost Recovery**

The SCRD is anticipating significant future costs associated with the Sechelt Landfill liabilities and closure, and the development of future disposal options. It will be important to look for cost reduction opportunities and at the overall revenue required for the system over the long term.

In 2023, XCG reported on the Sechelt Landfill Closure Liability and noted that the cost estimate of landfill and post closure liability is significant. The SCRD has so far allocated approximately \$900,000 per year in funding for ongoing closure costs (additional to costs with new disposal options, such as a new landfill). The current unfunded liability is \$2.7M, and future contributions and interest income are expected to reduce the liability further. However, overall, the SCRD will require additional funding to fully close the landfill based on current estimates of unfunded liability.

The SCRD's future costs related to landfill liabilities and closure, and the development of future disposal options will result in a significant funding gap that cannot be filled by current reserves. Given this funding gap over the next 5-10 years, it is imperative that the SCRD undertakes an

in-depth review of solid waste system funding. The Regional District will either need to lower its costs and/or increase the revenue to fund the future waste management system.

The SCRDR wants to assess its cost recovery model to identify tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system. Cost recovery policy varies between regional districts due to differences in population, economies, and environmental standards at receiving landfills.

If solid waste services are mainly funded via tipping fees, increased waste diversion can result in increased costs and decreased revenues, which results in a long-term financial shortfall.

The SCRDR wants to assess its long-term cost recovery model for solid waste management and develop a long-term financial model to inform the necessary tipping fees and taxation needed to pay for the solid waste system over time.

A summary of the new actions is shown in the table below:

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
14A: Assess options to improve cost effectiveness in service delivery (landfill operations, or other services), and implement if deemed feasible	Year 1-5	\$60,000 <sup>45</sup>	50 hrs
14B: Assess cost recovery model to implement tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system	Year 1-5	\$50,000 <sup>46</sup>	100 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated as result of this strategy in the short-term. A review may show that the use of well-designed incentives can help divert waste, but no available data is available at this point.

## 5 ESTIMATED IMPACTS FROM SWMP STRATEGIES AND NEW ACTIONS

The overall impacts from the new strategies are discussed below in terms of overall impacts on SCRDR costs, resourcing (SCRDR staffing), waste diversion potential, GHG reductions and impacts on local employment. These were all important aspects which PTAC had agreed to at the start of the planning process when guiding principles were established.

<sup>45</sup> Assumes two cost-benefit assessments (\$30,000 each) by a third-party in year 2 and year 6. Costs does not include any implementation costs based on assessment findings.

<sup>46</sup> Assumes a cost recovery model is developed by a third-party in year 2.

## **5.1 Cost Impact**

Capital and operating costs have been identified for each strategy with information on the approximate timing of the expenditures (refer to Schedule D). The additional annual costs to deliver the strategies and new actions outlined in Section 4 varies between \$23,000 to \$335,000 per year as shown in Schedule D. The expenditures associated with landfill disposal are not included.

Once the disposal costs are identified, the SWMP will identify the cost impacts to each household.

Costs provided in this Plan are estimated in 2024 dollars and may not reflect actual costs at the time of implementation. Strategies involving municipal costs will need to be defined and approved by each municipality.

The Plan includes several feasibility assessments and reviews that will take place during the Plan implementation period. These reviews may result in new capital costs if the assessments deem a specific initiative as feasible. The capital costs will be identified as part of the reviews, and these can be included as part of the five-year effectiveness review or as part of the next SWMP update. Where suitable, the SCR D may decide to obtain approval for capital spending as part of the annual budgets process and proceed with the new initiative within the current five-year period.

## **5.2 SCR D Staffing Impact**

The 2024 staffing structure consists of 8.10 managerial, technical, strategic, or supervisory full-time equivalents (FTE), and approximately 4.80 FTEs associated with site attendants at the Sechelt Landfill and Pender Harbour Transfer Station.

Figure 14 shows the SCR D staffing to administer the SCR D solid waste system. The chart is limited to SCR D staff and does not present municipal staff involved with curbside collection or bylaw education and enforcement.

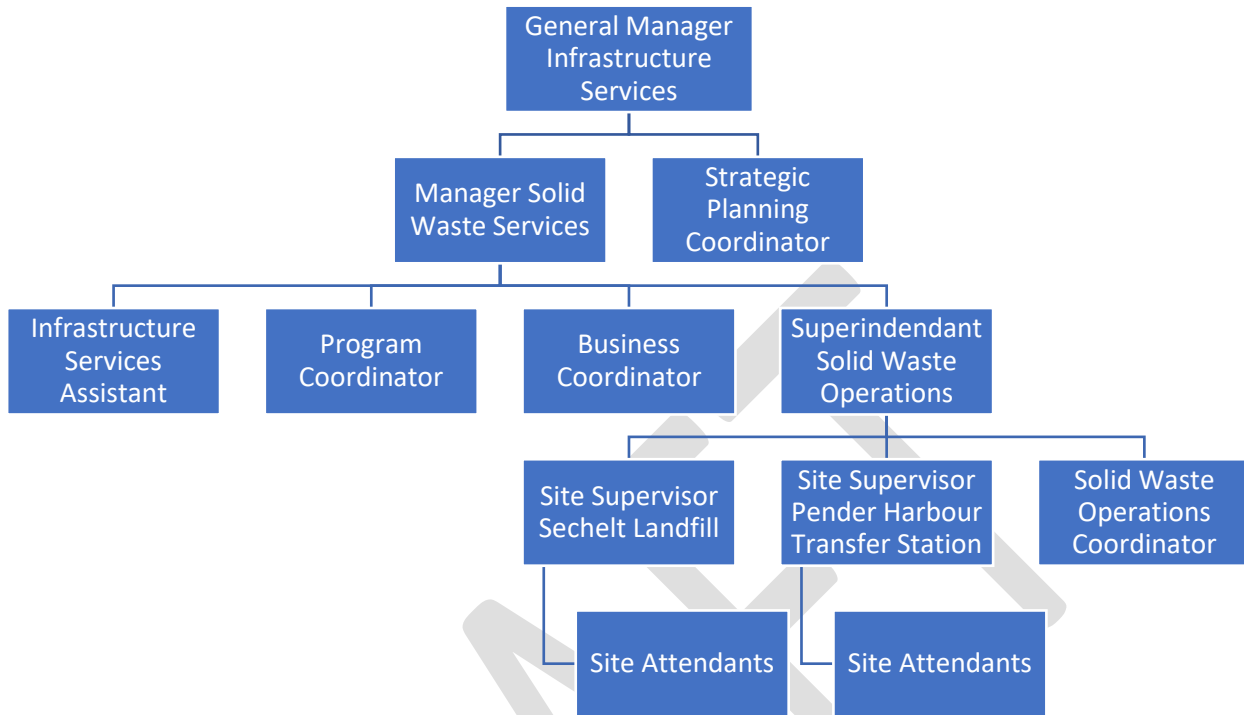


Figure 14: SCRD Solid Waste Services Organization Chart

Staff are distributed between the Refuse Collection (Service function 355), and the Regional Solid Waste (Service functions 350, 351, 352).

All new strategies and actions associated with the updated SWMP will require additional staff resources to implement. Section 4 identifies the estimated expected annual effort required by SCRD staff for each strategy. Figure 15 provides an overview of additional SCRD's staffing needs based on the estimated efforts to implement each strategy and new actions. These staffing needs are in addition to the existing resources.

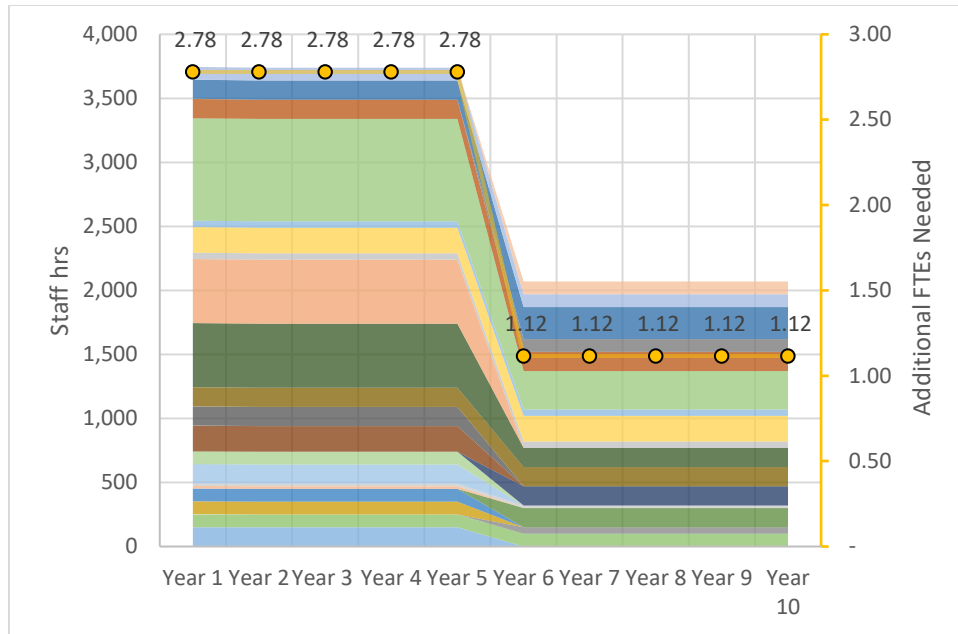


Figure 15: Additional SCRD Staffing Needs from Proposed Strategies (excluding strategy 10)

Adequate resourcing is essential for a successful Plan implementation. The SCRD will need to hire approximately 2.5 additional full time equivalent (FTE) dedicated to strategies and new actions over the first five year of Plan implementation. Beyond year 5, the Regional District will only require one FTE in addition to the current staff level.

Strategy 5 will require one new FTE focused on compliance monitoring of bylaws relating to solid waste issues, as well as education on regulatory requirements and waste diversion programs. A second FTE is required to increase current efforts relating to new communications initiatives that are part of new actions (e.g., CDR waste prevention and diversion (strategy 6), management of invasive species and (Strategy 12) and work with other departments relating to debris waste management (Strategy 13). These additional staffing resources are not necessarily located in the solid waste department, and resourcing can also be spread amongst multiple staff and be included as new responsibilities for existing staff.

### 5.3 Waste Diversion and GHG Impacts

The diversion impact has been identified for each strategy in terms of how a strategy may decrease the region's annual disposal rate in terms of tonnes. This was estimated based on the waste materials targeted, current waste composition data and a best guess as to how successful the proposed strategy will be to divert waste.

The GHG reduction potential was only estimated for strategies that are expected to reduce the quantities of landfilled organic waste, including food, yard waste, paper products, textiles and wood waste. The emission reductions were calculated by using a GHG calculator developed by Environment and Climate Change Canada for organic waste management to help users estimate the impact on GHG emissions of different organic waste management approaches<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>47</sup> For more information, refer to URL: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/municipal-solid/waste-greenhouse-gases-canada-actions/calculator.html>



The reported GHG emissions would be generated from the degradation of the waste over the span of 30 years. This is the lifespan used in the GHG calculator. GHG emissions were calculated by selecting the applicable British Columbia's parameters and by assuming that no landfill gas collection or recovery is taking place at the disposal facility (Sechelt Landfill).

There is currently no Canadian GHG calculator available to estimate indirect GHG impacts from increased reuse and recycling activities.

The strategies identified in this report are estimated to reduce the GHG emissions by 100,050 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e, provided a successful Plan implementation.

Impact from disposal options (e.g. sending waste to an engineered landfill with landfill gas capture abilities) have not been considered.

## 5.4 Local Employment Impact

There are many strategies that are likely to have a positive impact on local jobs. In particular, strategies relating to waste reduction, reuse, repair and supporting circular economy and local recycling opportunities (Strategy 1 and 2), as well as strategies involving potential staff increases, such as curbside recycling collection in targeted areas, enhanced bylaw enforcement.

# 6 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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## 6.1 Cost Recovery

The SCRD's solid waste management services are funded through:

- Tax requisition
- User fees and service charges (e.g., tipping fees at the landfill or curbside collection service charges)
- Sale of recyclables (e.g., scrap metal)
- Financial incentives paid by stewardship organizations (e.g., Recycle BC)
- Grants for capital expenditures (occasionally)
- Reserves
- Borrowing

In 2023, all costs associated with the Regional Solid Waste Service function were primarily funded through tax requisition (57% of total revenue) user fees and service charges (32%), and other revenue (11%).

This section will be further developed once there is a better understand the disposal costs and financing needs.

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## 6.2 Monitoring and Measurements

The monitoring of SCRD's Plan implementation and effectiveness will be supported by a Plan Monitoring and Advisory Committee (PMAC), made up of representatives from various stakeholders, similar to the PTAC, which was established for the plan development process.

The SCRD will develop a Terms of Reference for the committee and recruit regional who will be selected and approved by the Board.

The PMAC will provide input to the SCRD staff and the Board as appropriate, monitor the implementation progress and effectiveness of the Plan, and identify concerns and issues that may arise in the implementation process.

Annual progress will be assessed annually using the report card structure included in Schedule F. The per capita disposal will be measured using the quantity (in tonnes) of waste sent for disposal. This quantity will be divided by the estimated or known population as defined by BC Stats Census data and population projections.

Regional district staff will prepare information in annual reports which will be made available for PMAC consideration and the public through the website. The SCRD also provides disposal data for the Province's waste disposal calculator.

After five years of Plan implementation, the SCRD will undertake an effectiveness review and report on the Plan's implementation and effectiveness to date. Schedule D includes the estimated cost to engage a third party to undertake the review on behalf of the Regional District. The review requirements are set by the MoE Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning (September 2016). The review process can identify if there is a need to amend any parts of the SWMP.

## 6.3 Plan Flexibility

The SWMP represents the current understanding and approach to the solid waste management and issues and opportunities identified on the Coast. The formally adopted SWMP will be considered a "living document" that may be amended to reflect new considerations, technologies, and issues as they develop.

Costs provided in this SWMP are estimates and may not reflect actual costs at the time of implementation. Significant programs and infrastructure projects may undergo further assessment prior to implementation, including an assessment of costs and continued community support.

The implementation schedule included in Schedule E is intended to be flexible to allow for changes in the SCRD's response to fluctuating markets, regional priorities and available funding. Notwithstanding, the contents of this Plan are subject to legal requirements and, as a result, guidance and the direction from the MoE will be sought with respect to level of flexibility, as appropriate.

If any of the information in the schedules to the SWMP needs to be amended during the 10-year implementation timeframe, approval from the MoE may be required and engagement with the

public may be necessary. The requirements depend on the type of change. Unless the change is considered major, in accordance with the MoE Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning, a change to a schedule should not require submission of the entire SWMP for review and approval.

## 6.4 Dispute Resolution

There is a possibility that disputes may occur during implementation of the Plan, given the number of stakeholders and the varying interests addressed in the SCR D's SWMP. Disputes may also arise through the process of Plan amendments in future.

This section establishes a dispute resolution procedure for addressing such issues as disputes arising from administrative decisions made by the SCR D, interpretations of plan activities and services, economics, land tenure, jurisdictional responsibility, or other issues. The structure presented below is intended to resolve disputes in a timely and cost-effective manner.

- The parties having a dispute must make all reasonable effort to come to an equitable agreement without outside intervention, before proceeding to the next step.
- Should the parties determine that an agreement is not within reach, the PMAC will be utilized as a mediator between the parties. Any PMAC member directly involved with the parties or in a relationship that may be perceived to be a conflict of interest regarding the dispute will not be granted voting/motioning privileges but will remain an active participant in all discussions. All attempts will be made to reach an agreement.
- Should an agreement still not be achievable, the Board will be called upon to act as a mediator. The disputing parties must both agree with referring the dispute to the Board and agree that the Board's decision will be binding.
- Should the SCR D Board be unable to resolve the dispute, an arbitrator may be assigned, the cost to be shared equally between the disputing parties. The reporting materials provided to the PMAC, and the Board shall be provided to the arbitrator, who will review the report and make any inquiries he/she feels necessary to resolve the dispute. The arbitrator's decision shall be submitted to the Board in writing, and the dispute will be considered resolved when the arbitrator's decision is approved by the Board and the dissenting parties.

## 7 IMPLEMENTATION

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A timeframe for implementing each plan strategy is included in Schedule E.

## 8 PLAN APPROVAL

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This plan was approved by the SCR D Board of Directors by the following resolution on (add date and resolution number).

**SCHEDULE A: LIST OF SCRD FACILITIES**

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## SCHEDULE A – LIST OF SCRD FACILITIES

### Recycling Facilities<sup>1</sup>

Facility	Ownership	Location
<b>Gibsons Recycling Depot</b>	Private	1018 Venture Way, Gibsons, BC V0N 1V7
<b>Salish Soils Depot</b>	Private	5646 Schetxwen Rd, Sechelt, BC, V7Z 0V3
<b>Green Recycling in Pender Society (GRIPS)</b>	Private	13136B Sunshine Coast Hwy, Madeira Park, BC V0N 2H1
<b>Sechelt Return-It Depot (Caps Off Bottle Depot)</b>	Private	5755 Cowrie St, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0
<b>Gibsons Bottle Depot</b>	Private	1035 Venture Way, Gibsons, BC V0N 1V7

### Composting Facilities

Facility	Ownership	Location
<b>Salish Soils Depot</b>	Private	5646 Schetxwen Rd, Sechelt, BC, V7Z 0V3

### Waste Management and Disposal Facilities

Facility	Ownership	Location
<b>Sechelt Landfill</b>	SCRD	4901 Dusty Rd, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A3
<b>Pender Harbour Transfer Station</b>	SCRD	5545 Garden Bay Rd, Garden Bay, BC V0N 1S1
<b>South Coast Residential Green Waste Drop-off Depot</b>	SCRD	915 Henry Rd, Gibsons, BC V0N 1V2

<sup>1</sup> EPR products are also collected at producer-led return-to-retailer programs (i.e. Shaw, Telus, Bell, London Drugs), which are not included in the list of recycling facilities.

**SCHEDULE B: LIST OF CLOSED DISPOSAL SITES**

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## **SCHEDULE B – LIST OF CLOSED DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

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The following closed waste disposal sites are known to the SCR D.

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Halfmoon Bay Landfill</b>	SCR D	Trout Lake Road Halfmoon Bay
<b>Gibsons Landfill</b>	SCR D	1235 Stewart Rd, Gibsons, BC, V0N 1V7
<b>Pender Harbour Landfill</b>	SCR D	5545 Garden Bay Rd, Garden Bay, BC V0N 1S1

**SCHEDULE C: LIST OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE  
BYLAWS**

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## SCHEDULE C – SOLID WASTE BYLAWS IN THE REGION

The following is a list of the current bylaws that govern solid waste management activities within the SCRD, as of November, 2024:

Jurisdiction	Bylaw
SCRD	Sunshine Coast Regional District Sanitary Landfill Site Bylaw No. 405
SCRD	Sunshine Coast Regional District Waste Collection Bylaw No. 431
District of Sechelt	District of Sechelt Garbage Control, Collection and Disposal Bylaw No. 47
District of Sechelt	District of Sechelt Solid Waste Collection, Control, and Disposal Bylaw No. 548
District of Sechelt	District of Sechelt Solid Waste Collection, Control, and Disposal Bylaw No. 598
District of Sechelt	District of Sechelt Backyard Burning Prohibition Bylaw No. 446
District of Sechelt	District of Sechelt Open Air Burning Bylaw No. 486
shíshálh Nation Government District	shíshálh Nation Government District Unsightly Premises Bylaw 2010-03
Town of Gibsons	Town of Gibsons Garbage and Organics Collection and Disposal Bylaw No. 1252
Town of Gibsons	Town of Gibsons Rates, Fees, and Charges Bylaw No. 1196
Town of Gibsons	Town of Gibsons Residential Backyard Burning Bylaw No. 971

**SCHEDULE D: EXPENDITURES FOR PLAN  
IMPLEMENTATION**

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Costs of New Strategies		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
<b>1 STRATEGY 1: Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities</b>											
A	Encourage businesses to reduce food waste and single-use items and packaging materials	\$5,000									
B	Pilot reuse model, such as community swap days or similar, and expand if deemed feasible					\$15,000					
C	Promote household waste reduction through communication campaigns targeting residents	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<b>2 STRATEGY 2: Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses</b>											
A	Support suitable business organizations to pursue circular innovation through education	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000					
B	Revisit procurement policies to better include circular economy aspects, and encourage alignment across regional municipalities										
C	Expand current grant funding program to support local innovations in the circular economy						\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
<b>3 STRATEGY 3: Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs</b>											
A	Continue to advocate for increased focus on reduce, reuse and repair efforts amongst existing EPR programs rather than collection and recycling										
B	Advocate for inclusion of new materials, under the Recycling Regulation, and for increased cost recovery by EPR programs										
<b>4 STRATEGY 4: Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion Opportunities for Residents</b>											
A	Re-assess curbside recycling costs and provide better access to curbside recycling collection	\$50,000	\$50,000								
B	Increase access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events		\$100,000			\$100,000			\$100,000		
C	Pilot recycling program with a suitable partner organization, either through a bulky item pick up collection, or collection days in a suitable area and expand if deemed feasible					\$100,000					
<b>5 STRATEGY 5: Improve Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Recycling</b>											
A	Increase enforcement capacity beyond current 2023 levels										
B	Partner with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide better education on existing diversion opportunities	\$5,000									
C	Harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively encourage waste diversion across the region										
D	Investigate suitability of other regulatory options and develop regulations, if deemed necessary to conserve landfill space			\$25,000		\$25,000					
<b>6 STRATEGY 6: Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion</b>											
A	Develop a CDR working group for developing and dispersing resource, education, and develop new resources as a group										
B	Research recycling options for additional CDR materials and implement pilot for suitable options.		\$50,000				\$50,000				
C	Collaborate with regional municipalities to support bylaw developments and implementation that support home relocation, salvage, recycling, and/or deconstruction										
D	Advocate for changes to the Building Code that better support building relocation, salvage and reuse of CDR materials										
<b>7 STRATEGY 7: Reduce Tourist and Event Waste and Increase Waste Diversion</b>											
A	Provide educational resources (e.g. waste reduction guide, signage templates) that can help event organizers prevent waste and enhance diversion	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
B	Support relevant parties in developing educational materials for high-tourist areas to inform tourists of local recycling practices						\$5,000				
<b>8 STRATEGY 8: Improve Wildlife Management related to Waste Management</b>											
A	Collaborate with relevant parties to support existing educational campaigns										
B	Revise the SCRD Waste Collection Bylaw No. 431 to integrate requirements relating to wildlife attractants in curbside collection										
<b>9 STRATEGY 9: Assess Potential for Recovery of Energy from Residual Waste</b>											
A	Collaborate with other related parties to discuss opportunities for energy recovery for non-recyclable materials										
<b>10 STRATEGY 10: Secure Short- and Long-term Disposal Options for the Region</b>											
A	Vertical Expansion of Sechelt Landfill										
B	Waste Export										
C	Siting of new landfill										
<b>11 STRATEGY 11: Prevent and Address Littering and Illegal Dumping</b>											
A	Expand current Good Samaritan Program to support community lead initiatives	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000					
B	Develop education materials and awareness campaign to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials		\$5,000		\$5,000						
C	Continue supporting initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats										
D	Partner with organizations and federal agencies in improving reporting and removal of abandoned boats, and advocate for the Province to provide more support										
E	Develop an illegal dumping strategy aimed to improve tracking and reduce the number of illegal dumping incidents										
<b>12 STRATEGY 12: Improve Invasive Species Management</b>											
A	Develop and implement an Invasive Plant Management Strategy			\$20,000							
B	Continue and improve education on invasive plant disposal		\$2,000								
<b>13 STRATEGY 13: Prevent and Address Marine Debris</b>											
A	Develop a debris waste management plan and emergency response plans for SCRD facilities to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials from natural disasters		\$25,000	\$25,000							
<b>14 STRATEGY 14: Maximize Disposal Capacity</b>											
A	Assess options to improve cost effectiveness in service delivery (landfill operations, or other services), and implement if deemed feasible		\$30,000				\$30,000				
B	Assess cost recovery model to implement tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system		\$50,000								
NA	Five-year effectiveness review					\$30,000					
<b>Total Expenditure (New Strategies)</b>		<b>\$ 83,000</b>	<b>\$335,000</b>	<b>\$93,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$293,000</b>	<b>\$108,000</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>	<b>\$123,000</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>

## **SCHEDULE E: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

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## **SCHEDULE F: ANNUAL REPORT CARD**

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# SCHEDULE F – REPORT CARD TEMPLATE



## 2023 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Progress Report, YEAR

### What is the Solid Waste Management Plan?

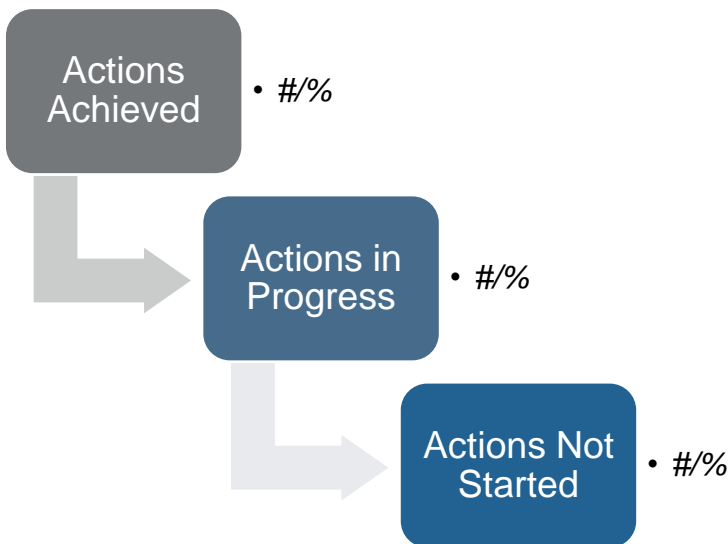
The SCRD first developed a SMWP in 1995, which was updated in 2005, 2011, and 2025. The plan outlines how the SCRD will manage garbage, recycling, green waste, and food waste programs.

SCRD developed the 2025 SWMP in partnership with the public, Indigenous communities, interested parties and stakeholders.

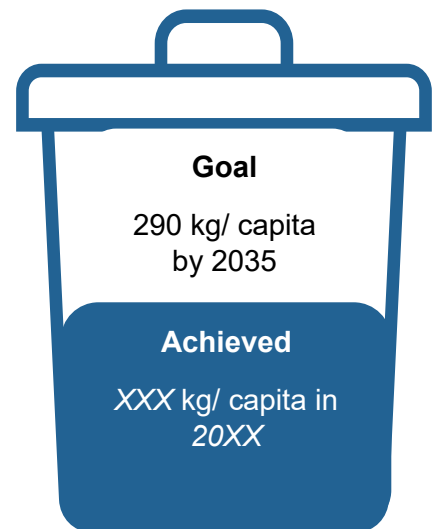
The SCRD is working towards maximizing waste prevention and diversion by prioritizing the first three levels of the pollution prevention hierarchy, reduce, reuse, and repair. The Plan is simple: create less waste! Monitoring the implementation progress and effectiveness of the strategies and actions is important for reaching our goals.





This report outlines the annual progress on the strategies and actions from the 2025 SWMP.


### Progress on Strategy Actions







### Per Capital Disposal







Value	Strategy	Action	Progress	Involvement	Status
	Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities	1A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		1B:			
		1C:			
	Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses	2A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		2B:			
		2C:			
	Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs	3A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		3B:			
		3C:			
	Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion Opportunities for Residents	4A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		4B:			
		4C:			


Value						Progress		
								
Reduce, Reuse, Repair	Recycle	Recovery	Residual Management	Cost Recovery	Not started	In progress	Complete	

Value	Strategy	Action	Progress	Involvement	Status
	Improve Regulatory Enforcement and Requirements to Enhance Recycling	5A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		5B:			
		5C:			
		5D:			
	Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion	6A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		6B:			
		6C:			
		6D:			
	Improve Regulatory Enforcement and Requirements to Enhance Recycling	7A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		7B:			
	Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion	8A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		8B:			

Value						Progress		
								
Reduce, Reuse, Repair		Recycle	Recovery	Residual Management	Cost Recovery	Not started	In progress	Complete

Value	Strategy	Action	Progress	Involvement	Status
	Assess Potential for Recovery of Energy from Residual Waste	9A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
	Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses	10A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		10B:			
		10C:			
	Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs	11A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		11B:			
		11C:			
		11D:			
		11D:			
	Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion Opportunities for Residents	12A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		12B:			

Value						Progress		
								
Reduce, Reuse, Repair	Recycle	Recycle	Recovery	Residual Management	Cost Recovery	Not started	In progress	Complete

Value	Strategy	Action	Progress	Involvement	Status
	Improve Regulatory Enforcement and Requirements to Enhance Recycling	13A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
\$	Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery	14A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		14B:			

Value						Progress		
								
Reduce, Reuse, Repair	Recycle	Recycle	Recovery	Residual Management	Cost Recovery	Not started	In progress	Complete