



**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC & TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Tuesday, October 24, 2023
1975 Field Road, Sechelt, B.C.**

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER 3:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda

MINUTES

2. Adoption of the Meeting Minutes from June 6, 2023

Annex A
pages 2-4

PRESENTATIONS AND DELEGATIONS

BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS

REPORTS

3. "What We Heard" memo from Morrison Hershfield
- Meeting Prep Work to be Discussed.
4. *"Waste Prevention and Diversion Strategies" memo from
Morrison Hershfield*

Annex B
pages 5-31

Annex C
pages 32-
59

COMMUNICATIONS

5. June 22 Board Directive- THAT staff refer the 2023 Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) 'ICI Packaging and Paper Products Recycling Regulation' resolution to an upcoming Solid Waste Management Plan Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) agenda.
6. Landfill Composition Summary- as per Committee Chair John Sutherland
7. Landfill Site Tour Options- as per Committee Chair John Sutherland

Please
refer to the
UBCM
website.

Annex D
page 60

Verbal

NEXT MEETING: November 21, 2023

ADJOURNMENT:

**SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE CEDAR ROOM, 1975 FIELD ROAD, SECHELT, BC

PRESENT:

(Voting Members)

Chair
Director, Electoral Area E
Members

J. Sutherland
D. McMahon
J. Walton
M. Ernst
N. Brenchley
P. Robson
S. Selzer
S. Van Poppelen

ALSO PRESENT:

(Non-Voting)

Director, Electoral Area A
Director, Electoral Area B
Manager, Solid Waste Services
Solid Waste Operations Coordinator
Recorder

L. Lee
J. Gabias
M. Sole
A. Patrao
R. Newland

REGRETS:

Vice Chair
Members

D. Reeve
A. Joe
E. Machado

CALL TO ORDER

2:30 p.m.

AGENDA

The agenda was adopted as presented.

MINUTES

The minutes of the April 25, 2023, Solid Waste Management Plan Public and Technical Advisory Committee meeting were accepted as circulated.

REPORTS**Guiding Principles and Plan Evaluation Criteria**

Veronica Bartlett, representative of Morrison Hershfield, provided a presentation on the Guiding Principles and Plan Evaluation Criteria, which included the following:

- Where we are in the planning process - between task two and three.

- Proposed guiding principles
 - Discussion included:
 - Combining some of the nine principles, i.e., 3. *Maximize beneficial use of waste materials, such as turning food waste into compost* and 5. *Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage*.
 - Clarifying the language on principle 9. *Establish a more equitable playing field for waste disposal across the region*, amend to read *Continue to be an equitable...*
 - Additional principle of Coast waste being dealt with on the Coast was suggested.
- Proposed approach for evaluating strategies
 - Discussion included:
 - Tourism stats may be helpful in determining whether visitors to the Sunshine Coast need to be educated on disposal regulations - and what impact does this have?
 - BC Ferries disposes refuse on this side of the route; could this be redirected?
 - Possibilities for more diversion.
 - Time, resources and what can be realistically achieved are all factors in evaluation.
- Consultation approach
 - Discussion included:
 - Ongoing engagement with the public.
 - First engagement period results will be discussed at the next meeting.
 - Two or three engagement periods in total.
 - Review of issues and opportunities.
- Next steps include:
 - Getting feedback from the public.
 - Waste prevention and diversion strategy options.
 - Disposal options and systems financing.
 - Draft SWMP

Engagement Update

Marc Sole, Manager, Solid Waste Services, provided information on the Engagement Update, which included the following:

- Details should be in soon as the first engagement period is set to end June 9, 2023.

Landfill Closure Timeline

The Manager, Solid Waste Services, provided information on the Landfill Closure Timeline, which included the following:

- Currently the landfill is scheduled to be full by 2025.
- Feasibility Study in progress to consider the options between a new site location, expansion projects and exporting waste.

COMMUNICATIONS

Metro Vancouver Solid Waste Management Plan Update

PTAC was notified of Metro Vancouver's intent to update their own Solid Waste Management Plan.

NEXT MEETING September 12, 2023

ADJOURNMENT 5:05 p.m.

MEMORANDUM



TO:	Marc Sole, Manager of Solid Waste Services	FROM:	Veronica Bartlett, Morrison Hershfield
	Sunshine Coast Regional District	PROJECT No.:	220277800
RE:	What we have heard on Guiding Principles and emerging issues and opportunities from the Public and Technical Advisory Committee and the Public during Engagement Period 1 of the SWMP update	DATE:	August 25, 2023

X:\PROJ\2022\220277800-SCRD SWMP REVIEW AND UPDATE\08. WORKING\CURRENT SYSTEM REVIEW\2023-AUG-25 MH WHAT WE HAVE HEARD_GPS_ISSUES_OPPORTUNITIES MEMO_FINAL.DOCX

1 BACKGROUND

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 Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) is due to update its SWMP. Morrison Hershfield (MH) was commissioned by the SCRD to support the planning process. The update process follows steps described by the BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the MOE) in the 2016 A Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning.

The Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) is a group of residents, stakeholders and technical advisors who provide feedback, input and ideas to help guide the development of the SWMP. During two meetings in April and June of 2023, the PTAC discussed suitable guiding principles that can provide an overall direction to the SWMP development. PTAC members also discussed emerging issues and opportunities that should be considered in the SWMP update.

While the SCRD is working closely with the PTAC throughout the entire planning process, the public engagement effort is centred on two public engagement periods. Engagement Period 1 was recently completed. 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 in the next 5-10 years. Feedback was gathered during a four-week period (May 9 - June 9, 2023). MH summarized the public engagement results and these are included as Appendix 1.

MH has considered PTAC feedback and input from the Engagement Period 1 and has developed this memo to outline suitable guiding principles and overall content of the SWMP update.

2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The MOE has developed eight provincial guiding principles for regional districts to follow in developing their SWMPs. 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 PTAC on April 25, 2023, all eight guiding principles were adopted in principle to guide the planning process. The guiding principles have been modified 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.*

In addition to the MOE's eight proposed principles, a ninth principle to "Explore options that promote cost-effective waste management" was included.

During Engagement Period 1, the public was able to rate which guiding principles are the most important for managing waste on the Sunshine Coast.

The list below summarizes the SCRD's guiding principles, recommended by MH to be used for the creation of the region's new SWMP. These will set the tone and direction of proposed strategies.

1. Focus on the first 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)

The SCRD wants to emphasize the importance of waste prevention and diversion (recycling and diversion of food and yard waste) by prioritizing the first 3 Rs in the 5 R pollution prevention hierarchy¹.

2. Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage

The SCRD wants to discourage food waste and recyclables from going into the garbage. The new 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

The SCRD wants to 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.

4. Explore options that promote cost-effective waste management

The SCRD wants to 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

The SCRD will collaborate with interested parties, wherever it makes sense during Plan implementation (e.g., collaboration with other regional districts for emergency debris management to increase climate resilience, etc.). All waste and recycling sector service providers, not-for-profit organizations, product stewardship agencies, and waste generators are key to achieving the region's targets. The Plan will identify opportunities to improve partnerships with system users to achieve regional targets.

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

The system must be operated in accordance with the "user pay" principle. In terms of this plan, this principle requires a system of cost recovery through the provision of user-fees and enforcement of disposal bans.

¹ The 5 R pollution prevention hierarchy refers to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Residuals Management.

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

The SCRD wants to 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

The SCRD is committed to promoting waste reduction, wherever practical to help minimize waste generation and enable the sustainable use and reuse of products and materials. The SCRD wants to 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

Solid waste management facilities within a given region should be subject to similar requirements. This can be done through regulations and by ensuring consistent enforcement of regulations (e.g., disposal bans).

3 EMERGING ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The following emerging issues and opportunities were identified through the Current System Review completed in May 2023, through input from PTAC and with feedback gathered during Engagement Period 1.

This section provides a summary of the emerging issues and opportunities that MH recommends be considered as new strategies and initiatives are explored.

3.1 Waste Prevention and Diversion

The table below summarizes the issues and opportunities relating to waste prevention and diversion.

Table 1: Issues and Opportunities relating to waste prevention and diversion

Issue / Opportunity	Context from Systems Review and Public/ PTAC feedback
Provide more waste reduction, reuse and repair opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Waste reduction and reuse was discussed in 16% of the total Engagement Period 1 feedback. Respondents asked for shared sheds, either at the SCRD facilities or an online tool for the same purpose, and highlighted the need for reuse and repair event(s) to support reuse in the region.

Issue / Opportunity	Context from Systems Review and Public/ PTAC feedback
Limited curbside recycling collection in some areas for residents and/ or commercial users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curbside recycling options are limited or not available in some areas of the region, such as Area A (self-haul is currently needed), Areas B, D, E, and F (food waste and garbage collection only, but no curbside recycling) and the Town of Gibson (food waste and garbage collection, but no curbside recycling). Residents within SCRD Areas B, D, E and F showed strong support for a curbside service in a Curbside Recycling Survey in 2021. The most reoccurring theme of the Engagement Period 1 feedback was the need for a curbside collection service or improved curbside service. Close to a third of the total comments related to a curbside recycling program.
Improved regulatory requirements for ICI diversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2022 waste composition study showed that 40% more material can still be diverted from the ICI stream going to landfill. The importance of waste diversion in the ICI sector was highlighted in close to 10% of the comments received during the Engagement Period 1, especially the need to enforce waste segregation in the ICI sector (e.g., separation and diversion of recyclables and organics). PMAC recommended in 2021 that the SCRD make the issuance of building permits conditional on the applicant adopting the principles of zero waste and the waste hierarchy. Consider this strategy in the draft SWMP.
Education and enforcement of solid waste bylaws and disposal regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTAC members highlighted the opportunity to collaborate with local compost operators to communicate to businesses (e.g. restaurants) what types of packaging can be accepted at the local compost facility. Strategies for improved enforcement, such as requiring residents to use clear bags for curbside garbage collection, and having additional staff capacity to increase bylaw enforcement beyond current levels. Need for better education on existing diversion opportunities.

Issue / Opportunity	Context from Systems Review and Public/ PTAC feedback
Action to prevent single-use plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The new Provincial Single-Use and Plastic Waste Prevention Regulation will help address hard-to-recycle single-use and plastic items. ▪ The SCRD and member municipalities (e.g., the SCRD to continue promoting reduction in single-use plastics and packaging.
Improve circular economy opportunities for residents and for local recyclers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The second most popular theme of the feedback was the need of more or better recycling and composting options on the Coast (18% of the total comments related to recycling and composting). ▪ Consider accessibility to recycling depots and collection services. Engagement Period 1 feedback showed that close to 10% of the comments asked for improved access to waste management facilities by providing alternative locations or facilities closer to the users.
Need for better and more provincial product stewardship programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SCRD has previously lobbied for the need for regulated product stewardship programs (EPR programs) for materials including mattresses and furniture, ICI PPP, fishing gear, single use fuel canisters and carpets. ▪ There are still many problematic materials not identified in the MOE's action plan, such as used furniture, textiles, and books, that the regional district is finding particularly challenging to manage. ▪ For existing EPR programs, there is a need to move up the waste hierarchy with reduced packaging / better products and more re-useable beverage containers.

Issue / Opportunity	Context from Systems Review and Public/ PTAC feedback
Improve circular economy opportunities for local recyclers, when possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional reliance on access to recycling markets outside of the region for determining if something is recyclable or not. ▪ Need for strategies to promote collaboration between different levels of governments and to support the local private waste and recycling industry. ▪ The SCRD may want to consider waste recycling/disposal options for certain materials, such as roofing and bulky furniture (local and out-of-region). ▪ Potential to consider alternative recycling/recovery options for material disposed in the landfill. As sorting technologies improve and recycling markets change, it might be possible to segregate specific waste streams at the landfill prior to recycling.

3.2 Construction Demolition Renovation (CDR) Sector & Non-Sector-Specific

The table below summarizes the issues and opportunities relating to CDR and non-sector specific wastes.

Table 2: Issues and Opportunities relating to CDR and non-sector specific wastes

Issue / Opportunity	Comments from Systems Review, PTAC, and the Public
Diversion of CDR wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The 2011 SWMP identified strategies and financial incentives to encourage deconstruction and CDR material salvaging. No progress has been made to date on this strategy (SWMP Initiative no. 13). ▪ There is an opportunity for the SCRD, member municipalities, and the sNGD to address CDR, and land clearing waste and issues together. ▪ Potential for municipal permitting process to encourage deconstruction.

Issue / Opportunity	Comments from Systems Review, PTAC, and the Public
Tourist waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTAC members highlighted the need for better data on how much the population fluctuates due to tourism. Potential opportunity to collaborate with key stakeholders, such as BC Ferries, member municipalities, and Recycle BC about waste management to look for opportunities to reduce waste coming to the Sunshine Coast, and improve streetscape recycling.
Illegal dumping and marine debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTAC members highlighted the issue with gypsum/drywall containing asbestos and the high costs to properly manage these materials. The high cost leads to illegal dumping and is placing local businesses at risk if their property becomes a dumping site. Close to 7% of the Engagement Period 1 comments related to the long distance to dumping facilities, which were believed to increase the region's illegal dumping. Feedback indicated a desire for yearly curbside pickup of large items (e.g. furniture) or free dump days to encourage property clean-ups. Need to gather better illegal dumping data (i.e., type of material, tonnage, locations of dumping, etc.) and to review options to prevent and monitor illegal dumping. Need for a disposal program for Boats and Residential Vehicles at the Sechelt Landfill to deter illegal dumping.
Invasive species management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited options for destroying invasive species. Howe Sound Pulp and Paper is unable to accept and process the materials and there is a need for disposal options for invasive species in the SCRD.
Emergency debris management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to develop a debris management plan to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials.
Recovery of energy/heat from waste for useful purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery of energy/heat from waste for useful purposes was supported in 5.5% of the Engagement Period 1 feedback comments.

3.3 Waste Disposal and Solid Waste Management Funding

The table below summarizes the issues and opportunities relating to waste disposal and solid waste management funding.

Table 3: Issues and Opportunities relating to waste disposal and solid waste management funding

Issue / Opportunity	Comments from Systems Review, PTAC, and the Public
Improve system efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to continue to find cost-effective solutions, such as improving operational efficiency of the current regional solid waste system. Engagement Period 1 feedback included suggestions to introduce community-based green waste drop-off and chipping locations with the idea that this would reduce costs and improve access to service, and the opportunity to provide onsite organics management (e.g., promote use of onsite digesters by grocery stores).
Siting of a potential new landfill or waste export transfer station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SCRD is looking at options to secure more landfill capacity at Sechelt Landfill in the short-term (next 2-5 years). The options for a new landfill or waste export are still being assessed.
Improve system funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landfill operations costs have increased significantly in recent years. Tipping fees will be influenced by the remaining useful life of the current landfill and the selected long-term waste disposal option.

4 NEXT STEPS

MH is developing a series of memos each presenting potential strategies relating to the following main solid waste related topics:

- Waste prevention and diversion
- Residual waste management
- Cost recovery and system financing

The content of each memo will be presented to the PTAC and MH will be seeking feedback on the suitability of potential strategies. The feedback on these memos will be considered as MH develops a final memo outlining Preferred Strategies to be included in the new draft SWMP, which will be brought to the public for consultation.

PTAC members will receive a memo prior to the next meeting which will provide background information and key considerations for waste prevention and diversion, including recycling and composting with focus on the Residential, Multifamily and ICI sectors. It will outline a number of

potential strategies and options the SCRD may want to take to prevent waste generation / disposal and improve diversion. The suitability of these strategies will be discussed with PTAC members in late September/ early October.

Potential waste prevention and diversion strategies for the CDR Sector will be explored in a stand-alone memo with some other non-sector-specific issues. The content is likely to be discussed at a meeting in November/ December of 2023.

5 CLOSING

The Sunshine Coast Regional District retained Morrison Hershfield to conduct the work described in this report, and this report has been prepared solely for this purpose.

This document, the information it contains, the information and basis on which it relies, and factors associated with implementation of suggestions contained in this report are subject to changes that are beyond the control of the author. The information provided by others is believed to be accurate and may not have been verified.

Morrison Hershfield does not accept responsibility for the use of this report for any purpose other than that stated above and does not accept responsibility to any third party for the use, in whole or in part, of the contents of this document. This report should be understood in its entirety, since sections taken out of context could lead to misinterpretation.

We trust the information presented in this report meets Sunshine Coast Regional District's. If you have any questions or need addition details, please do not hesitate to contact one of the undersigned.

Morrison Hershfield Limited

Prepared by:



Veronica Bartlett, M.Sc.
Senior Environmental Planner
vbartlett@morrisonhershfield.com

Reviewed By:



Todd Baker, P.Eng.
Senior Environmental Engineer
Global Waste Practice Lead
tbaker@morrisonhershfield.com

Appendix 1: Public Engagement Feedback Gathered via an Online Form– Engagement Period 1

TO: Marc Sole, Manager of Solid Waste Services, Sunshine Coast Regional District	FROM: Veronica Bartlett, Project Manager
PROJECT No.: 220277800	
RE: Public feedback gathered May 8 - June 9, 2023, to inform the SCRD's solid waste management planning process	DATE: August 15, 2023

X:\PROJ\2022\220277800-SCRD SWMP REVIEW AND UPDATE\08. WORKING\CONSULTATION\ENGAGEMENT PERIOD 1\2023-AUG-15 SWMP
ENG_PERIOD_1_RESULTS_FINAL.DOCX

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 Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) is due to update its SWMP. The update process follows steps described by the BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the MOE) in the 2016 A Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning. The SWMP update requires adequate consultation with the public, Indigenous communities, a range of interested parties and affected stakeholders.

While the SCRD will be working closely with the Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) throughout the entire planning process, the public engagement efforts will be centred on two public engagement periods. Engagement Period 1 was recently completed. The SCRD met with member municipalities and the shíshálh Nation to update them on the planning process and to listen to their feedback on key priorities for the SWMP update.

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 in the next 5-10 years. Feedback was gathered using the online form during a five-week period (May 8 - June 9, 2023). Respondents were also asked to provide information on their demographics, in addition to the three feedback questions.

This Memo summarizes the feedback gathered via the online form during Engagement Period 1.

Promotion of the Feedback Form & Supporting Information

To support the Engagement Period 1, SCRD published an information sheet about solid waste management on the Sunshine Coast, and a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)-document for the Let's Talk Trash-webpage. The engagement platform provided available background materials such as the Current System Review Report for residents to learn more about waste in the region, ask questions to staff and learn more about solid waste services in the region.

The Feedback form was publicized as follows:

- The feedback form was published on the SCRD Let's Talk Trash webpage.
- The SCRD shared the link to the engagement form using a press release on May 8, 2023. In addition, the SCRD shared a newsletter by email to previously interested members of the public.

- The SCRD notified community groups and the SCRD board members of the launch of the Engagement Period 1 by providing them a link to the feedback form and project webpage on May 8, 2023.
- The feedback opportunity was promoted with posters with QR codes to the feedback form at the recreation facilities, Sechelt Landfill, Pender Harbour Transfer Station and on community bulletin boards.
- A link to the engagement site was include on every receipt provided to customers using the Sechelt Landfill.
- Member municipalities shared the engagement site and feedback form through social media posts.
- Ads related to Engagement Period 1 were published in the Coast Reporter newspaper on May 8, May 12, and May 26.
- The SCRD shared Facebook posts about the engagement feedback form on May 8 and May 17, 2023.
- Reminders to fill out the feedback form were communicated on June 2, 2023 using Coast Reporter newspaper and on June 5, 2023 via a Facebook post.

The feedback form is included in Attachment 1.

1 FEEDBACK RESULTS AND RESPONSES

The feedback form received a total of 106 responses. The following figures present the results in graphic form.

1.1 Respondent Profiles (Question 1-2)

Question 1 - Where is your primary residence?

The majority (99% of 105 responses) of respondents have their primary residence in the regional district, with 1% having their primary residence outside of the region. The distribution of the respondents is presented in Figure 1.

Responses were well spread out between all areas with the majority of responses coming from electoral areas. The highest number of responses were received from Area E (21%) that comprises 12% of the total population in SCRD. 19% of the responses came from Area B where 9% of SCRD's total population resides, and 15% of the total feedbacks came from Area D having 11% of the total population. Even though 49% of the SCRD's population lives in District of Sechelt and Town of Gibson, the total responses received from these areas stand at 23% of the total responses.



Area	2021 Population	% of Total SCRD Population	% of Total Responses
District of Sechelt	10,847	34%	13%
shíshálh Nation Government District	765	2%	1%
Town of Gibsons	4,758	15%	10%
Egmont/Pender Harbour, Area A	3,039	9%	7%
Halfmoon Bay, Area B	2,969	9%	19%
Roberts Creek, Area D	3,523	11%	15%
Elphinstone, Area E	3,883	12%	21%
West Howe Sound, Area F	2,407	7%	13%
Totals	32,191	100%	100%

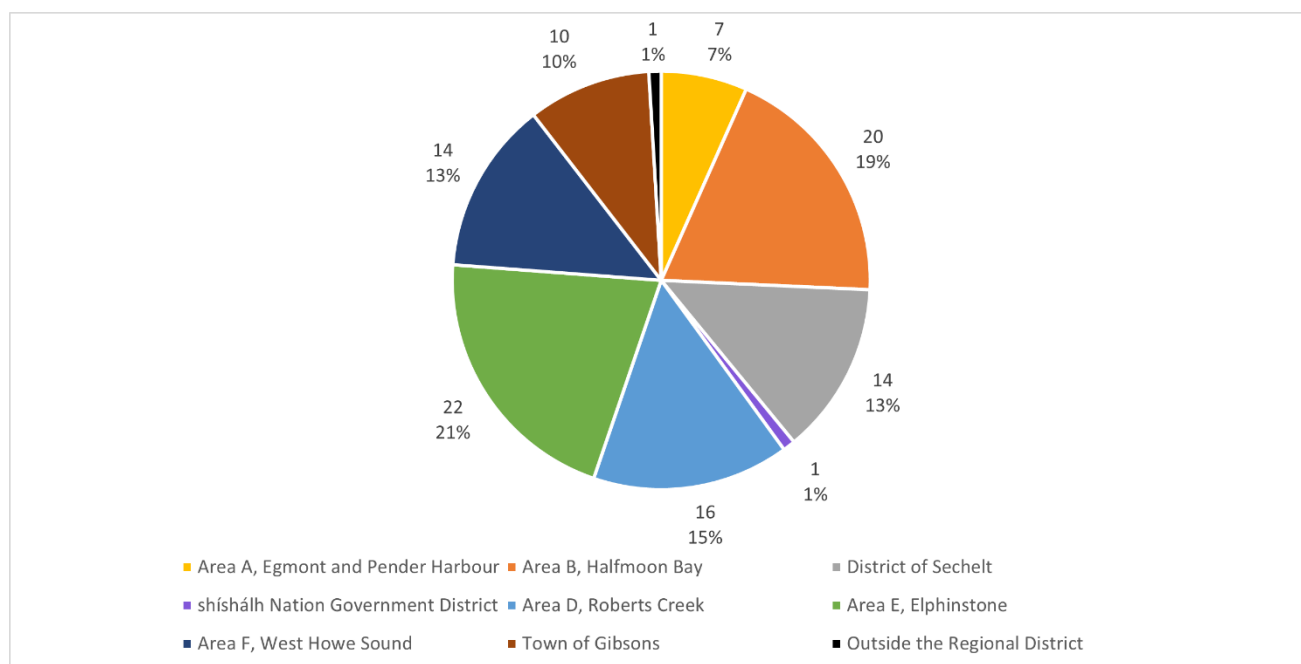


Figure 1: Responses to Question 1 – Where is your primary residence?

Question 2 - Which facilities and services do you use regularly?

Figure 2 shows how the respondents responded on their use of the region's waste management facilities and services. Over half of the respondents use Gibsons Recycling Depot (56% of 103 responses) and SCRD curbside collection (53%). A total of 30% indicated that they use Salish Soils Green Waste, Salish Soils Recycling Depot, and Elphinstone Green Waste, while 21% use the Sechelt Landfill and 14% use the District of Sechelt Curbside Collection Service.

Other services, such as the Town of Gibsons Curbside Collection, Pender Harbour Transfer Station, GRIPS Recycling Depot (Pender Harbour) are used by less than 8% of the respondents

respectively. Only 1% of the respondents have hired a private waste collection / recycling company or used shishalh Nation Curbside Collection Service.

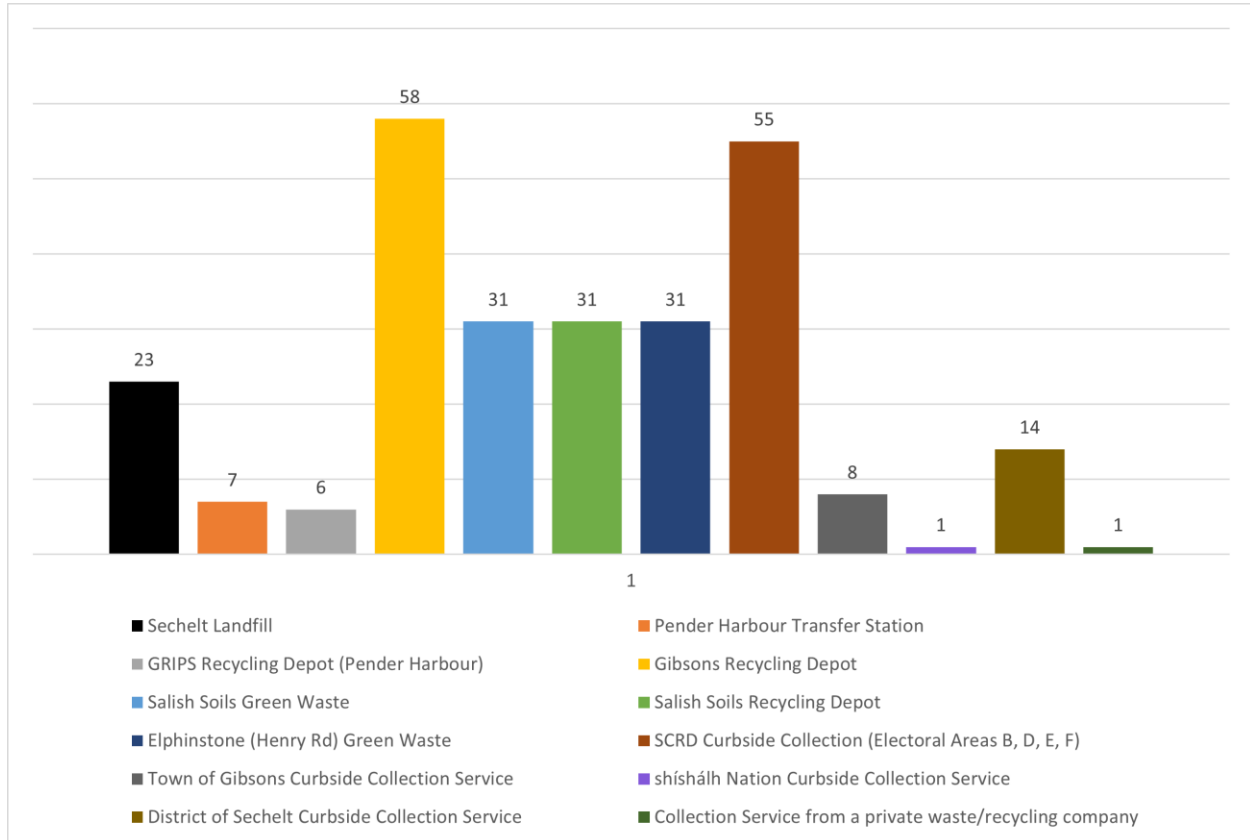


Figure 2: Responses to Question 2 – Which facilities and services do you use regularly?

1.2 Question relating to Guiding Principles

Question 3 - What is your most important priority for managing waste on the Sunshine Coast in the next 5-10 years?

The third question related to guiding principles for the SWMP update and what respondents see as the most important priority for managing waste on the Sunshine Coast in the next 5-10 years. Figure 3 shows that focusing on first 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), preventing organics and recyclables from going in the garbage, and maximizing beneficial use of waste materials (such as turning food waste into compost) was identified by the majority of respondents as the most important areas. Each of these provided guiding principles were rated by 46 - 59% of the respondents as the important guiding principles for the development and implementation of the new solid waste management plan.

A total of 32% of the respondents believe that developing collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve waste diversion targets and to explore options that promote cost-

effective waste management on the Sunshine Coast are important areas to consider for the SWMP update.

Of almost equal priority to respondents was supporting polluter pay approaches and reducing GHG emissions from the landfill, and engagement with the community about waste reduction (each of these were identified as important by 18%, 18% and 16 % respectively).

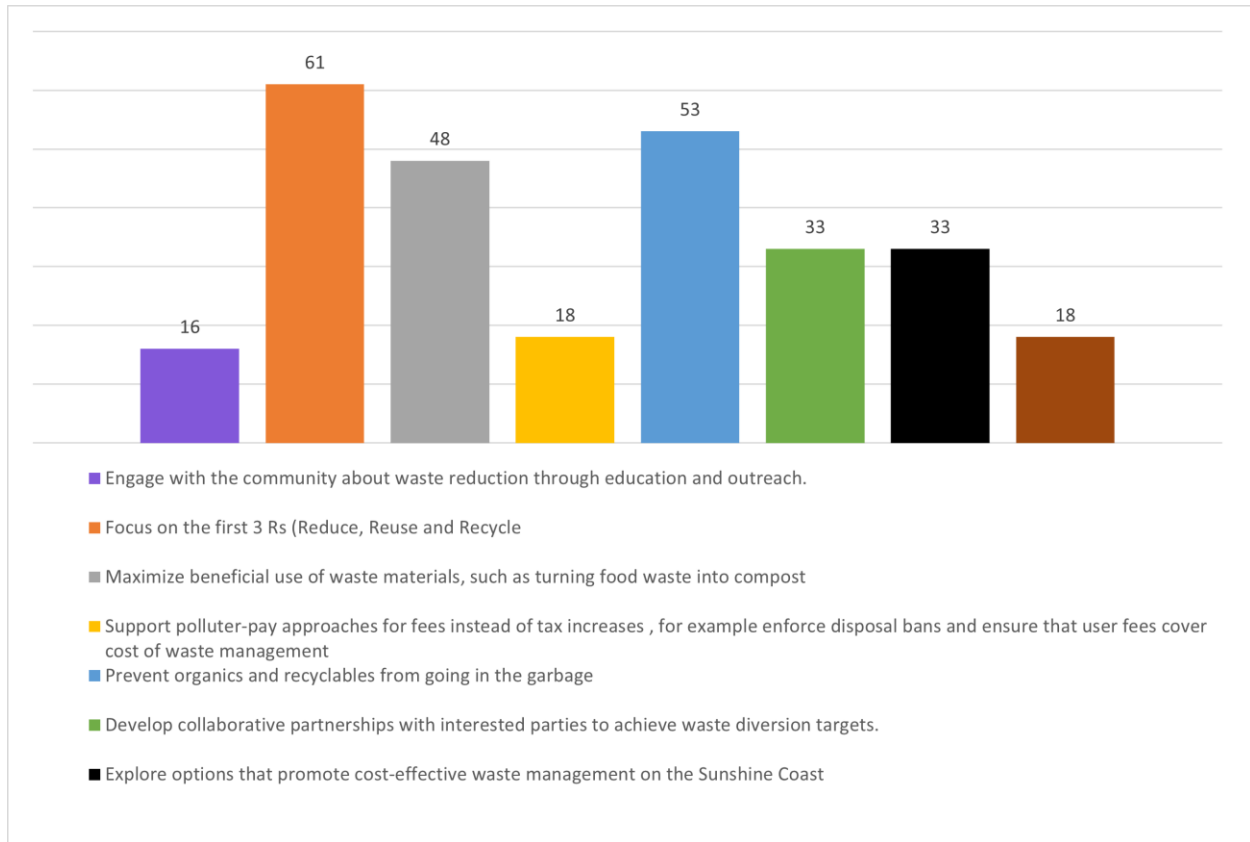


Figure 3: Responses to Question 5 - What is your most important priority for managing waste on the Sunshine Coast in the next 5-10 years?

1.3 Summary of Respondents' Comments

Question 4: What else should we consider while updating the Solid Waste Management Plan?

Respondents were given the opportunity to provide feedback and suggestions at the end of the form for the SCRD to consider in the SWMP update. A total of 73 respondents provided feedback in response to this question.

The comments received were categorized by MH into 9 categories and 48 sub-categories. Figure 4 shows an overview of the 9 most common themes of comments and their relative percentage of the total comments received. The recurring themes are outlined below in more detail. A copy of all comments are included in Attachment 2.

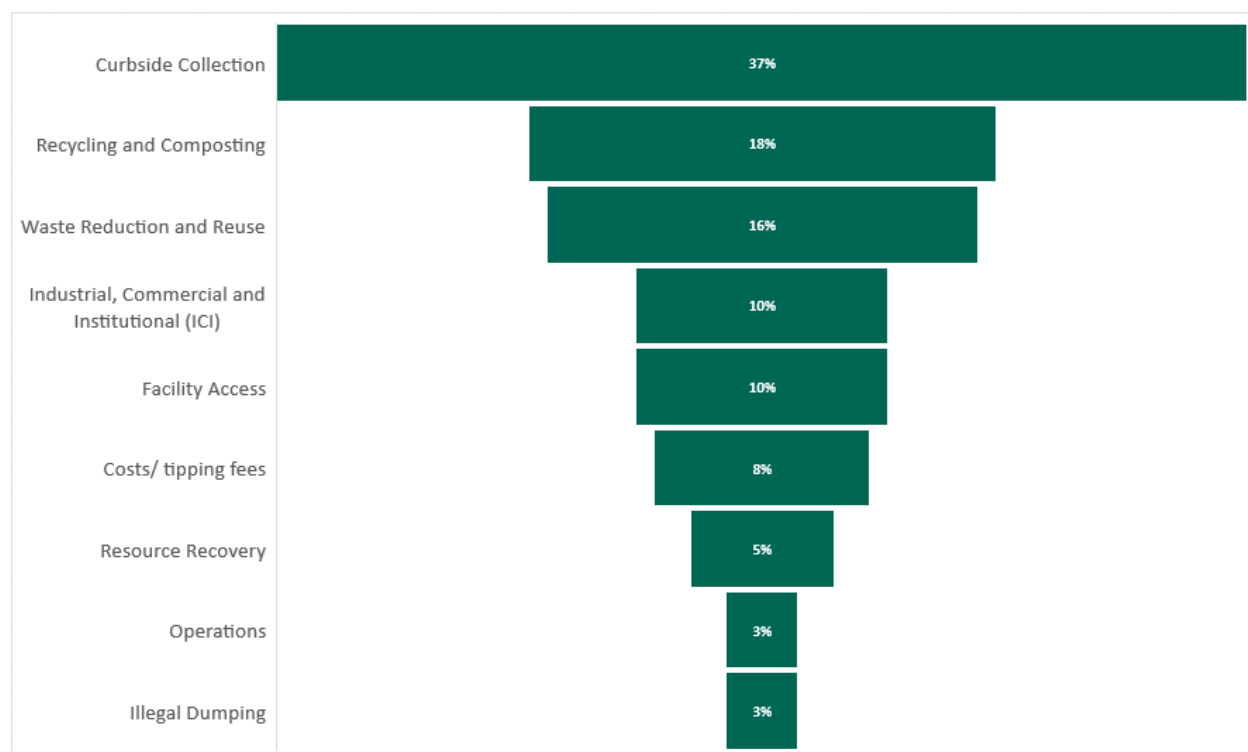


Figure 4: Themes of Respondent's Comments to Question 4: What else should we consider while updating the SWMP?

1.3.1 Curbside Collection

The most reoccurring theme of the feedback was the need for a curbside collection service or improved curbside service. A total of 37% of the comments related to curbside collection. The following themes of curbside-related comments were identified:

- Results show that close to a third of the of the total respondents (31.5%) provided comments relating to a curbside recycling program.
- Among all 73 feedback comments, 4.1% of the total indicated the need of curbside recycling in both Gibsons and Halfmoon Bay, 2.7% wanted curbside recycling in either Robert's Creek, Area B and E.
- 2.7% of the comments related to wanting curbside pickup of green waste even in low density areas.
- 1.4% of the comments related to wanting more curbside recycling options (e.g., accepting more recyclable materials).
- 1.4% of the comments related to improved service levels (e.g., consider different pick up times, such as evening or early morning).

1.3.2 Recycling and Composting

The second most popular theme of the feedback was the need of more or better recycling and composting options on the Coast (18% of the total comments related to recycling and composting). The following themes were identified:

- 8.3% of the comments highlighted the need to make recycling easy (e.g., accepting more material in one place, remove limits on number of recyclables accepted at stores, bring back recycling bins at the transfer station, increase recycling depots to accept more materials, drop off bins in Halfmoon Bay and Robert Creek).
- A total of 5.5% of the comments were related to asking the SCRD to introduce community-based green waste drop-off and chipping locations with the idea that these would reduce cost and improve access.
- 4.2% of the comments were related to improving diversion through bans and incentivized diversion programs (e.g., imposing a disposal ban on hard plastics, starting recycling diversion program at the landfill for those who currently don't recycle, and providing incentives for composting at home).

1.3.3 Waste Reduction & Reuse

Waste reduction and reuse was discussed in 16% of the total comments. The following themes of reduction and reuse from comments were identified:

- 6.9% of comments asked for sharesheds, either at the SCRD facilities or an online tool for the same purpose.
- 4.2% of the total comments were related to reducing specific materials (e.g., single use plastics, or pollutant materials through bans, waste reduction at source or by offering alternatives).
- 2.8% of the comments indicated support for extended producer responsibility (e.g., reduced packaging/ better products, more re-useable beverage containers).



- 2.8% of the comments highlighted the need for reuse and repair event(s) to support reuse in the region.

1.3.4 Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI)

The importance of waste diversion in the ICI sector was highlighted in 9.6% of the comments. The following themes were identified from the comments:

- 5.5% of the comments indicated the need of enforcing waste segregation in ICI sector (e.g., separation and diversion of recyclables and organics).
- 1.4% of the total comments related to ensuring proper waste management by the construction industry.
- 1.4% of the comments indicated support for extended producer responsibility (e.g., make grocery stores and/or wholesalers responsible for packaging waste).
- 1.4% of the comments were related to onsite organics management (e.g., promote use of onsite digesters by grocery stores).

1.3.5 Facility Access

Among the feedback comments, 9.6% echoed the need to improve access to disposal facilities by providing alternative locations or facilities closer to the users. Many complained about the long distance to dumping facilities that is increasing illegal dumping in SCRD (mentioned by 6.8% of the comments).

1.3.6 Costs / tipping fees

The cost and tipping fees of waste management in SCRD were discussed in 8.2% of the total comments. The following cost-related themes were identified:

- 4.2% of the total comments related to reducing the cost (e.g., reducing tipping fees, or reducing tipping fees and increasing taxes).
- 1.4% of the comments indicated the need to introduce payment at the time of purchase as a polluter-pay approach.
- 1.4% of the comments related to enforcing fines for disposal of recyclables with garbage.
- 1.4% of the comments were related to re-introducing once a year household dump coupon.

1.3.7 Resource Recovery

Recovery of energy/heat from waste for useful purposes was supported in 5.5% of the feedback comments. The following themes were identified:

- 4.1% of the comments were related to implementing waste to energy technology in SCRD.



- 1.4% highlighted the need for recovering landfill gas to heat buildings.

1.3.8 Operations

Of the total comments, 2.7% commented on waste management operations in SCRD. Following themes were found in the comments:

- 1.4% of the comments suggested managing waste locally in SCRD.
- 1.4% were related to eradicating curbside collection and focusing on proper management of transfer stations.

1.3.9 Illegal Dumping

Of the total comments, 2.7% of them suggested some measures to reduce illegal dumping in SCRD. The following ideas were provided through the comments:

- 1.4% of the comments highlighted the need of yearly curbside pickup of large items, such as furniture.
- 1.4% of the comments related to introducing free dump days to encourage property clean-ups.

2 FEEDBACK GATHERED VIA SOCIAL MEDIA

The Facebook post analytics show how many people saw or interacted with the SCRD's "advertising" of the feedback form. It demonstrates how the SCRD shared the information with the community.

The SCRD posted on Facebook about the feedback form three times during the period when the feedback form was available.

- On May 8, 2023, at the feedback form launch when the social media post received 230 impressions.
- On May 25, 2023, when the social media post received 401 impressions.
- On June 2 before the feedback form closed (June 9 closing date). The final post received 647 impressions.



3 DISCUSSION

The SCRD received excellent feedback from respondents throughout the region through the feedback form.

In general, community members are very supportive of waste reduction, reuse and waste diversion efforts. Many would like to divert more and improve access to facilities and services. About a third of all comments asked for improved curbside recycling programs (e.g., access to service or improved service).

In closure, the feedback received through the SCRD's feedback form will create an excellent baseline for updating the SWMP. The SCRD (with support from MH) will use the Engagement Period 1 feedback to help identify key priorities and suitable strategies for a new SWMP. The SCRD will need to ensure that the Plan goals, objectives and proposed strategies reflect the priorities and community needs.

The public, Indigenous communities, interested parties and affected stakeholders will have more opportunities to provide feedback when the SCRD is seeking input on actual proposed strategies. The level of interest is likely to increase as the planning process progresses and potential strategies are presented.

ATTACHMENT 1: Feedback Form



Solid Waste Management Plan Update

Let's Talk SCRD

Waste Services Feedback Form

Thank you for participating! This feedback form closed on June 9, 2022. Staff are reviewing all feedback received and will incorporate feedback received into the engagement summary report. More opportunities to engage will be posted here as they become available.

Where is your primary residence?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Area A, Egmont and Pender Harbour
- ☐ Area B, Halfmoon Bay
- ☐ District of Sechelt
- ☐ shíshálh Nation Government District
- ☐ Area D, Roberts Creek
- ☐ Area E, Elphinstone
- ☐ Area F, West Howe Sound
- ☐ Town of Gibsons
- ☐ Outside the Regional District

Which facilities and services do you use regularly?

(Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Sechelt Landfill
- ☐ Pender Harbour Transfer Station
- ☐ GRIPS Recycling Depot (Pender Harbour)
- ☐ Gibsons Recycling Depot
- ☐ Salish Soils Green Waste
- ☐ Salish Soils Recycling Depot
- ☐ Elphinstone (Henry Rd) Green Waste
- ☐ SCRD Curbside Collection (Electoral Areas B, D, E, F)
- ☐ Town of Gibsons Curbside Collection Service
- ☐ shíshálh Nation Curbside Collection Service
- ☐ District of Sechelt Curbside Collection Service
- ☐ Collection from a private waste/recycling company

From the list below, pick your top three priorities for managing waste on the Sunshine Coast for the next 5-10 years.

The SCRD is determining the principles guiding the development and implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan Update.

Please pick 3 guiding principles that you would consider higher priority

(Choose any 3 options)

- ☐ Engage with the community about waste reduction through education and outreach.
- ☐ Focus on the first 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).
- ☐ Maximize beneficial use of waste materials, such as turning food waste into compost

Solid Waste Management Plan Update

Let's Talk SCRD

- ☐ Support polluter-pay approaches for fees instead of tax increases , for example enforce disposal bans and ensure that user fees cover cost of waste management.
- ☐ Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage.
- ☐ Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve waste diversion targets.
- ☐ Explore options that promote cost-effective waste management on the Sunshine Coast
- ☐ Minimize environmental impacts through reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the landfill and promoting proper disposal.

What else should we consider while updating the Solid Waste Management Plan? *(250 character limit)*

Thank you for completing the feedback form.

Here are more ways you can get involved:

Read the Information Sheet

[Ask Questions](#)

[Share your ideas](#)

ATTACHMENT 2: Copy of all the Comments Received

Comments Received
keep costs down.
Keep our waste on the Coast (don't ship elsewhere), have electronics repair and bigger share sheds possibly with sales.
Build an Incinerator. This is the only thing you should be looking at, Zero waste people are full of crap. stop building landfills. use the power created to off set cost. All other options are Labour and environmentally intensive
A state of the art incinerator to generate electricity.
Grocery packaging is enemy number one. Make grocery stores and/or wholesalers responsible
I feel the landfill should stop accepting hard plastics e.g. plant pots, buckets etc. I understand from Salish Soils, the only plastics not recyclable there are Rubbermaid products.
I routinely see overturned garbage cans here in HMB, and the bulk of the items lying on the road are recyclable. I feel these people should be charged a fee. As well, I feel strongly that businesses should be made to conform.
Reinstate share shed. Focus on Fast Food businesses/contractor/grocery store waste. Have glass/styrofoam/soft&crinkly plastic/cardboard "drop off" bins in areas like HMB, Roberts Creek. Rethink the Waste Management company and use local people.
The Sechelt regional dump is far to inconvenient for us in the Hopkins area. it would be helpful if there was a local area we could bring things. Gibson's drop of location for pruning waste is excellent.
Maybe social media for people to post "free" items that would have gone to the landfill but are still usable. Like a social media "sharing shed". I got a great couch and wicker furniture from there. Found a good home and stayed out of the landfill
When we consider the 3 R's , much more emphasis should be placed on Reducing. A lot more education is needed about the choices we make and the effect they have .
Provide more places to dispose of non recyclable waste
Why are there no recycle bins at transfer station? You took them away during pandemic...what a stupid idea! Having to drive to two places is illogical and a carbon waste. From what I hear it is SCRD and GRIPS being unwilling to share space.
PLEASE stop allowing outdoor burning! PLEASE create sites twice a year where people can bring yard waste, including larger branches, to be chipped on site! (Lung cancer survivor with neighbor who currently makes local air unbreathable twice a year)!
Talk to City of Vancouver to see how they turn the methane from landfill to heat buildings.
Reliable, convenient services and easier disposal access for all types of products.
It seems anti carbon reduction to have a bunch of cars funneling into the recycling depot and excludes people who don't have a way to get their recyclables to the depot. My hope is curb side is in the future for Gibsons
Curbside recycling and green waste. Increase recycling depot to include more recycling needs, such as used cooking oil waste.
Evaluate terminating curbside collection entirely in low density rural areas; require customers to deliver waste themselves or contract themselves; the services, esp. green waste, are massively underutilized and a single 'jumbo contract' limits options
All of the items in #3 are important.
Have recycle/waste disposal info for everything in 1 place. Remove limits on can/bottle recycling at all stores. Make recycling more centralized. ie currently metal goes to langdale , wood off cuts from a fence have to go to Sechelt - all carbon use.
Have a curbside pick up once per year of large garbage (i.e. Furniture). This will reduce people dropping these items off anywhere in the middle of the night.

Being a recycling bins to gibsons like sechelt has
Na
Please ensure adequate bylaw enforcement. In particular, pay attention to commercial establishments, which are still not diverting recyclables and organics. Encourage restaurants and grocery stores to obtain on-site digesters. 250 chars is too short!
Bring back the text reminders for compost & garbage collection day. I used to get them, but now it's an email. Text is a better reminder method.
Managed transfer stations instead of curbside garbage collection/disposal.
Are we looking into small scale, state-of-the-art waste-to-energy facilities? The fact we're still throwing high-energy value resources in a landfill is frankly mind boggling. Also, a focus on the big players - construction and demolition, commercial
Since our garbage collection has been reduced by half, I think curb side recycling in area B needs to be given serious consideration. This could further reduce material going to the landfill.
21st. century recyrcycling pickup in Roberts Creek
Give tax breaks for those who compost year round & don't use the green bin. Provide financial incentives for bear & racoon proof bins that have wheels. Seniors cannot move heavy bins without wheels.
area E curbside recycling, getting too old to haul to depot
Curb side recyling
Bring back the share shed if you are serious about recycling.
Bring back the once a year household dump coupon.
I would support bi-weekly pickup of both wastes. Most people recycle enough to minimize garbage accumulation.
CURBSIDE RECYLING PICKUP IN HALFMOON BAY!
Curb side recycling for Robert Creek
Provide curbside recycling
Having weekly recycling pickup in Area E. Very few residents in this economy environment can afford private pickup.
New family/Contractors to the coast with huge disposal issues. Stop making it hard for people to dispose of garbage properly. People are digging holes on their properties and in the forest to dispose and this is disgusting. Have lots more to say. Thx
Raise taxes, lower dump fees and make it easier to dump different materials at the same time without reweighing ie(cardboard, drywall, clean fill etc). Encourage people to clean up their properties with free dump days. Some properties look disgusting
We are new to the coast from Alberta. As Contractors its very disappointing to see the amount of garbage on peoples properties with no one enforcing or encouraging them to clean it up. Get garbage off properties and to the landfill.
The Sechelt regional dump [Sechelt land fill] is far to inconvenient for us in area F. it would be helpful if there was a local area we could bring things. Gibson's drop of location for pruning waste is excellent.
curbside recycle newspaper,cans, plastic, glass for SCRD residents.
Develop low-cost local chipping options for green waste, branches, tree waste which can be re-used as chips on nearby homesites.
- Enforce proper waste management from construction companies & sites. - Help and promote industries and companies that create less packaging. -Ban selling of the most pollutant materials+ offer alternatives. - Provide more transparency re-recycling.
curb side pick of recycling
Reduce or even abolish of backyard burning of green waste - Would make a healthier neighbourhood. Have recycleable pickups with garbage and orgain waste. In clear bins to see what is being tossed out instead of recycled.

Shack back to landfill so useful items can be reused.
reduce smoke from waste neighbor yard waste instead of green waste
Bring back an area where people can take items that they can re use..eg wood, or furniture,
Have a recycling diversion program at the landfill for those people who don't do what they should be doing (tossing recycling in the landfill). Painful for staff to witness I am sure.
ADD RECYCLING PICKUP TO AREA B!
Stop waste at it's source.
I'm a self supporting worker in art and design and have my own expertise in those fields. I depend on the SCRD to have their own experts and find a solution to our growing landfill remediation or replacement. Plan ahead and for more than we need.
Fees that are too high encourage illegal dumping. Most important the need for Federal/Provincial governments to regulate & reduce the amount & kind of packaging that is produced or imported
Consider different pick up times on the hwy. evening or early morning.. Friday mid day is ridiculous and there is going to be a serious accident involving frustrated drivers and waiting for the garbage truck
Make sure businesses are also sorting and recycling their wastes
For polluter pays, make the payment at the time of purchase or production, so proper disposal is free. Explore neighbourhood drop off bins similar to Switzerland and Italy. Dissatisfied that I'm paying for garbage pickup yet have to drive recycling
We need a continued local operating landfill no matter what. People have garbage and will always have garbage and if we make landfill accessibility too convoluted, people will just dump garbage up logging roads.
I am wondering if we have considered community-based green waste drop-off locations. This would reduce all the driving required to get the green waste to
I am wondering if we have considered community-based green waste drop-off locations. This would reduce all the driving required to get the green waste to Henry or Salish, which is huge. These exist now, but not composted
SCRD should consider kerbside recycling collection in addition to garbage - I think it would reduce unnecessary materials going in the landfill.
SCRD to consider collection of large quantities of green waste to prevent backyard burning
Curbside pickup for recyclables. Esp cardboard. Also glass and plastic. We are seniors with mobility issues and its VERY difficult to get to recycle facility. We get everything delivered so lots to recycle! Pickup would make a huge difference!
Include Advocacy on the national and provincial level to reduce waste creation by implementing plastic bans or legislation requiring re- useable beverage containers like in Germany.
I would like to see recycling bins in all areas of the Sunshine Coast. I thought we where getting them in Halfmoon Bay but none yet.
Curb side recycling pick up in Halfmoon Bay
This issue appears to mirror the water issue on the Coast. Talk, more talk, input from others some professional consultation and years from now we will still have this problem more action less talk. Make a decision!!!
Persons with disabilities that are not able to bring their non recyclables to a depot
Curb side pick up of recycling in Gibsons
Curb side recycling pick up; plastics, glass, household appliances.
Alternative landfill locations.



MEMORANDUM

TO:	Marc Sole	FROM:	Veronica Bartlett, Morrison Hershfield
	Sunshine Coast Regional District	PROJECT No.:	220277800
RE:	Potential Waste Prevention and Diversion Strategies to consider for the Residential and Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) sectors	DATE:	October 18, 2023

X:\PROJ\2022\220277800-SCRD SWMP REVIEW AND UPDATE\08. WORKING\PREVENTION& DIVERSION MEMO 1\2023-OCT-18_MEM_SCRD DRAFT
WSTPREVENT_DIVERSOPTIONS_FINAL.DOCX

This Memorandum (Memo) discusses waste prevention and diversion strategies, including recycling and composting, with a focus on the Residential and ICI sectors. This Memo also summarizes initiatives already undertaken by the SCRD, and potential strategies and options the SCRD may want to take to prevent waste and improve diversion. This memo includes background information (Sections 1 and 2), potential waste prevention and diversion strategies (Section 3), potential impacts from strategies (Section 4), and next steps (Section 5).

1 BACKGROUND

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 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the MOE) for content and process.

The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) is updating the region's SWMP and commissioned Morrison Hershfield (MH) to support the planning process. To seek feedback from the Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC), MH is developing a series of technical Memos.

MH presented the first Memo titled, "Current System Review" to the PTAC at their April 25, 2023 meeting. Many emerging issues and opportunities were identified in the Memo and by PTAC members. The SCRD 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.

MH is developing a series of technical memos, each presenting potential management strategies relating to the following solid waste topics:

- Waste Prevention and Diversion for the Residential and Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) sectors
- Construction, Renovation & Demolition Sectors and non-sector-specific issues
- Disposal options and how waste and recycling will be financed Feedback on all Memos will be considered as MH develops a final Memo outlining "Preferred Strategies" that will support the SWMP update which will be brought back to the public for engagement.

2 CONTEXT

The SCRD has a population of approximately 30,000 people which includes three member municipalities (District of Sechelt, shíshálh Nation Government District and the Town of Gibsons) and five electoral areas¹. In 2021, the Region had 14,935 private dwellings occupied by permanent residents, with an average of 2.1 people per household. The majority of dwellings are single family, town houses/row houses, or duplexes and approximately 7% of total dwellings are multi-story apartments².

The SCRD and each member municipality have important roles in providing education and outreach relating to the region's waste prevention, recycling, and disposal services. Many community programs are in place to support waste reduction and diversion, such as the Composter Rebate Program, the Islands Clean-Up Program, the Waste Reduction Initiatives Program, the Backroad Trash Bash, Good Samaritan Program, and more.

The figure below summarizes the curbside collection, organics (food and yard waste) and residential recycling drop-off services in the region.

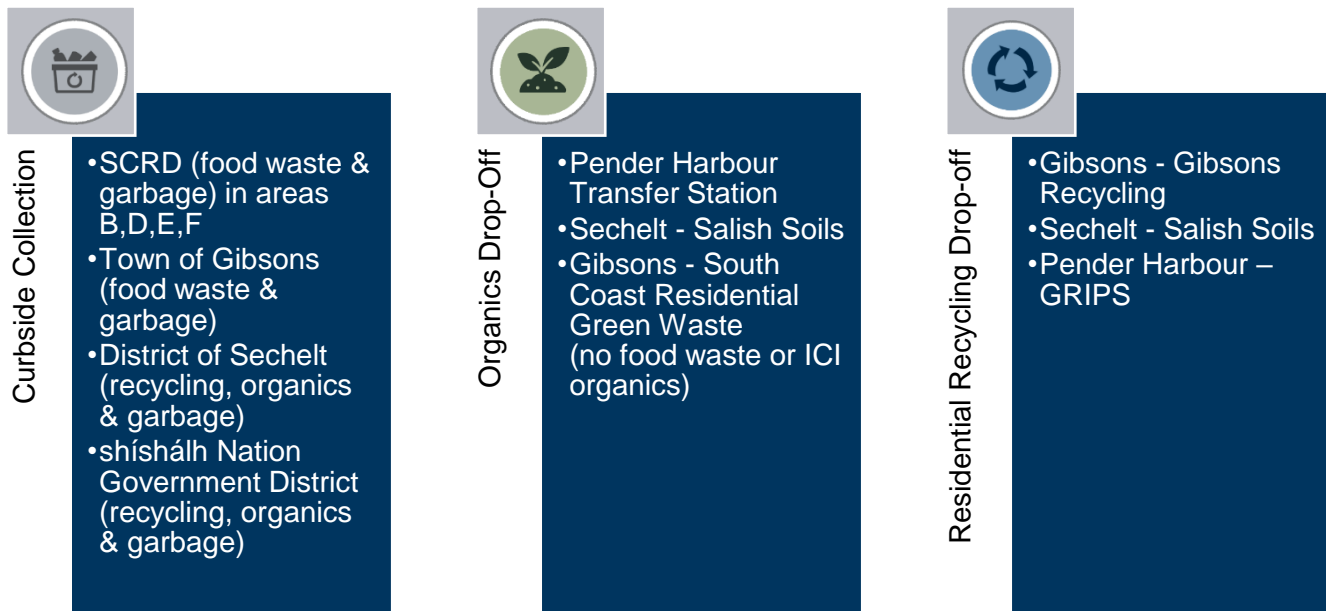


Figure 1: Overview of curbside collection, organics and residential recycling drop-off services in the region

There is only one operational landfill for garbage disposal: the Sechelt Landfill. This facility accepts some recyclables, and waste for landfill disposal. The Pender Harbour Transfer Station accepts waste for transfer to the Sechelt Landfill.

Where is Our Waste Coming from and What is it Comprised of?

The SCRD's disposal rate in 2022 was 379 kg per capita. The table below identifies the main sources of the region's landfilled waste. This information provides some clues as to where we may be able to

¹ Egmont/Pender Harbour (Area A), Halfmoon Bay (Area B), Roberts Creek (Area D), Elphinstone (Area E) and West Howe Sound (Area F)

² [Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Sunshine Coast B, Regional district electoral area \(RDA\) \[Census subdivision\], British Columbia](#)

find the highest waste diversion potential. Although there is some overlap between ICI materials 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.

Table 1: SCRD's Disposal Rate with Contributing Sectors

Source	Current	
	%	Kg/Cap
Residential Curbside	17%	65
Residential and Small Commercial Self-Haul	23%	87
ICI from Commercial Haulers (Including Multi-Family) ³	54%	203
CDR	6%	24
Total	100	379

Two waste composition studies have been completed since adoption of the 2011 Plan: one in 2014/15 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

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 generated and increase diversion from landfilling. The waste composition results for each sector (curbside, self-haul and commercial) will be referred to throughout this Memo to provide better context to prevention and diversion options.

Performance Comparison to Neighbouring Regions

The SCRD is a founding member of the Coast Waste Management Association (CWMA), a membership association serving the solid waste industry across coastal British Columbia that aims to provide coordination and information sharing among its members. Since CWMA's inception in 1995, regional districts have played a lead role because their mandate to manage solid waste under the provincial Environmental Management Act.

Figure 2 provides a breakdown of per-capita disposal rates of the coastal regional districts based on 2020 data. The Regional District of Mount Waddington (RDMW) has the highest disposal rate at 675 kg/capita, and the Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) the lowest at 355 kg/capita. The SCRD's 2020 disposal rate was 421 kg/capita (379 kg/capita in 2022), which is well below the BC-average (499 kg/capita in 2020).

³ Multi-family complexes must use private contractors for collection services.

The figure below shows that even some of the regional districts with the large populations achieve some of the lowest disposal rates (e.g., RDN (pop:170,000), Capital Regional District (CRD with pop: 425,000), and Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD with pop: 91,000). With respect to the RDN, CRD and CVRD, low disposal rates are in response to no local disposal capacity (e.g., CVRD) or concerns about limited long-term disposal capacity. Although the SCRD has not faced a disposal capacity issue until recently, its smaller population, lower level of economic activity, and ambitious SWMPs, has resulted in the region's significant success in reducing its disposal rate.

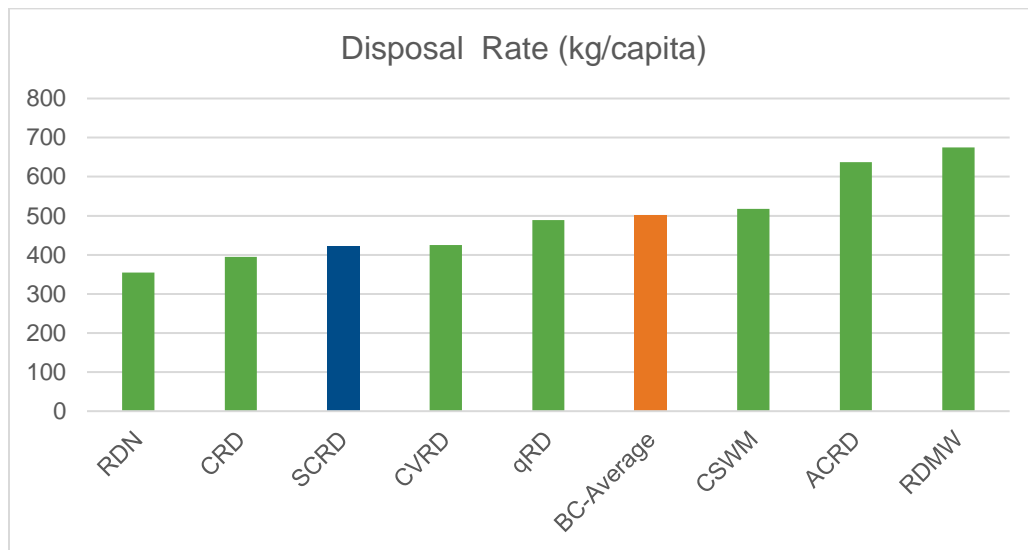


Figure 2: Disposal Rate by Regional District (2020 performance)

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 SCRD-operated recycling depots in Gibsons, Sechelt, and Pender Harbour. The SCRD may be seeing high recycling rates thanks to the relatively good access to these depots, which are located along the highway corridor,.

When comparing how coastal regional districts perform in terms of recycling, the SCRD stands out as a high achiever. The SCRD has the highest per capita recycling collection rate for packaging and printed paper (PPP) among all BC regional districts. Figure 3 shows how the SCRD compares to other coastal regional districts in collecting Recycle BC materials (curbside and depot collection).

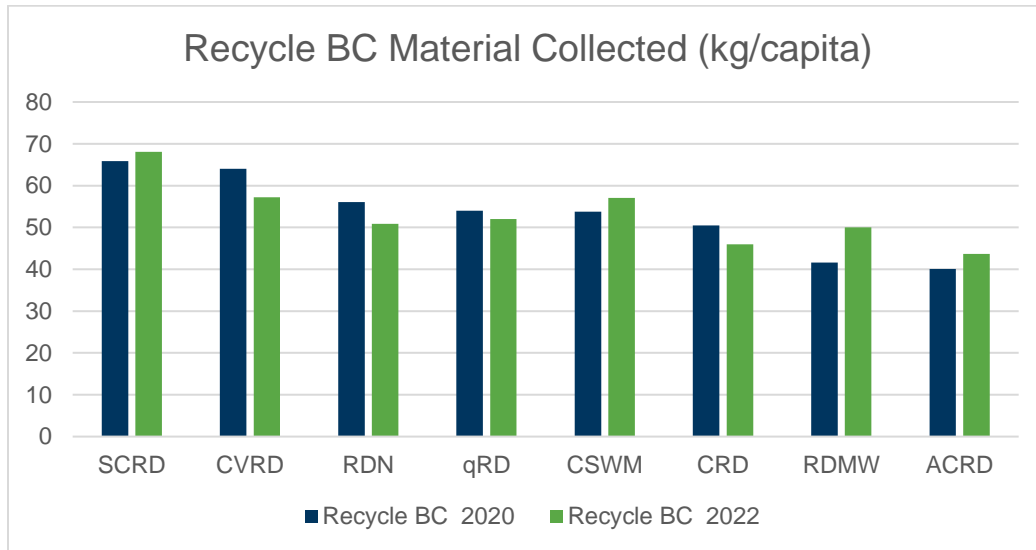


Figure 3: Material Collected by Recycle BC by Regional District

Why is Waste Prevention and Diversion Important?

The landfill is expected to reach capacity in the next 2-5 years. Regional landfill capacity is quickly running out, and the SCRD needs to find suitable long-term strategies to reduce waste generation, maximize waste diversion, and limit waste requiring disposal.

The SCRD is developing options to extend the landfill life and develop new future waste disposal options. If no regional options are suitable, the SCRD can export waste off the Sunshine Coast. This is typically very costly. Whether landfilling is done in the region or elsewhere, waste prevention and diversion will be key to reducing the need for landfilling.

Waste prevention and diversion are emphasized and supported by many of the nine guiding principles developed by PTAC for the SWMP update (Figure 4). Through the application of the guiding principles, the region seeks to find local recycling and waste solutions that support a shift in thinking from waste as a residual destined for a landfill, to waste as a resource that can be used locally as part of a circular economy, that also supports local jobs and reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts.



Figure 4: Proposed Guiding Principles for the SCRD's SWMP Update

3 POTENTIAL WASTE PREVENTION AND DIVERSION STRATEGIES

Many emerging issues and opportunities were identified in the Current System Review undertaken by MH, and by the PTAC and the Public earlier during the SWMP planning process. Six potential strategies for waste prevention and diversion are presented in this Memo (Figure 5). Each potential strategy is discussed in terms of: Why is this issue important? Are there relevant examples of successful strategies/ actions from elsewhere? What would the strategy involve?

The potential impacts of each strategy are identified at a high-level in Section 4. The impacts are ranked as low, medium and high, and a more detailed impact evaluation will take place if there is an interest from the PTAC to discuss a strategy further as part of short-listed (preferred) strategies.



Figure 5: Overview of Potential Waste Prevention and Diversion Strategies Discussed in the Memo

Strategy 1: Improve Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Waste Diversion

More than half of the residual waste generated in the region comes from ICI sources (refer to Section 2). The 2022 waste composition study showed that a significant part of the landfilled waste can still be diverted from the ICI landfill stream. For example, food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of this waste stream (23%) by weight. Some of the other large waste streams were food soiled paper (9%), textiles (5%), other plastics (5%). Enhancing diversion from the ICI sector through regulations will have a great impact on reducing the region's disposal.

The importance of waste diversion in the ICI sector was highlighted in close to 10% of the comments received during the Engagement Period 1, especially the need to enforce waste segregation in the ICI sector (e.g., separation and diversion of recyclables and organics). The Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee, which is involved in the oversight of the SWMP implementation, recommended in 2021 that the SCRD make the issuance of building permits conditional on the applicant adopting the principles of zero waste and the waste hierarchy. Regulatory tools are suitable to revisit as the SWMP is updated.

There are two main types of regulatory tools available to the SCRD to incentivize more diversion from the ICI sector, which are discussed in more detail:

- **Options available under local service regulatory bylaws**, such as the SCRD Sanitary Landfill Site Bylaw 405 for tipping fees and regulations for municipal solid waste disposal at the Sechelt Landfill Site and Pender Harbour Transfer Station, the SCRD Waste Collection Bylaw 431 for fees and regulations, as well as waste collection bylaws enacted by member municipalities.
- **Options available under the Environmental Management Act (EMA)**

Current SCRD Practices

SCRD 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.

Under the bylaw no person shall dispose of specific materials in the landfill site as listed in Figure 6.

With respect to materials that are permitted for disposal, the SCRD currently uses differential or variable tipping fees to encourage diversion from burial at the Sechelt Landfill and Pender Harbour Transfer Station sites. Sanitary Landfill Site Bylaw 405 categorizes solid waste accepted at the Sechelt Landfill site into five categories (Figure 7).

The SCRD's current tipping fee structure provides a significant financial incentive to divert many waste materials from landfilling. Household garbage, or municipal solid waste (MSW), is charged at \$150 per tonne. Once a material has an economical recycling option, the SCRD amends Bylaw 405 to define the material(s) as a separate recyclable material.

Prohibited From Disposal

- Hazardous wastes
- Explosive substances
- Chemicals which may create hazardous working conditions
- Combustible materials
- Waste oil or petroleum by-products
- Biomedical waste
- Gypsum board potentially contaminated with asbestos
- Stumps
- Land clearing debris
- Lumber, timber, logs (> 3.5 m)
- Lumber, demolition materials, and timber (>0.25 m²)
- Batteries
- Fish feed bags
- Undigested septage/sludge
- Paints and paint products
- Boats and recreational vehicles containing liquids or recyclables

Figure 6: Materials Prohibited from Disposal as per the Sanitary Landfill Site Bylaw 405



Figure 7: Waste Categories Categorized as Permitted as per the Sanitary Landfill Site Bylaw 405

Under Bylaw 405 landfill site fees are different for materials in each of these categories depending on the operational costs to handle each material. For non-separated waste, where multiple categories of waste are mixed (not source separated), the fees charged are two times the fee for the most expensive material in the load. This surcharge could range from anywhere from \$300 per tonne if the most expensive material is MSW, to \$550 per tonne if the most expensive material is a controlled waste.

If loads contain food waste that exceeds 5% of the total volume of the load, Bylaw 405 states that this is considered non-separated waste resulting in a tipping fee of $\$150 \times 2 = \$300/\text{tonne}$. The enforcement of the landfill disposal regulation for food waste, food soiled paper and paper commenced on October 1, 2022.

The current Bylaw does not restrict or prohibit non-separated materials from disposal at the landfill. If the customer is willing to pay the non-separated rate, then the material goes into the landfill unless it contains a banned material as outlined in Figure 7.

If customers bring banned or regulated materials mixed with waste, the landfill attendant is more likely to turn away the customer than to charge the tipping fee for non-separated waste and requests the different materials be separated. Although the fee structure for non-separated waste is not commonly applied in practice, staff feel that the fee structure works as a deterrent. The SCRD has no readily available data at this time on how often the non-separated fees are applied.

Potential Options for Consideration under Local Waste Disposal Regulatory Bylaws

To encourage sorting of materials and enhance diversion, many regional districts and municipalities implement disposal bans on recyclable and compostable materials. The difference between a variable rate tipping fee structure, such as the SCRD's non-separated waste surcharge, and a disposal ban is that the waste is actually banned or restricted from disposal instead of simply costing more. This lets the hauler deliver the message to the generator that they cannot accept their waste for collection. If another hauler accepts the waste they will be subject to a surcharge and could be banned from access to the landfill site.

The approaches to enforcing disposal bans has evolved over the last decade as regional districts have gained more experience with this policy tool. Enforcement is only one component of an integrated approach to implementing a disposal ban. Collaboration with waste haulers and generators is essential not only during the development of a disposal ban but also during implementation. A strategy relating to education and enforcement is discussed later in this Memo (refer to Strategy 6).

Some recyclable materials, such as plastic containers, are not covered by Bylaw 405 as part of recyclable materials and can be disposed at Sechelt Landfill. This was mainly driven by the concern that the ICI sector is lacking consistent access to recycling options across the Sunshine Coast.

Options under Waste Collection Bylaws

The SCRD Waste Collection Bylaw 431 provides for the collection of residential garbage and food waste within Electoral Areas B, D, E and F. This bylaw defines waste materials as acceptable or prohibited from collection, containers acceptable for collection, the frequency of collection and collection fees. Collectible garbage is defined as municipal solid waste of a non-toxic nature generated by residential premises from normal household use and capable of being contained in a garbage can. Collectible garbage does not include a range of toxic, combustible and hazardous materials as well as commercial waste, industrial waste, institutional waste and demolition, land clearing and construction waste.

With respect to divertible materials, Bylaw 431 prohibits paper, metal, cardboard, wood, collectible food waste and yard and garden waste from collection. However, Bylaw 431 does not specifically prohibit the collection of printed paper and packaging collected by Recycle BC.

On January 28, 2020, the Town of Gibsons adopted Bylaw 1252-03, 2019, which makes it a ticket-able offense to place recyclables (as mandated by Recycle BC) into the waste stream. The decision was made in order to divert as much waste as possible away from the Sechelt Landfill and to reduce bear conflicts. This bylaw amendment provides a Bylaw Officer a "next step" when chronic offenders do not respond to educational efforts.

There is an opportunity to harmonize bylaws across the region to ensure that waste diversion is consistently encouraged and enforced.



Potential Action
1A: Ban materials from disposal rather than variable tipping fees.
1B: Harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively encourage waste diversion across the Region

Potential Options Under the Environmental Management Act

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) regulates industrial and municipal waste discharge, and Part 3 of the EMA deals with municipal waste management. The EMA requires that a regional district must develop a waste management plan that benefits the entire region.

The EMA enables a regional district with an approved SWMP to:

- specify operating requirements and set fees from owners of privately or municipally owned sites or facilities storing recyclable material or managing municipal solid waste. Owners or operators of a site or a hauler can be required to hold a recycler license, a waste stream management license, or a hauler license, or comply with a code of practice,
- set fees payable by persons who use a waste hauler and require waste haulers to act as agents of the regional district and remit fees to the regional district. This tool, typically referred to as hauler disposal levies, can also be used by regional districts, if they so choose, to regulate the private and municipal haulers within their plan area, and
- use a regulatory tool, typically referred to as flow control to discourage the flow of municipal solid waste generated within their plan area to other regional districts.

Under the Local Government Act (LGA), a regional district may establish the service of the regulation, storage and management of municipal solid waste and recyclable material as long as any bylaw is adopted to establish the service is in accordance with EMA. In other words, if a regional district wanted to introduce a bylaw that requires mandatory source separation, the intention to establish the service would need to be in an approved SWMP and the bylaws to establish the service would require the approval under both the EMA and LGA. Very few regional districts have requested the authority to implement regulatory tools such as waste stream management licensing, hauler licensing and mandatory waste sorting. The following sections provide a high-level overview of these regulatory options and examples from regional districts including Metro Vancouver, and the RDN, Cowichan Valley Regional District and the Fraser Valley Regional District.

The use of these regulatory tools would need to be included in a regional district's SWMP and would also require approval by the Lieutenant Governor in under the LGA.

Waste Stream Management Licensing

A waste stream management licensing system can be used by regional districts to regulate their local solid waste industry by achieving operational and administrative control over facilities and haulers managing recyclable material and municipal solid waste in their region.

A regional district can issue a waste stream management license (WSML) to the owner or operator of a site that accepts and manages municipal solid waste, and a hauler license to a hauler (refer to Action 1D when hauler licensing is identified as another regulatory option).

Regional districts may choose to regulate their local solid waste industry for the following reasons:

- To ensure the diversion of recyclable material and to support circular economy opportunities for local recyclers.
- To prevent abandonment of large quantities of solid waste or recyclable material.
- To track the movement of municipal solid waste and recyclable material.
- To assist in determining success in meeting waste reduction goals.
- To establish minimum administrative and operational requirements for facilities.
- To encourage private sector investment in waste management (through the establishment of a level playing field).
- To protect the public interest by managing the flow of municipal solid waste to regional district facilities to ensure financial sustainability.

The EMA allows regional districts to create bylaws respecting the following:

- Types and quantities of waste materials managed at a site.
- Types and quantities of waste materials transported within the regional district (haulers).
- Operation, closure and post-closure of a waste management site.
- Fees and charges applied to waste management activities.
- Recording and submission of waste management information.
- Requirement to hold a license.
- Requirement to comply with a code of practice.
- Requirement for operators of sites to obtain risk insurance or provide some form of security.

Metro Vancouver introduced a regulatory program to ensure proper management of privately operated municipal solid waste and recycling facilities in their 1995 SWMP. These facilities are regulated by the Municipal Solid Waste and Recyclable Material Regulatory Bylaw No. 181 as amended by Bylaw 183, 1996. The bylaw specifies operating requirements so as to protect the environment and public health, protect the region's land base in accordance with the host municipality's zoning and land use policies, ensure that regional, municipal and private facilities operate to equivalent standards, and to achieve the objectives of the Metro Vancouver's Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan.

Under the Bylaw, licenses are required for the following types of privately owned facilities: disposal facilities; material recovery facilities, transfer stations, composting facilities, storage facilities and certain types of brokering facilities. As of July 2023, 42 facilities are licensed in Metro Vancouver.

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) and the Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD), worked in partnership, and adopted RDN's Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaws No. 1386, and CVRD's Bylaw 2570 (CVRD) in 2004. Under these bylaws, the RDN and the CVRD are authorized to license all private or non-government operated municipal solid waste diversion and recycling facilities within their respective regions. The bylaws were established under the authority of the SWMPs of both regional districts and were approved by the Province in 2005. The bylaws were developed in response to concerns by the recycling industry in both districts regarding competing businesses that operate with



low standards. There are currently 13 facilities in the Regional District of Nanaimo covered by the licensing system including transfer stations, recycling depots, composting facilities and material recovery facilities. The CVRD has four facilities licensed. Disposal facilities, including landfills and incinerators, are excluded from their licensing requirements and continue to be regulated by the province.

The SCRCD should consider the option to implement Waste Stream Management Licensing.

Potential Action

1C: Implement Waste Stream Management Licensing

Mandatory Waste Sorting

The RDN has set out an ambitious ten-year plan to manage municipal solid waste and recyclables in its 2019 SWMP with a waste disposal target of 109 kg per person to landfill. The RDN has created two new bylaws with an emphasis on encouraging and increasing waste diversion from the ICI sector: “Mandatory Waste Source Separation” and “Waste Hauler Licensing”. Extensive sector consultation was completed between March and November 2021. The new draft Bylaws were submitted to the Province in February 2022 and the RDN has been granted powers to enact the Mandatory Waste Source Separation bylaw, while the Waste Hauler Licensing bylaw is still under review (refer to Action 1D for more information).

The RDN’s Mandatory Waste Source Separation bylaw requires all ICI and Multi-Family buildings to have a system to separate their waste into organics, recycling, and garbage containers for collection. Collection can be done by an RDN Licensed Hauler, or businesses could make their own arrangements. The RDN undertook cost impact analysis prior to developing the bylaw. The average cost for a three-stream service is almost double that of a single stream service. They projected that the regulation would initially increase the cost of waste collection compared to current user rates for disposal. However, as collection fees are dependent upon material type, the RDN expects that separating materials into three streams would result in lower user fees and will simultaneously result in more diversion of recyclable and compostable materials from the landfill⁴.

The RDN highlighted that the Mandatory Waste Source Separation bylaw supports the competitive system of private waste haulers providing recycling and composting services to ICI and multifamily buildings. As more clients expand their current service to include collection of food waste and recycling, more competitive user rates are expected as a result.

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) has a waste sorting bylaw, which is similar to the RDN’s Mandatory Waste Source Separation Bylaw. The bylaw came into effect in 2020 and it applies to all owners or occupiers of residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional properties in the FVRD. To comply, all recyclable and compostable material needs to be separated out of your garbage before it leaves your property⁵.

The SCRCD may want to consider if the use of a bylaw for waste sorting or mandatory waste source separation is suitable for the Sunshine Coast and its residents and businesses.

⁴ RDN’s Memorandum SUBJECT: Financial Implication of Mandatory Waste Source Separation, by Nikita Kitagawa, July 23, 2021.

⁵ <https://www.fvrd.ca/EN/main/services/garbage.html>

Potential Action

1D: Implement Mandatory Waste Sorting

Waste Hauler Licensing

The SCRD may want to develop regulations that require for-profit waste haulers to obtain a license. The RDN has developed a Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaw to promote the “business of diversion” and foster industry innovation to achieve the lowest system cost with the highest waste diversion. Through the Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaw, the RDN is establishing a new financial model that allows the waste industry to be more profitable if they divert waste rather than dispose of it. Under this regulation, waste haulers will receive reduced tipping fees if the volume of recyclables and/or organics in their loads is below a determined threshold. The RDN anticipates that these savings in tipping fees charged to haulers will be passed on to their customers – incentivizing both generator and hauler to separate their waste. It is anticipated that the first waste hauler to be licensed will see an economic advantage over the others, and perhaps use this to increase their market share. The Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaw is currently with the MOE for approval.

If the RDN is successful and has this bylaw approved, the SCRD may want to follow suit and develop a similar bylaw. However, with the relatively small number of commercial waste haulers on the Sunshine Coast, this type of regulatory tool may not be necessary.

Potential Action

1E: Implement Waste Hauler Licensing

Strategy 2: Improve Access to Residential Curbside Recycling Collection

Curbside recycling collection options are limited or not available in some areas of the region and residents are required to self-haul materials to the depot/ transfer station. Areas without curbside recycling collection:

- Area A residents must self-haul all waste materials to the Pender Harbour Transfer Station or hire a private company.
- Residents of the Town of Gibsons and Areas B, D, E, and F have food waste and garbage collection, but no curbside recycling collection.

Previous Interest in Curbside Recycling

The SCRD undertook a Curbside Recycling Questionnaire in 2021 that was available to residents within SCRD Areas B, D, E and F for a 5-week period. The information gathered through the questionnaire helped to understand the public’s interest in receiving a curbside recycling service through a manual blue bin collection program.

The questionnaire described that the cost impact to add a curbside recycling service would involve an annual increase of \$30-\$34 per household if the SCRD could obtain financial subsidies from Recycle BC for the program. Without Recycle BC subsidies, the service was estimated to result in a \$70 per year increase.

The SCRD received 1,704 responses from a total of 5,945 serviced homes (29% response rate, which is considered a great response rate). An average of 72% across Areas B, D, E and F were in favour of receiving the service. With Areas B and D in favour at 75%, Area E at 71% and Area F at 60%.

Approximately 70% of the respondents who expressed interest in receiving curbside recycling were willing to paying \$70 per year to receive curbside recycling, while 30% were not. Several comments from the public indicated a misunderstanding about the cost impacts. Some surveyed residents had misunderstood the annual costs as monthly. The Board did not support the introduction of a curbside recycling service and requested that it be a topic for consultation as part of the SWMP update process.

The need for a curbside collection service or improved curbside services was the most reoccurring theme of the feedback during the Engagement Period 1 undertaken in the summer of 2023. Close to a third of the total comments related to a curbside recycling program.

Diversion Potential from Increased Curbside Collection

The table below shows the 2022 waste composition of landfilled garbage in the SCRD. Regardless of residential access to service (depot or curbside), there are significant opportunities to divert more PPP recyclables. Areas with three-stream collection (District of Sechelt and sNGD) and two-stream collection (Town of Gibsons, Areas D & E in the south) exhibit similar percentages of Curbside and Depot PPP Recyclables at 27% in their garbage.

The northern parts of Areas D & E and F, where residents lack curbside recyclable collection, have 24 % Curbside and Depot PPP Recyclables in their garbage. Waste composition results also show that the self-hauled garbage has even less recyclables left in the garbage (20% - 21%). The difference in waste composition between residents with access to a curbside service or a depot does not appear to be significant. On the other hand, the SCRD may want to emphasize education to enhance waste diversion among depot and curbside residents. The importance of education is emphasized in Strategy 6 and this strategy is focus on access to curbside collection.

Table 2: 2022 Solid Waste Composition

Location	Organics	Curbside & Depot PPP Recyclables	Other Stewardship Materials	Residuals
Sechelt Landfill	22%	19%	1%	58%
Pender Harbour (Transfer Station)	20%	21%	1%	59%
District of Sechelt	31%	27%	2%	42%
Town of Gibsons	22%	27%	0%	51%
sNGD	40%	27%	0%	33%
Area B	27%	28%	1%	45%
Areas D & E (south)	23%	27%	0%	51%
Areas D & E (north) and F	26%	24%	2%	48%
Residential Garbage Average	28%	26%	1%	45%

As highlighted in Section 2 (Table 1), tonnages from self-haul residential customers and small commercial sources made up 23% (87 kg/capita). It is currently not possible to determine how much of

this is from residential sources, and the waste diversion potential of providing curbside collection to residents in areas currently lacking the service is difficult to estimate.

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 (refer to Figure 3). The consideration of curbside recycling collection in more areas comes down to convenience and improves access, and may not necessarily be driven by waste diversion potential. There is clearly a well-established culture on the Sunshine Coast of frequently using the depots, particularly in the Town of Gibsons. Consequently, efforts to increase diversion from the residential sector through expanding curbside collection may be costly considering the limited additional diversion that can be achieved.

Pros and Cons with Increase Curbside Collection

The SCRD and the Town of Gibsons may want to commit to providing curbside collection services across the Coast to households that do not yet have mandatory curbside recycling, organics and garbage collection, wherever feasible.

The PTAC may want to consider the following:

Pros:

- Improved accessibility and convenience for recycling
- The majority of survey respondents expressed interest in receiving curbside recycling collection

Cons:

- A curbside recycling program would only accept paper products and plastic containers. Other recyclables (e.g., flexible plastics, Styrofoam and potentially glass) would still have to be self-hauled to a depot
- Waste diversion potential is unclear and may be limited
- Increased financial cost (and risk) from managing PPP on behalf of Recycle BC as contamination thresholds are enforced
- Need for an updated cost analysis may be needed to inform the cost impacts on residents

As part of the Recycle BC collection agreement, a collector is obligated to limit the amount of “Not Accepted Material” collected to less than 3% of collected materials by weight. High contamination increases the costs of sorting to maintain the bale quality and marketability of the materials. Over the last year, Recycle BC has begun to issue fines for unacceptable contamination in curbside recyclables. Recycle BC has noted that on average, recycling programs with co-mingled carts have 8% contamination, whereas multi-stream programs average 4%⁶.

SCRD staff has not seen any significant contamination of depot recyclables across all depot locations. It is unclear whether the District of Sechelt and shíshálh Nation Government District are having contamination issues with curbside recyclables. They have their own agreement with Recycle BC for curbside collection of recyclables.

⁶ Regional District of Central Okanagan, Board report, Curbside Recycling – Recycle BC Agreement, dated May 30, 2022, available via URL: <https://pub-rdco.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=7238>

Potential Action

2A: Re-assess curbside recycling costs and provide better access to curbside recycling collection, if deemed desirable by residents

Strategy 3: Improve Waste Diversion Opportunities for Residents

The second most popular theme of the feedback was the need of more or better recycling and composting options on the Coast (18% of the total comments related to recycling and composting). Engagement Period 1 feedback showed that close to 10% of the comments asked for improved access to waste management facilities by providing alternative locations or facilities closer to the users. The SCRD may want to consider how accessibility to recycling depots and/or collection services can be improved. This strategy ties in with Strategy 2 relating to improving access to curbside collection services.

Some of the comments from engagement period 1 highlighted the need for yearly curbside pickup of large items, such as furniture. The City of Burnaby currently offers a Large Item Pickup service for residents to help keep the streets clean and divert some of the items from the landfill. Residents can schedule a pickup through an online form for various large items, such as mattresses, furniture, and appliances. The website has a list of acceptable and unacceptable items. Some items are then brought to various facilities to be recycled (e.g., mattresses and box springs and large appliances through the scrap metal program)⁷.

The SCRD can also consider providing more opportunities for reuse at the Sechelt Landfill and the Pender Harbour Transfer Station. Metro Vancouver piloted a Reuse Day program in October 2022 at the North Shore Recycling and Waste Centre, where they hired a local non-profit to collect and divert materials that can be reused. The pilot resulted in metal, lumber, furniture, books, electronics, and clothing being collected and diverted from the landfill. For more reduction, reuse, and repair opportunities, refer to Strategy 4.

One local example of waste diversion programs includes the SCRD Islands Clean Up program for island residents, including islands within Areas A, B, and F: Gambier (and surrounding area) and Keats (and surrounding area, Nelson, Thormanby and Trail). The program is scheduled during summer months, between July to August.

The Islands Clean Up program involves providing waste collection service to residents. Each year, garbage, scrap metal, and cardboard are accepted. Special waste items (e.g., fridges, freezers, mattresses, paint, propane tanks, tires, and lead acid batteries) are accepted on a rotating two-year basis. A contractor is responsible for providing containers and hauling services via barge.

The Islands Clean Up program could be improved. The SCRD could consider partnering with stewards to offset collection costs and to be able to collect a wider range of materials. For example, household hazardous materials can be collected with potential support by Product Care. The collection is currently limited to paint. Other non-EPR materials that need collection from remote residents include scrap metal from a vehicles or scrap auto bodies as these are not currently accepted.

⁷ [Burnaby Large Item Pickup](#)

Potential Action
3A: Pilot reuse program, either a bulky item pick-up collection, or reuse days in a suitable area and expand if deemed feasible
3B: Provide better access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events

Strategy 4: Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities

This strategy is focused on waste prevention efforts and how the SCRD and member municipalities can reduce waste generation and enhance reuse and repair opportunities. Waste reduction and reuse was discussed in 16% of the total Engagement Period 1 feedback. Respondents asked for sharesheds, either at the SCRD facilities or an online tool for the same purpose and highlighted the need for reuse and repair event(s) to support reuse in the region.

MH has outlined potential actions to improve some of these waste prevention opportunities in terms of food waste prevention and food rescue, single use packaging and item reduction, and through sharing, reuse, repair initiatives.

Food Waste Prevention and Food Rescue

The 2022 waste composition study showed that 14% of the residential curbside garbage contained food waste. The study did not distinguish the portion of preventable food waste. However, it is estimated that every person in the province of BC (through the residential curbside collection program) throws away 100 kg of preventable food waste each year⁸.

The SCRD promotes food waste reduction initiatives through a series of awareness programs, such as “Waste Less with Kids”, “Love Food Hate Waste”, and “Just Eat It” film. In 2021 the SCRD initiated a “Home Composter Rebate Program” as part of the “Composting on the Coast Community Program”. Home composting is also a way to prevent organics from having to be managed at curbside or transfer station/depots.

Food rescue initiatives are becoming more common to help prevent divertible food from entering the waste stream. Although it is typically up to the business to take part in food rescue initiatives, the regional district can play a role by making local businesses aware of the opportunities and helping them set up initiatives. Some examples of food rescue initiatives include:

⁸ MOE's Residential Food Waste Prevention Toolkit, available via URL: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/food-and-organic-waste/prevent-food-waste/prevent-residence-food-waste>

Flashfood partners with grocery stores to help consumers save money and divert food waste⁹. Grocery stores receive a fridge outfitted with Flashfood's decals which are placed by the tills. Grocery stores then place food in the fridges with a minimum 50% discount. This could be food close to or on the best before date, ugly food, food that is not selling well, and more. Consumers then go on the app, purchase the food through the app, and go to the fridge to grab the items they have purchased¹⁰. A representative will look over what they have purchased on the app and what they have picked up to confirm they have the correct items and are not taking more than they have paid for.

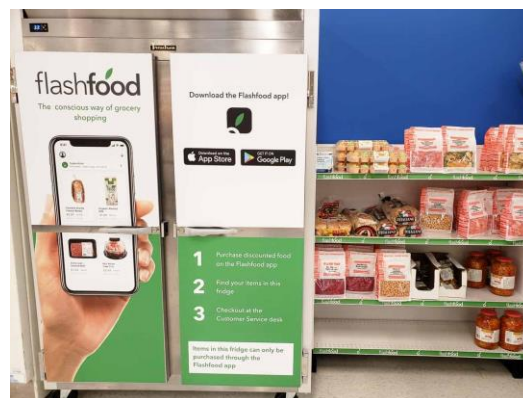


Figure 8: Flashfood Fridge in Participating Grocery Store

There are currently over 1,000 grocery store locations across the US and Canada, but there are no locations on the Sunshine Coast.

Leftovers Foundation and Food Mesh are non-profits, both with a goal to divert large-scale quantities of food from entering the landfill.^{11 12} They work with retailers to donate unsalable food to those most in need in communities. Food Mesh also works with farmers to donate food for animal feed, while Leftovers works with residents to divert food from gardens and fruit trees.

The Fraser Valley Regional District has collaborated with FoodMesh and other partners to educate businesses about the opportunities to divert food waste through food donation using the FoodMesh service. This effort helped to educate businesses about the FVRD's waste sorting bylaw (refer to strategy 1 for more information on this option) and about food diversion opportunities¹³.

Potential Action

4A: Encourage and support local businesses to reduce food waste

Reduction of Single-use Items and Packaging

Plastic waste is a leading source of environmental pollution and poses a serious threat to the health of our oceans, waterways and well-being. Paper and cardboard products do not persist in the environment, however their production consumes non-renewable resources and is energy intensive. Since both plastic and non-plastic single-use items have environmental consequences, the reduction of single-use items and packaging is important.

To-date, multiple levels of government have started looking into single-use items and packaging reduction. This includes:

- The Government of Canada began looking into plastic pollution and the impacts on the environment in 2020. This was closely followed by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) releasing goals for zero plastic waste by 2030. After a public consultation period, the

⁹ [Flashfood | Save money and reduce food waste](#)

¹⁰ [Flashfood Review: My Experience Ordering from Flashfood \(theparentspot.com\)](#)

¹¹ [FoodMesh | Managed retail food diversion service](#)

¹² [Leftovers – Leftovers Foundation \(rescuefood.ca\)](#)

¹³ [FoodMesh | The Fraser Valley Regional District Food Recovery Network](#)

ECCC has published the Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations (SUPPR)¹⁴. These regulations prohibit the manufacture, import and sale of single-use plastic checkout bags, cutlery, foodservice ware made from or containing problematic plastics, ring carriers, stir sticks, and straws.¹⁵

- In 2019 the BC MOE released the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan, which identified key areas for action to address plastic waste and pollution. The proposed waste prevention regulation is a component of this plan and supports the government's commitment to begin the phase-out of single-use plastics across British Columbia. In April 2022, the MOE released the Preventing Single-Use and Plastic Waste in British Columbia Intentions Paper, which outlined proposed restrictions for several problematic waste items in the province.
- The Provincial Single-Use and Plastic Waste Prevention Regulation, published on July 14, 2023, will help address hard-to-recycle single-use and plastic items. This includes banning single use plastic bags, utensils, and oxo-degradable packaging and products.¹⁶ The regulation also includes limiting the use of problematic plastics, including foodservice ware, packaging, and foodservice accessories.¹⁷ The SCRD and member municipalities can continue promoting reduction in single-use items and packaging, and member municipalities are able to enact bylaws regulating single-use items and packaging that are approved by the MOE.
- The BC MOE has published a guide that helps to clarify the provincial policy and the provisions of Part 3 of the Spheres of Concurrent Jurisdiction – Environment and Wildlife – Regulation, B.C. Reg. 144/2004 made under the Community Charter as they relate to the management of SUP. This regulation provides authority for municipalities to regulate specific single-use plastics and encourages a consistent approach to make it easier for citizens and businesses operating in different municipalities to comply¹⁸.

Efforts to Reduce Single-use Items and Packaging on the Sunshine Coast

Locally, the Town of Gibsons (Bylaw No. 1274, 2019) regulates the distribution of single-use plastic items and it prevents businesses from offering customers single-use plastic bags or drinking straws. The District of Sechelt is considering a single-use plastics ban.

Regional Districts however cannot regulate business in pursuit of a ban on single-use plastics and packaging as such action is outside of the SCRD's legislative authority. However, the SCRD can advocate for reduction in single-use items and packaging and support local municipalities with disposal regulations. For example, plastic forks and cups are recyclable at Recycle BC depots and supports what was discussed in Strategy 1.

The SCRD has established the "Waste Reduction Initiative Program" (WRIP), which is offered to fund community groups, non-profit societies, registered charitable organizations and school groups for projects that contribute to waste reduction. The SCRD is supporting reduction of single use items and packaging through this program. The Langdale Elementary School was able to purchase reusable dishes for their hot lunch program while the Roberts Creek Community Association could implement a reusable food service dishware at the community hall to prevent the use of single use items.

¹⁴ [Canada Gazette, Part 2, Volume 156, Number 13: Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations](#)

¹⁵ [Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations: Overview - Canada.ca](#)

¹⁶ [About the project - CleanBC Plastics Action Plan \(gov.bc.ca\)](#)

¹⁷ [BC single-use bylaw updates - Retail Council of Canada](#)

¹⁸ [Local Government Guide for Bylaws Regulating Single-use Plastics](#)



The SCRD may want to educate businesses on federal and provincial bans on single use packaging and items and explore options to support member municipalities to reduce the use of these materials.

PTAC members highlighted the opportunity to collaborate with local compost operators to communicate to businesses (e.g., restaurants) what types of packaging can be accepted at the local compost facility. The City of Victoria has created a Sustainable Takeout Guide aimed to help businesses transition away from single-use items. The guide is promoted by the Capital Regional District. The SCRD may want to collaborate with member municipalities and the local compost facility (Salish Soils, which operates a covered aerated static pile compost facility in Sechelt) to develop a similar takeout guide that encourages the reduction of single-use packaging and the use of materials that can be composted by the local facility.

Business organizations such as Sunshine Coast Regional Economic Development Organization (SCREDO), the local Chamber of Commerce, may be suitable partners to reach out to the business community. The education can cover other important waste management topics too, such as new bylaws, food prevention and rescue, etc. This is further discussed in Strategy 6.

Potential Action

4B: Partner with local compost operator to develop a takeout guide that encourages the reduction of single-use items and packaging and the use of locally compostable materials

4C: Collaborate with member municipalities and local organizations to educate residents and businesses on regulations and provide education on alternatives to single-use items and packaging

Waste Prevention Through Sharing, Reuse, Repair

The Reuse Directory in SCRD website provides information about a wide range of reuse options. The site highlights options for reusing unwanted goods (e.g., local thrift, consignment, antique shops, and flea markets), sharing of resources (e.g., renting, online sharing), repairing and refilling. The SCRD may want to explore different options and to allow easier segregation of re-usable household materials. The following sections outline initiatives in other municipalities to divert household materials.

The SCRD operated the share sheds at Sechelt and Pender Harbour Transfer Station, but these were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Pender Harbour Transfer Station Share Shed was reopened in 2023. The share shed at the Sechelt Landfill has not reopened since it would have required the share shed to be rebuilt and current staffing levels are too low to ensure sufficient oversight. The Sechelt share shed became a dumping ground for items that were not accepted at other local reuse locations (e.g., thrift store, Habitat for Humanity, etc.). There are already many options for reuse across the region. The SCRD may want to look at ways to promote reuse by other means, encourage repair and sharing/lending. The following are some examples:

Repair Café's:



Repair Café is a foundation that was started in Amsterdam and now has locations worldwide, include throughout Canada.¹⁹ Residents can bring broken items from their home and, with specialists who are experienced, repair the items. This can include furniture, clothing, appliances, bicycles and more, depending on each location. The Repair Café foundation will help groups set one up locally and support them along the way. The SCRD has supported Repair Café's in the past

¹⁹ [Repair Café FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions \(repaircafe.org\)](https://repaircafe.org/)

through the WRIP program and can continue to support by potentially allowing the use of regional district-owned facilities for the event and could facilitate the connection and coordination of volunteer resources (e.g., seniors' centres) to act as experienced volunteers to provide advice on repairs. The SCRD's website could be used to seek volunteers and tools and materials donation to allow for repair (bike patches, wire cutters, pliers, sewing kits, etc.).

Lending Programs:

These are programs that allow residents to borrow items, free of charge, with a membership. These items are typically expensive, difficult to store, not used often, etc.

- **Tool Libraries:** These are becoming more common to give locals access to tools that they either do not own or cannot afford so that they can fix anything they need. This is a way to help prevent broken items from ending up in the landfill. The One Straw Society is a local organization on the Sunshine Coast that has a tool library at One Tiny Farm in Roberts Creek.²⁰ Residents must provide ID and attend an orientation session and can then borrow tools from the library. They also offer demonstrations if residents need guidance on using the tools.



- **The Library of Things**²¹ in Banff and Lake Louise, AB, is an equipment lending program. Residents can borrow a variety of items, such as tools, appliances, hobby items, and more. There is opportunity for this to expand and include training, workshops and more. Residents use their library card to borrow.

Re-use Events:

Urban Repurpose hosted a Re-use It & Upcycle Fair in North Vancouver on July 9th, 2023, with the purpose of changing attitudes around waste and to educate the public for reuse and upcycling. The fair included an upcycling market, kids crafting, and an art competition for artists that use waste to create art²².

Participation in Campaigns:

Metro Vancouver has developed several public outreach campaigns, such as "Create Memories, Not Garbage" that target waste reduction and reuse, and "Think Thrice" which focuses on textile waste reduction and reuse. Metro Vancouver provides many of its developed campaigns to other local governments at no or low cost.

²⁰ [Tool Library - One Straw Society](#)

²¹ [Library of Things | Banff, AB - Official Website](#)

²² [Re-Use It and Upcycle Fair | Urban Repurpose](#)

Potential Action

4C: Adopt successful household waste reduction, repair and diversion campaigns targeting residents

Strategy 5: 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.

New product categories are continually being evaluated for inclusion in the Recycling Regulation. The MOE's Five-Year Action Plan 2021-2026 for EPR²³ 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. ICI PPP materials have limited diversion options within parts of 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.

Ontario has recently introduced provincial legislation that changes how blue box materials are managed and collected in Ontario. The Blue Box Regulation requires producers to pay for and operate the system. The EPR program in Ontario also covers schools, non-profit retirement and long-term care homes, and multi-residential buildings (e.g., apartments and condos). The BC government may be able to include these ICI parties into a first implementation phase of an EPR for ICI PPP.

There are still many common waste materials not identified in the MOE's Five-Year Action Plan. Used furniture, (e.g., couches), textiles (e.g., clothing), rigid/ durable plastics and books are some materials that the SCRD is finding in landfilled waste and that are potential EPR materials. 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, the SCRD has noted that retired/abandoned autobodies and boats are particularly challenging to manage. It will be valuable for the SCRD to identify which specific materials it would like the regulator to focus on in the future.

The cost of managing EPR material collection is not fully covered by the financial incentives paid by the stewards and has to be supported through taxation. This appears to be contrary to the basis of EPR policy, which aims to shift the responsibility (physically and economically) to the producer and away from municipalities²⁴. The SCRD may want to estimate the true cost of EPR material management and lobby for increased cost recovery by stewards.

For existing EPR programs, there is a need to move up the waste 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%

²³ [Extended Producer Responsibility 5-Year Action Plan 2021 to 2026 \(gov.bc.ca\)](https://gov.bc.ca)

²⁴ [Introduction to extended producer responsibility - Canada.ca](https://canada.ca)

recovery rate or another Recovery Rate²⁵. The CCME recommends that EPR policies should seek to ensure that activities higher in the waste management hierarchy are used to their maximum potential before allowing activities lower in the hierarchy. In practice, this means that recycling targets should not be a disincentive to reducing the use of, reusing, repairing, remanufacturing or refurbishing end-of-life products if the potential exists²⁶. The SCRD may want to stress the importance of the waste hierarchy when the MOE is updating the Recycling Regulation and requirements on EPR programs.

The SCRD may also want to lobby for improved repairability of existing EPR products. The European Commission adopted a proposal with a set of common rules promoting the repair of goods on 22 March 2023 as part to transform EU into a circular economy²⁷.

Potential Action
5A: Lobby for inclusion of new materials, regardless of the source (residential or ICI) under the Recycling Regulation
5B: Lobby for increased cost recovery by stewards
5C: Lobby for increased focus on reduce and reuse efforts amongst existing EPR programs rather than collection and recycling

Strategy 6: Improve Waste Diversion Through Education and Enforcement

Education on Waste Prevention and Diversion

Regulatory requirements for waste diversion, such as disposal bans and bylaws for waste sorting (refer to Strategy 1) only result in significant improvements to diversion and disposal rates if waste generators are well informed about waste diversion options and if the regulatory requirements are well enforced.

The roll-out of a new bylaw requires adequate up-front collaboration with waste haulers, supported by effective education of waste generators, results in diversion becoming “business-as-usual”. In effect, waste haulers become the enforcers since the implementation of a disposal ban or waste sorting bylaw provides them with an opportunity to increase their market share if they can provide more cost-effective collection options to their customers.

There is an opportunity for the SCRD to partner with haulers and depot operators to provide better education to residents and businesses on existing diversion opportunities.

As mentioned in Strategy 4 the SCRD can also work closely with business organizations (e.g., SCREDO, the local Chamber of Commerce, tourism networks) to reach out to the business community. The education can cover a range of waste management topics, including new bylaws and opportunities for waste prevention and diversion.

The Fraser Valley Regional District promoted food waste donation and rescue options at the same time as it promoted its new waste sorting bylaw. The webinar delivered in 2022 in collaboration with

²⁵ Recovery Rate is defined as the amount of product collected in the year divided by the amount sold in the year.

²⁶ [Guidance to Facilitate Consistent Extended Producer Responsibility Policies and Programs for Plastics \(ccme.ca\)](#)

²⁷ [Rules promoting the repair of goods \(europa.eu\)](#)

FoodMesh featured short presentations from the FVRD, FoodMesh, Trendi, Pick Eco, West Coast Reduction, Chilliwack Free Fridge, Blue Planet Recycling, Too Good To Go and Peko Produce²⁸.

Potential Action

6A: Partner with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide better education on existing diversion opportunities

Regulatory Enforcement

Having a requirement for waste generators to use transparent bags for garbage destined for landfill would simplify inspection with less staff time needed for enforcement of landfill bans. It would allow staff to ensure there are no recyclable materials or hazardous waste in the garbage, which can pose health and safety concerns.

Requirements for transparent bags are not common in BC but are relatively common in some other parts of Canada, for example in Ontario, where it is seen as an essential tool to improve waste diversion. The Board has been interested in a transparent bag requirement and the issue has been earmarked as a key initiative that can be considered as part of the Plan update.

Apart from the scale attendant at a landfill/transfer station, the SCR D currently has no specific bylaw education and enforcement staff for solid waste. More staff would be required to increase bylaw enforcement beyond current levels.

Potential Action

6C: Simplify bylaw enforcement by requiring waste generators to use transparent bags for garbage destined for landfill

6D: Increase enforcement capacity beyond current 2023 levels

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM STRATEGIES

Evaluation criteria were agreed upon with PTAC members on June 8, 2023. The following criteria will be used to better compare how the strategies perform (financially, environmentally and in relation to their community impact).

At this preliminary stage, the relative performance of each strategy is simply highlighted with the anticipated impacts if the strategies are implemented in the region (Table 3). Impacts have not been quantified and are simply rated as low, medium and high impacts.

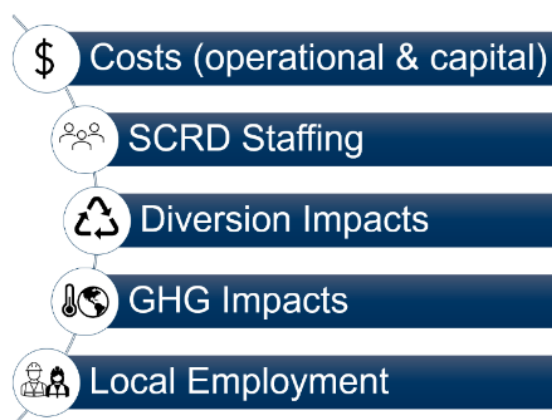


Figure 9: Evaluation Criteria for Potential Strategies

²⁸ [FoodMesh | The Fraser Valley Regional District Food Recovery Network](#)

A more detailed analysis of the impacts will be presented to PTAC at a later date when preferred strategies and actions are determined.

Table 3: Anticipated Impact Related to the Identified Strategies

#	Strategy	Potential Actions	Costs	Staffing	Diversion Potential	GHG	Local Employment
1	Improve regulatory requirements to enhance waste diversion	1A: Ban materials from disposal rather than variable tipping fees 1B: Harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively encourage waste diversion across the Region 1C: Implement Waste Stream Management Licensing 1D: Implement Mandatory Waste Sorting 1E: Implement Waste Hauler Licensing	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High	Low-Medium
2	Improve access to residential curbside recycling collection	2A: Re-assess curbside recycling costs and provide better access to curbside recycling collection, if deemed desirable by residents	Medium-High	Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Medium
3	Improve waste diversion opportunities for residents	3A: Pilot reuse program, either a bulky item pick up collection, or reuse days in a suitable area and expand if deemed feasible 3B: Provide better access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events	Medium-High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
4	Provide more waste reduction, reuse, and repair opportunities	4A: Encourage and support local businesses to reduce food waste 4B: Partner with local compost operator to develop a takeout guide that encourages the reduction of single-use plastics and the use of locally compostable materials 4C: Collaborate with member municipalities and local organizations to educate residents and businesses on regulations and provide education on alternatives to single-use packaging and items 4C: Adopt successful household waste reduction, repair and diversion campaigns targeting residents	Low-Medium	Medium	Low	Low to Medium	Low-Medium

#	Strategy	Potential Actions	Costs	Staffing	Diversion Potential	GHG	Local Employment
5	Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs	5A: Lobby for inclusion of new materials, regardless of the sources (residential or ICI) under the Recycling Regulation 5B: Lobby for increased cost recovery by stewards 5C: Lobby for increased focus on reduce and reuse efforts amongst existing EPR programs rather than collection and recycling	Low	Low	Low-High	Low	Low
6	Improve waste diversion through education and enforcement	6A: Partner with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide better education on existing diversion opportunities 6B: Simplify bylaw enforcement by requiring waste generators to use transparent bags for garbage destined for landfill 6C: Increase enforcement capacity beyond current 2023 levels	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Low - Medium	Low - Medium	Low

5 NEXT STEPS

At the PTAC meeting on October 24, MH will present to committee members about the potential strategies that are highlighted in this Memo. There will be an opportunity to provide feedback to ensure that all feasible options have been explored and that we discuss the suitability of these potential strategies with PTAC members. Committee members will also be asked to identify if there are any options that are not in the interest of the region to pursue.

This Memo has only addressed some of the issues and opportunities that were identified by the Current System report, PTAC and through Engagement Period 1. The following are the remaining issues and opportunities which PTAC will have time to discuss in the upcoming meetings:

- Improve circular economy opportunities for local recyclers
- Explore alternative recycling options for landfilled waste
- Diversion of CDR wastes
- Illegal dumping and marine debris
- Invasive species management
- Tourist waste
- Recovery of energy/heat from waste for useful purposes
- Future disposal options

Upcoming Meetings

- Construction, Renovation & Demolition Sectors and non-sector-specific issues (November 21)
- Disposal options and how waste and recycling will be financed (January 2024)
- Preferred Strategies in a Draft SWMP (Spring 2024)

- Rising cost of landfill operations – system funding

The strategies that are favoured by PTAC will be part of a final memo of all Preferred Strategies, which will be drafted later in the Spring for the Committee's consideration. Committee members will then have another chance to review and finalize the list of preferred strategies. This process will inform the content of the updated Draft SWMP, which will be brought to the Public for consultation by mid-2024.

6 CLOSING

The Sunshine Coast Regional District retained Morrison Hershfield to conduct the work described in this report, and this report has been prepared solely for this purpose.

This document, the information it contains, the information and basis on which it relies, and factors associated with implementation of suggestions contained in this report are subject to changes that are beyond the control of the author. The information provided by others is believed to be accurate and may not have been verified.

Morrison Hershfield does not accept responsibility for the use of this report for any purpose other than that stated above and does not accept responsibility to any third party for the use, in whole or in part, of the contents of this document. This report should be understood in its entirety, since sections taken out of context could lead to misinterpretation.

We trust the information presented in this report meets Sunshine Coast Regional District's requirements. If you have any questions or need addition details, please do not hesitate to contact one of the undersigned.

Morrison Hershfield Limited

Prepared by:



Veronica Bartlett, M.Sc.
Senior Environmental Planner
vbartlett@morrisonhershfield.com

Reviewed By:



Todd Baker, P.Eng.
Senior Environmental Engineer
Global Waste Practice Lead
tbaker@morrisonhershfield.com

<i>Description</i>	<i>Waste Weight %</i>	<i>Waste Weight Tonnage</i>
Non-Diverted Recyclable and Recoverables		
Organics		
Food scraps and kitchen waste	13%	1,600
Yard and Garden Waste	3%	369
Food Soiled Paper	7%	862
Organics Subtotal	23%	2,831
Curbside Printed and Paper Packaging		
Printed Paper	2%	246
Cardboard	1%	123
Other paper products	4%	492
Metal Packaging	1%	123
Plastics	3%	369
Curbside Printed and Paper Packaging Subtotal	11%	1,354
Depot Printed and Paper Packaging		
Glass (non-refundable)	2%	246
Plastic Bags and Overwrap	3%	369
Polystyrene Foam (White & Coloured)	0%	-
Other Flexible Plastic Packaging	4%	492
Refundable - Paper	1%	123
Refundable - Glass	0%	-
Refundable - Plastics	1%	123
Refundable - Metal	0%	-
Depot Printed and Paper Packaging Subtotal	11%	1,354
Other Stewardship Materials		
Batteries	0%	-
Product Care	1%	123
CESA / EPRA	0%	-
Other Stewardship Materials Subtotal	1%	123
Non-Diverted Recyclable and Recoverables Total	46%	5,662
Landfill Residuals		
Building Materials - Wood	1%	123
Building Materials - Metal	0%	-
Building Materials - Gypsum/Drywall	1%	123
Building Materials - Textiles	2%	246
Building Materials - Other	6%	738
Wood - Non-Building	1%	123
Metal - Non-Building	5%	615
Household Hygiene	1%	123
Refuse	7%	862
Fines	3%	369
Textiles	7%	862
Electronic Waste - Other	1%	123
HHW - Other	0%	-
Furniture - excluding Plastic	9%	1,108
Pet Waste	5%	615
Plastic - Other than Film Plastic	0%	-
Other Plastics	5%	615
Styrofoam	0%	-
Land Residuals Total	54%	6,646
TOTALS	100%	12,308 (Year 2022)