



# PUBLIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tuesday May 12, 2026  
In person, 1975 Field Road, Sechelt, B.C.

## AGENDA

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**CALL TO ORDER**      3:00 p.m.

### AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda

### MINUTES

2. Public and Technical Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes of February 17, 2026 – *for receipt only*      Annex A  
pp. 2 - 4
3. Public and Technical Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes of November 4, 2025 – *for receipt only*      Annex B  
pp. 5 - 8

### COMMUNICATIONS

4. **Presentation: Solid Waste Management Plan Engagement and Update Progress**      Verbal  
  
What We Heard – Engagement Feedback  
Final Solid Waste Management Plan  
Next Steps  
  
Marc Sole, Manager, Solid Waste Services
5. **Memo: 2026 SWMP Engagement Summary**      Annex C  
pp. 9-89
6. **Memo: Final Solid Waste Management Plan**      Annex D  
pp. 90-177

### NEW BUSINESS

**NEXT MEETING**    N/A

**ADJOURNMENT**      5:00 p.m.

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

**Tuesday, February 17, 2026**

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

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**PRESENT:**

(Voting Members)	Chair	J. Sutherland
	Director, Electoral Area A	L. Lee
	Director, Electoral Area E	D. McMahon
	Members	N. Brenchley
		P. Robson
		M. Ernst

**ALSO PRESENT:**

(Non-Voting)	Manager, Solid Waste Services	M. Sole
	Infrastructure Services Assistant	K. Valair

**REGRETS:**

Vice Chair	D. Reeve
Members	A. Joe
	E. Machado
	S. Selzer

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**CALL TO ORDER**                      2:48 p.m.

**AGENDA**                              The agenda was adopted as presented.

## **Presentation: Updates to Draft Solid Waste Management Plan**

Marc Sole, Manager, Solid Waste Services, Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD), provided a presentation of updates to the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan, which included the following:

- Updates on the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan were received and discussed by the Committee.
- Introductions and recap of plan update progress and Public and Technical Advisory Committee's (PTAC) efforts to date.
- Staff report discussed re: aim to prioritize strategies and actions in draft plan.
- Progress and development status of draft plan.
  - The SCRD Board approved Option 1 from the Committee of the Whole Report from January 22, 2026, *Draft Solid Waste Management Plan Options* at the February 12, 2026 Board Meeting, Resolution No. 030/26,

**Recommendation No. 1** *Draft Solid Waste Management Plan Options*  
THAT the draft Solid Waste Management Plan be amended to prioritize strategies and actions focused on long-term disposal, and the four most cost-effective actions to increase waste diversion to further extend the life of the Sechelt Landfill, which include:

- Strategy 3: Lobby for better and more Provincial Product Stewardship Programs;
- Strategy 4: Improve recycling and organics diversion opportunities for residents;
- Strategy 5: Improve compliance and regulatory requirements to enhance diversion;
- Strategy 9: Residual waste management in the Region (vertical expansion);

AND THAT staff engage with the community on the amended draft Solid Waste Management Plan;

AND FURTHER THAT staff continue engagement with member municipalities, neighbouring local governments, and First Nations on the amended draft Solid Waste Management Plan.

- Financial considerations for updates to the plan:
  - Capital costs of vertical expansion will impact SCR D budget in coming years.
  - Staffing time for new projects can be adjusted to reduce initial ask by delaying new actions in the plan to the second half of plan timeline.
  - Extending landfill life through vertical expansion allows for annual closure fund contributions to be reduced from current amount.
- Focus of the draft plan is on diversion and enforcement for the first five years of the plan. Strategies 3, 4, and 5 have the highest potential for diversion and

extending the life of the Sechelt Landfill.

- The remaining strategies in the plan are proposed to be moved to the second half of the ten-year plan timeline.

PTAC discussion included:

- No objections to adjusting plan implementation timelines.
- Options to increase enforcement through policy changes (e.g. clear bags for garbage disposal) and monitoring options on site (e.g. cameras).
- Important to work with businesses to improve diversion.

Staff presented information to the Committee regarding the proposed engagement strategy:

The committee discussed the following:

- 2026 Public engagement will begin first week of March and run until April 10<sup>th</sup>.
- Using all tools available, such as website and social media, information boards, signs, posters, online survey.
- Pop up table events, open houses, workshops with businesses and local organisations, postcard mailout similar to OCP update.
- PTAC offered suggestions to attend community events such as the Wedding Fair, target tourism and local destinations for education opportunities, and to reach out to real estate agents regarding appropriate waste management for new residents and those leaving the region to reduce waste generated.
- The committee stressed the importance of education regarding contamination of recycling and food waste.
- The committee expressed concerns regarding the increase in tipping fees leading to an increase in illegal dumping.
- The committee asked for clarification as to how changes to the draft SWMP may affect the consultant's budget and staff confirmed that the changes would not affect the project budget.

**NEXT MEETING** (TBD)

**ADJOURNMENT** 4:35 p.m.

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

**Tuesday, November 4, 2025**

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

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**PRESENT:**

(Voting Members)	Chair	J. Sutherland
	Director, Electoral Area A	L. Lee
	Director, Electoral Area E	D. McMahon
	Members	N. Brenchley
		P. Robson

**ALSO PRESENT:**

(Non-Voting)	Manager, Solid Waste Services	M. Sole
	Manager, Communications	A. Buckley
	Solid Waste Programs Coordinator	A. Patrao

**REGRETS:**

Vice Chair	D. Reeve
Members	A. Joe
	E. Machado
	M. Ernst
	S. Selzer

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**CALL TO ORDER** 3:37 p.m.

**AGENDA** The agenda was adopted as presented.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### **Presentation: Public Engagement on the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)**

Aidan Buckley, Manager, Communications, SCRD, provided a presentation on public engagement plans for the draft Solid Waste Management Plan, which included the following:

- Different types of engagement to be utilized.
- Looking for public feedback on the draft SWMP.
- Asked the Solid Waste Management Plan Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) their experience with engagement and what they think would be effective engage with the community:
  - Engagement that has worked well.
  - What hasn't worked well.
  - Who needs to be connected with.
  - Suggestions on how to connect with them.

Group discussion on engagement included the following:

- PTAC recognized that communicating about the multiple types of strategies and actions will require extensive engagement, suggestions include:
  - Condense the information so that it is easier to understand as the whole plan can be overwhelming.
  - Give participants plenty of time to connect with the material.
  - Offer multiple ways to provide feedback, including opportunities to focus on specific topics as well as the plan as a whole.
- The Committee agreed with the approach to:
  - To start engagement in December at local market days with a holiday recycling theme.
  - Reach out to as many community groups as we can, including the school community and families via school newsletters.
  - Participate in other local events like upcoming film festivals.
  - Utilize existing communication networks within community groups and make it easy for them to share content on the SWMP.
- PTAC agreed that the approach used for the engagement on the update to the SCRD Official Community Plan has been noticeable in the community and approaches could be incorporated into engagement on the SWMP.
- PTAC expressed a preference to emphasize the recyclability of the engagement materials and preference for print materials with higher recycled content.
- PTAC agreed that providing residents with the following types of context could be helpful when communicating about the SCRD's waste system:
  - Comparing financial aspects to real world examples, such as other community's tipping fees.
  - Factors that contribute to higher taxation, e.g., diversion programs offered.

- Connecting a tipping fee to actual costs at the scale because \$165/tonne is not easily related to the amount paid at the scale for disposing of a couch.

### **Presentation: Long-Term Disposal Options - Strategy 10**

Marc Sole, Manager, Solid Waste Services, SCRD, provided a presentation on Strategy 10 – Secure Long-Term Disposal Options for the Region in the draft Solid Waste Management Plan, which included the following:

- Introductions and recap of plan update progress and PTAC's efforts to date.
- Long-term disposal options – work done to date
  - Initial studies on:
    - Siting a new landfill
    - Waste-to-energy.
    - Waste export.
    - Amending the existing 2011 SCRD Solid Waste Management Plan to include waste export as a back up plan.
  - Feasibility of lateral expansion.
  - Contact Water Pond Relocation.
  - Unplanned waste export:
    - Avoiding a worst-case scenario of exporting waste without a waste export transfer station.
    - High cost of this option comes from size of bin we can manage, lack of compaction, and transportation costs.
    - Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Long-term disposal options - Feasibility Results for Vertical Expansion and Waste Export.
  - Waste Export:
    - Locating a new transfer station at the Hillside Industrial Park to collect and consolidate all of the Coast's garbage for barging and trucking to Cache Creek.
    - Risks, costs, and considerations of the feasibility study were shared and the result that it was not recommended.
  - Vertical Expansion:
    - Utilizing the current Sechelt Landfill to build a 10 m mechanically stabilized earth wall proposed to be constructed within the existing site footprint and limit of waste.
    - Risks, costs, and considerations of the feasibility study were shared and the result that it was recommended to pursue this option.
    - Considerations for the addition of waste shredding findings were presented.
  - A comparison between the option for waste export or vertical expansion was shared.
    - Difference in costs of each option.
- Manager Sole briefly went over the next steps which included the following:

- October 23, Committee of the Whole decision to incorporate vertical expansion into the draft SWMP to be confirmed at the November 13, Board meeting.
- Draft SWMP engagement.

Group discussion on long-term disposal options included the following:

- PTAC indicated that option for waste export in Port Mellon is not as convenient option as Sechelt or Gibsons if there are no other amenities nearby.
- PTAC confirmed that waste export is not the preferred option but should still be a contingency option in the SWMP.
- The Committee asked for clarification on the next steps of the vertical expansion option. Staff informed that the option will need to be approved by the SCRD Board to be incorporated into the draft SWMP and that no work to date has been done on a final design plan.
- The Committee supported vertical expansion as the preferred option when compared to waste export.
  - The reasoning included that vertical expansion offers:
    - Cheaper costs as compared to waste export.
    - More time to prepare for a future landfill, or alternative, in thirty years.
    - Less risk related to escalating costs and external transportation risks.
- PTAC noted that draft SWMP is very large and the challenge will be to bring the whole community along with all the aspects we are trying to engage with them on and connect with:
  - Concerns related to tipping fee increases.
  - Enforcement to help prolong landfill life.
  - Balancing tipping fees with taxation and increasing diversion.
- PTAC noted that the plan should allow for future potential advancements in diversion and technology and opportunities to connect with neighbouring jurisdictions.
- Next Steps:
  - Staff offered PTAC members the option to email any additional or clarifying feedback.

**NEXT MEETING** (TBD)

**ADJOURNMENT** 5:05 p.m.

# SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary

Public feedback gathered to inform the SCR D's solid waste management plan update.

Prepared for:  
Sunshine Coast Regional District

Date:  
May 5, 2026

Prepared by:  
Stantec Consulting Inc.

Project/File:  
133800058

## Let's Talk Trash

Help shape the future of solid waste disposal on the Sunshine Coast



## Revision Record

Revision	Description	Author	Date	Quality Check	Date	Independent Review	Date
0	Draft Engagement Summary	Alex Velsink & Joseph Hoekstra	April 24, 2025	Alex Velsink	April 25, 2025	Nathalie Marble	April 26, 2025
1	Final Engagement Summary	Alex Velsink & Joseph Hoekstra	May 5, 2026	Alex Velsink	May 5, 2026	Nathalie Marble	May 5, 2026

## Disclaimer

The conclusions in the Report titled SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary are Stantec’s professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient’s own risk.

Stantec has assumed all information received from Sunshine Coast Regional District (the “Client”) and third parties in the preparation of the Report to be correct. While Stantec has exercised a customary level of judgment or due diligence in the use of such information, Stantec assumes no responsibility for the consequences of any error or omission contained therein.

This Report is intended solely for use by the Client in accordance with Stantec’s contract with the Client. While the Report may be provided by the Client to applicable authorities having jurisdiction and to other third parties in connection with the project, Stantec disclaims any legal duty based upon warranty, reliance or any other theory to any third party, and will not be liable to such third party for any damages or losses of any kind that may result.

Prepared by:

Velsink, Alex

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Reviewed and  
Approved by:



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Heather Lynch Marble --  
P.Eng. - EGBC  
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Nathalie Marble

Printed Name

# Table of Contents

<b>Acronyms / Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>Who Are We?</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Feedback Results and Responses</b> .....	<b>2</b>
2.1 Engagement Promotion .....	2
2.2 Public Survey .....	1
2.2.1 Section One – About You .....	1
2.2.2 Section Two – Learn the Background.....	2
2.2.3 Section Three – The Proposed Strategies and Actions: Weighing the Options .....	3
2.2.4 Section Four – Long-Term Disposal Options: aka where will the garbage go!.....	3
2.2.5 Section Five – Updating the Plan: Prioritization Waste Reduction .....	6
2.2.6 Section Six – Waste Reduction, Reuse and Repair .....	7
2.2.7 Section Seven – Recycling and Diversion .....	8
2.2.8 Section Eight – Waste Management and Environmental Sustainability .....	10
2.2.9 Section Nine – Setting the Priority for the Plan.....	17
2.2.10 Section Ten – Understanding the Solid Waste Budget.....	21
2.3 In-Person Engagement .....	24
2.3.1 Open House and Pop-up Events .....	25
2.3.2 Public Feedback at Events .....	27
2.3.3 Staff Observations and Feedback Received .....	31
2.4 Online Feedback.....	31
2.5 Targeted Topic Workshops.....	33
2.6 First Nations Engagement.....	35
2.7 Local Government Engagement .....	35
<b>3 Concluding Comments</b> .....	<b>35</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1: In-person Pop-up and Open House Event Locations, Dates and Attendance .....	27
Table 2: Public Feedback at In-person Events.....	30

## List of Figures

Figure 1. SCR D’s SWMP Goal and Target .....	iv
Figure 2. SWMP Review and Update Timeline .....	1
Figure 3. Example Promotional Material .....	2
Figure 4. Overview of Engagement Promotion.....	3
Figure 5. Example Promotional Material for In-Person Engagement.....	4
Figure 6. Survey Respondents’ Primary Residence by Community.....	1
Figure 7. Age Distribution of Survey Respondents.....	2
Figure 8. Waste Management Facilities and Services Used Regularly by Respondents .....	3
Figure 9. Level of Concern About Garbage Disposal Capacity Within the Next Six Years .....	4
Figure 10. Support for Vertical Expansion of the Sechelt Landfill Compared to Waste Export .....	5



# SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary

## Table of Contents

Figure 11.	Preferred Funding Sources for the Vertical Expansion Project.....	5
Figure 12.	Respondent Familiarity with the Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project .....	6
Figure 13.	Preferred Methods for Receiving Updates on the Vertical Expansion Project.....	6
Figure 14.	Ranking of Waste Reduction Programs by Importance .....	7
Figure 15.	Support for Increasing Enforcement to Reduce Waste.....	8
Figure 16.	Actions Ranked Most Likely to Help Residents Recycle More.....	9
Figure 17.	Education Programs Ranked as Highest Priority .....	10
Figure 18.	Waste Management and Environmental Issues Identified as Priorities .....	11
Figure 19.	Preferred Approaches for Issues Outside SCR D Jurisdiction.....	12
Figure 20.	Overview of Common Topics Mentioned, from Most Common to Least Common .....	13
Figure 21.	Support for the Proposed Waste Reduction Strategies in the First Five Years of the Plan.....	18
Figure 22.	Overview of Common Topics Mentioned, from Most Common to Least Common .....	19
Figure 23.	Cost of Long-Term Disposal Options .....	22
Figure 24.	Preferred Methods to Pay for New or Expanded Waste Services .....	22
Figure 25.	Priority Areas for Investment in Waste Services .....	23
Figure 26.	Willingness to Support Higher Costs for Priority Waste Services .....	24
Figure 27.	Image from In-Person Engagement .....	25
Figure 28.	Example Storyboard Information for In-Person Engagement .....	25
Figure 29.	Map of All In-Person Engagement Events .....	26
Figure 30.	Image from In-Person Engagement .....	27
Figure 31.	Image from In-Person Engagement .....	28
Figure 32.	Overview of Common Topics Mentioned, from Most Common to Least Common .....	28
Figure 33.	Heading from SCR D Let’s Talk Trash Webpage .....	31

## List of Appendices

**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

**Appendix B Full Survey**

**Appendix C Example Engagement Materials**



## **Acronyms / Abbreviations**

<b>Acronym / Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
<b>CAO</b>	Chief Administrative Officer
<b>DoS</b>	District of Sechelt
<b>EPR</b>	Extended Producer Responsibility
<b>ICI</b>	Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional
<b>kg</b>	kilogram
<b>MOEP</b>	Ministry of Environment and Parks
<b>OBSCR</b>	Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation
<b>PTAC</b>	Public and Technical Advisory Committee
<b>QR</b>	Quick Response (code)
<b>SCRD</b>	Sunshine Coast Regional District
<b>SCT</b>	Sunshine Coast Tourism
<b>sNGD</b>	shíshálh Nation Government District
<b>SWMP</b>	Solid Waste Management Plan
<b>ToG</b>	Town of Gibsons
<b>WRIP</b>	Waste Reduction and Initiatives Program





# SCRD Solid Waste Management Plan Update

## Who Are We?

The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) is located on the territories of the shíshálh and Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Nations. Incorporated in 1967, the SCRD is one of 27 regional districts that were designed to establish a partnership between electoral areas and member municipalities within their boundaries, and includes three municipalities and five electoral areas:

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



Figure 1. SCR D's SWMP Goal and Target



# 1 Introduction

Under the Environmental Management Act, regional districts are required to have a solid waste management plan (SWMP), which must be developed following the 2016 Solid Waste Management Planning Guidelines provided by the Ministry of Environment and Parks (the MOEP for content and process. The Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP, or Plan) describes how a region will manage garbage, recycling, and organic waste programs and services for a ten-year period. The SWMP update requires adequate consultation with the public, Indigenous communities, a range of interested parties and affected stakeholders.

The SCRD has engaged Stantec to support the planning process for the Plan update. Throughout the entire plan update process, the SCRD has worked closely with the Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC), with public engagement concentrated in two periods: one at the start of the planning process to identify focus areas (engagement period 1) and another after the draft SWMP was developed (engagement period 2).

This memo summarizes the results of the second engagement period, which followed the development of the draft Plan. The draft Plan outlines proposed strategies and actions for the region, and public feedback was sought on support for these and prioritization of actions.

To gather input, SCR D developed and promoted an online survey and hosted in-person engagement events (Open Houses and Pop Ups). Respondents were provided background information and answered questions related to the proposed strategies and actions in the draft Plan. Feedback was collected through the online survey over a six-week period (March 2, 2026 – April 10, 2026).



Figure 2. SWMP Review and Update Timeline

## 2 Feedback Results and Responses

The feedback summarized below includes the results of the Public Survey (Section 2.2) and all in-person engagement (section 2.3) followed by concluding comments (Section 3).

### 2.1 Engagement Promotion

The SCRD understands that residents, businesses, and other interested parties receive their information from multiple sources. The online survey was advertised on Facebook, Instagram, newsletters, newspapers, posters, and a region-wide mailout. Open houses and pop-up events were held to engage residents in-person, and the survey was promoted at these events.



Figure 3. Example Promotional Material

Engagement opportunities were publicized as follows:



Figure 4. Overview of Engagement Promotion

- Landfill scale receipts were updated to include a short call-to-action message highlighting landfill capacity concerns and directing users to the project webpage via a URL.
- A notification was issued through the curbside collection app, prompting users to review the Draft Plan and provide feedback.
- A news release announcing the release of the Draft SWMP was published on the SCRD website and shared through SCRD communication channels.
- The news release was distributed to the Let's Talk SCRD subscriber list for those signed up to receive project updates.
- An email was sent to the Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) sharing the project webpage, survey link, and news release.
- Weekly newspaper advertisements aligned with tabling events were placed in the local newspaper that is distributed across the Sunshine Coast.
- A print advertisement was also placed in the Harbour Spiel newspaper, the local newspaper in Pender Harbour, highlighting Pender Harbour-specific events.
- Emails were sent to municipal communications departments (District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons, and Sechelt Indian Government District) to support sharing of project information and Draft Plan materials.
- Emails were sent from the SCRD Chief Administrative Officer to Chief Administrative Officers at shíshálh Nation, Squamish Nation, District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons and Island Trust, offering presentations of the Draft Plan to local government Councils and Boards.

**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
 2 Feedback Results and Responses

- Emails were sent from the SCRDR Chief Administrative Officer to Chief Administrative Officers at shísháhl Nation, Squamish Nation, District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons, Island Trust, Metro Vancouver, qathet Regional District, informing them of the Draft Plan and inviting staff to participate in a municipal meeting on the Draft Plan.
- An email invitation was sent to the Ministry of Environment and Parks to request a meeting following the conclusion of the engagement period to review the Solid Waste Management Plan and engagement efforts.
- Targeted emails were sent to community groups, sharing the project webpage, inviting participation in events, and offering follow-up discussions on specific topics.
- A postcard mailout was distributed to approximately 19,000 households, promoting community conversations, encouraging completion of the online survey, and providing a QR code for access.
- Updated SWMP posters with open house dates and a QR code were displayed at SCRDR facilities, arenas, and neighbourhood bulletin boards across the Sunshine Coast.
- Social media posts were shared weekly to promote upcoming engagement events and locations.
- A rotating online advertisement was displayed on the Coast Reporter website directing readers to the project webpage and survey.
- Blurb articles were included in the SCRDR Coast Current newsletter to announce the start of engagement and to provide a reminder during the final week before the survey closed.
- Additional social media posts were shared during events inviting residents to join the conversation.

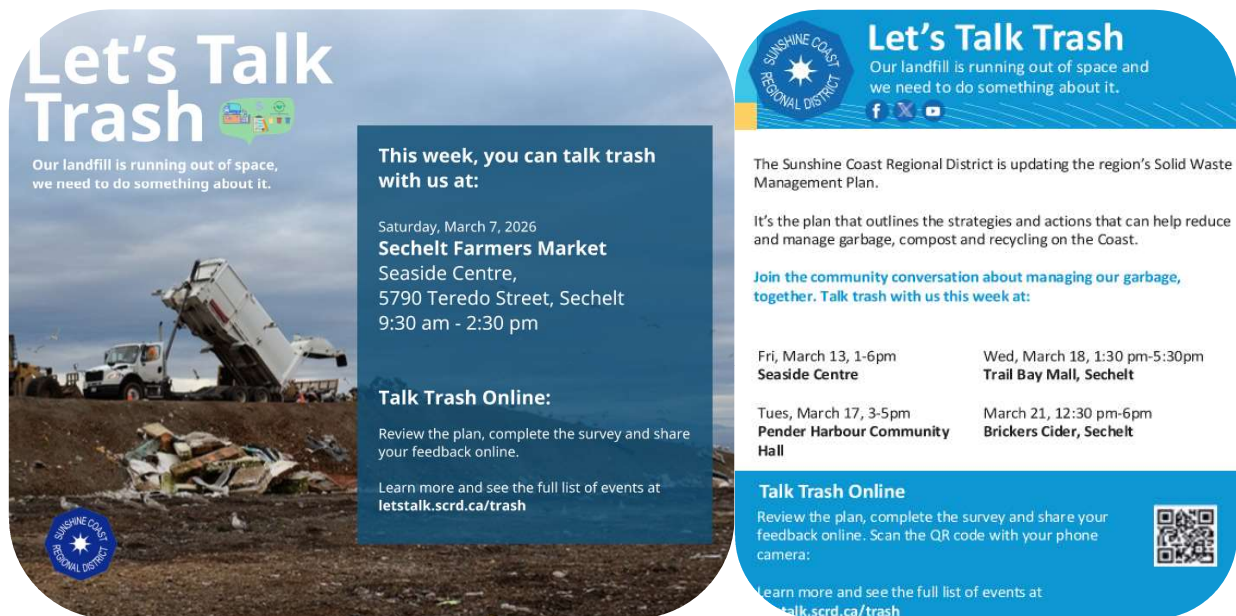


Figure 5. Example Promotional Material for In-Person Engagement

## 2.2 Public Survey

The Public Survey was posted on the SCRD website from March 2, 2026 – April 10, 2026. A total of 221 people responded to the survey.

### How to Read Ranking Charts in This Report

Some questions in this report asked respondents to rank options in order of importance, rather than simply selecting all options that apply. For these questions, respondents were asked to assign each option a ranking—for example, #1 (most important) through #4 or #5 (least important)—based on their priorities. Because of this format, each respondent could only assign one option as most important and one option as least important, requiring them to make trade-offs between choices. The ranking charts in this report show how often each option was placed at each ranking position. Higher bars at the top of the chart (e.g., #1 or #2) indicate higher priority, while higher bars toward the bottom (e.g., #4 or #5) indicate lower priority. This ranking format is used consistently throughout the report for questions that explore priorities, trade-offs, and relative importance, and should be interpreted as a comparison of options rather than independent ratings.

### 2.2.1 Section One – About You

The survey opened with two questions asking respondents to provide demographic information. These questions and the results are outlined below.

#### Q1: Where is your primary residence?

Respondents were asked to identify the location of their primary residence to understand geographic representation across the region. Of the 221 answers, 59 respondents indicated their primary residence as the District of Sechelt. Roberts Creek, Halfmoon Bay, Elphinstone and the Town of Gibsons had similar levels of representation ranging from 38 to 27 respondents each. The least represented communities were the Shíshálh Nation Government District with two respondents, and Sk̓w̓x̓wú7mesh Nation Lands with no respondents. The full distribution is presented in Figure 6 below.

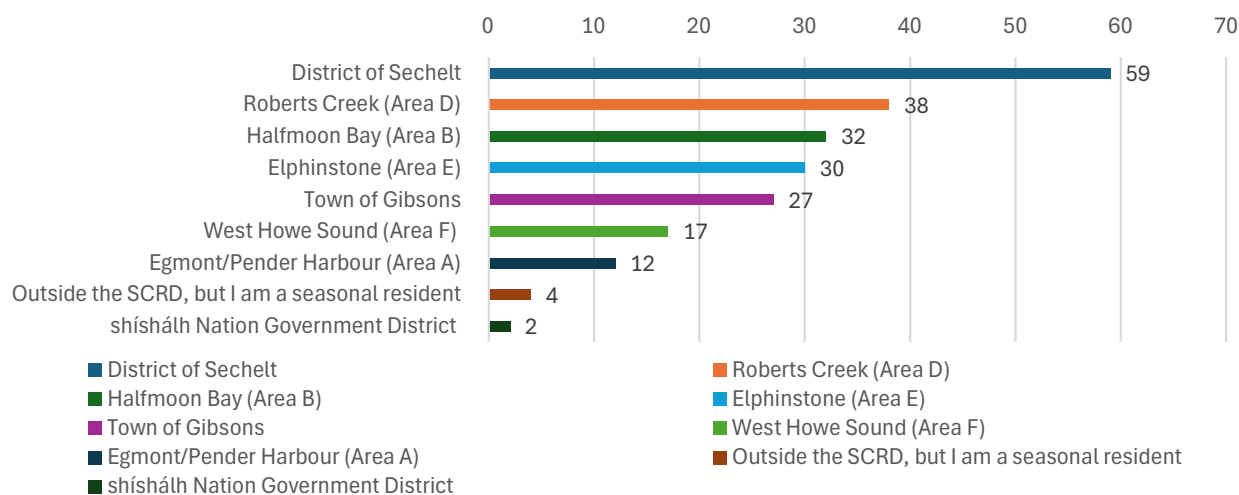
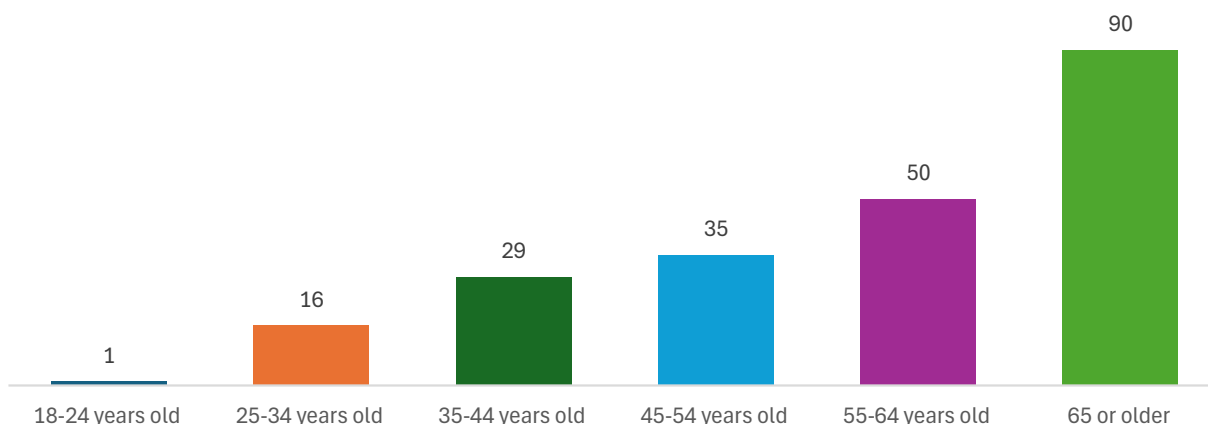


Figure 6. Survey Respondents' Primary Residence by Community



## **Q2: How old are you?**

Survey respondents were predominantly older adults. The largest proportion of participants were aged 65 or older (90 respondents), followed by those aged 55–64 (50 respondents) and 45–54 (35 respondents). Moderate participation was seen among respondents aged 35–44 (29 respondents) and 25–34 (16 respondents). Representation from younger adults was minimal, with only one respondent aged 18–24. Notably the survey did have an under 18 age group, but there were no respondents in this group. Overall, the results reflect stronger engagement from older age groups, with limited participation from younger residents. This is consistent with the demographics of the SCRD’s population. The full distribution is presented in Figure 7 below.



*Figure 7. Age Distribution of Survey Respondents*

### **2.2.2 Section Two – Learn the Background**

Section Two asked which facilities and services respondents use. These questions and the results are outlined below.

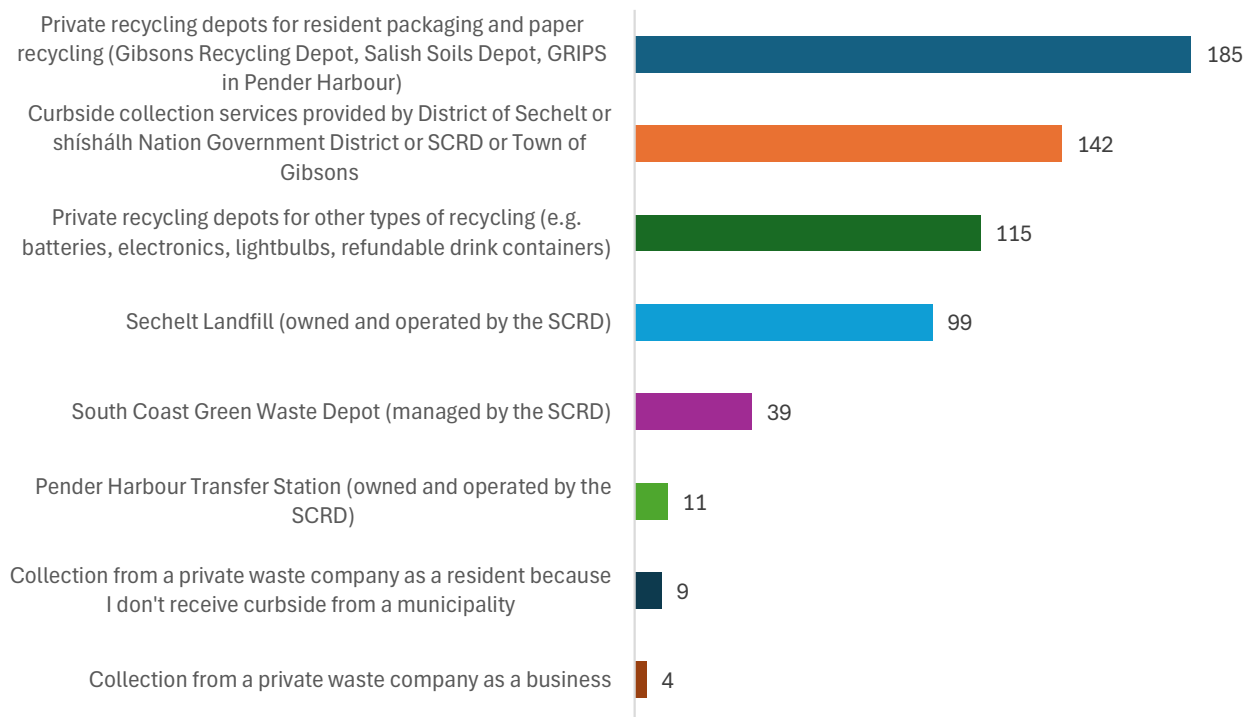
#### **Q3: Which facilities and services do you use regularly?**

Survey respondents reported using a range of waste management facilities and services, with the most frequently used being private recycling depots for residential packaging and paper recycling (185 respondents). Curbside collection services were also widely used, reported by 142 respondents. In addition, private recycling depots for other materials such as electronics, batteries, and refundable drink containers were used by 115 respondents.

The Sechelt Landfill was used regularly by 99 respondents, while fewer respondents reported using the South Coast Green Waste Depot (39 respondents). Use of other facilities and services was relatively limited, including other services (22 respondents), the Pender Harbour Transfer Station (11 respondents), and private waste collection services, either due to lack of curbside service (9 respondents) or for business purposes (4 respondents). Overall, results indicate strong reliance on recycling depots and curbside collection services, with lower usage of transfer stations and private waste collection services. The full distribution is presented in Figure 8 below.



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**2 Feedback Results and Responses**



*Figure 8. Waste Management Facilities and Services Used Regularly by Respondents*

Additionally, this question allowed respondents to select “Other (please specify)” providing an opportunity to respond with facilities that were not listed as one of the answers for the question. Twenty-two respondents selected other, but only four respondents provided specific information. The four answers are listed below:

1. Vancouver – The respondent indicated that they take and dispose of their garbage when they visit their recreational property on the Sunshine Coast.
2. The Gibsons Bottle Depot
3. Food compost in their own backyard, rather than the SCRCD green bin program
4. One respondent said they are 100% zero waste through a pilot project involving a cement kiln

**2.2.3 Section Three – The Proposed Strategies and Actions: Weighing the Options**

Section Three provided contextual information for survey respondents on the Draft Plan’s goals. There were no questions in this section of the survey. This text can be found in Appendix B.

**2.2.4 Section Four – Long-Term Disposal Options: aka where will the garbage go!**

To open Section Four, the SCRCD provided contextual information for the survey respondents on long-term disposal options, and how the SCRCD has arrived at the option of vertical expansion for disposal. This text can be found in Appendix B.



#### Q4: How concerned are you if we have nowhere to put garbage in less than 6 years?

Most survey respondents expressed a high level of concern about the availability of garbage disposal capacity within the next six years. The majority indicated they were very concerned (165 respondents), while an additional 41 respondents reported being somewhat concerned. Only a small number of participants expressed lower levels of concern, with seven respondents indicating they were slightly concerned and five respondents stating they were not concerned at all. Overall, the results indicate strong concern among respondents regarding future garbage disposal capacity.

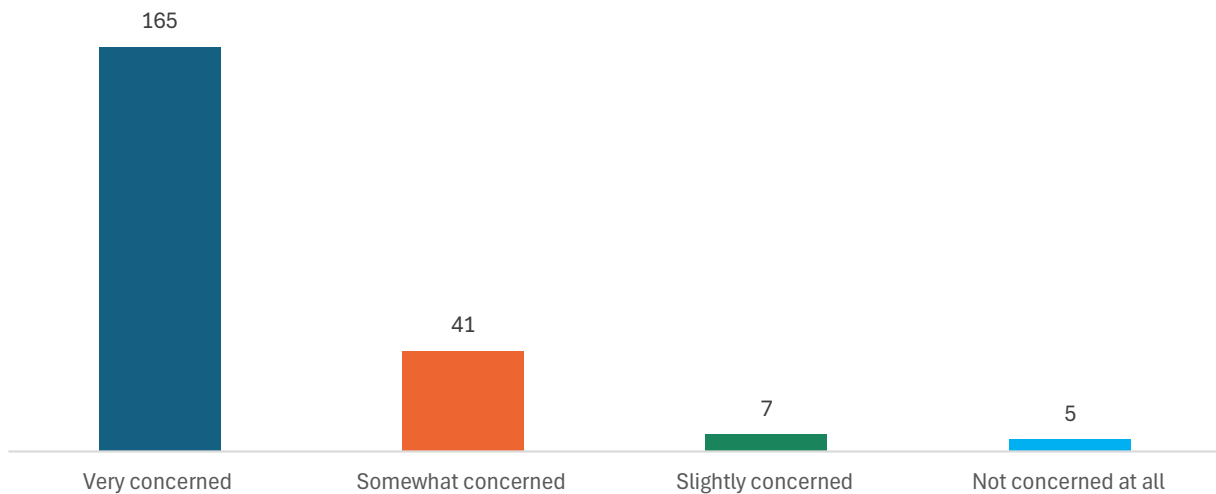


Figure 9. Level of Concern About Garbage Disposal Capacity Within the Next Six Years

#### Q5: Given the costs of Waste Export versus Vertical Expansion, do you support vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill?

Survey results indicate strong support for vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill when compared to the costs of waste export. The majority of respondents expressed agreement, with 119 respondents strongly agreeing and 75 respondents agreeing with vertical expansion. A smaller number of participants indicated neutral or opposing views, including 13 neutral responses, five respondents who disagreed, and three who strongly disagreed. An additional five respondents indicated they were unsure. Overall, the findings demonstrate a high level of support for vertical expansion among respondents.



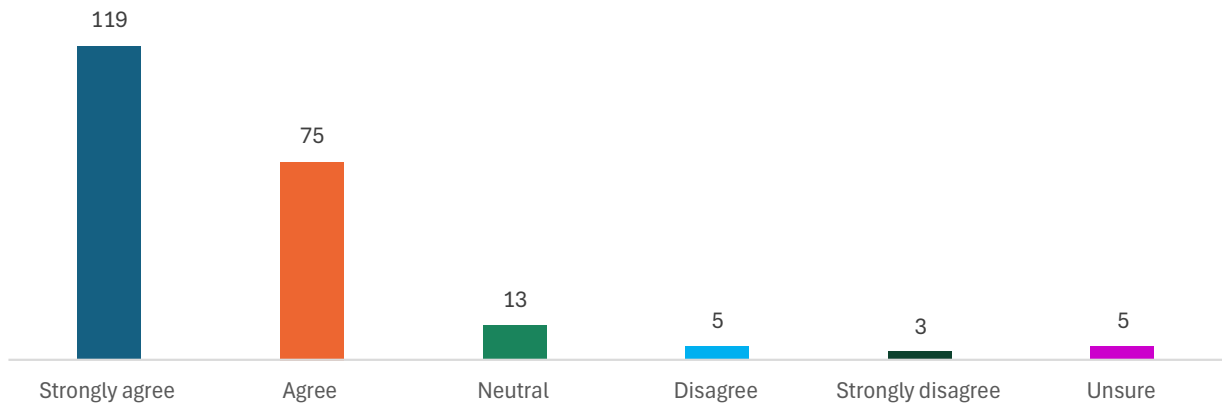


Figure 10. Support for Vertical Expansion of the Sechelt Landfill Compared to Waste Export

**Q6: Which funding sources are you most comfortable with for this project?**

Survey respondents indicated a strong preference for a blended approach to funding the project. The majority of respondents (153) reported being most comfortable with a combination of taxation and user fees. A smaller portion expressed preference for funding through user fees alone (57 respondents), while fewer respondents indicated comfort with general taxation, such as property taxes (23 respondents). Overall, the results suggest broad support for a mixed funding model that balances taxation and user-pay approaches. The full distribution is presented in Figure 11 below.

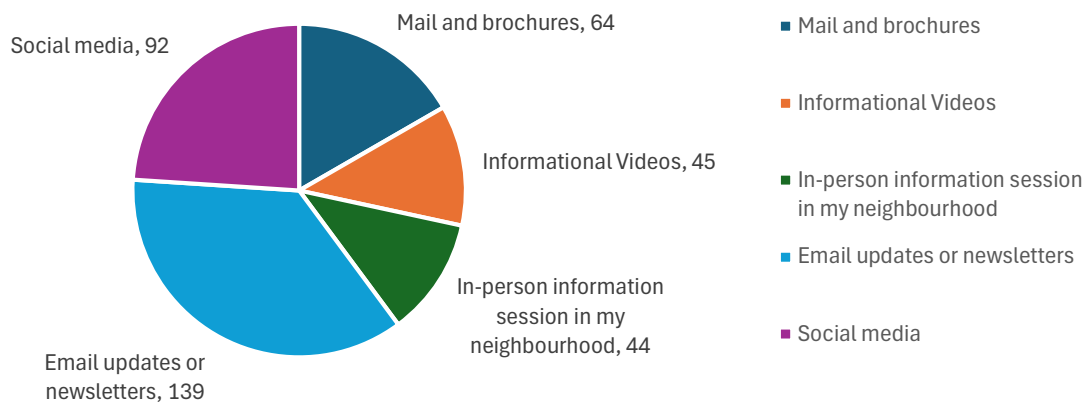


Figure 11. Preferred Funding Sources for the Vertical Expansion Project

**Q7: After today, how familiar do you feel with the vertical expansion project?**

Following the engagement activities, most respondents reported at least some familiarity with the vertical expansion project. The majority indicated they were somewhat familiar (128 respondents), while 58 respondents reported being very familiar. Fewer participants indicated lower familiarity, with 28 respondents reporting they were slightly familiar and six respondents stating they were not familiar at all. Overall, the results suggest an improved awareness and understanding of the project among participants. The full distribution is presented in Figure 12 below.



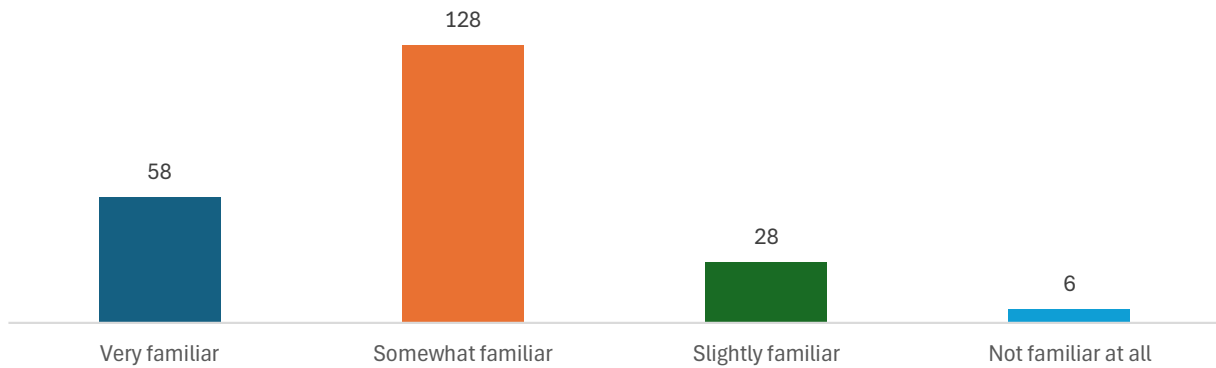


Figure 12. Respondent Familiarity with the Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project

**Q8: How would you like to be informed on this critical project?**

Respondents identified a range of preferred methods for staying informed about the project. The most commonly preferred option was email updates or newsletters, selected by 139 respondents. Social media was also a popular option, identified by 92 respondents, followed by mail and brochures (64 respondents). Fewer respondents indicated a preference for informational videos (45 respondents) or in-person information sessions in their neighbourhood (44 respondents). Overall, the results suggest that digital communication methods (particularly email) are the most effective ways to share ongoing project information, while a mix of channels remains important to reach a broad audience. The full distribution is presented in Figure 13 below.

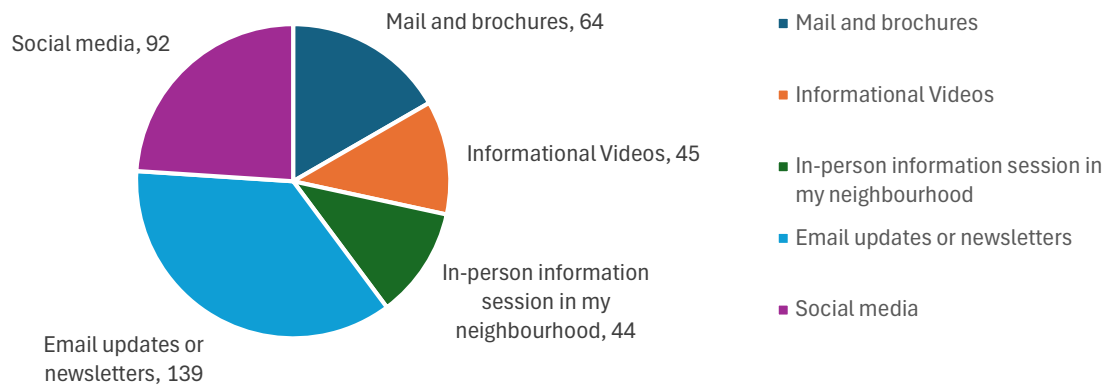


Figure 13. Preferred Methods for Receiving Updates on the Vertical Expansion Project

**2.2.5 Section Five – Updating the Plan: Prioritization Waste Reduction**

Section Five provided contextual information for survey respondents on the Draft Plan’s strategies and actions, explaining to residents that the SCR D would like feedback on prioritization to meet the overall goal of the SWMP to create less waste. There were no questions in this section of the survey. This text can be found in Appendix B.



## 2.2.6 Section Six – Waste Reduction, Reuse and Repair

To open Section Six, the SCR D provided contextual information for the survey respondents on the importance of waste prevention, reuse and repair for keeping resources in use for as long as possible, and that enforcement is important to meet the goals outlined in the Draft Plan. This text can be found in Appendix B.

### Q9: Which reduction programs are most important to you? Rank the following programs from most important (#1) to least important (#4)?

Survey respondents were asked to rank four waste reduction programs, assigning a ranking of #1 (most important) through #4 (least important) to each option.

Overall results show that preventing waste from businesses from entering the landfill was most frequently ranked as the top priority (#1), indicating strong support for upstream, systemic waste reduction efforts focused on the commercial sector.

Promoting and supporting reuse and community sharing was most commonly ranked as a mid-level priority, often placed second, suggesting it is viewed as an important complement to waste prevention initiatives.

Community swap events and repair events for broken items were more often assigned lower rankings (#3 or #4), indicating these programs were generally seen as less critical when respondents were required to prioritize among options.

Taken together, the rankings suggest respondents place greater importance on programs that prevent waste generation at the source, particularly through business-focused actions, compared to event-based or community program initiatives. The full distribution is presented in Figure 14 below.

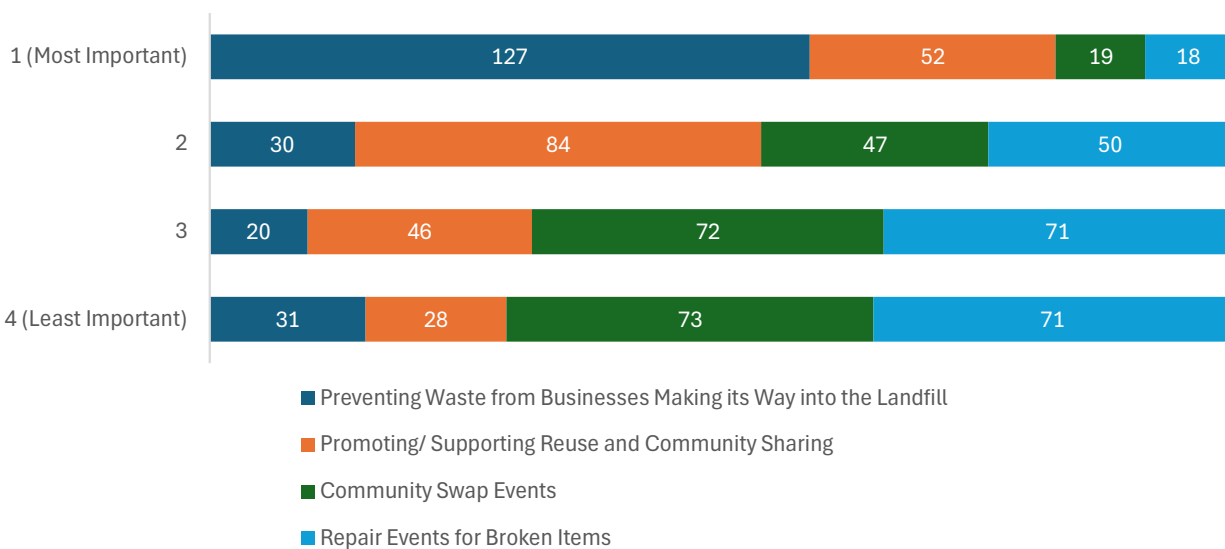


Figure 14. Ranking of Waste Reduction Programs by Importance



### **Q10: Do you support the SCRД increasing enforcement as an action to reduce waste?**

Survey respondents were asked whether they support the SCRД increasing enforcement as a measure to reduce waste. Overall, there was strong support for this approach. A total of 187 respondents indicated support, including 114 respondents who strongly support increased enforcement and 73 respondents who support it. In contrast, 34 respondents indicated that they do not support increased enforcement.

Overall, the results demonstrate broad support among respondents for the use of enforcement measures as part of waste reduction efforts. The full distribution is presented in Figure 15 below.

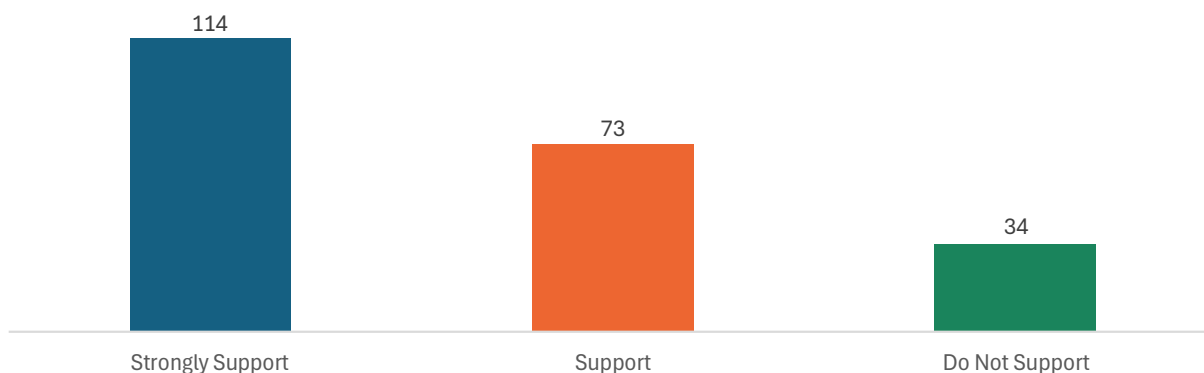


Figure 15. Support for Increasing Enforcement to Reduce Waste

## **2.2.7 Section Seven – Recycling and Diversion**

To open Section Seven, the SCRД provided contextual information for the survey respondents on recycling and how much waste was diverted from the landfill, emphasizing the importance of education for residents. This text can be found in Appendix B.

### **Q11: What would help you recycle more?**

Respondents were asked to rank four actions that could help them recycle more, assigning each option a ranking from #1 (most important) to #4 (least important). This ranking approach required participants to prioritize the options relative to one another, meaning only one action could be selected as the most important and one as the least important by each respondent.

The results indicate that placing more responsibility on producers for product design and recycling was most frequently ranked as the most important (#1) action. This suggests that respondents prioritized system-level solutions that address recycling challenges earlier in the product lifecycle.

Better access to curbside recycling showed a polarized response. While it was frequently ranked as either most important (#1) or least important (#4), this suggests differing levels of need or satisfaction with recycling services among respondents. Notably, respondents who do not currently receive curbside recycling still showed a polarized response, with many ranking improved curbside access as either a top priority (52) or a low priority (62) rather than clustering in the middle rankings (22 ranked 2, 17 ranked 3).



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
 2 Feedback Results and Responses

Bulky or large item pick-up or collection options and community cleanup events that include hard-to-manage materials were more commonly ranked in the middle positions (#2 and #3). This indicates that these options were generally viewed as helpful supports, but not the highest priority when respondents were required to make trade-offs.

Overall, the ranking results suggest that respondents place greater importance on upstream, producer-responsibility measures over service expansions or one-time community initiatives when considering how to improve recycling outcomes. The full distribution is presented in Figure 16 below.

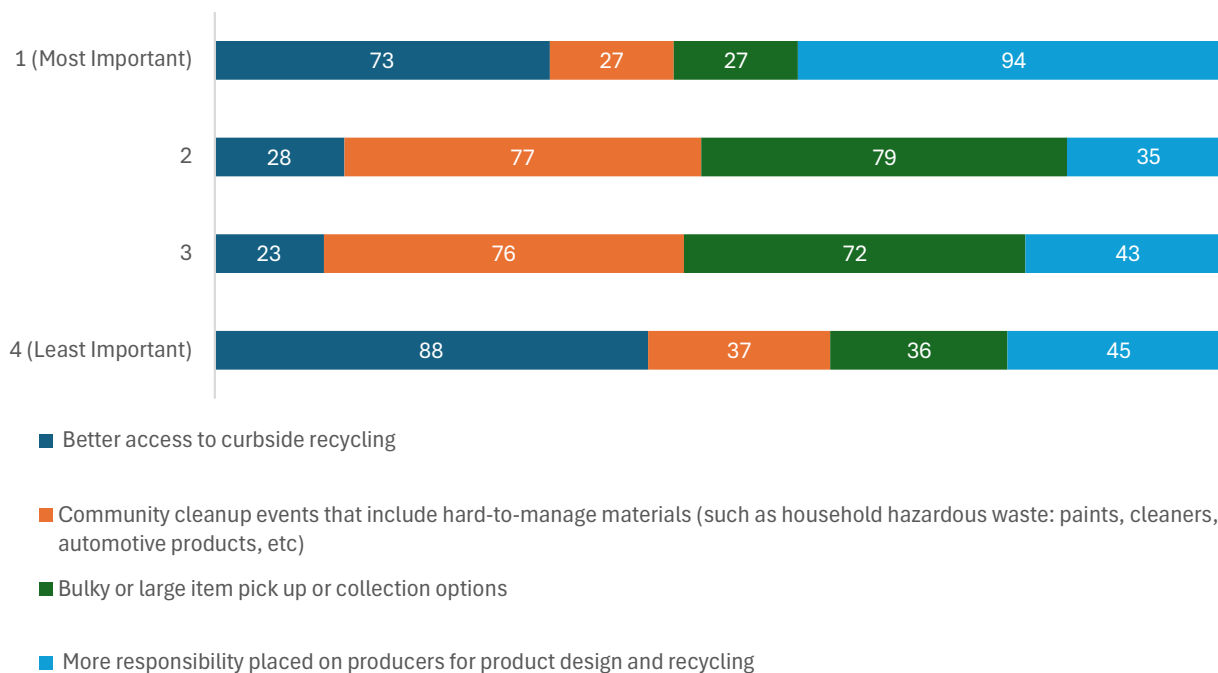


Figure 16. Actions Ranked Most Likely to Help Residents Recycle More

**Q12: What education programs should be a priority in the SCRd?**

Respondents were asked to rank five education program options in order of priority, assigning each option a ranking from #1 (most important) to #5 (least important). This required respondents to make trade-offs and prioritize the options relative to one another, with only one program receiving each ranking per response.

The results indicate that providing clear guidance for residents on what materials go where was the highest priority overall. This option was most frequently ranked as #1 (most important), suggesting that respondents see clear, easy-to-understand information as the most important education need.

Supporting businesses with waste prevention and recycling (e.g., food rescue) was most often ranked in the second position, indicating it is also a key priority, though generally secondary to resident-focused guidance.



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
 2 Feedback Results and Responses

Educating collectors and haulers on existing diversion opportunities and bylaws was commonly ranked in the middle positions (#2 or #3), suggesting it is viewed as an important supporting measure within the system.

Reducing event waste by sharing educational resources for event organizers and educating tourists on local waste practices were more frequently ranked toward the lower end of the scale (#4 or #5). This indicates these programs were generally seen as lower priorities when respondents were required to prioritize among multiple education initiatives.

Overall, the rankings suggest respondents prioritize clear, practical guidance for residents and support for businesses over education efforts targeted at events or visitors. The full distribution is presented in Figure 17 below.

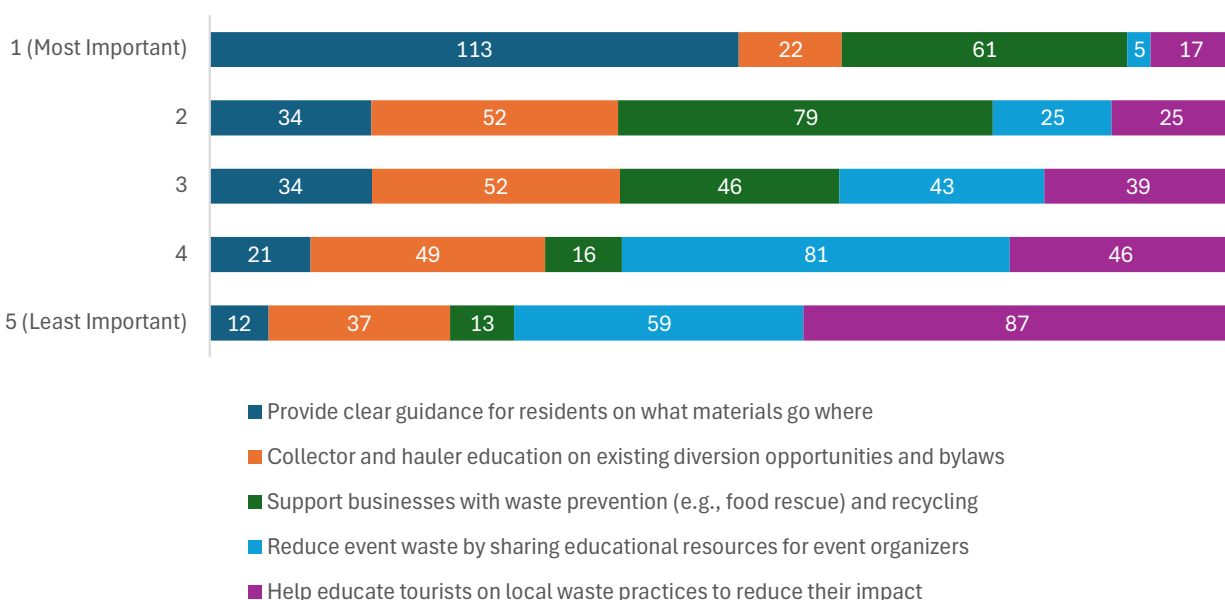


Figure 17. Education Programs Ranked as Highest Priority

**2.2.8 Section Eight – Waste Management and Environmental Sustainability**

To open Section Eight, the SCRd provided contextual information for the survey respondents on the importance of improving waste management in areas such as wildlife management, illegal dumping, marine debris, invasive species and emergency debris management. This text can be found in Appendix B.

**Q13: Which of the following issues should be a priority in the SCRd?**

Respondents were asked to rank five waste management and environmental related issues by order of importance, assigning each issue a ranking from #1 (most important) to #5 (least important). This ranking format required respondents to consider the issues relative to one another, meaning each issue could only be assigned one priority ranking per response.



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
 2 Feedback Results and Responses

The results show that illegal dumping and littering, including education, advocacy, and strategies to reduce litter and illegal dumping, was most frequently ranked as the top priority (#1). This option received the highest number of “most important” rankings, indicating it is the issue of greatest concern among respondents.

Marine debris, including initiatives to reduce waste in marine environments and address abandoned boats, was most often ranked as the second-highest priority, suggesting it is also an important issue, though generally second to illegal dumping and littering.

Wildlife management, focused on education to prevent bears and other animals from accessing waste, and emergency response planning for managing large volumes of waste following natural disasters (such as fires, floods, or storms), were more commonly ranked in the middle positions (#3 or #4). This indicates these issues are meaningful to respondents but are not viewed as top priorities when compared directly with other concerns.

Invasive species, including education and planning for proper disposal of invasive plants, was most frequently ranked as #5 (least important). This suggests it is generally considered a lower priority relative to the other issues presented.

Overall, the rankings indicate that respondents prioritize addressing illegal dumping, littering, and marine debris over other waste-related issues when required to identify priority areas for the SCRD. The full distribution is presented in Figure 18 below.

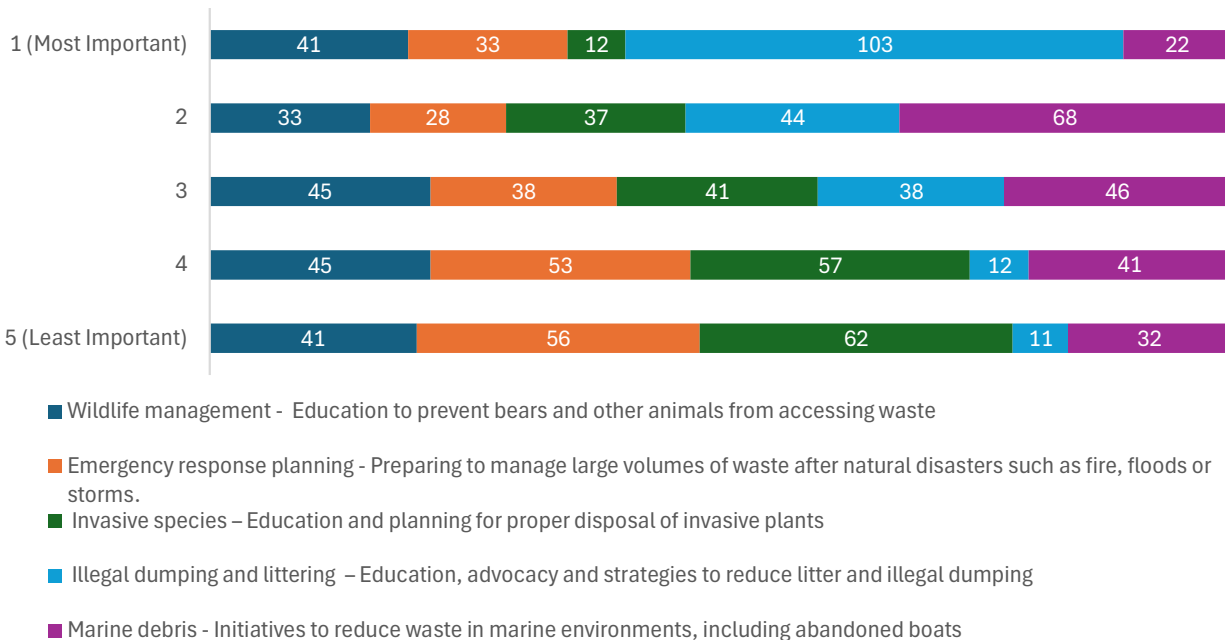


Figure 18. Waste Management and Environmental Issues Identified as Priorities



**Q14: When addressing the issues that are outside the SCRD’s jurisdiction, which approach do you think the SCRD should prioritize?**

Survey respondents were asked which approach the SCRD should prioritize when addressing issues outside of its direct jurisdiction.

Most respondents supported creating new SCRD programs and services, despite the associated large increase in cost (101 respondents). A significant number also favoured advocating to the Provincial Government for greater support and action, involving a small increase in cost (76 respondents).

Fewer respondents supported a balanced approach combining SCRD-led programs with provincial advocacy (33 respondents), and very few preferred no increase in cost and no new programs (9 respondents).

Overall, the results indicate a strong preference for proactive approaches, even when higher costs are involved. The full distribution is presented in Figure 19 below.

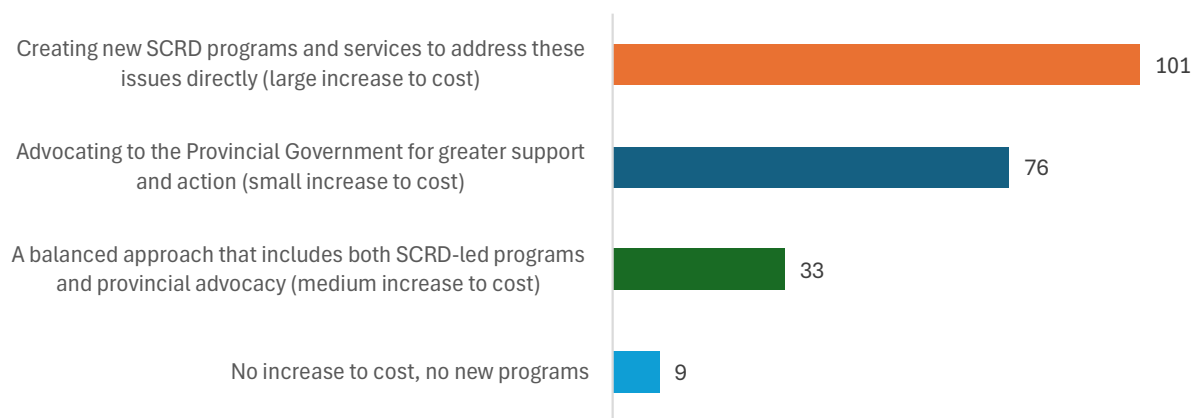


Figure 19. Preferred Approaches for Issues Outside SCRD Jurisdiction

**Q15: Is there anything else you want to share about how garbage and recycling is managed on the coast?**

Participants provided extensive and detailed feedback on solid waste management across the Sunshine Coast. Overall, comments emphasized the importance of accessibility, convenience, waste reduction, fairness, local responsibility, and environmental protection. While there were differing and sometimes opposing views on enforcement, fees, and technology, respondents consistently expressed concern about landfill capacity, illegal dumping, and the amount of recyclable or reusable material entering the waste stream. The most common topics mentioned are shown below, from most common to least common, and further description follows.



Access, Equity, and Convenience  
Community Reuse and Sharing  
Recycling and Material Diversion  
Organics and Composting  
Facilities, Infrastructure, and Capacity  
Costs, Fees, and Economic Signals  
Education, Awareness, and Behaviour Change  
Enforcement, Incentives, and Compliance  
Innovation and Long-Term Strategy  
Out-of-Scope and Broader Policy Feedback  
Survey Design and Process Feedback



*Figure 20. Overview of Common Topics Mentioned, from Most Common to Least Common*

### **1. Access, Equity, and Convenience**

A dominant theme across responses was that accessibility strongly influences diversion behaviour. Many participants emphasized that seniors, low-income households, people without vehicles, and people with mobility limitations face barriers accessing recycling and composting services when curbside options are unavailable.

Respondents from Gibsons, Roberts Creek, Halfmoon Bay, Elphinstone, West Howe Sound, and other areas noted that without curbside recycling, recyclable materials often end up in garbage despite residents' willingness to divert. Travel distance, fuel costs, safety concerns, stress at busy depots, and physical accessibility were frequently cited.

Proposed solutions included:

- Expanding curbside recycling across all SCR D areas
- Establishing community recycling hubs
- Providing uniform services and containers Coast-wide
- Improving access to convenient drop-off locations for materials not collected curbside
- Reducing reliance on residents transporting materials by car

Several participants contrasted SCR D services with systems in other municipalities (e.g., Squamish, North Shore, Whistler), citing those programs as more convenient and effective.

A small number of respondents expressed a preference for depot-based systems over curbside collection, citing concerns about source separation quality.

### **2. Community Reuse and Sharing**



## **SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**

### **2 Feedback Results and Responses**

Many respondents emphasized the importance of community-based reuse and sharing initiatives as practical ways to reduce landfill waste. Participants supported re-introducing or expanding programs such as share sheds, community swap events, and scheduled curbside reuse days, noting that many items disposed of as waste still have usable value.

Several respondents described these approaches as low-cost, accessible solutions that also foster community connection and reduce illegal dumping. Some suggested neighbourhood-led models, while others supported SCRD coordination with community oversight.

### **3. Recycling and Material Diversion**

Many respondents supported expanding the range of materials accepted for recycling, particularly:

- Glass
- Styrofoam
- Soft and flexible plastics (including plastic films)
- Construction and demolition materials

Participants repeatedly highlighted frustration with material inconsistency, noting confusion about what is accepted, where materials should go, and whether recycling efforts are effective. Several comments called for a centralized or comprehensive facility that accepts a wide range of materials.

Distrust regarding recycling outcomes was common. Some respondents expressed concern that recyclable materials end up in landfill, reducing motivation to sort and clean items. Participants stressed that demonstrating clear diversion outcomes would improve public participation.

There was also strong interest in:

- Commercial (ICI) recycling and composting expansion
- Recycle BC accepting plastic and Styrofoam from businesses
- Market development and reuse of construction materials
- Reducing waste at the source, particularly packaging

### **4. Organics and Composting**

Participants broadly supported strengthening organics diversion, viewing it as a key contributor to waste reduction. Comments included support for:

- Expanded curbside organics collection
- Compost drop-off at the landfill
- Improved collection reliability in some areas
- Education on home composting

Several respondents raised concerns about:

- Paying for green bin services they do not use
- Animal attraction related to compost storage
- Lack of disposal options for animal waste



## **SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**

### **2 Feedback Results and Responses**

Some supported enforcement or incentives to increase green bin participation, while others emphasized voluntary participation.

#### **5. Facilities, Infrastructure, and Capacity**

Facility adequacy and long-term capacity were significant concerns. Participants described existing recycling depots as crowded, stressful, or inefficient, and questioned the cost-effectiveness of single-material sites.

Landfill capacity emerged as a critical issue. Respondents expressed strong views that:

- Waste should be managed locally
- Exporting waste off the Coast should be avoided
- Vertical expansion should proceed promptly
- Long-term (10+ year) infrastructure planning is needed

Some respondents asked for clearer explanations about why new landfill sites were considered infeasible and proposed alternative sites, including existing gravel pits.

Related issues raised included:

- Abandoned vehicles and boats
- Marine debris (including logs)
- Hazardous and invasive plant waste disposal gaps

#### **6. Costs, Fees, and Economic Signals**

Opinions on fees and pricing models varied widely. However, many respondents supported economic incentives as tools to encourage waste reduction.

Common perspectives included:

- Support for user-pay or weight-based systems
- Frustration with paying full fees despite minimal waste generation
- Requests to reinstate free landfill disposal days or coupons
- Concerns that high fees contribute to illegal dumping

Some participants emphasized the need to make disposal options less expensive and more comprehensive to reduce dumping, while others argued that prices should increase for poor behaviour (e.g., mixed loads).

#### **7. Education, Awareness, and Behaviour Change**

Education was consistently identified as critical. Participants reported confusion about:

- What can be recycled or composted
- Where facilities are located
- What happens to materials after collection

Suggested improvements included:



## **SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**

### 2 Feedback Results and Responses

- Clearer signage and material identification
- In-person education (open houses, outreach events)
- Improved staff training for consistent messaging
- School-based education programs
- Business education, especially for food service operators

Respondents emphasized that understanding the environmental and financial impacts of waste management would motivate behaviour change.

### **8. Enforcement, Incentives, and Compliance**

Feedback on enforcement revealed varied perspectives.

Some respondents advocated for:

- Increased fines for illegal dumping
- Garbage audits and load inspections
- Enforcement targeting businesses and short-term rentals (Airbnb's specifically)
- Mandatory participation in diversion programs

Others cautioned against over-reliance on penalties, arguing that:

- Access barriers must be addressed first
- Incentives work better than punishments
- Education should precede enforcement

Many respondents supported a balanced approach combining education, incentives, and targeted enforcement.

### **9. Innovation and Long-Term Strategy**

Participants suggested a range of innovative and long-term approaches, including:

- Waste-to-energy technologies (with caution about scale and cost)
- Incineration with emissions controls
- Zero-waste frameworks
- Recycling technologies for diapers and hygiene products
- Wildlife-proof waste systems
- Expanded reuse and salvage programs

Some respondents emphasized that innovation should prioritize low-toxicity outcomes, local economic benefits, and resilience.



## **10. Out-of-Scope and Broader Policy Feedback**

Participants also raised issues beyond the scope of the Solid Waste Management Plan, including:

- Taxation and cost-of-living concerns
- Federal immigration policy
- Healthcare system waste generation
- Broader governance and social issues

These comments were documented to ensure transparency but fall outside SCR D's mandate for this plan.

## **11. Survey Design and Process Feedback**

Respondents provided feedback on the engagement process, noting:

- Difficulty ranking priorities
- Desire for more opportunities to provide input
- Interest in repeating or updating the survey annually

Several participants expressed appreciation for the consultation effort and overall waste management services.

### **2.2.9 Section Nine – Setting the Priority for the Plan**

To open Section Nine, the SCR D started by thanking respondents for taking the time to fill out the survey. It then provided contextual information on the proposed prioritization of the strategies and actions in the Draft Plan. This text can be found in Appendix B.

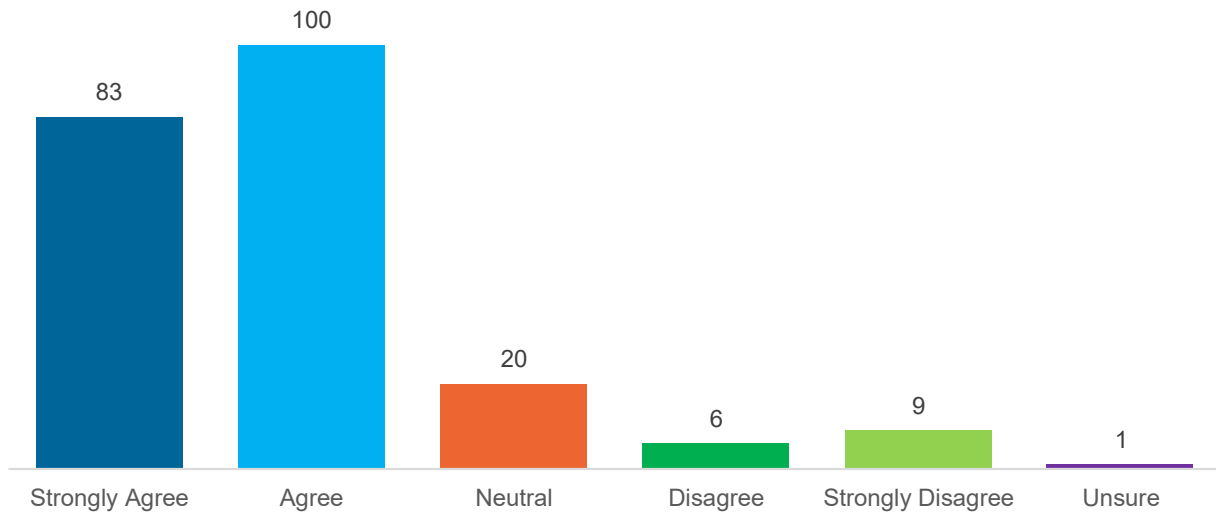
#### **Q16: Do you support the SCR D starting with these four strategies to reduce waste?**

Survey respondents were asked whether they support the SCR D starting with the four proposed waste reduction strategies illustrated above, as the initial focus of the plan.

The results show strong overall support. Most respondents indicated they strongly agree (83 respondents) or agree (100 respondents) with starting the plan using these four strategies. A smaller number expressed a neutral position (20 respondents), while very few respondents indicated opposition, including six who disagreed and nine who strongly disagreed. Only one respondent indicated they were unsure.

Overall, the findings indicate broad support for beginning the waste reduction plan with the proposed strategies, which include advocacy for stronger provincial product stewardship, improving recycling and organics diversion for residents, strengthening compliance and regulatory requirements, and addressing residual waste management through landfill expansion. The full distribution is presented in Figure 21 below.





*Figure 21. Support for the Proposed Waste Reduction Strategies in the First Five Years of the Plan*

**Q17: What other strategies would you like to see explored in the first five years of the plan?**

In response to Question 17, participants identified a wide range of strategies they would like to see explored in the first five years of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Comments focused on accelerating waste reduction, expanding diversion, addressing landfill capacity, and introducing stronger economic, regulatory, and educational tools. Many respondents emphasized the need for early action, noting that long-term solutions may take years to implement.

Responses to Question 17 showed strong alignment with themes identified in Question 15. Many of the strategies suggested for the first five years of the Plan directly respond to barriers and challenges previously described by participants, particularly around access to recycling and composting services, waste reduction, landfill capacity, reuse opportunities, and enforcement. While Question 15 focused on current issues and experiences, Question 17 gave participants an opportunity to propose actions and approaches to address those concerns. The consistency across responses indicates a high degree of clarity among participants about both the challenges facing the waste management system and the types of solutions they believe should be explored early in the Plan. The most common topics mentioned are shown below, from most common to least common, and further description follows.



Waste Reduction and Zero-Waste Approaches  
Expanded Recycling and Diversion Systems  
Organics, Diapers, and Hard-to-Manage Wastes  
Reuse, Repair, and Community Sharing  
Landfill Capacity, Planning, and Transition  
Enforcement, Incentives, and Economic Tools  
Industrial, Commercial, and Construction (ICI) Waste  
Innovation, Technologies, and Circular Economy  
Education, Culture, and Behaviour Change  
Out-of-Scope and Broader Policy Feedback



Figure 22. Overview of Common Topics Mentioned, from Most Common to Least Common

### 1. Waste Reduction and Zero-Waste Approaches

Many respondents stressed that waste reduction should be the primary focus in the first five years. Participants emphasized “reduce and repair first,” advocating for zero-waste principles, reduced consumption, and less packaging at the source. Suggestions included encouraging bulk purchasing, requiring producers to reduce or redesign packaging, and increasing pressure on Provincial and Federal governments to expand stewardship and extended producer responsibility programs.

Several respondents expressed concern that current efforts focus too heavily on residential behaviour and recommended shifting attention upstream to product design, manufacturing, and consumption patterns.

### 2. Expanded Recycling and Diversion Systems

Participants frequently called for expanded and more convenient recycling systems. Proposed strategies included:

- Expanding curbside recycling across all areas
- Increasing the range of materials accepted, including plastics, soft plastics, and construction materials
- Creating “one-stop” recycling facilities
- Improving public recycling containers with clear instructions
- Exploring neighbourhood or commercial drop-off hubs

Some respondents raised concerns about curbside recycling being “out of sight, out of mind,” while others strongly supported curbside collection as essential for increasing participation. These differing perspectives highlighted the importance of system design and monitoring.

### 3. Organics, Diapers, and Hard-to-Manage Wastes



## **SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**

### 2 Feedback Results and Responses

Organics diversion remained a priority, with participants noting that organic material represents a significant portion of landfill waste. Strategies suggested included improving organics collection, addressing issues with wildlife gaining access to compost, and increasing education and enforcement around green bin use.

Several respondents specifically identified diapers, wipes, animal waste, and other hard-to-manage materials as growing waste streams and recommended exploring specialized diversion options, including composting systems used in other jurisdictions.

#### **4. Reuse, Repair, and Community Sharing**

Many comments emphasized reuse as a low-cost, high-impact strategy for early implementation.

Participants supported:

- Re-introducing or expanding share sheds and “free store” models
- Hosting regular community swap events
- Offering repair workshops
- Creating opportunities to salvage usable materials before disposal

Respondents viewed these approaches as accessible, community-building, and effective at reducing landfill volumes.

#### **5. Landfill Capacity, Planning, and Transition**

Concern about landfill capacity was strongly reflected in the responses. Participants urged the SCRCD to:

- Begin planning immediately for future landfill needs
- Advance vertical expansion
- Explore alternative sites well in advance of capacity limits

Some respondents emphasized that waiting too long would limit future options, arguing that long-term solutions require early action within the first five years of the Plan.

#### **6. Enforcement, Incentives, and Economic Tools**

Participants expressed polarized views on enforcement but consistently supported the use of **economic tools** to influence behaviour. Suggested strategies included:

- User-pay or pay-by-weight systems
- Incentives for waste reduction and diversion
- Fines for repeat offenders, particularly businesses and construction projects
- Rewards for consistent compliance

Some respondents argued that education and access should precede enforcement, while others believed fines are necessary to change behaviour. Many supported a combination of education, incentives, and targeted enforcement.

#### **7. Industrial, Commercial, and Construction (ICI) Waste**

A common theme was the need to focus more strongly on ICI waste. Respondents suggested:



## SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary

### 2 Feedback Results and Responses

- Increased oversight and enforcement for businesses and construction sites
- Lower tipping fees for separated loads and higher fees for mixed loads
- Expanding reuse and salvage programs for wood, drywall, and other materials
- Developing bylaws and market incentives to improve diversion in this sector

Participants noted that addressing ICI waste could yield significant diversion gains.

### 8. Innovation, Technologies, and Circular Economy

Participants proposed exploring innovative approaches, including:

- Landfill gas capture and methane utilization
- Waste-to-energy or incineration technologies (with mixed support and caution regarding costs and emissions)
- Local recycling or processing facilities
- Circular economy initiatives to retain material value locally

Many respondents emphasized evaluating costs, environmental trade-offs, and long-term feasibility before implementation.

### 9. Education, Culture, and Behaviour Change

Education was commonly identified as a foundational strategy. Participants suggested:

- Clearer communication on what goes where
- Targeted education for residents, visitors, businesses, and short-term rentals
- School-based zero-waste education
- Public reporting on diversion outcomes and cost implications

Some respondents noted that education alone may not be sufficient, reinforcing the need for complementary incentives and enforcement.

### 10. Out-of-Scope and Broader Feedback

Some responses raised issues beyond the scope of the Solid Waste Management Plan, including broader governance concerns, immigration policy, unrelated infrastructure issues, and social commentary. These comments were recorded for transparency but fall outside the mandate of this Plan.

## 2.2.10 Section Ten – Understanding the Solid Waste Budget

To open Section Ten, the SCRDR provided contextual information on solid waste budget, funding systems and the financial implications of managing waste in the SCRDR. This text can be found in Appendix B.



**Q18: What method should be prioritized to pay for the additional service or actions in this updated plan?**

Survey respondents were asked which funding method should be prioritized to pay for additional services or actions in the updated plan.

The majority of respondents (129) indicated a preference for a combination of taxation and user fees. A smaller number supported funding through user fees alone, such as landfill, transfer station, or curbside collection fees (43 respondents).

Fewer respondents selected taxation alone, other funding approaches, or indicated they were unsure (each with 16 respondents). Overall, the results suggest a clear preference for a blended funding approach rather than reliance on a single funding source.

Of the 16 respondents who selected other, only 2 respondents provided specific responses. Both expressed concern about increasing taxes or user fees, noting that residents are already facing high costs of living and economic pressures. These respondents cautioned that further financial burdens on residents could contribute to illegal dumping and suggested that greater responsibility should be placed on producers and companies, particularly with respect to product packaging, rather than on individual households. The full distribution is presented in Figure 24 below.

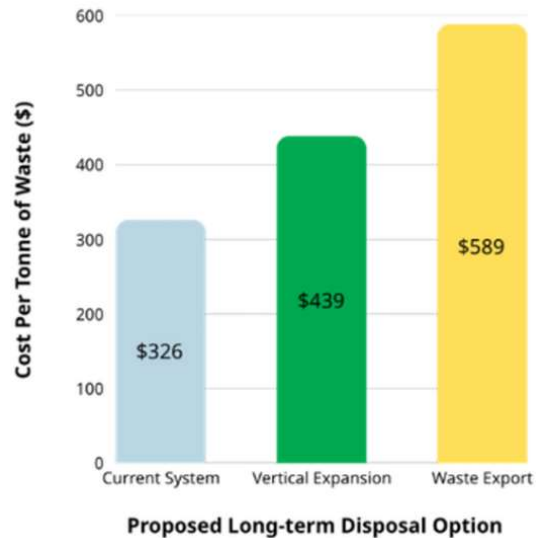


Figure 23. Cost of Long-Term Disposal Options

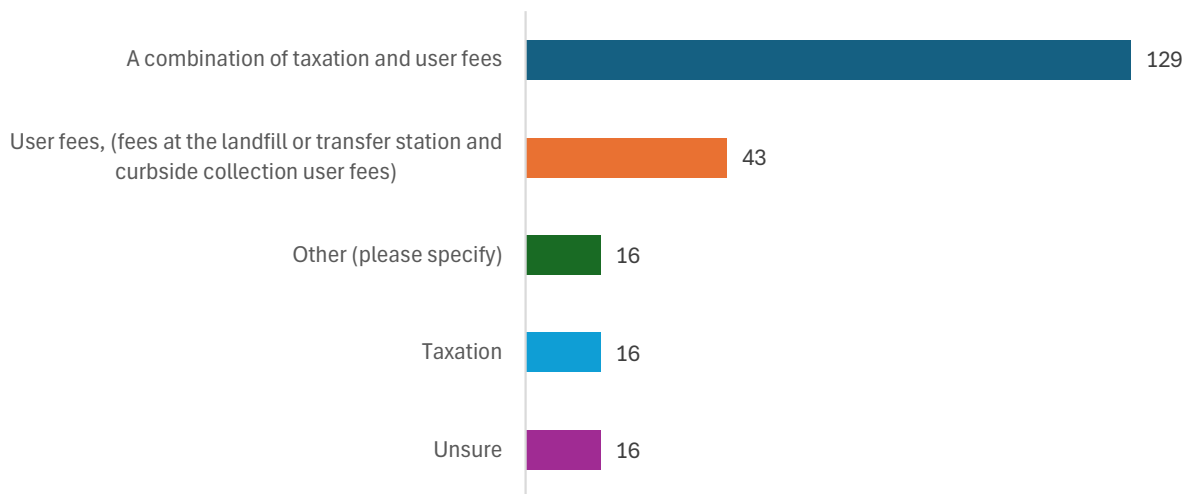


Figure 24. Preferred Methods to Pay for New or Expanded Waste Services



**Q19: When considering the costs of new or expanded waste services, which areas should be prioritized for investment?**

Respondents were asked to rank five areas for investment when considering the costs of new or expanded waste services, assigning each option a ranking from #1 (most important) to #5 (least important). This format required respondents to prioritize the options relative to one another.

The results show that long-term disposal solutions, such as landfill vertical expansion, were most frequently ranked as the highest priority (#1). This indicates strong support for investing in solutions that address long-term waste capacity needs.

Expanded recycling and diversion options were most often ranked as the second-highest priority, suggesting respondents also value investments that help divert waste from disposal.

Waste reduction and reuse programs and environmental management initiatives (such as addressing illegal dumping, wildlife, and invasive species) were more commonly ranked in the middle positions (#3 or #4), indicating moderate priority relative to other investment areas.

Education and outreach initiatives were most frequently ranked as the least important (#5), suggesting they are viewed as a lower investment priority when respondents are required to make trade-offs among options.

Overall, the rankings indicate that respondents prioritize long-term disposal capacity and expanded diversion over education-focused initiatives when considering where investment should be directed. The full distribution is presented in Figure 25 below.

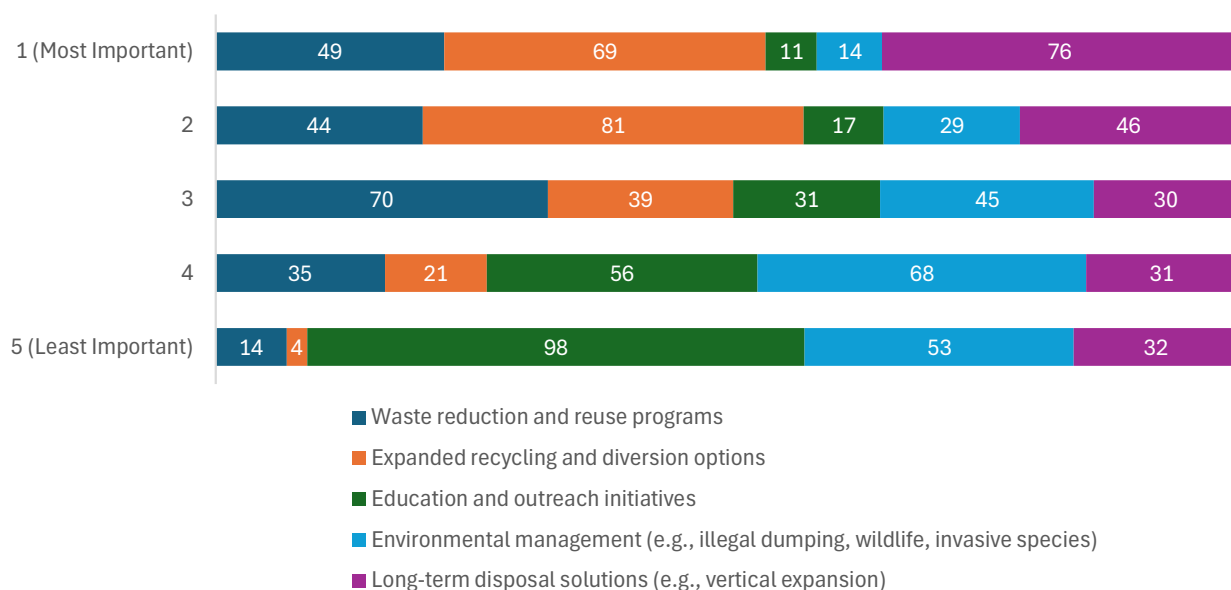


Figure 25. Priority Areas for Investment in Waste Services



### Q20: Thinking about the costs associated with improving waste services, how willing are you to support higher costs for the areas you ranked as most important?

Respondents were asked how willing they would be to support higher costs for the waste service areas they ranked as most important.

Overall, results indicate a strong willingness to support increased costs. Most respondents indicated they were somewhat willing to support modest cost increases, representing the largest share of responses. A substantial number also reported being very willing, stating they are comfortable paying more for improvements they value.

Fewer respondents expressed neutral or unwilling positions. Only a small number indicated they were somewhat unwilling, not willing at all, or unsure. Overall, the findings suggest broad acceptance of cost increases, particularly when funding improvements aligned with respondents' priority areas. The full distribution is presented in Figure 26 below.

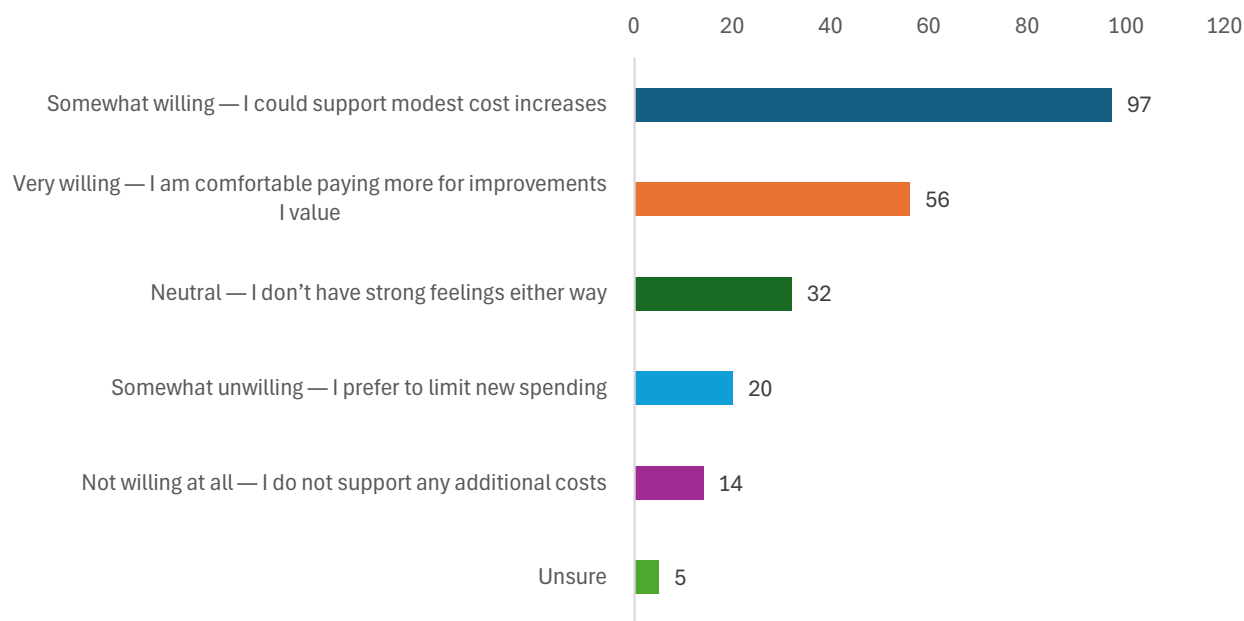


Figure 26. Willingness to Support Higher Costs for Priority Waste Services

## 2.3 In-Person Engagement

# Let's Talk Trash

Our landfill is running out of space, and we need to do something about it!



SCRD staff discussed the Draft SWMP at 14 in-person events between March 7 to April 1, 2026.



### 2.3.1 Open House and Pop-up Events

Between March 7 and March 31, 2026, SCR D staff hosted 14 in-person engagement events across the Sunshine Coast, including a mix of Open Houses and Pop-Up events. Events were held in a range of community locations, such as markets, community centres, retail sites, and public spaces, and were scheduled at varying times of day to maximize accessibility.

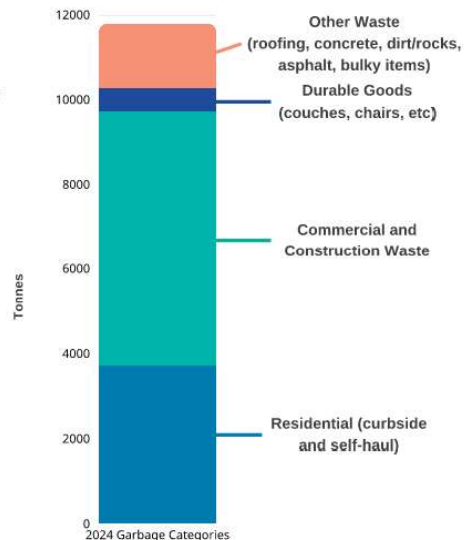
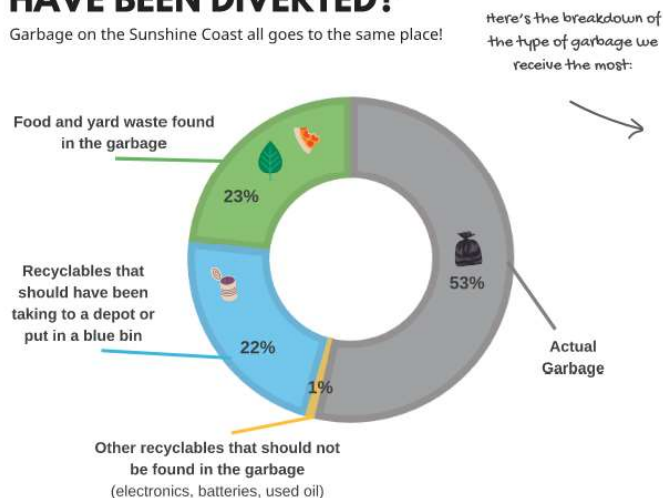
In total, approximately 391 people attended the in-person events. A summary of the event locations, dates, times, formats, and attendance is provided in Table 1 below.



Figure 27. Image from In-Person Engagement

## DID YOU KNOW 46% OF WASTE AT THE SECHLT LANDFILL COULD HAVE BEEN DIVERTED?

Garbage on the Sunshine Coast all goes to the same place!



**TALK TRASH WITH US**

Do you support the SCR D prioritizing the strategies in this way?

Figure 28. Example Storyboard Information for In-Person Engagement



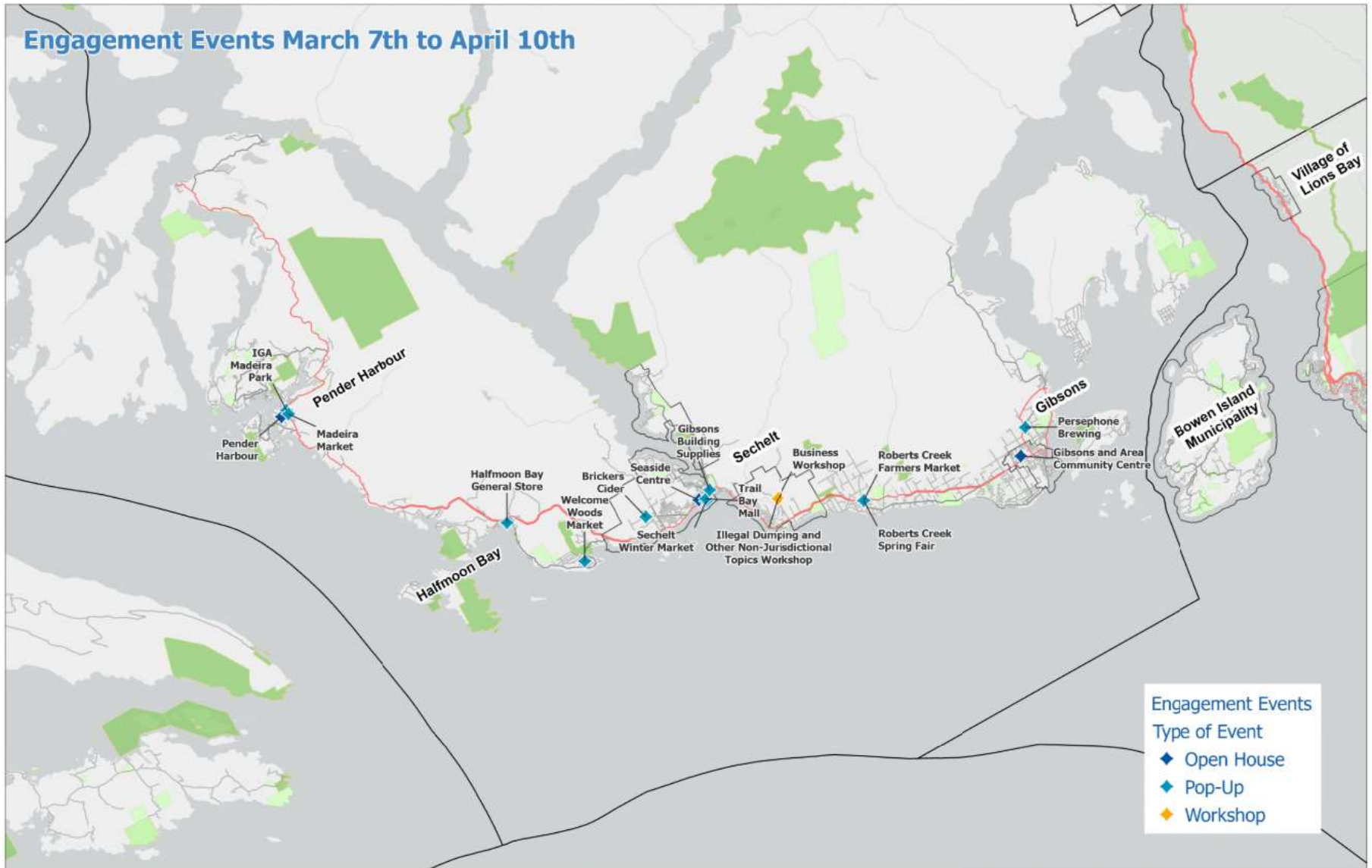


Figure 29. Map of All In-Person Engagement Events



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
2 Feedback Results and Responses

Table 1: *In-person Pop-up and Open House Event Locations, Dates and Attendance*

Event Name	Date (2026)	Time	# of Attendees
Sechelt Winter Market (District of Sechelt)	Saturday, March 7	9:30 am – 2:30 pm	56
Welcome Woods Market (Area B)	Tuesday, March 10	10:00 am – 2:00 pm	10
Gibsons and Area Community Centre Open House	Wednesday, March 11	1:30 pm – 5:30 pm	21
Seaside Centre Open House (District of Sechelt)	Friday, March 13	1:00 pm – 6:00 pm	25
Persephone Brewing (Area F)	Saturday, March 14	12:00 pm – 4:30 pm	17
Pender Harbour Open House (Area A)	Tuesday, March 17	3:00 pm – 5:00 pm	17
Trail Bay Mall (District of Sechelt)	Wednesday, March 18	1:30 pm – 5:30 pm	27
Brickers Cider (District of Sechelt)	Saturday, March 21	12:30 pm – 6:00 pm	11
IGA Madeira Park (Area A)	Tuesday, March 24	9:00 am – 11:30 am	26
Madeira Market (Area A)	Tuesday, March 24	1:00 pm – 6:00 pm	12
Roberts Creek Farmers Market (Area D)	Wednesday, March 25	1:30 pm – 5:30 pm	15
Gibsons Building Supplies (Area E, Town of Gibsons)	Wednesday, March 25	10:00 am – 3:00 pm	6
Roberts Creek Spring Fair (Area D)	Saturday-Sunday, March 28-29	1:30 pm – 4:00 pm	88
Halfmoon Bay General Store (Area B)	Tuesday, March 31	10:00 am – 2:00 pm	35
<b>Total Attendees</b>			<b>366</b>

The following analysis summarizes the key themes that emerged from staff perspectives across all events.

### 2.3.2 Public Feedback at Events

Storyboards were displayed at each event presenting the Draft SWMP, including all strategies and actions, and a specific focus on the vertical expansion project. SCR D staff attended each event to answer questions and discuss the draft SWMP. Storyboards posted QR codes directing participants to the Public Survey, as well as postcard handouts that directed participants to the project webpage. Attendees were also asked if they heard about the survey and were encouraged to complete the survey following discussion with SCR D staff. A storyboard posted at each event asked attendees “Did the SCR D forget anything?” where attendees could use sticky notes to share topics and ideas that were important to them. At the events, the SCR D received a total of 198 comments in this way.

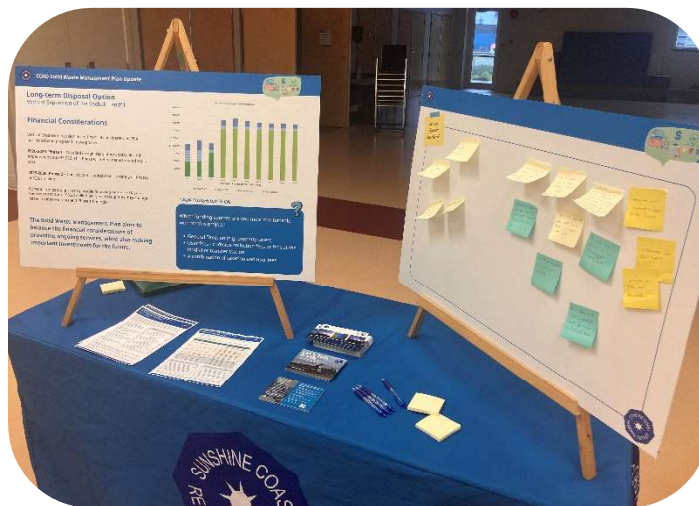


Figure 30. Image from In-Person Engagement



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**2 Feedback Results and Responses**



Figure 31. Image from In-Person Engagement

Overall, the public feedback demonstrates strong community engagement and a general alignment with the proposed solid waste management strategies. The clear support for vertical expansion, combined with high demand for improved recycling services and education, shows support for the Draft SWMP. Addressing cost concerns transparently and ensuring equitable access to services across all areas of the Sunshine Coast will be important for maintaining community support as implementation proceeds. The most common topics mentioned are shown below, from most common to least common, and further description follows.

Table 2 below provides more granular detail on each theme, including the number of comments of total feedback, while the written summary below offers a narrative overview that consolidates related themes into broader topic areas.

## Vertical Expansion & Landfill Management

### Curbside Services & Recycling Access

### Education & Awareness

### Cost & Funding

### Commercial & Business Waste

### Wildlife & Environmental Concerns

### Reuse & Equity



Figure 32. Overview of Common Topics Mentioned, from Most Common to Least Common

### **1. Vertical Expansion & Landfill Management**

The most prominent theme in the feedback was strong community support for the vertical expansion project at the existing Sechelt landfill. Residents expressed a clear preference for keeping waste management local rather than exporting waste off the Sunshine Coast. Many viewed vertical expansion as the "only viable option" and appreciated that it would utilize the existing site.

### **2. Curbside Services & Recycling Access**

Curbside recycling emerged as the most frequently requested service improvement. Residents expressed strong interest in expanded curbside collection, including soft plastics and yard waste.

Related to this, improved recycling access and options was another major theme, with requests for textile recycling, book recycling, and better services for those without vehicle access.

### **3. Education & Awareness**

Education was identified as critical to successful waste management, with comments emphasizing this theme. Residents called for expanded education in schools (K-12), community awareness campaigns, landfill tours, and clearer communication about what can be recycled and where. Many felt that improved education would help change behaviours and increase participation in diversion programs.

### **4. Cost & Funding**

The question of how to fund waste management services generated mixed views. Comments addressed cost and funding concerns, with some residents preferring increased taxation while others favored user fees. Affordability was a common concern, particularly for seniors and those on fixed incomes. However, many acknowledged that action is needed and some level of cost increase may be inevitable to maintain and improve services.

### **5. Commercial & Business Waste**

Residents identified a gap in commercial and industrial waste management, with comments pointing to the need for better recycling programs for businesses. Comments highlighted the lack of coherent recycling signage at businesses and called for unified approaches and increased enforcement of waste regulations in the commercial sector. Many viewed ICI (Industrial, Commercial, Institutional) waste as a contributor that needs more attention.

### **6. Wildlife & Environmental Concerns**

Bear and wildlife management emerged as an important concern, with residents requesting bear-proof containers, stricter enforcement around managing attractants, and communal bear-proof garbage areas. Additionally, residents expressed interest in composting and organics diversion, packaging reduction at source, and addressing illegal dumping and marine debris.

## **Top 4 Themes**

**Vertical Expansion Support**

**Curbside Recycling Services**

**Education & Awareness**

**Recycling Access & Options**



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
2 Feedback Results and Responses

**7. Reuse & Equity**

The community expressed strong interest in reuse initiatives, including requests to bring back the share shed and expand "trash to treasure" programs. Service access and equity also emerged as a theme, with residents highlighting the need for services accessible to seniors, those without vehicles, and residents in more rural areas.

*Table 2: Public Feedback at In-person Events*

<b>Theme</b>	<b># of Mentions</b>	<b>Key Points</b>
<b>1. Vertical Expansion Support</b>	25	Strong community support for vertical expansion at current landfill site; prefer keeping waste local rather than exporting
<b>2. Curbside Recycling Services</b>	28	High demand for curbside recycling pickup; requests for soft plastics, yard waste in green bins; accessibility concerns
<b>3. Education &amp; Awareness</b>	24	Need for education in schools (K-12); community awareness campaigns; landfill tours; clear communication about recycling
<b>4. Recycling Access &amp; Options</b>	22	More recycling options needed; textile recycling; book recycling; flexible plastics; commercial recycling
<b>5. Cost &amp; Funding Concerns</b>	18	Mixed views on taxation vs. user fees; affordability concerns; some support higher taxes, others oppose
<b>6. Commercial/Business Waste</b>	14	Businesses need better recycling programs; ICI waste is major contributor; enforcement needed
<b>7. Bear &amp; Wildlife Management</b>	12	Bear-proof containers; wildlife attractant concerns; communal bear-proof garbage areas
<b>8. Composting &amp; Organics</b>	12	Support for composting rebates; green bin usage; food waste diversion; composting education
<b>9. Enforcement</b>	11	Increased enforcement for illegal dumping; organics in garbage; commercial compliance
<b>10. Packaging Reduction</b>	10	Reduce plastic packaging at source; federal lobbying for single-use plastic reduction
<b>11. Share Shed &amp; Reuse</b>	9	Bring back share shed; expand items accepted; "trash to treasure" days; reuse initiatives
<b>12. Debris &amp; Illegal Dumping</b>	7	Marine debris cleanup; illegal dumping concerns; Good Samaritan program expansion
<b>13. Service Access &amp; Equity</b>	6	Services for seniors; accessibility without car; services in rural areas (Area A, B, Pender)



### 2.3.3 Staff Observations and Feedback Received

At the 14 in-person community engagement events, SCRD staff recorded feedback received via conversations with attendees. Staff documented their observations across the following areas:

Key findings from staff include:

- Support for Vertical Expansion: Staff reported positive reception at all 14 events. Residents view it as the 'only viable option' and strongly prefer keeping waste management local rather than exporting off-coast.
- Large Demand for Curbside Services: Curbside recycling was a dominant topic across events. Residents expressed strong interest in expanded collection services including soft plastics and yard waste.
- Cost Sensitivity: While residents support new initiatives, affordability remains a key concern. Mixed preferences exist between taxation and user fees as funding mechanisms.
- Business Sector Gap: Multiple events highlighted the need for better recycling programs for commercial/industrial sectors, unified signage, and increased enforcement.
- Education is Essential: Staff noted the importance of community education, particularly in schools and for understanding recycling processes. Some misinformation exists about what happens to recycling.
- Wildlife Management: Bear-proof containers and managing animal attractants were raised at several events, especially in Sechelt area.
- No Major Concerns/Red Flags: Staff reported minimal concerning issues or red flags across all events, indicating general community alignment with the proposed strategies.

## 2.4 Online Feedback

# Let's Talk Trash

Help shape the future of solid waste disposal on the Sunshine Coast

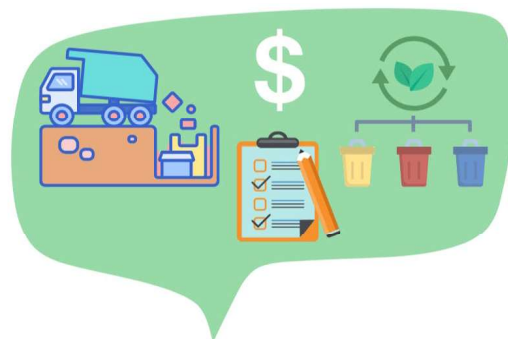


Figure 33. Heading from SCRD Let's Talk Trash Webpage

In addition to the Public Survey and in-person engagement opportunities, residents were also able to provide feedback by emailing the SCRD directly and submitting comments through the SCRD Let's Talk project webpage. A total of 8 individuals reached out and provided feedback through these channels. The key findings are as follows:

## SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary

### 2 Feedback Results and Responses

- **Wildlife and Bear Management** emerged as the most prominent theme, with three submissions addressing this topic in depth. One resident submitted a detailed 10-Year Roadmap to WildSafe Community Designation along with regulatory context recommendations. The submissions emphasized the need for wildlife-safe container standards that mandate odour-proofing, treating attractant reduction as a core performance metric, and pursuing Bear Smart Community designation within three years. Responses emphasized that wildlife conflict is influenced not only by individual behaviour and enforcement, but also by how waste services, container design, and set-out practices are structured and managed. Concerns related to wildlife attractants were also linked to safety considerations for waste collection and facility operations.
- **Invasive Species Management** was another theme, with two submissions providing detailed analysis. Feedback included examples from six other BC regional districts (Columbia Shuswap, Nanaimo, qathet, Thompson-Nicola, Squamish-Lillooet, and Okanagan-Similkameen) demonstrating various approaches to addressing invasive species through solid waste management plans and the link to landfill capacity, wildfires, illegal dumping. Feedback highlighted ongoing work to clarify regulatory requirements (including the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation) and mapping to support safe and compliant practices, alongside efforts to identify regulatory and funding barriers. Submissions emphasized the need to align local bylaws with provincial safety standards to enable modern processing options and noted the value of continued coordination with local governments and regional partners.
- **Senior Accessibility and Service Equity** was highlighted in a particularly personal submission from an 84-year-old Elphinstone resident. This feedback illustrated the real challenges faced by seniors who don't drive, have mobility limitations, or lack digital payment options. The resident expressed appreciation for existing garbage and green waste pickup but noted the absence of curbside recycling in Area E, leaving her recycling to pile up. Concerns about safety when hiring private recycling services, and vulnerability to scammers were raised, emphasizing the need for SCRD-contracted services that residents can trust.
- **Financial Transparency** concerns were raised in one detailed submission that questioned the lack of cost breakdowns for current programs (green waste by site, curbside, Good Samaritan, WRIP, Home Composter Rebate Program, Sechelt landfill). The respondent noted that the survey did not ask whether residents supported the 300kg/person/year disposal target or specific spending amounts for new programs. The disposal target was engagement on as part of Phase 1 Engagement. One question was raised about the \$50,000 budget for curbside assessment asking for clarification around why it will cost that much to complete that assessment.
- **Alternative Technologies and Producer Responsibility** were themes in submissions advocating for innovative approaches. One submission proposed thermal compaction units to compress trash into cubes, extending landfill capacity by 5-10 times and enabling future pyrolysis recycling. This respondent strongly opposed both incineration and off-coast transport, viewing compressed storage as the most ethical and practical solution. Another theme was shifting responsibility from consumers to producers, suggesting that retailers selling plastic-packaged goods should bear the cost rather than taxing residents, which could also help address illegal dumping.
- **Tourism and Visitor-Facing Waste Reduction** was raised as an opportunity area. Feedback emphasized strengthening partnerships with Sunshine Coast Tourism and tourism-serving businesses to deliver clear, consistent visitor-facing messaging, improve diversion signage and infrastructure in high-traffic areas, and support event waste reduction. It was suggested that some actions (e.g., signage templates, educational materials, and outreach) could be advanced earlier in the implementation timeline.



## 2.5 Targeted Topic Workshops

SCRD staff organized two workshops to target key topics with interested parties. One workshop targeted businesses and haulers, while the other focused on illegal dumping. Key discussion points from both workshops are highlighted below.

### Solid Waste Management Plan Business Engagement Workshop



- Hosted at the SCRD office in Sechelt on March 30, 2026
- 7 businesses represented
- **Overall:** constructive, solutions-oriented discussion focused on reducing contamination and improving diversion for businesses; sorting activity reinforced that recycling feels complex with many streams and is harder to manage in business settings than at home.
- **Landfill vertical expansion/fill:** questions about vertical expansion and whether fill could be stockpiled locally; staff noted limited space at SCRD sites and design will refine fill type/volume; interest in local options to reduce community costs.
- **Region-wide consistency:** interest in coast-wide standardized bins/streams (food waste, green waste, garbage); staff noted it has been explored before and consistent education/standardization could be reconsidered.
- **Business supports and organics access:** discussions around business licensing/"responsible business" expectations and providing resources to improve diversion; interest in additional food-waste drop-off options for businesses/house clean-outs that can't get to Sechelt (noting possible service duplication).
- **Problem materials:** C&D waste commonly mixed in one bin; request for clearer guidance on what's recyclable; strong call for local options for business packaging (especially plastic wrap), since local haulers won't collect it; group supportive of recycling regulation changes to improve business access.

## Solid Waste Management Plan Illegal Dumping Engagement Workshop



- Hosted at the SCRD office in Sechelt on April 10, 2026
- 7 attendees from 6 local organizations
- **Overall:** constructive, solutions-focused discussion on reducing illegal dumping; support for Good Samaritan/HHW and free appliance recycling, with emphasis on better funding/communications, stronger prevention/enforcement, and addressing cost/access barriers and crown-land gaps.
- **Landfill operations/tools:** questions about impacts during landfill vertical expansion and whether a waste shredder could help.
- **Good Samaritan program:** questions about budget/annual depletion; support for increasing funding but concern large dump sites could drain it; strong call to expand advertising.
- **Problem materials:** RV/camper waste; burnt/large items (trailers, abandoned cars) and construction waste (roofing tiles, tires, drywall/gyproc, insulation); plus green waste/invasives (morning glory, broom, bamboo), possibly from companies or residents.
- **Enforcement and prevention:** concerns about illegal haulers dumping on crown land; suggestions for trail cameras, more illegal dumping signs (incl. logging roads via BCTS/Community Forest), and stronger road decommissioning to prevent access; caution not to add public garbage cans (can increase dumping) and increase wildlife signage ("a fed bear is a dead bear").
- **Capacity:** conservation officer and RRAP resources limited with no lower coast presence; municipal cleanup occurs in town, but no one is available to clean up camps on crown land.
- **Access/funding ideas:** view that dumping may be driven by inability to pay tipping fees; suggestions included free disposal day, roadside collection stations, and bulky item pickup day (with access constraints noted); explore partnerships (auto wrecker) and funding sources (tourism/accommodation tax); suggested outreach to haulers/container companies.
- **Drywall guidance:** staff suggested leaving drywall in place and hiring professionals; recommendation to confirm approach with conservation officers.



## 2.6 First Nations Engagement

The SCRD recognizes the importance of engaging with Indigenous Nations. Engagement related to the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) included direct outreach to the shísháhlh Nation and Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh (Squamish) Nation and offered opportunities to review and discuss draft plan materials. This included offering presentations of the Draft Plan and inviting their elected officials and staff to participate in an intergovernmental meeting on the Draft Plan. SCRD staff also had several meetings with shísháhlh Nation staff on the assessed options long-term disposal options. On January 14, 2025, the SCRD presented to the shísháhlh Nation Chief and Council, with a focus on long-term waste disposal options. No written feedback was provided.

## 2.7 Local Government Engagement

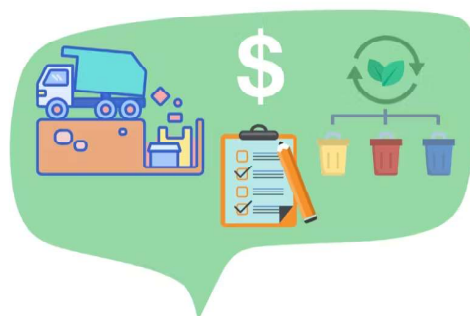
The SCRD engaged local governments across the Sunshine Coast to support awareness of the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and to provide opportunities for elected officials and staff to review materials and participate in discussion. Engagement activities included targeted communications to municipal staff and direct outreach from the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) to senior administration. Specifically, the SCRD reached out to the District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons, and Island Trust offering presentations of the Draft Plan to local government Councils and Boards. Additionally, emails were sent to the District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons, Island Trust, Metro Vancouver, and qathet Regional District, informing them of the Draft Plan and inviting staff to participate in a municipal meeting on the Draft Plan.

## 3 Concluding Comments

The engagement undertaken for the Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan update generated strong participation and clear, consistent feedback. Overall, input indicates broad support for the Draft Plan's direction, particularly the proposed vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill, alongside strong interest in improving waste reduction, recycling access, and education across the region. Feedback also highlighted the importance of service equity, affordability, and accessibility, as well as the need to address gaps in commercial waste management and wildlife-related concerns. In addition to public-facing engagement activities, the SCRD also undertook targeted outreach to First Nations and local governments to support awareness of the Draft Plan and provide opportunities for discussion. The results summarized in this report provide a clear foundation to support refinement of the Solid Waste Management Plan and guide future implementation and decision-making by the SCRD.

# Let's Talk Trash

Help shape the future of solid waste disposal on the Sunshine Coast



## Appendix A All Survey Comments Received



**Disclaimer Regarding Open-Ended Comments**

The comments included in this appendix are provided **verbatim** as submitted by survey participants. Comments have not been edited for clarity, grammar, or accuracy, and may contain personal opinions that do not reflect the views of the SCRD or the project team.

Comments containing discriminatory, inflammatory, or otherwise inappropriate language have been excluded or summarized and are not reproduced verbatim.

**Question 15:**

Options for seniors who don't drive for recycling things that aren't collected in curbside pickup.
increase access to recycling facilities (community hubs perhaps) or curbside recycling collection throughout SCRD
There has to be easy other options to take things places other than the dump. I would think that the workers that run the dump can also separate things that make it to the landfill and take them to the appropriate place.
Increasing users fees and failing to provide options to safely dispose of hazardous materials, including invasive plants, results in more illegal dumping. Focus on decreasing barriers to access rather than enforcement and penalties.
Remember an aging population , unable to drive to various drop offs like Salish Soils .
I've lived on the Coast for years and use the Gibsons depot weekly, but many seniors and non-drivers can't access it. Recyclables end up in garbage. To reduce waste, we should prioritize curbside recycling like other municipalities.
The problem us convenience. The private recycling facilities are poor, small, badly managed etc. the latest change you can't do returnables in same place in Sechelt. Build an SCRD recycling facility that takes everything. See Whistler systems.
I am someone who takes my recycling to Salish Soils; I am personally motivated to do so. With no curbside pickup; however, it is a hassle or impossible for many (those without vehicles or homebound), and the data shows their recycling goes to landfill.
Encourage community led litter clean ups including programs with the Sechelt Nation
Share Shed and the Annual Pick up should be re-introduced. They worked but would need monitoring. Education should be done by people, not signage or brochures. I found No 9,12,13 difficult. All the issues are important.
In Robts Ck .. don't pick up compost (we do our own composting and it is an animal attractant until it's picked up so we never put it out so we are paying for something that we don't use) and pick up recycling like in other areas instead
I know some businesses don't recycle or compost focus on them.
The SCRD should offer a composting option with dropoff at the landfill. Soil created from this could be sold to help recover costs.
I'm glad the Gibsons Recycling Depot has survived because curbside pickup cannot handle source separation. I'm also glad that we now have curbside pick-up of compostible organic material--this is so important!
Easier disposal of yard waste would be beneficial



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

Very large fines for restaurants and businesses that are not composting / recycling - contaminating garbage
As household of 2 that never puts out organic for pick-up, compost everything we can, the rest goes to salish soils. Puts out 1 Garbage can every 4-6 weeks, recycles everything we can. These services should be user PAY. Place for Invasive plants
Introduce animal proof garbage and compost containers - mandatory user pay. Revisit waste-energy, the best and most cost effective long term solution. provide more space for feedback here.
This is a good survey! The green bin program is excellent and perhaps can be monitored(households not using green bin get a letter perhaps) Give consideration to the reduction of plastic bags as garbage containers(some sort of waterproof paper )
Not sure why residents on my area are not putting out a green bin - they can't all be composting. Looking at ways to encourage more involvement. What do other communities do? I think people don't bother because there's no repercussions.
Make organics and recycling pick up easier for small businesses and you will see a tremendous difference!
Encouraging home composting management
Close the Gibsons green waste facility. It costs too much money to taxpayers when a first class compost facility is only 20 minutes away at Salish. Please implement curb side recycling in the SCRd, it removes so many barriers for people to recycling.
Would reducing garbage collection days from bi-weekly to monthly encourage people to produce less garbage?
Tax dollars should be used to make sure garbage pick-up is available and that there is a functioning landfill accessible on the Coast. Reducing waste is what SCRd needs to advocate provincially and federally for industries to reduce waste from the start.
Supply blue bin recycling collection on the whole coast. This is a no brainer.
Please offer glass, styrofoam and soft plastic pick up
Would like to see recycle home pickup coverage through out the coast
Curbside recycling pickup is high priority and would help minimize the amount of recyclables ending up in the landfill
Would love curb side recycling in Gibsons
I would like to see uniformity on the coast, ie the same containers and programs in sechelt, Gibsons, Roberts Creek, and SIB land. I also support the introduction of pink bins for collection of flexible plastic. Too many people put plastic in the garbage.
Curbside recycling would help a lot!
No curb side recycling means more waste in the landfill from Gibsons
Yes, most of my recycling currently goes into the landfill as there are no curbside options. I don't have a car, going to a depot is not feasible. If you want folks to recycle, provide curbside recycling like Squamish and North Shore do.
giving better access to curb side pick up would help with encouraging people to sort their recycling out of the garbage
Curbside recycling in all areas would probably reduce garbage by over 50%



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

Collect more types of recyclables at curbside - glass.
Curbside recycling please. It's ridiculous the whole coast does not have it. Also support vertical expansion to keep waste on coast, get on with it!
55% of waste to landfill is recyclable! Given that adequate programs and facilities exist, those not diverting must be focused on. Weight based curbside collection must be implemented. Also, waste to energy can be accomplished at our local pulp mill.
It appears an environmental impact could be avoided if recyclables such as cardboard, paper, plastics could be picked up at the curb. Multi vehicles headed to the same place do nothing to curb vehicle emissions.
Strongly support curbside recycling in Halfmoon Bay. I would like the pink bin for plastic film pickup at the curb as well. Also support vertical expansion.
A priority should be to expand curbside recycling collection within the SCRD. There should be enforcement to discourage residents from putting recyclables and food waste in garbage, and fines for doing so. Should be incentives for reducing garbage volume.
Curbside pick up would help low income and senior households in areas that don't receive. Not everyone can get to the depot and things end up in the landfill to no fault of the household
Bring curbside recycling to those who live in the SCRD areas
The recycle centre in gibsons is busy. With no clear flow for people. I personally find it extremely stressful. I can only assume this is the same for others. Curbside pick up in gibsons may help. Has this been reviewed?
I always think it's great to get input from the community. I just wonder about those who don't have access to a computer. How do we hear from them? I would like to see pink bins in our community, included in curbside pick up, for soft plastics. vancouver
The SCRD should have curbside recycling for Halfmoon Bay, Roberts Creek, Elphinstone and West Howe Sound. The SCRD should close the Gibsons Green Waste as it is too expensive to run for only one material to be dropped off.
prefer disposal/recycle depots rather than curbside pick up. As in the SLRD
Education in schools because they don't recycle well. They can educate parents too!
Encourage companies like McDonalds and A&W to have signage on each cup, container promoting proper disposal rather than throwing on the side of the road. More No Littering signs especially on the road up to Tuwanek.
For someone with little knowledge of the current waste stream management, this survey is a very complex one. Ideas on we can reduce waste in the first place would be helpful. Ask for these on how to do this at open sessions.
Ensure all staff at recycling centres are knowledgeable on sorting. Make sure products sorted for recycling are actually recycled and not added to landfill.
Gibsons Recycling is extremely well managed; good community people who do a lot of education.
Schools are a major source of mixed recycling so support in the schools to help with sorting as current methods are not helping. Education from the SCRD about recycling and waste management
fairly well managed. Challenge is to have clear, easy options for residents and education about the value of recycling rather than throwing in garbage. Still find confusion about what can be recycled and where!



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

Sometimes we get conflicting information from our phone calls to SCRD.
It seems pretty clear that the Province is not going to take real / deep action on EPP. If responsibility lies with our community, let's build a system that manages total cost of waste management and is enforceable where personal responsibility fails.
No enough retailers that sell oil products and antifreeze products accept waste oil, antifreeze and filters.
Lets deal with our garbage in our own community. Wr can create jobs here, and maximize material recovery here. No waste exhortation, no waste burning. We can model best practices in sound and sustainable management of our waste.
1.I support user-pay fees on trash bins to encourage waste separation. I generate little waste & am appalled at what some households produce. 2.Education on what happens to recycling might encourage uptake.
Create ways for people to share their "garbage" , more opportunities to take what people don't want. A lot of garbage is not actually garbage. Eg book recycling in Gibsons - extend to other materials
I appreciate the SCRD's effort going into garbage and recycling. I think more pressure needs to be placed on on the public to comply. First an eduction program then fines for not complying. Garbage Cops. People listen when you talk to their wallets.
I voluntarily pick up much garbage disposed of in ditches and off-road around Gibsons, including behind Sunnycrest Mall. This is tiring. Please produce more signage to discourage such dumping. Maybe create partnerships with mall and school district, etc.
We should NEVER export our garbage waste. NEVER. It is our problem to deal with. 255 characters is ridiculous for this question. REDUCE, REUSE, Recycle, and put out less than half a can of trash every 2 weeks. Find and fine dumpers BIG TIME!
I use about garbage can every 2 months, with everything else going into recycling, so more simply why pay as we go... the more we use, the more you pay. Funny, this was not even an option considered! The problem is not lack of landfill, it is over consumpti
There is an idea out there, true or not, that a lot of our recycling ends up in landfill, causing people to be less motivated to clean items and recycle and just dispose in garbage. Clarity on that would increase recycling efforts.
I wonder why I cannot rank priority on some of the items. For example, the item around abandoned and derelict boats in harbours only allowed me to select "5". I think this is a much more important issue than "5" would indicate
Question 13 .... they are all equally important .... very hard to rank options.
Thanks for allowing me to comment. This is not an easy subject.
I'm proud of how our household manages its waste and recycling. We are not part of the problem.
The scrd need curb side recycling pick up bi weekly like Sechelt
Better ways to identify different recyclable material categories, particularly different types of plastic. The number system does not seem to be used anymore.
I just wish glass could go in the bin...
People need to know that their recycling efforts are having a positive effect and that the materials they spend time sorting and cleaning are actually being recycled. There is a lot of misinform about what happens to the material. For example, plastics.



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

through the literature already printed, I am able to find what can be recycled and composed and where. Thank you for the good job you do!
Producers should not be allowed to produce the crap they do and insurance companies shouldn't be forcing us to dispose of things that are working.
I see massive amounts of waste from new building projects, materials that can be repurposed. SCRD should prioritize programs that help salvage wood and other materials for other people to use in smaller projects at home. ALSO STOP RAISING TAXES SO MUCH!!
Tough mandate, keep on a goin. This survey could be repeated /updated annually?
Yes A lot. Please email [redacted] for instructions for extra submissions
Seem to be doing a good job, we just need to be better in the abandoned vehicles etc no one seems to own up to whos responsibility it is.
Our whole mountain side is full of garbage because of illegal dumping. The garbage dump for dumping should be free then people would put it in the dump and hopefully wouldn't throw their junk in the bush
Free day - large item pickup to help mitigate forest dumping.
Making recycling options as easy and convenient as possible will aid in diverting waste from the landfill. An organized collection for recycling would help a lot. Also the carbon footprint of the hundreds ocars driving to dispose waste at the recycling
I would like to see far greater effort on developing market incentives and bylaws to reduce waste from ICI entering the landfill. there was little in the draft SWMP about the solutions for this sector.
We recycle nearly all our waste. The facilities are available for all coast residents to recycle properly with a little elbow grease. Enforcement of good practices is the way to go and not offered in your options.
Incentives for res. waste management instead of punishments. For ex., we process 95% of our waste on site & thru recycling centers. Garbage pickup is only used twice a year, yet we pay full cost. would like an opt out & you teach others how to do the same.
Rewards work better than fines. Create incentives that support local business as incentive for compliance and advertise the heck out of it.
Incentives for business to manage waste responsibly
kids in diapers longer; aging adults start using them; how about using centrifuge process like toronto has in place to recycle them
what about incinerator options?? For sure better recycling efforts
Invasive species management is important! Early Detection and Rapid Response is the name of the program. We need to prevent existing weeds from spreading further before they become too overwhelming.
I was involved in invasive species discussions over 20 years ago. No progress on this issue has been achieved since then. It is the biggest threat to biodiversity after habitat loss (land clearing). A strategy was developed and then shelved.
Inadequate options for disposal of obnoxious weed waste
We are already below the provincial goal. We have nothing but space and ever isolated. We need to prioritize expansion so we can grow the area. There needs to be an expansive 10 year infrastructure growth plan for the whole coast to Lower cost of living.



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

Planning for a new landfill site On the Coast needs to be a priority
How about the Sechelt Nation using one of its huge gravel pits for a landfill?
Please get on with vertical expansion so that we have somewhere to send our garbage.
Support vertical expansion to keep garbage on the coast.
Support vertical expansion. Do not want more truck traffic to port Mellon for waste export transfer station. Also support curbside recycling.
When I have used the Sechelt landfill I always observe recyclable items being disposed of in the general refuse. Loads should be inspected more thoroughly and items sorted properly. Disposal of recyclable items should not be allowed.
Why was building a new landfill not feasible or viable? That information was not clear to understand.
Abandoned vehicles and camping units on Crown Land needs to be addressed by local, provincial and federal govts for covering costs as this directly affects local community stakeholders.
accept more products so 54% doesn't go to landfill. Make it easier for recycling in Gibsons - how residents of Gibsons, Elphinstone areas take wood, drywall, to a station near us, rather than the drive up to landfill; gas expensive.
LT Strategy should be to up the size of the dump. Shipping out waste shouldn't be an option. Waste to Energy is interesting but would need to be cost effective on the smaller scale. Tsain-Ko Centre does a very poor job of promoting recycling.
I can't remember where this landfill in Sechelt is located. More pictures and open house opportunity may encourage residents to feel the connection to this problem.
recycling and refundables need competitors. Refundables are not worth returning because there is almost no "refund"... it takes hours out of one's day and costs gas money.
I would appreciate a greater knowledge of costs involved in waste disposal to the community at large, who for the most part, seems completely oblivious to what happens to their waste once they decide that they don't want it anymore
Finally, a well written and thought out plan from Stantec. This should have happened before the SCRCD spent hundreds of thousands of \$ past studies by TerraTech and Sperling Hanson to locate new landfill areas in Area B in Area B
Marine debris should include logs and if companies who logged them and "lost" them can be identified, they should be made to collect them. Use of chipped material on our park trails. No more leaf blowing.
Marine debris and illegal dumping, regardless of jurisdictional responsibility, are huge issues. MUST be addressed.
Our healthcare system creates way too much garbage polluting the planet with excessive plastic waste. They go overboard in waste creation in the name of preventing illness, but by polluting the world so much are actually making us more sick.
I have an alternative to managing solid waste on the sunshine coast- currently developing a sustainable energy project for Vancouver Victoria and Nanaimo utilization to control/reduce MSW in the landfills to produce market ready profit recycle RNG
Lose your disposability consciousness! Manufacturers need to be responsible for their waste cradle to grave... or better yet, cradle to cradle!



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

<p>School teaches antisocial success by bullying, micromanaging, winning by conformity. If we can't eat it, we needn't make it. Presently in every gut, eyeball, brain, animal or fetus there is enough endocrine enhancement to end our reproductive health.</p>
<p>Could bylaw enforcement occur at the landfill, or by follow up. I have seen your staff "educate" the public but it seems like it is a frequent problem. Your staff must be tired of educating people who seem not to care</p>
<p>Behaviour does not change unless money is tied to it.</p>
<p>We need more fines for neighbours and air bnb hosts that allow waste and food to be left out for management. Increase the fine to the point where taxpayers don't have to incur all the costs for new programs or upgrades. Charge the offenders more.</p>
<p>In the last five years, our family of two have reduced our waste very much, but I'm always alarmed at the amount of plastic, I can't seem to reduce, due to packaging. This needs to be addressed.</p>
<p>why can there not be more inforcement on provincial parks to recycle all the garbage? yes they do can/bottles but not cardboard ,plastics, etc... and why not recyle bins throughout the whole coast no recycling bins in Gibsons ?? need better access</p>
<p>The SCRД needs to make recycle and waste disposal exponentially less expensive to stop illegal dumping and disposal. The SCRД needs to be able to handle ALL materials including those deemed to be hazardous or toxic.</p>
<p>No matter what the SCRД does they have never created something for animal poo. That's why my personal garbage has never been fuller. If I could put my rabbit poo in compost and cat and dog poo into another compost. That would help make my garbage lighter.</p>
<p>Advocate for less waste from producers of products!!! Also key perspective: accessibility drives action. When waste diversion (recycling, reuse, repair, etc.) is an easy and clear process for residents and businesses, it is much more likely to happen!</p>
<p>One day per month when residents can put ANYTHING reusable curbside for anyone to pick up, repair of necessary and use or recycle. Ladner for one does this, and finds it very effective</p>
<p>We need more "share sheds". Why was it shut down at the dump? I have never heard of any "community swap events" or "re-use &amp; community sharing" as mentioned earlier in this questiopnaire</p>
<p>Introduce swap sheds. I really liked the containers full of clothes, household goods etc. that Gibsons Recycling used to offer for 25 cents. I still have many things I got that way. Was truly sad to see their Zero Waste approach disappear.</p>
<p>Some municipalities have a weekend during whichSome municipalities (eg Ladner) have a specific weekend when residents place unwanted items at the curb for two days. Residents take what they want and then the municipality picks up everything that is left.</p>
<p>reduce, reuse, recycle in that order. hate seeing junk in the wilderness. make it easier and free to get rid of unwanted stuff at the landfill.</p>
<p>Bring back the share shed. Better yet, have a share shed in a common area such as a water access right of way in each neighbourhood. Let the neighbourhood run the shareshed, not the SCRД. Provide for drop off and pickup of sorted recycling.</p>
<p>I'd like to see a very strong focus on separating and reusing construction materials - turning old concrete into road base, old (untreated wood) into mulch, etc. Make tipping fees very low for separated loads (free for metal) and very high for mixed loads</p>



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

Bears do not get habituated but become 'conditioned' to anthropogenic food sources. In the meanwhile, they become habituated to humans and human things. Please change that in your plan. It's an important difference and helps us who do human/bear conflict
I'm always frustrated that businesses like Tim Horton's or Starbucks make no effort, or make it too confusing to know what goes where. But of course, I try never to eat in these places.
Having Recycle BC accept recycling from the commercial generators. This would reduce the amount of plastic and styrofoam that is currently being landfilled.
Having some kind of incinerator/energy generator with a scrubber to minimise pollution.
You ignored zero waste, its research, its local health, its concern for emergencies, its models for sustainable and sovereign practices, it's low cost appeal, its innovation for less toxic outcomes, and best of all its education to children.
No mention of rats, raccoons in garbage. Air B & B houses left empty with garbage attracting rats. Expense of hauling old beds, furniture to the dump. Bring back ANNUAL DAY of put out your old furniture at the curb for neighbourhood sharing. ood sharing.
The SCRD used to provide free annual coupons for landfill disposal. This is no longer the case, but Gibsons still does. I would like to see that return. At present, people simply ask a Gibsons resident to share, which bypasses the limitation.

**Question 17:**

diapers being a large portion of residential waste divert to composting facility like toronto has
Clear expectations on what goes where
finer for repeat offenders, especially businesses who are ignoring the rules and hiding recycling, drywall etc when dumping. It makes me mad
Prioritize marine debris clean up/bylaws
Incentives that encourage everyone to recycle
A study in awareness of the culture that throws the future away while replacing it with a less achievable future and amplified degradation in unshared resources, destroyed and unsustainable practices and more pollution than ever in earths history of study
Test wells could be drilled into the existing landfill to get first hand data as to leachate and possible methane production (for profit and the environment) rather than rely on estimates and assumptions.)
Refocus reduction efforts from residential to ICI. Recognize that higher landfill tipping fees is a driver of illegal dumping.
Burnside recycling
Expansion. The others will have high costs and limited benefits.
Find other wasteful expenditures to delete so that the cost impact of waste management is reduced
more share sheds or pick & pull where people can scavenge stuff to reduce landfill amounts
Planning for an alternate landfill site should start immediately



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

I support points 1 3 and 4, but I think that decreasing barriers to access safe disposal options is a better use of public funds than increasing enforcement capacity.
Annual day of putting old items out for neighbourhood sharing instead of things that could be recycled going to the dump that could be used.
Strong enforcement and education for best practices by all coast businesses and residents.
Incentives for res. waste management instead of punishments. For ex., we process 95% of our waste on site & thru recycling centers. Garbage pickup is only used twice a year, yet we pay full cost. would like an opt out & you teach others how to do the same.
Look at making reuse of say older structures more cost effective by working with province on things like drywall disposal , reuse of materials etc
More community involvement and pride in our community to prevent littering and dumping
Step 1 - Reduce !
Have signs warning about marine debris and disposal. Have more garbage cans available in park areas. Have signs at the start of park forest paths warning of fines for littering. Also include these at B&K Road & other places where people dump.
Incentives for recycling and composting and harsher fines for offenders of illegal dumping and wildlife gaining access to garbage and compost. Taxpayers shouldn't cover all the costs for programs. Fines should
add curbside recycling pickup to Roberts Ck
Prioritize lengthening and time and expansion
Better recycling facilities that are "one stop shopping". Current private options are laughably bad
more recycling at all garbage bins everywhere to much going into garbage bins even in Davis bay garbage cans ???
1 would be great because it's always good to reduce and repair first
start thinking about what to do once the landfill is full, despite increasing the height of the landfill. We need to start alternatives now as some may take 20 0r so years to make happen
More repair workshops and community swap events!
Curbside pick up in Gibsons if recycling
Sechelt nation gravel pit for a landfill site
Recycling options at the residential level
Invasive species management. We need to tackle the existing problems before they get worse!
Rather than lobbying for other levels of government to help, I believe we should be doing more to educate and enforce. In my neighbourhood, I see so much evidence of stuff going into the black bin that should be in the green or blue bin
Enforceable Fines for repeat offenders and rewards for repeat compliance.
Options for wastes that currently have no disposal options on the coast.



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

I would like a plan for animal poo, diapers and wipes. I still need weekly pick up. But receive bi weekly pick up. I have a dumpster in my yard now. Increasing my costs. Thanks SCRDI!
A strong response/fining for illegal dumping.
Deal with and fine car and boat dumping.
I would support any initiative that made waste management cost neutral such as waste to energy production or re use value added.
Curbside recycling everywhere
Pay-by-weight for waste-to-landfill.
Not sure ... SCRDI can only take on so many projects at a time ....
No dump fees so people would dump, expanded dump services bigger free share sheds, free wood pick up and free trade or reuse items . People don't like to pay cause not everyone can afford to pay more and more and more. SCRDI just loves to charge more for e
If ~ 25% of landfill is organic material, clearly education, better access to opps, and enforcement are top priority.
Waste management as a result of natural disaster
Encourage neighbourhood drop off and pickup points for recycling and sharing opportunities. Discourage curbside pickup to improve traffic flow.
I think the people that care have been recycling and minimizing their waste for years. I am concerned about curbside recycling because it becomes "out of sight out of mind". I support fines.
Switzerland has recycle facilities (bins) at each shopping district or mall, where shoppers can leave excess packaging from their purchases. We could do the same, sparing multiple individual trips to recycle facilities, post-purchase.
In my view organics recycling could be more successful if wildlife issues can be better addressed. Rodents, raccoons and bears are attracted by and accessing the smelly waste. This is creating a nuisance and safety issues for residents.
More oversight of businesses and construction projects to help them divert more stuff from the landfill.
I only agree with enforcing compliance and regulation to increase diversion of recyclables at this time. Within a year we will see factual evidence of improvement. Many do not use curbside compost collection and this is the key item which weighs the most.
Request from companies to replace plastic packaging to other packaging less harmful.
I'd rather see programs that don't add to already high municipal costs - property taxes are already too high
Scrap metal is currently \$80.00 per ton recovery, should be free drop off at recycling depots.
1. Continue the process in preparing the next landfill. Don't leave that any longer. We need it ready when this landfill runs out. 2. Lobby Federal and Provincial government for companies that create waste to be responsible for it. 3-Create less packaging
Start now. You know what is needed.
Invasive species management (curtain burner, ideally operated by a contractor?)



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

Reducing waste from hospital and homecare health services
ICI. Invasive species. Bring back the free once a year landfill coupon. The cost of fly tipping is not considered in your assessment of this program.
Not sure
Increase diversion participation (now 46%?). Lets recover EVERYTHING we can from the waste stream. Set the stage for industry to bring modern solutions. Ban waste incineration and optimize keeping fossil fuel materials in the production cycles.
Emergency Funding for the removal of abandoned vehicles and abandoned camping units on Crown Land.
These are the four strategies that I think should be the focus in the first five years. As part of improving recycling diversion, I think curbside collection of soft plastic recycling should be strongly considered.
User pay fees like pre-paid stickers on trash bins to encourage waste separation and reduction. I put a bin out approximately every 4 wks (that's not even full) vs. neighbours with full bins at every pick up.
make curbside recycling should be user pay
Focus on community sharing/swaps and repair -- low cost and feels empowering/accessible to people tr
Divert non garbage from landfill to place where it could be shared
Yes, there will be a cost to the garbage and recycle program. There is also a cost to doing nothing. We think in terms of \$\$\$\$. Is there a way you can assign a dollar cost to not recycling or the dollar value when we do recycle, reduce, reuse, repair?
Contact me for a development opportunity to turn our MSW into a profit center and reduce volume in the landfill as well as promote additional profit centers from "blue bell" valuable recycle materials. Our projects involve FN ownership and participation!
Manufacturer responsibility, Pay-To-Play - You pay more if you generate more - Residents/Tourists need an incentive to do better
Reconciliation of means, end bullying, understand family values, stop being a jerk, learn new sensitivities about why science is not in education, stop pretending everything will just go away, start living like you care about life more than indoctrination
Better public recycling containers with clear instructions of what goes where.
Build a plastic recycling facility on the coast ... recycled plastic has so many uses; and we have industrial land available for this.
Landfill gas capture
Educating visitors. RRR details could be included with water conservation in summer.
Expansion of swap meets or "free store" type activities to keep good usable items out of dump.
While educating people seems like a good option - people who already know still don't manage their waste appropriately. You can lead a horse to water...
Manage our water supply and infrastructure
Targeted rather than general priorities. IE animal proof garbage collection. The Coast is like a country. Think loooong term rather than catch-up.



**SCRD Draft SWMP Engagement Summary**  
**Appendix A All Survey Comments Received**

More education for the dummies who create giant piles of trash every week and more fines for those not responsibly diverting other waste
To be able to recycle different items would help alot
Reducing consumption generally and the more waste you generate, the more you pay.
Increase pressure on the on the provincial government for more stewardship programs
Close Gibsons green waste, get curbside recycling everywhere
When I take my recycling to the Gibsons Depot once a month or so, I put 5 garbage cans in my small car to recycle all in once. Majority of the recycling are containers and bags of the food products. The producers should be more responsible to this end.
reduction of plastics to the landfill-aim for more of a composting landfill
access to viable (time and cost efficient) refund and recycling options matters.
enforcement of disposal bans with the potential for polluter-pay approaches for fees as an alternative to raising taxes
Encourage circular economy innovations. More mapping of natural assists on private properties and programs to retain trees and wild vegetation and link growth and development to capacity. Consider development decentralized waste and invasives mgt
Tax garbage at source of production ie like paintt tax etc.
Industrial, commercial, Invasive species, marine disposal programs.
Curtain burner for invasive species diversion
Generating power with an incinerator.
I see massive amounts of waste from new building projects, materials that can be repurposed. SCR D should prioritize programs that help salvage wood and other materials for other people to use in smaller projects at home. ALSO STOP RAISING TAXES SO MUCH!!
As stated above...better education re recycling effectiveness. More options for bulk purchase using our own containers.
education of residents and visitors, for instance where trash and recycling ought to go when people stay at AirBnB or camp etc. also, Curbside recycling.
Pink bin, curbside pick up for soft plastics. Check out incinerating garbage. Zero Waste education in the schools. Assist low income houses with education and waste disposal. Workshops/show'n'tell at Independent Grocers. In the parking lot. Make it easy.
Look into Copenhagen's garbage incinerator technology
Your nicely sliced questions I think elicited my inputs
Emphasize Zero Waste Zero Heroes action items



## **Appendix B Full Survey**



# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

Let's Talk SCRD

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## Help Shape the Future of Waste Management on the Sunshine Coast

### Welcome!

The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) is updating its Solid Waste Management Plan (the Plan), which guides how recycling, green waste, food waste and garbage are managed over the next ten years and beyond. This Plan is a provincial requirement for all regional districts.

Since 2023, we've been drafting the Plan through feedback and direction from the community, our public advisory committee and the SCRD Board. Now, we want your feedback on all the proposed ways we plan to manage waste on the Sunshine Coast.

**Refresher:** [Solid waste management plan update](#) (this link will take you to a separate reference document). If you want to see the full plan in all of its detail [click here for the plan](#).

**Why Your Input Matters** The region's only landfill is nearly full. The SCRD is planning ahead to provide waste services and disposal solutions that meet the needs of our communities. Your feedback will help shape the final Plan.

### We want to hear from you!

Take some time to share your thoughts on the Draft Plan and help shape the future of how we deal with waste in our community. This questionnaire will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. As a thank you for taking part in the questionnaire, the SCRD is giving away a gift card to a local business. You can add your email on the questionnaire for a chance to win!

**Please provide your feedback before : April 10, 2026**

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### Contact us:

If you have any questions regarding solid waste management or this survey, please contact [infrastructure@scrd.ca](mailto:infrastructure@scrd.ca) and 604-885-6806.

### Section One - About You

This section will help the SCRD learn more about who is completing this questionnaire.

Where is your primary residence? Please choose one of the following to help us understand feedback from each area.

(Choose any 1 options)

- Other (please specify)
- District of Sechelt
- shíshálh Nation Government District
- Skwxwú7mesh Nation Lands
- Town of Gibsons
- Egmont/Pender Harbour (Area A)
- Halfmoon Bay (Area B)
- Roberts Creek (Area D)
- Elphinstone (Area E)
- West Howe Sound (Area F)
- I live outside the SCRD, but I am a seasonal resident

How old are you?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Under 18 years old

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

## Let's Talk SCRD

- 18-24 years old
- 25-34 years old
- 35-44 years old
- 45-54 years old
- 55-64 years old
- 65 or older

### Section Two - Learn the Background

Take a moment to review some key facts about waste on the Sunshine Coast, what we're throwing away, what it costs and what we're aiming to change.

#### How We Manage Waste

The community has access to recycling and waste diversion services at many facilities across the region, including:

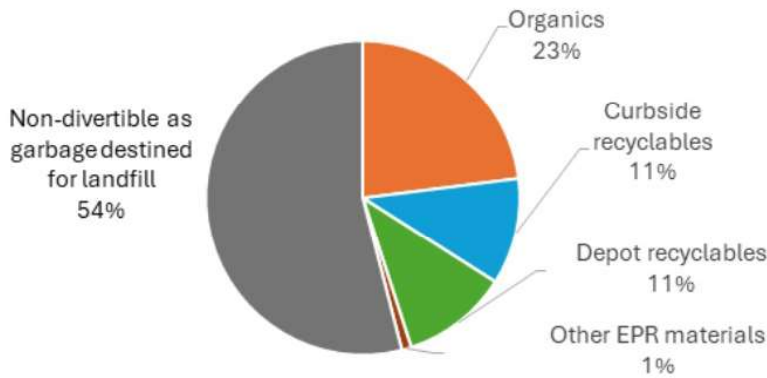
- Sechelt Landfill (owned and operated by the SCRD)
- Pender Harbour Transfer Station (owned and operated by the SCRD)
- Residents can use the residential packaging and paper recycling available at privately operated depots: Gibson Recycling Depot, Salish Soils Depot and GRIPS in Pender Harbour.
- These privately operated depots also offer other types of recycling, such as batteries, electronics or lightbulbs (e.g. Gibsons Recycling Depot, Salish Soils Depot, GRIPS Pender Harbour, Sechelt Return-It Depot, and Gibsons Bottle Depot).
- Curbside collection services:
  - District of Sechelt and shíshá'lh Nation Government District offer blue bin recycling, food waste, yard waste and garbage collection.
  - Sunshine Coast Regional District and Town of Gibsons offer food waste and garbage collection.
- Private collection:
  - Some residents are not within the curbside collection service area provided by a municipality and pay to have waste collected from their home
  - Businesses pay to have waste collected from their premises.



#### What's in our Landfilled Waste?

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

Let's Talk SCRD



This shows us that almost half the waste that ends up in the landfill could be diverted for recycling or composting. Landfilling recyclables and organics contributes to greenhouse gases, is not a cost-effective use of taxpayer dollars, takes up valuable space in the landfill, and increases further natural resource extraction.

**\*Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** is a provincial policy approach that makes the producers of products responsible for managing the end-of-life of the products and packaging they supply, such as used auto oil, paper and plastic packaging, paint, lightbulbs and batteries to name just a few.

## Which facilities and services do you use regularly?

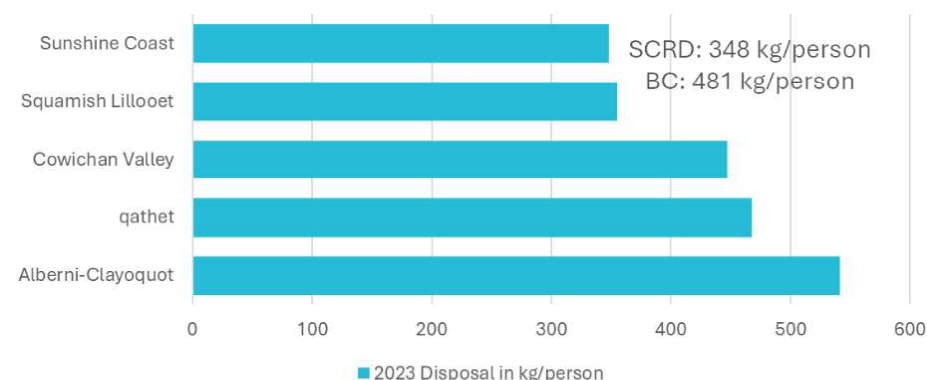
(Choose all that apply)

- Other (please specify)
- Sechelt Landfill (owned and operated by the SCRD)
- Pender Harbour Transfer Station (owned and operated by the SCRD)
- South Coast Green Waste Depot (managed by the SCRD)
- Private recycling depots for resident packaging and paper recycling (Gibsons Recycling Depot, Salish Soils Depot, GRIPS in Pender Harbour)
- Private recycling depots for other types of recycling (e.g. batteries, electronics, lightbulbs, refundable drink containers)
- Curbside collection services provided by District of Sechelt or shísháhl Nation Government District or SCRD or Town of Gibsons
- Collection from a private waste company as a resident because I don't receive curbside from a municipality
- Collection from a private waste company as a business

## Section Three - The Proposed Strategies and Actions: Weighing the Options

The goal of the updated Plan is simple: create less waste and extend the life of the Sechelt Landfill. So far we've shared what the system that manages our waste looks like. So how much are we actually throwing away?

In 2023 11,865,000 kg of garbage was landfilled. If we divide that by the population of the coast in 2023, that works out to 348 kg per person (that's like the weight of 1 large adult grizzly). Compared to every other regional district in the Province, we are disposing less than on average per person per year. Visit the Province's stats page [here](#).



The updated Plan has a goal to reduce waste and has as a target to reduce disposal to about 300 kilograms per person by 2035 through

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

## Let's Talk SCRD

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the implementation of the proposed actions in the Plan.

The SCRD is doing well at having a lower-than-average disposal rate, which is critical to continue as we look to extending the life of the Sechelt Landfill. The SCRD has also developed innovative approaches to extending the life of the landfill, including more recently the relocation of a contact water pond which is anticipated to extend landfill life by four to six years. The community can also help in extending the life of the landfill by continuing to divert recyclables and organics that decreases landfill life and releasing greenhouse gases unnecessarily.

However, the SCRD **must look at where garbage will go in the long term.**

### Section Four - Long-Term Disposal Options – aka where will the garbage go!

**The Sechelt Landfill is nearing capacity, with current projections estimating closure in 2032.**

Since 2020, the SCRD has been looking at long-term disposal options to determine what we should do with our waste once the landfill reaches capacity. Several options were reviewed but aren't viable at this time:

- Building a new landfill,
- Expanding the current landfill to neighbouring property,
- Waste to energy
- Waste export off-coast

Read more about [the quest for a long term disposal option here.](#)

Feasibility studies comparing the only two remaining viable options, **vertical expansion** and **waste export off-coast**, were completed in 2025. Building a waste transfer station and exporting waste off-coast would be more expensive over the long-term, and came with many risks and unknowns. The studies determined that **Vertical Expansion** offers the lowest overall risk and greatest long-term cost-effectiveness for the region.

How concerned are you if we have nowhere to put garbage in less than 6 years?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Very concerned
- Somewhat concerned
- Slightly concerned
- Not concerned at all

### What does Vertical Expansion mean?

The SCRD determined that compared to Waste Export off-coast, a Vertical Expansion of the Sechelt Landfill will be the most cost-effective and lowest-risk option, and add approximately 30 more years of space for our community to dispose of our garbage. [Read the staff report on long-term waste disposal options here.](#)

A vertical expansion would use the existing footprint of the Sechelt Landfill and maximize its capacity through the construction of an engineered wall (aka – building up). The Squamish Landfill recently completed a project just like this. Read about [that project here.](#)

Waste export would require building a transfer station where garbage can be collected, compacted, and loaded into shipping containers near a marine loading area. The feasibility study found that shipping waste off coast comes with higher risks — related to inflation and increased costs for hiring required contractors, weather delays, transportation issues, and equipment breakdowns.

Because of those risks, the region would still need somewhere to store garbage on the coast while waiting for transport. Off coast disposal would also create more greenhouse gas emissions, and the disposal fee would be controlled by an outside facility. For more details, see the long-term waste disposal report linked above.

The vertical expansion project will ensure residents have a place to dispose of their garbage in 2030. **Yes, you read that right – if we don't build something now, we risk having nowhere to dispose of the region's garbage.**

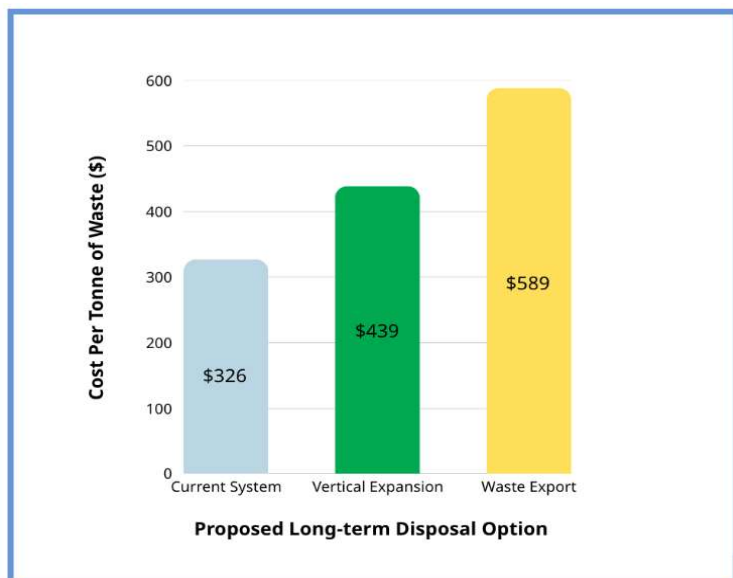
### Financial Considerations

The vertical expansion project is estimated to cost \$33.7 million and will require borrowing.

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

## Let's Talk SCRD

Below, we compare the current system costs and the estimated annual costs per tonne of vertical expansion vs. waste export:



Given the costs of Waste Export versus Vertical Expansion, do you support vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Unsure

Which funding sources are you most comfortable with for this project? (Select all that apply)

(Choose any 3 options)

- General taxation (e.g. property taxes)
- User fees (e.g. curbside collection user fees or the tipping fee at the landfill or transfer station)
- A combination of taxation and user fees

After today, how familiar do you feel with the vertical expansion project?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Very familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Slightly familiar
- Not familiar at all

How would you like to be informed on this critical project?

(Choose all that apply)

- Mail and brochures
- Informational Videos
- In-person information session in my neighbourhood
- Email updates or newsletters
- Social media

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

Let's Talk SCR D

## Section Five - Updating the Plan - Prioritize Waste Reduction

You're halfway there! Thank you for continuing to provide your vital input on the solid waste management plan.

So far we've shared how and where the SCR D plans to manage garbage.

Diverting recyclable items and organic waste from going to the landfill will be key to reducing future costs and extending the overall life of the landfill.

Now we'd like to ask what should be prioritized to meet the overall goal of the Solid Waste Management Plan to create less waste.

The draft Plan proposes several new initiatives that go beyond current SCR D service levels. As you provide feedback, please consider which services matter most to you and how the prioritization of the improvements can be balanced with their costs.

### Plan Strategies and Actions

Thirteen strategies have been identified, each supported by specific proposed actions. The figure below provides an overview of the strategies selected to help achieve the Plan's waste reduction goal. You may find it helpful to review the draft Plan for more detailed information about each strategy before answering the following questions. The visual below provides a summary of all of the key strategies in the plan.

Click [here for a quick view of all the actions](#) planned to achieve these strategies. The next three groups of sections will look at these strategies in more detail.



## Section Six - Waste Reduction, Reuse and Repair

The draft Plan builds on existing efforts, with a focus on preventing food waste, providing education, creating programs that promote sharing and repair, extending the life of items, and supporting an objective of keeping resources in use for as long as possible.

Which waste reduction programs are most important to you? Rank the following programs from most important (#1) to least important (#4).

(Rank each option)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Preventing waste from businesses making its way into the landfill
- \_\_\_\_\_ Community swap events
- \_\_\_\_\_ Repair events for broken items
- \_\_\_\_\_ Promoting / supporting reuse and community sharing

### Enforcement

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

## Let's Talk SCRD

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The SCRD is considering ways to enhance the enforcement of existing bylaws and disposal bans. There are many diversion options on the Coast for materials such as wood waste, metal and organics, but lack of enforcement results in these materials mixed into loads brought to the landfill. Increasing enforcement would improve compliance with existing bylaws that aim to divert more from the landfill.

Do you support the SCRD increasing enforcement as an action to reduce waste?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Strongly Support
- Support
- Do Not Support

### Section Seven - Recycling and Diversion

Residents and businesses can use recycling, composting and diversion services to keep waste out of the landfill.

When accounting for all recycling and diversion efforts in our community, staff found that in 2023 nearly 18 million kilograms of waste were kept out of the landfill. This represents approximately 60% of the total waste generated being diverted.

The SCRD will continue to focus on education to help residents better understand waste programs and bylaws, and to make waste reduction easier.

What would help you recycle more? Please rank the following options from most important (#1) to least important (#4).

(Rank each option)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Better access to curbside recycling
- \_\_\_\_\_ Community cleanup events that include hard-to-manage materials (such as household hazardous waste: paints, cleaners, automotive products, etc)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bulky or large item pick up or collection options
- \_\_\_\_\_ More responsibility placed on producers for product design and recycling

What education programs should be a priority in the SCRD? Please rank your preference from most preferred (#1) to least preferred (#5)

(Rank each option)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Provide clear guidance for residents on what materials go where
- \_\_\_\_\_ Collector and hauler education on existing diversion opportunities and bylaws
- \_\_\_\_\_ Support businesses with waste prevention (e.g., food rescue) and recycling
- \_\_\_\_\_ Reduce event waste by sharing educational resources for event organizers
- \_\_\_\_\_ Help educate tourists on local waste practices to reduce their impact

### Section Eight - Waste Management and Environmental Sustainability

The SCRD is considering actions to help improve overall waste management in areas such as wildlife management, illegal dumping, marine debris, invasive species and emergency debris management and planning. For context, illegal dumping on crown land, marine debris and invasive species typically happen where the SCRD does not have jurisdiction.

Which of the following issues should be a priority in the SCRD? Please rank from most important (#1) to least important (#5)

(Rank each option)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Wildlife management - Education to prevent bears and other animals from accessing waste
- \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency response planning - Preparing to manage large volumes of waste after natural disasters such as fire, floods or storms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Invasive species – Education and planning for proper disposal of invasive plants
- \_\_\_\_\_ Illegal dumping and littering – Education, advocacy and strategies to reduce litter and illegal dumping
- \_\_\_\_\_ Marine debris - Initiatives to reduce waste in marine environments, including abandoned boats

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

## Let's Talk SCRD

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When addressing the issues that are outside the SCRD's jurisdiction, which approach do you think the SCRD should prioritize?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Creating new SCRD programs and services to address these issues directly (large increase to cost)
- Advocating to the Provincial Government for greater support and action (small increase to cost)
- A balanced approach that includes both SCRD-led programs and provincial advocacy (medium increase to cost)
- No increase to cost, no new programs

Is there anything else you want to share about how garbage and recycling is managed on the coast?

### Section Nine - Setting the Priority for the Plan

Thank you for sharing what is important to you. Now, we want to talk about priorities. To keep service costs affordable and sustainable, SCRD needs to balance providing great programs and services while also keeping costs fair.

We included in the beginning that all of the actions proposed in the plan come with additional costs and a staffing increase. Check out our [staff report](#) from January 22, 2026 that outlines how the SCRD views the best way to prioritize the way we implement the new actions.

The SCRD Board is considering how to prioritize the Long-Term Disposal Option, as well as key strategies that have the highest potential for reducing how much we throw away in the landfill.

Also under consideration are ways to strengthen education and enforcement of disposal bans with the potential for polluter-pay approaches for fees as an alternative to raising taxes. The current draft of the Plan has the following strategies as the highest priority for completion in the first five years of the plan:

**Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs**  
Advocate for Provincial Support to Recycle More Items (e.g. plastic drink containers are recyclable at a depot and you can get money back, mattresses are not and we have to pay to recycle)

**Improve recycling and organics diversion opportunities for residents**  
Improve access to recycling and composting for residents (e.g. curbside recycling)

**Improve Compliance and Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Diversion**  
Increase our ability to enforce our own regulations so less recycling is thrown away

**Residual Waste Management in the Region**  
Expand the landfill (vertical expansion) so we have somewhere to put our garbage past 2030.

**All other strategies will be started in Year 6-10 of the plan.**

Do you support the SCRD starting with these four strategies to reduce waste?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Unsure

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

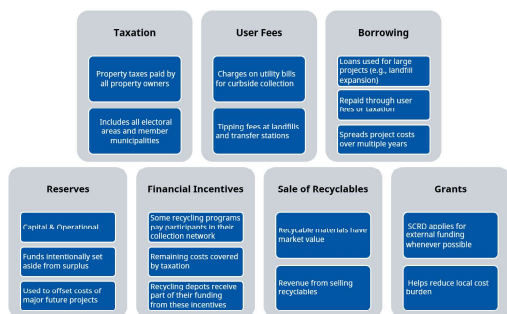
## Let's Talk SCRD

What other strategies would you like to see explored in the first five years of the plan?

### Section 10 - Understanding the Solid Waste Budget

You're almost done! Just a few more questions.

These are multiple different sources of funding SCRD's Solid Waste Management system



Many regional districts in BC use user-pay (SCRD call them user fees – either curbside collection fees on your utility bill, or the fee you pay at the landfill). The SCRD uses all the above funding sources, the highest is taxation estimated at 63% due to our small size compared to costs of operating a system.

### Why are costs rising?

The costs of managing our waste are going up for many reasons:

- Stricter landfill management provincial rules since 2016 regarding how we manage our landfill have increased our landfill costs.
- Over the next decade, SCRD will spend more on disposal to pay for vertical expansion of the landfill and future closure of the landfill
- The cost of maintaining current waste services is rising. While new programs can improve waste management, they also bring added costs.

What method should be prioritized to pay for the additional services or actions in this updated plan?

(Choose any 1 options)

- Other (please specify)
- Taxation
- User fees, (fees at the landfill or transfer station and curbside collection user fees.
- A combination of taxation and user fees
- Unsure

When considering the costs of new or expanded waste services, which areas should be prioritized for investment? Please rank the following from most important (#1) to least important (#5).

(Rank each option)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Waste reduction and reuse programs
- \_\_\_\_\_ Expanded recycling and diversion options
- \_\_\_\_\_ Education and outreach initiatives
- \_\_\_\_\_ Environmental management (e.g., illegal dumping, wildlife, invasive species)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Long-term disposal solutions (e.g., vertical expansion)

# Solid Waste Management Plan Update

## Let's Talk SCRD

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Thinking about the costs associated with improving waste services, how willing are you to support higher costs for the areas you ranked as most important?

(Choose all that apply)

- Very willing — I am comfortable paying more for improvements I value
- Somewhat willing — I could support modest cost increases
- Neutral — I don't have strong feelings either way
- Somewhat unwilling — I prefer to limit new spending
- Not willing at all — I do not support any additional costs
- Unsure

**Thank you for helping shape the future of garbage and recycling in the region!**

As a thank you for taking part in this questionnaire, the SCRD is giving away a gift card for a local business. Enter your email below to be in with a chance to win.

Note: The personal information you provide on this form is being collected under the authority of the Local Government Act. Your personal information is protected by the privacy provisions of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. If you have any questions about the collection of this information, please contact the Information and Privacy Coordinator, 1975 Field Road, Sechelt, BC, V7Z 0A8, 604.885.6800

## Appendix C Example Engagement Materials



# Let's Talk Trash

Our landfill is running out of space,  
we need to do something about it.



[letstalk.scrd.ca/trash](http://letstalk.scrd.ca/trash)

The Sunshine Coast  
Regional District is  
updating the region's  
Solid Waste  
Management Plan.

It's the plan that  
outlines the strategies  
and actions that can  
help reduce and  
manage garbage,  
compost and recycling  
on the Coast.

**We want to know what  
is important to you.**



This postcard is  
100% recyclable.  
Please recycle!

## Join the community conversation about managing our garbage, together.

- **Elphinstone + Gibsons**, March 11, 1-6 pm, at Gibsons & Area Community Centre
- **Sechelt**, March 13, 1-3 pm (for businesses); 3-6 pm (for residents) at Seaside Centre
- **Pender Harbour**, March 17, 3-5 pm at Pender Harbour Community Hall

## Talk Trash Online:

Review the plan, complete the survey and share your feedback online.

Learn more and see the full list of events at [letstalk.scrd.ca/trash](http://letstalk.scrd.ca/trash)

Scan the QR code with your smart phone for more info:



# SCRD Solid Waste Management Plan

## BACKGROUND

### SPRING 2026



The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) is updating the region’s Solid Waste Management Plan (the Plan). The Plan guides how the SCRD will manage solid waste services in the region over the next 10 years, and includes specific strategies and actions on on waste management and reduction, recycling, composting, disposal options and service costs to the community. This Backgrounder gives an overview of the update process and an overview of the draft Plan.

## PROCESS TO DATE

**Established an Advisory Committee:** The SCRD Board appointed technical experts and expert residents to develop a “made on the Sunshine Coast” Plan.

**Guiding Principles:** The advisory committee created meaningful guiding principles that are specific to our region, and we engaged with the community on them.

**Development of Strategies:** strategies were drafted with the advisory committee.

**Vertical Expansion of the Sechelt Landfill:** SCRD Board reviewed two feasibility studies and directed staff to incorporate this project into the Plan and engage with the community on it.

**Prioritization of Strategies:** SCRD Board prioritization the suggested strategies in an effort to balance costs.

## TIMELINE

SPRING 2023

### INITIATION OF THE UPDATE

- Established advisory committee
- Shared information and received feedback on current services with community

SUMMER 2023

### PLAN DIRECTION

- Reviewed feedback on current services
- Developed proposed objectives for the Plan
- Ongoing advisory committee meetings

2024-2025

### EVALUATE OPTIONS

- Generate strategies to achieve objectives
- Share strategies with the community
- Evaluate long-term waste disposal options

2025-2026

### PLAN DEVELOPMENT

- Draft updated Plan
- Seek community feedback
- Finalize Plan, submit to the Province for approval

*We are here!*

## NEXT STEPS

- The draft Plan, including the vertical expansion project, will be shared with the neighbouring local governments and the community for their feedback.
- Feedback from engagement will be incorporated into the Plan, and brought forward to the Board for approval.
- The final Plan then needs to be approved by the Ministry of Environment and Parks before being implemented.

# MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Nine SCRD guiding principles were developed with feedback from both the community and the advisory committee. These principles are the basis for which the Strategies and Actions were created.

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Focus on the first 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)   | 2. Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage                                    | 3. Maximize beneficial use of waste materials, such as turning food waste into compost |
| 4. Explore options that promote cost-effective waste management  | 5. Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve waste diversion targets | 6. Support polluter-pay approaches for fees instead of tax increases                   |
| 7. Minimize environmental impacts through reducing GHG emissions from the landfill and promoting proper disposal | 8. Engage with the community about waste reduction through education and outreach                | 9. Maintain an equitable playing field for waste disposal across the region            |

## GOAL AND TARGET

The region is already performing well compared to BC’s average and wants to continue to reduce the disposal rate down to 300 kg/ capita by 2035.

## STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

13 strategies have been drafted, each with a set of new actions to implement. These are the actions the SCRD would take in the next 10-years related to solid waste.

The SCRD has prioritized the actions in either Years 1-5 or Years 6-10, to prioritize critical projects and focus on actions that can have the biggest impact on keeping disposal rates low.



# Let's Talk Trash



Our landfill is running out of space,  
we need to do something about it.

Join the community conversation about  
managing our garbage, together.

- **Area D, E, F and Gibsons,**  
• March 11, 1:30-6 pm, at Gibsons &  
Area Community Centre
- **Area B, Sechelt,** March 13, 1-3pm  
(businesses); 3-6pm (residents) at  
Seaside Centre
- **Area A, Pender Harbour,** March 17, 3-  
5pm at Pender Harbour Community  
Hall

## Talk Trash Online:

Review the plan, complete the survey and  
share your feedback online.

Learn more and see the full list of events  
at [letstalk.scrd.ca/trash](http://letstalk.scrd.ca/trash)



# Let's Talk Trash



Our landfill is running out of space,  
we need to do something about it.

**This week, you can talk trash  
with us at:**

Saturday, March 7, 2026

**Sechelt Farmers Market**

Seaside Centre,

5790 Teredo Street, Sechelt

9:30 am - 2:30 pm

**Talk Trash Online:**

Review the plan, complete the survey and share  
your feedback online.

Learn more and see the full list of events at  
[letstalk.scrd.ca/trash](http://letstalk.scrd.ca/trash)



# Let's Talk Trash



Our landfill is running out of space,  
we need to do something about it.

**This week, you can  
talk trash with us at:**

Tue, March 10, 2026

Welcome Woods Market  
7816 Fawn Rd, Halfmoon Bay  
10 am-2 pm

Wed, March 11, 2026

**Community Open House**  
Gibsons and Area Community  
Centre (700 Park Rd, Gibsons)  
1:30pm-5:30pm

Fri, March 13, 2026

**Community Open House**  
Seaside Centre (5790 Teredo  
St, Sechelt)  
1pm-6pm

March 14 2026

Persephone Brewing Co  
1053 Stewart Rd., Gibsons  
12:00pm-4:30pm



# Let's Talk Trash



Our landfill is running out of space,  
we need to do something about it.

## This week, you can talk trash with us at:

Tues, March 17, 2026

### **Community Open House**

Pender Harbour Community Hall

(12905 Madeira Park Rd)

3pm-5pm

Wed, March 18, 2026

Trail Bay Mall, Sechelt

1:30pm-5:30pm

March 21 2026

Brickers Cider

6642 Norwest Bay Rd, Sechelt

12:30pm-6pm



# Let's Talk Trash



Our landfill is running out of space,  
we need to do something about it.

## This week, you can talk trash with us at:

Tues, March 24, 2026

**Madeira Park IGA**

9am-11:30am

Tues, March 24, 2026

**Madeira Park Market**

1pm-6pm

Wed, March 25, 2026

**Roberts Creek Farmers Market**

1:30pm-5:30pm

Sat, March 28 2026

**Roberts Creek General Store**

10am- 3pm



# Let's Talk Trash



Our landfill is running out of space,  
we need to do something about it.

**This week, you can  
talk trash with us at:**

Tues, March 31, 2026

**Halfmoon Bay General Store**  
5642 Mintie Rd, Halfmoon Bay  
10am-2pm

Wed, April 1 2026

**Gibsons Public Market**  
473 Gower Point Rd, Gibsons  
1pm-5pm





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Stantec is a global leader in sustainable engineering, architecture, and environmental consulting. The diverse perspectives of our partners and interested parties drive us to think beyond what's previously been done on critical issues like climate change, digital transformation, and future-proofing our cities and infrastructure. We innovate at the intersection of community, creativity, and client relationships to advance communities everywhere, so that together we can redefine what's possible.





# Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan

**Final Plan for Minister Review**



Prepared for:  
Sunshine Coast Regional District

Date:  
May 12, 2025

Prepared by:  
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Project/File:  
133800058

## Revision Record

Revision	Description	Author	Date	Quality Check	Date	Independent Review	Date
1	Draft Plan 1, addition of Strategy 9	Alex Velsink, Veronica Bartlett	10/30/25	Alex Velsink	10/31/25	Nathalie Marble	10/31/25
2	Draft Plan 1, final draft for Board review	Alex Velsink, Veronica Bartlett	12/28/25	Alex Velsink	12/30/25	Nathalie Marble	12/30/25
3	Draft Plan 1, final draft for engagement	Alex Velsink	2/18/26	Alex Velsink	2/19/26	Nathalie Marble	2/20/26
4	Final Plan following engagement	Alex Velsink	4/27/26	Alex Velsink	4/27/26	Nathalie Marble	4/28/26

## Disclaimer

The conclusions in the Report titled Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

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Prepared by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 Alex Velsink  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Printed Name

Reviewed and  
 Approved by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 Nathalie Marble  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Printed Name

# Table of Contents

Revision Record .....	ii
Disclaimer .....	ii
Executive Summary .....	iv
Acronyms/Abbreviations.....	vi
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Guiding Principles .....	2
1.2 Pollution Prevention Hierarchy.....	4
1.3 Plan Goal and Targets .....	5
1.4 Related Plans .....	5
1.4.1 SCR D Board Strategic Plan .....	5
1.4.2 Community Climate Action Plan and Corporate Carbon Neutrality Plan .....	6
1.5 Provincial Targets.....	6
<b>2 Background .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Plan History .....	7
2.2 Plan Area.....	7
2.3 Population and Growth Estimates .....	9
<b>3 Current Waste Management system .....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Roles and Responsibilities .....	10
3.2 How is Solid Waste Managed Currently on the Sunshine Coast? .....	11
3.2.1 Education and Promotion .....	11
3.2.2 Reduce and Reuse Initiatives.....	12
3.2.3 Recycling and Diversion Initiatives.....	12
3.2.4 Other Waste Management Initiatives .....	15
3.2.5 Existing Solid Waste Management Facilities .....	16
3.3 How is the Region Performing?.....	17
<b>4 Recommended Strategies .....</b>	<b>24</b>
4.1 Reduction, Reuse and Repair .....	26
Strategy 1: Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities .....	26
4.2 Recycling and Diversion.....	28
Strategy 2: Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses.....	30
Strategy 3: Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs .....	32
Strategy 4: Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion Opportunities for Residents.....	34
Strategy 5: Improve Compliance and Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Diversion .....	36
Strategy 6: Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion.....	38
Strategy 7: Encourage Tourist, Seasonal Resident and Event Waste Reduction and Diversion .....	39
Strategy 8: Improve Wildlife Management Related to Waste Management .....	40
4.3 Residual Waste Management .....	41
Strategy 9: Residual Waste Management in the Region .....	43
Strategy 10: Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris.....	46
Strategy 11: Improve Invasive Species Management.....	47
Strategy 12: Improve Emergency Response Planning and Debris Waste Management .....	48
4.4 Cost Recovery, System Efficiency and Financial Sustainability .....	49
Strategy 13: Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery .....	50
<b>5 Estimated Impacts from SWMP Strategies and New Actions .....</b>	<b>52</b>
5.1 Cost Impact .....	52



**Sunshine Coast Regional District’s Solid Waste Management Plan**  
Table of Contents

5.2	SCRD Staffing Impact .....	52
5.3	Waste Diversion and GHG Impacts .....	54
5.4	Local Employment Impact .....	54
5.5	Summary of Impacts .....	54
<b>6</b>	<b>Plan Implementation .....</b>	<b>56</b>
6.1	Cost Recovery .....	56
6.2	Monitoring and Measurements .....	56
6.3	Plan Flexibility .....	57
6.4	Dispute Resolution .....	57
<b>7</b>	<b>Implementation .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Plan Approval .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Schedule A</b>	<b>List of Existing SCR D Facilities .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Schedule B</b>	<b>List of Existing Solid Waste Bylaws .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Schedule C</b>	<b>List of Closed Disposal Sites .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Schedule D</b>	<b>Expenditures for Plan Implementation .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Schedule E</b>	<b>Annual Report Card .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Schedule F</b>	<b>Implementation Schedule .....</b>	<b>1</b>
 <b>List of Tables</b>		
	Table 1: Identified Stakeholder and their Roles in Managing Waste and Recyclables in the SCR D .....	10
	Table 2: Overview of Strategies, Estimated Impacts, and Alignment with Guiding Principles .....	55
 <b>List of Figures</b>		
	Figure 1: Proposed Guiding Principles for the SCR D’s SWMP Update .....	3
	Figure 2: Pollution Prevention Hierarchy, as presented in the MOEP’s Guide to Solid Waste Planning (2016) .....	5
	Figure 3: Map of Regional Municipalities and Electoral Areas within the SCR D .....	8
	Figure 4: The SCR D Good Neighbour Guidelines brochure provides information on how to manage household recycling and waste and how to prevent attracting wildlife .....	11
	Figure 5: Facilities Providing Recycling and Solid Waste Services in the Region .....	14
	Figure 6: The Region’s Landfilled Waste (2011-2024) .....	18
	Figure 7: The Region’s Waste Generation (2011 – 2024) .....	19
	Figure 8: The Region’s Diversion Rate (2011 – 2024) .....	20
	Figure 9: Per Capita Disposal (2011 – 2024) .....	21
	Figure 10: SCR D’s Contributing Sectors to Overall Disposal .....	22
	Figure 11: 2022 Waste Composition of Overall Landfilled Waste .....	23
	Figure 12: Overview of Strategies for the Updated SWMP .....	25
	Figure 13: Possible aspects of encouraging a circular economy through procurement. ....	31
	Figure 14: Photo from the Town of Gibsons’s website with information on the Wildlife Attractant Bylaw ....	41
	Figure 15: Planned Next Steps for Landfill Vertical Expansion .....	45
	Figure 16: SCR D Solid Waste Services Organization Chart .....	53



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
Table of Contents

**List of Schedules**

- Schedule A List of Existing SCR D Facilities**
- Schedule B List of Existing Solid Waste Bylaws**
- Schedule C List of Closed Disposal Sites**
- Schedule D Expenditures for Plan Implementation**
- Schedule E Annual Report Card**
- Schedule F Implementation Schedule**

FINAL DRAFT



## Executive Summary

In British Columbia, solid waste management planning is a regional district responsibility, guided by the BC Environmental Management Act and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy's "A Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning". It is recommended that regional districts review and update their Solid Waste Management Plans every 10 years.

In 2023, the Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) Board directed staff to initiate the process of updating the 2011 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP or the Plan). The Plan guides how the region will manage solid waste services over the next 10 years, including strategies and actions on waste management and reduction, recycling, composting, disposal options, and service costs to the community. The update process was divided into four steps in accordance with the Provincial guide. Stantec Consulting Ltd. was awarded the contract to support the SCRD with the update.

SCRD has been working closely with Stantec Consulting Ltd. and the Board-appointed Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) to develop the contents of the Plan. The Plan presents the strategies and actions for addressing the SCRD's future solid waste management needs.

The components of this Plan have been developed based on feedback from the SCRD Board Strategic Plan, community engagement, PTAC, meetings with neighbouring jurisdiction's staff, internal staff, and contractor expertise.

### Overview and Focus Areas

The goal of SCRD's updated Plan is simple: create less waste and extend the life of the Sechelt landfill. The region is already performing well compared to BC's average and is aiming to reduce the disposal rate to 300 kg/capita by 2036.

A total of 13 strategies are included in the Plan, each with a set of actions to implement in the short-term (first five years of the Plan implementation), or in the long-term (5 years and beyond).

The key initiatives of this Plan are:

- Providing more waste reduction, reuse, and repair opportunities through food waste and plastics reduction initiatives, household waste reduction promotion, and more.
- Improving circular economy and recycling opportunities for local businesses with education, training and improved corporate procurement.
- Continuing efforts to lobby for better and more provincial product stewardship programs targeting materials such as ICI recycling, mattresses, textiles, and used furniture.
- Improving recycling and organics diversion opportunities for residents through better access to curbside collection and expanded cleanup events.
- Enhancing waste diversion by strengthening compliance and regulatory efforts through targeted education, monitoring and compliance of existing bylaws, and collaboration with haulers, depot operators and local governments.



## Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan Executive Summary

- Encouraging construction, demolition and renovation waste prevention and diversion by supporting private industry, advocating for changes to the building code and collaborating on bylaw harmonization to help develop and share resources and education.
- Design and planning of a vertical landfill expansion of Sechelt Landfill to extend the disposal capacity by at least 30 years.

The SCRDR has spent five years (2020–2025) investigating long-term waste disposal solutions, driven by the Sechelt Landfill's projected closure by 2030–2032. After ruling out options of siting a new landfill (due to lack of suitable sites and time constraints), waste-to-energy (due to insufficient waste volume), and lateral expansion (due to lack of neighbouring landowner support), the SCRDR conducted a final business case comparison between waste export and vertical expansion of the existing landfill.

The long-term disposal solution for the SCRDR is the vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill, which involves constructing an engineered earth wall to safely increase capacity within the current authorized footprint. This approach was selected because it offers the lowest risk and is the most cost-effective solution, projected to provide approximately 30 years of disposal capacity for the region.

Successfully implementing the vertical expansion is contingent upon Provincial approval of this updated SWMP. The project timeline, with a target operational date between 2030 and 2032, is aggressive and relies on securing the necessary regulatory and financial approvals in a timely manner.

The implementation schedule for this Plan is 2026 to 2036. Estimated additional annual costs to the SCRDR for the strategies range from \$1,494,500 to \$3,511,508.

The implementation of the updated Plan will be administered by regional district staff. As required by the MOEP, a Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee (PMAC) will oversee the implementation by acting as a sounding board for the SCRDR to review progress reports and results of reviews and pilot programs, as well as to make suggestions on implementation. SCRDR staff will report annually to PMAC on the Plan's progress and effectiveness.



## Acronyms / Abbreviations

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

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



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
Acronyms/Abbreviations

<b>Acronym/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan, also referred to as "the Plan"
TS	Transfer Station
Waste Generation	The sum of all materials discarded that require management as solid waste, including garbage, recycling, and organic waste
WRIP	Waste Reduction Initiative Program
5R	Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, residuals management

FINAL DRAFT



# 1 Introduction

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

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

The Plans guiding principles, target, strategies and actions were developed with input from community engagement, a Board-appointed Public and Technical Advisory Committee, meetings with neighbouring jurisdiction's staff, internal staff, and contractor expertise.

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

The SCRD Board approved the PTAC's Terms of Reference on June 28, 2022, and the PTAC members were appointed on January 1, 2023.

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

A combined list of issues and opportunities was summarized in the Memo titled, "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", dated August 25, 2023.

To develop the Plan's strategies and actions and seek feedback from PTAC, Stantec developed a series of technical memos and presented the content summarized below:

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



Feedback from PTAC members and their identified priorities formed the foundation for the preferred strategies and actions in this Plan. Additional input from SCRDR staff and alignment with the 2023-2027 SCRDR Board Strategic Plan further shaped these priorities. Disposal options were reviewed and discussed at the Solid Waste Summit on October 3, 2025, with representatives from member municipalities District of Sechelt, Town of Gibsons and the shísháhlh Nation. The project was presented at a Committee of the Whole meeting on October 23, 2025, and vertical expansion was selected as the recommended disposal option for inclusion in the SWMP.

Following this decision, Stantec developed the final residual waste management strategy (strategy 9), incorporating vertical expansion for long-term disposal in the region. This strategy was presented to PTAC on November 4, 2025, and subsequently approved by the Board on November 13, 2025, for adoption in the draft SWMP.

Following development of the draft SWMP, the SCRDR went out to the public for Engagement Period 2. Engagement Period 2 involved an online survey as well as in-person open houses and pop-up events to gather feedback on the draft SWMP. Feedback was gathered during a six-week period (March 2 – April 10, 2026). Input from the Engagement Period 2, as well as PTAC feedback were considered and helped form the Final Plan for submission to the MOEP for approval.

### 1.1 Guiding Principles

The SCRDR developed nine guiding principles to support the update process. With input from the PTAC, the MOEP's provincial guiding principles were updated to better reflect the region's vision – prioritizing local recycling and waste solutions, supporting local jobs, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts and strengthening climate resilience.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus on identifying cost-effective solutions by enhancing the operational efficiency of the current regional solid waste system. Prioritize cost efficiency and consider how strategic investments can extend landfill life and reduce long-term costs.

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> The 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**

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

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

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

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

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

## **1.2 Pollution Prevention Hierarchy**

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





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

## 1.3 Plan Goal and Targets

The goal of SCRD's updated Plan is simple: create less waste and extend the life of the Sechelt landfill. The region is already performing well compared to BC's average (refer to Section 3.3). To build on progress already made the plan's target is to continue reducing the disposal rate down to 300 kg/capita by 2036.

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

## 1.4 Related Plans

### 1.4.1 SCRD Board Strategic Plan

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

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

#### SCRD's Four Lenses:

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



### **1.4.2 Community Climate Action Plan and Corporate Carbon Neutrality Plan**

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

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

## **1.5 Provincial Targets**

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

The SCR D has already surpassed this goal (refer to Section 3.3) and the proposed strategies in this updated SWMP will aim to reduce the per capita disposal rate even more.

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



## 2 Background

### 2.1 Plan History

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

The Sechelt Landfill, the primary waste disposal facility approved in the 2011 SWMP, is expected to reach capacity by 2030-2032.

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

### 2.2 Plan Area

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

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

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

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

- District of Sechelt
- shíshálh Nation Government District
- Town of Gibsons
- Electoral Area A (Egmont/Pender Harbour)
- Electoral Area B (Halfmoon Bay)
- Electoral Area D (Roberts Creek)
- Electoral Area E (Elphinstone)
- Electoral Area F (West Howe Sound)
- Skwxwú7mesh Nation Lands





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



## 2.3 Population and Growth Estimates

The regional population was estimated to be 32,191 in 2021.<sup>4</sup> The SCRD's population increased by 7.3% between 2016 and 2021. The regional population is projected to increase by 1.5% per year.<sup>5</sup>

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

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

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

FINAL DRAFT

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

<sup>5</sup> As per direction from SCRD planning department, 10/28/2025.

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

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



## 3 Current Waste Management system

### 3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 shows the roles and responsibilities of the SCR D, Regional municipalities and other external parties as they relate to the region's waste management system. Section 3.2 outlines how solid waste is currently management on the Sunshine Coast.

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

Who	Role Description
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulate waste management facilities under federal jurisdiction.</li> </ul>
Provincial Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MOEP has regulatory authority related to waste management.</li> <li>Approves solid waste management plans.</li> <li>Authorizes landfill development, operations, closure, environmental monitoring.</li> <li>Mandates EPR through the Recycling Regulation.<sup>8</sup></li> <li>Establishes provincial waste related targets.</li> </ul>
SCR D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develops solid waste management plan for the region.</li> <li>Develops bylaws, policies and plans within the framework established by the provincial government.</li> <li>Implements plan to meet goals and set targets.</li> <li>Provides solid waste services to residents and businesses, including collection, transfer and disposal, directly or contracted.</li> <li>Operates and maintains Sechelt Landfill and Pender Harbour Transfer Station.</li> <li>Coordinates solid waste services and the collaboration between the SCR D and various interested parties and regional municipalities.</li> <li>Supports the pollution prevention principal through system design, operations, community outreach, and management.</li> <li>Collaborates with private solid waste management industry and supports non-profit organizations.</li> </ul>
Regional Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide or contract curbside collection services.</li> <li>Promote waste diversion and the pollution prevention principal.</li> <li>Collaborate with and provides input to the SCR D.</li> <li>Participate in solid waste planning committees.</li> <li>Develop specific solid waste management strategies and applicable bylaws.</li> </ul>
Electoral Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with and provide input to the SCR D.</li> <li>Participate in solid waste planning committees.</li> </ul>
Product Stewardship Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide reasonable and accessible collection services and facilities to collect and process products regulated under the Recycling Regulation.</li> <li>Provide and fund education and marketing.</li> <li>Track and report on collection data.</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> The Recycling Regulation sets requirements for obligated producers to collect and manage their regulated products.



Who	Role Description
Private Waste Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide solid waste management services.</li> <li>• Apply the pollution prevention principal in its operations.</li> </ul>
Non-Profit Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in reuse in the region by accepting reusable goods and materials.</li> <li>• Provide recycling drop-off services in the community.</li> <li>• Participate in waste diversion initiatives.</li> <li>• Apply the pollution prevention principal in its operations.</li> </ul>
Neighbouring Regional Districts and Rightsholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is currently no or limited collaboration between the SCRD and neighbouring regional districts.</li> </ul>
Residents and Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply the pollution prevention principal, including waste reduction and reuse.</li> <li>• Responsibly use provided solid waste management services and facilities.</li> </ul>

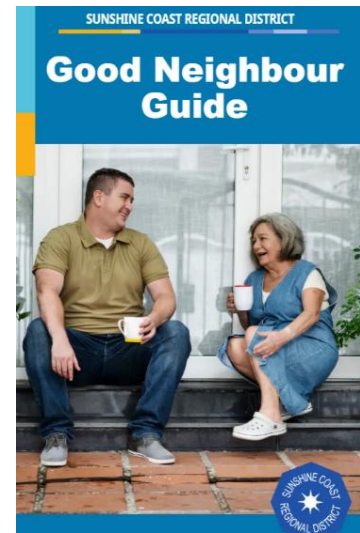
## 3.2 How is Solid Waste Managed Currently on the Sunshine Coast?

This section provides a summary of solid waste facilities, services and programs in the region. This information provides a baseline for future solid waste management program. In 2023, Morrison Hershfield completed a Current Waste Management Systems review.

### 3.2.1 Education and Promotion

Education is one of the key aspects of a comprehensive solid waste management system. The SCRD and regional municipalities provide waste education and outreach programs through:

- Social media platforms (posts and videos).
- Radio and newspaper advertisements.
- Newsletters.
- Brochures at solid waste facilities and local government offices, such as SCRD's Good Neighbour Guidelines (shown in the Figure 5 to the right).
- Recycling hotline operated by the Recycling Council of British Columbia.
- Cell phone apps (SCRD Collects, Gibsons Waste Collection, and the Sechelt Citizen App) that provide access to recycling directories and curbside collection schedules.



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

### **3.2.2 Reduce and Reuse Initiatives**

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

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

### **3.2.3 Recycling and Diversion Initiatives**

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

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

#### **Extended Producer Responsibility**

Since 2004, BC has regulated many products through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) under the Recycling Regulation. EPR requires producers (manufacturers, distributors, and retailers) of designated products to take responsibility for the life cycle of their products, including collection and recycling. EPR policy aims to shift the responsibility from local and Indigenous governments, and taxpayers to the producers and consumers of products.<sup>9</sup>

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

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

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<sup>9</sup> More information via URL: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/overview-extended-producer-responsibility/introduction.html>



## **Curbside Collection**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Organics Reduction and Diversion**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

EPR products such as oil, oil filter and antifreeze, lighting and fixtures, appliances, electronics, paint, household hazardous waste, tires, lead acid batteries and medication are accepted at private collection locations including retailers.

### **Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste Diversion**

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

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

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

### **Bylaws to Support Recycling and Diversion**

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule B lists the current bylaws that govern solid waste management activities within the SCRDR, as of November 2025.

### **3.2.4 Other Waste Management Initiatives**

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

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



The **Islands Clean-Up** program offered by the SCRCD provides waste collection service to residents on designated islands within Areas A, B, and F: including Gambier, Anvil, Keats (and neighbouring islands), Nelson, Hardy, Thormanby and Trail Islands. The program is scheduled during summer months, between July to August. Each year, garbage, scrap metal, and cardboard are accepted. Specific special waste items, including fridges, freezers, mattresses, paint, propane tanks, tires, and lead acid batteries are accepted on a rotating basis.

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.2.5 Existing Solid Waste Management Facilities**

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

#### **Sechelt Landfill**

The Sechelt Landfill is owned by the SCRCD and is the only operational landfill for garbage disposal in the region. It is located northeast of the District of Sechelt and is operated under an Operational Certificate issued by the MOEP. This is a natural attenuation landfill, meaning that it is unlined.

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

The landfill is expected to reach capacity between 2030 and 2032. In March 2023, the MOEP approved the SWMP amendment to add the option to export waste. The SCRCD can export waste out of the region to an existing third-party waste disposal facility as an additional disposal option should the Sechelt Landfill reach capacity before a new long-term solid waste disposal option is approved and operational.



Since the Plan amendment, SCR D staff have worked on options to extend the landfill life and develop new future waste disposal options. The SCR D has relocated the contact water pond at the landfill, and the work was completed in spring 2025. The project is estimated to provide at least four additional years of landfill lifespan, extending the lifespan to at least 2030. Strategy 9 presents the option for securing long-term disposal capacity in the region. Waste prevention and diversion will be key to reducing the need for landfilling.

### **Pender Harbour Transfer Station**

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

### **Closed Waste Disposal Sites**

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

A list of all closed landfills known by the SCR D are listed in Schedule C.

## **3.3 How is the Region Performing?**

### **Waste Generation**

Waste generation is the sum of waste disposed and waste diverted. Disposal includes waste landfilled in the Pender Harbour Landfill (until 2015) and at the Sechelt Landfill. Diversion includes waste diverted from the landfill, and consists of materials recycled, composted, or reused.

Figure 6 shows the region's total landfilled waste since 2011. The general trend from 2014 to 2024 is an overall increase in the total amount of waste landfilled, although there are some dips, notably in 2022 and 2023.



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
**3 Current Waste Management system**

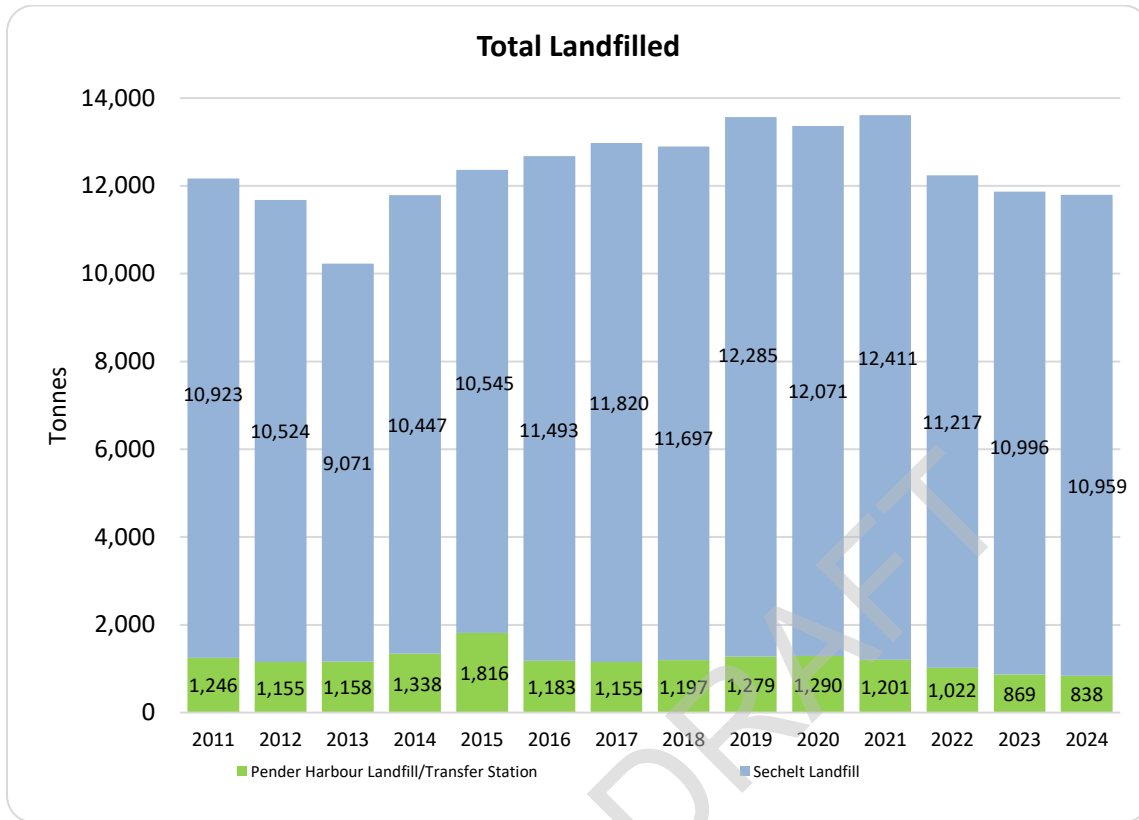


Figure 6: The Region's Landfilled Waste (2011-2024)

Figure 7 shows the region's waste generation since 2011. The general trend from 2014 to 2024 is an overall increase in the total amount of waste generated, although there are some minor dips in waste generation in some years.



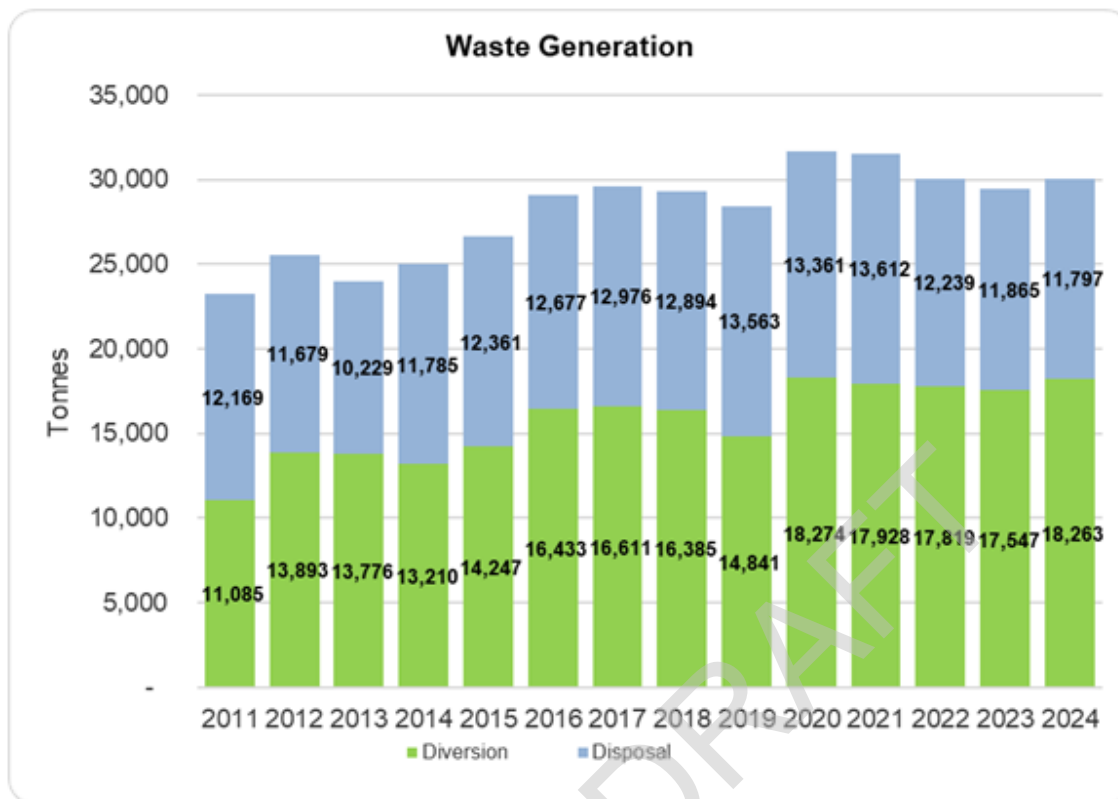


Figure 7: The Region's Waste Generation (2011 – 2024)

### Diversion

The diversion rate is calculated by dividing the weight of materials diverted by the total weight of waste generated. The region's diversion rate has increased from 51% in 2011 to 59% in 2024 (Figure 8). Diversion includes waste diverted from the landfill, and consists of materials recycled, composted, or reused.

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



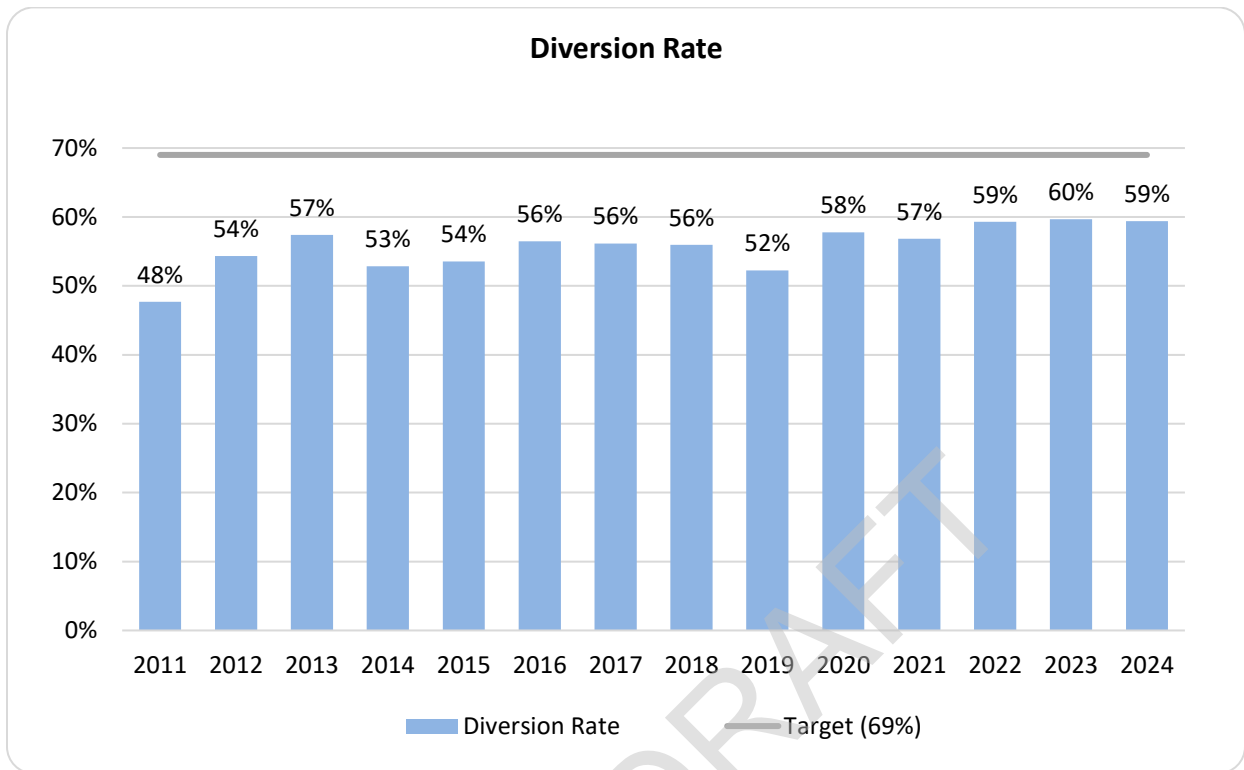


Figure 8: The Region's Diversion Rate (2011 – 2024)

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. Thanks to good access to these depots along the highway corridor, the SCRD is also seeing relatively high waste diversion rates.

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

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

### Disposal

The SCRD's annual disposal rate has decreased since 2011 when the last SWMP was developed from 420 kg per capita to 371 kg per capita in 2024. Per capita disposal rate is calculated by dividing the weight of waste disposed by the population and is expressed in kilograms (kg) generated per person. Disposal includes waste landfilled in the Pender Harbour Landfill (until 2015) and at the Sechelt Landfill.



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
3 Current Waste Management system

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

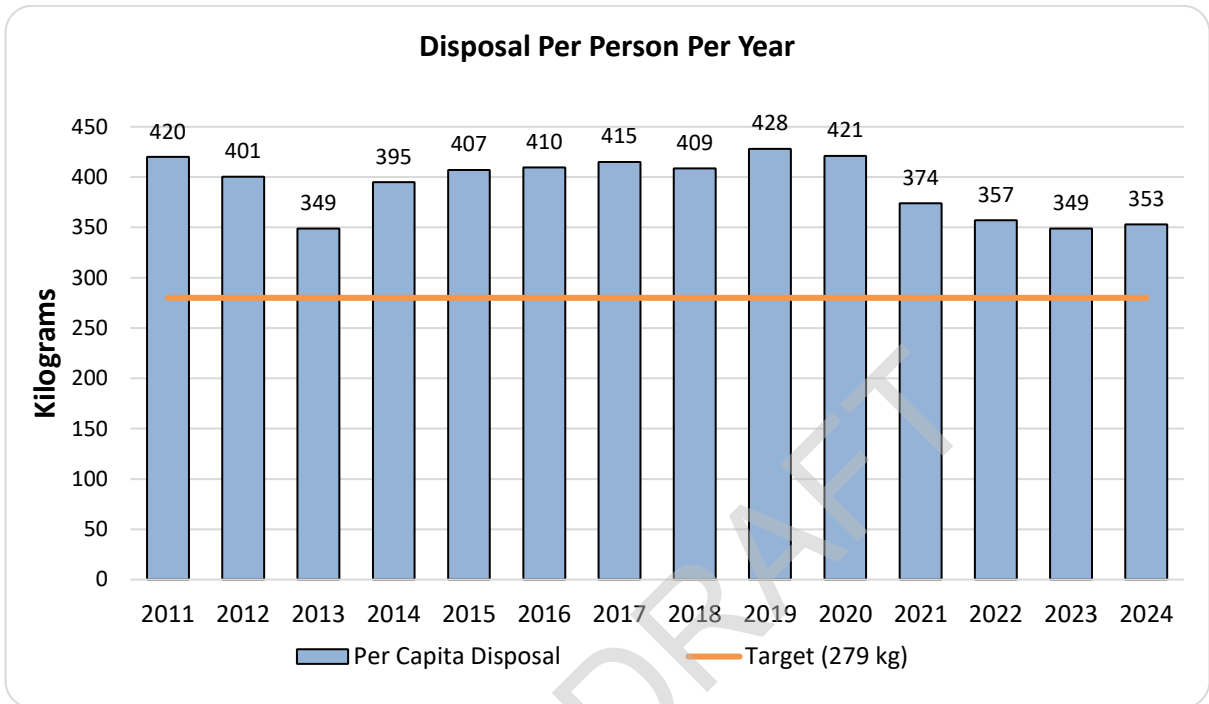


Figure 9: Per Capita Disposal (2011 – 2024)



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
3 Current Waste Management system

Figure 10 identifies the main sources of the region's landfilled waste in 2022. Although there is some overlap between industrial, commercial, and institutional (ICI) materials (including multi-family<sup>10</sup>) and CDR waste, it is noticeable that the greatest potential for diversion is in the ICI sector, based simply on the amount of waste being disposed.

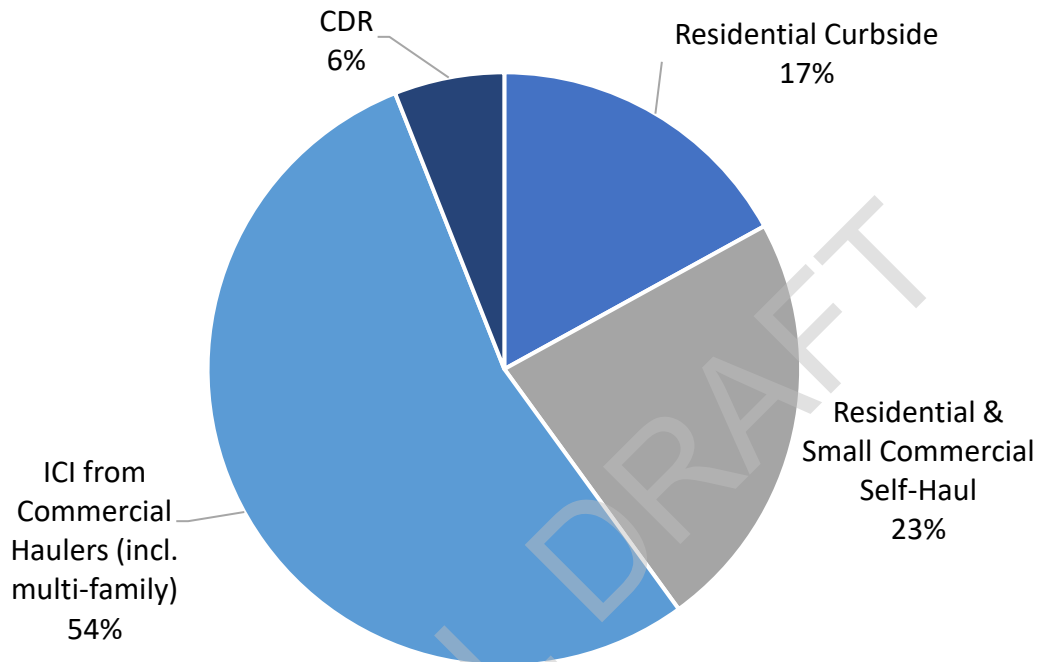


Figure 10: SCRD's Contributing Sectors to Overall Disposal

<sup>10</sup> Multi-family complexes typically use private contractors for collection services. It is unknown what the exact percentage of ICI materials are from multi-family residential sources, it is important to consider only 7% of dwellings are multi-family (see Section 2.3 for reference), of approximate 15,000 households in the region.



### Waste Characterization of Garbage Destined to Landfilling

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

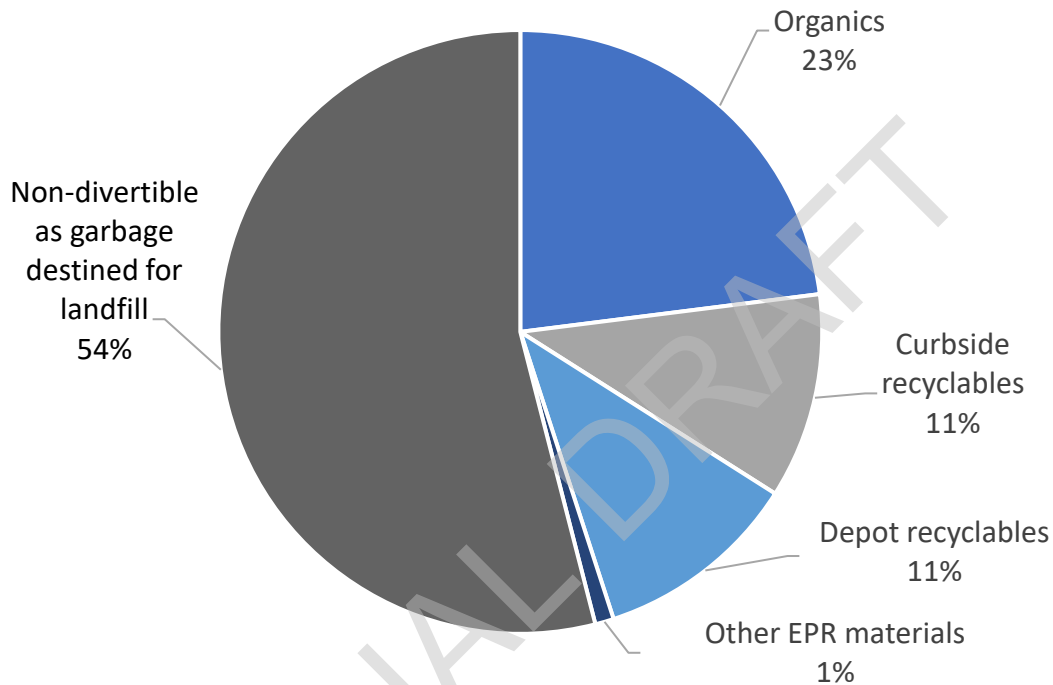


Figure 11: 2022 Waste Composition of Overall Landfilled Waste

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

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

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



## 4 Strategies

A total of 13 strategies have been identified, each one with a set of new actions to implement in the short-term (first five years of the Plan implementation), or in the long-term (after 5 years and beyond).

The strategies have been prioritized to consider the overall financial impact on residents remains an important consideration for both the Board and the community.

Figure 12 shows an overview of all the strategies and how they relate to the pollution prevention hierarchy.

The strategies and new actions will require additional staff resources to implement. Impacts on staffing have been assessed for each action.

Section 4 presents each strategy with information on:

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

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





Figure 12: Overview of Strategies for the Updated SWMP

## 4.1 Reduction, Reuse and Repair

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

### Reduction, Reuse and Repair



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

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

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

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

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

#### Food Waste Prevention and Food Rescue

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

### **Waste Prevention Through Sharing, Reuse, Repair**

The SCRDR will promote reuse by encouraging repair and sharing/lending continue and help promote community-led repair-focused events, such as Repair Cafés.<sup>11</sup> The SCRDR wants to adopt already successful household waste reduction communication campaigns that target residents, such as Metro Vancouver's Think Thrice campaign with a focus on clothing waste reduction.

The SCRDR will promote new reuse models, such as community swap days, in partnership with local non-profit organizations. If deemed successful in the five-year effectiveness review, the SCRDR can consider expanding the program.

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

<b>New Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Additional Costs</b>	<b>Additional Staffing Needs</b>
1A: Encourage businesses to reduce food waste and single-use items and packaging materials	Year 6-10	\$5,000 <sup>12</sup>	150 hrs
1B: Expand reuse model, such as community swap days or similar if deemed feasible	Year 6-10	-	100 hrs
1C: Promote household waste reduction through communication campaigns targeting residents	Year 6-10	\$1,000 <sup>13</sup>	50 hrs
Implementation by: SCRDR			
GHG reduction potential: 1,757 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>14</sup>			
Annual diversion potential: 47 tonnes per year (<1% of landfilled waste)			

Waste prevention efforts are important to reduce consumption, conserve resources and keep them in circulation, but the impacts to a region's waste disposal rate is often limited. The overall residential waste disposal to landfill was assumed to reduce by 1%. A large part of this is assumed to relate to food waste prevention efforts.

<sup>11</sup> Repair Café is a foundation that was started in Amsterdam and has locations worldwide, include throughout Canada. Residents can bring broken items from their home and, with specialists who are experienced, repair the items. [Repair Café FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions \(repaircafe.org\)](http://RepairCafe.org)

<sup>12</sup> Assumes printing costs in year 6.

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

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



## 4.2 Recycling and Diversion

Recycling and diversion (e.g., composting) are initiatives in the middle of the pollution prevention hierarchy. These approaches are preferred over recovery and residuals management, which are lower on the hierarchy.

The SCRDR is already doing a lot to reduce and reuse waste in the region. New efforts are focused on preventing food waste, educating people about waste reduction, and encouraging sharing, reuse, and repair.

Recycling facilities and diversion services are provided to residents and businesses across the region. The SCRDR wants to continue with the initiatives described in Section 3.2.3. To build on the current initiatives and improve recycling and organics diversion in the region, seven strategies are outlined below.

FINAL DRAFT



## Recycling and Diversion

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

- **Action 2A:** Collaborate with local business association to support education and circular economy
- **Action 2B:** Revisit procurement policies to better include circular economy aspects and encourage alignment across regional municipalities

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

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

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

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

### Strategy 5: Improve Compliance and Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Diversion

- **Action 5A:** Increase bylaw enforcement capacity beyond current 2025 levels
- **Action 5B:** Work with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide uniform education and communication on existing diversion opportunities
- **Action 5C:** Work with local governments to harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively and more consistently encourage waste diversion across the Region
- **Action 5D:** Investigate suitability of other regulatory options and develop regulations, if deemed necessary to conserve landfill space



## Recycling and Diversion



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

- **Action 6A:** Support Private sector initiatives to reduce waste related to CDR
- **Action 6B:** Research recycling options for additional CDR materials
- **Action 6C:** Collaborate with regional municipalities to support bylaw developments and implementation that support home relocation, salvage, recycling, and/or deconstruction
- **Action 6D:** Advocate for changes to the Building Code that better support building relocation, salvage and reuse of CDR materials

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

- **Action 7A:** Collaborate with relevant parties to develop educational materials for high-tourist areas to inform tourists of local recycling practices
- **Action 7B:** Support relevant parties in developing and implementing best practices for waste diversion in high-tourist areas and events to inform tourists of local recycling practices

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

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

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

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This strategy relates to how the SCRD can support local organizations interested in the local circular economy by collaborating and improving procurement policies.

### **Support Local**

The SCRD and the regional municipalities will support circular innovation through collaborating with local Chamber of Commerce to support education and circular economy in the business community.



### Encourage Circular Economy Through Procurement

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

Many local governments in Canada use their purchasing powers to promote reduction and reuse of waste materials and encourage circular economy principles, with increased use of recycled materials required in purchased products (see Figure 13). During regular review of procurement policies, the SCRD will look at including circular economy aspects, and look for alignment across all regional municipalities. Policies should include that solicited tenders have responsible waste management requirements.

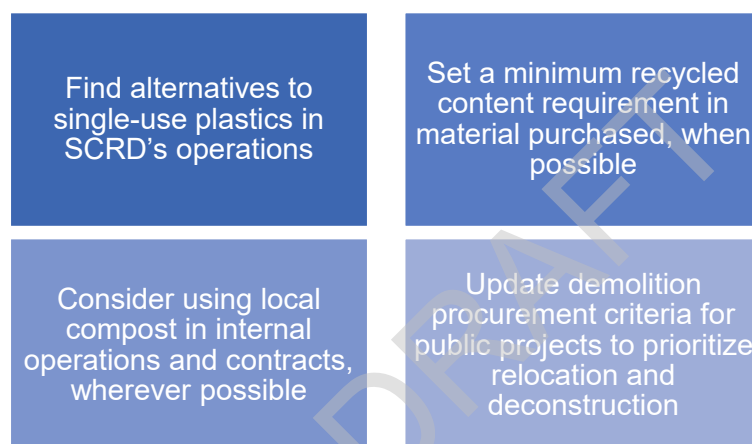


Figure 13: Possible aspects of encouraging a circular economy through procurement.

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
2A: Collaborate with local business association to support education and circular economy	Year 6-10	-	100 hrs
2B: Revisit procurement policies to better include circular economy aspects and encourage alignment across regional municipalities	Year 6-10	-	50 hrs <sup>15</sup>

Implementation by: SCR  
 GHG reduction potential: 1,602 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>16</sup>  
 Annual diversion potential: 60 tonnes per year (<1% of landfilled waste)

<sup>15</sup> Assumes that staffing is also available at a corporate level.

<sup>16</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of textiles and paper products. Both generate GHG emissions in landfills.



The annual waste diversion potentials from the recommended actions depend on the specific recycling activities supported by the success of other actions relating to business education and procurement, and partnerships with the regional municipalities.

The Regional District will share opportunities with local business association, such as the Vancouver Island Coast Economic Developers' Association (VICEDA) to start investigating a partnership with a business coaching organization. Waste diversion estimates assumes that a handful of local business would begin specific waste reduction and circular economy programs. Diversion outcomes will depend on specific activities undertaken by local businesses that are targeted through this strategy.

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

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

For existing EPR programs, there is a need to move up the pollution prevention hierarchy with reduced packaging, better products and more re-useable products (e.g., beverage containers). Product stewards, who are responsible for the EPR programs, are required to demonstrate that a program achieves a 75% recovery rate or another Recovery Rate.<sup>17</sup> Recycling targets should not be a disincentive to reducing the use of, reusing, repairing, remanufacturing or refurbishing end-of-life products, if the potential exists. In future advocacy the SCR D wants to stress the importance of the pollution prevention hierarchy when the MOEP is updating the Recycling Regulation and requirements on EPR programs.

New product categories are continually being evaluated for inclusion in the Recycling Regulation. The MOEP's Five-Year Action Plan 2021-2026 for EPR 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.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Recovery Rate is defined as the amount of product collected in the year divided by the amount sold in the year.

<sup>18</sup> [Extended Producer Responsibility 5-Year Action Plan 2021 to 2026 \(gov.bc.ca\)](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/soc/life/industry/extended-producer-responsibility-5-year-action-plan-2021-to-2026)



The MOEP is evaluating options to ensure improved recovery and recycling of ICI packaging and paper products (PPP) as part of its initiative to “advance recycling in B,C”.<sup>19</sup> ICI PPP materials have limited diversion options within the region and material management could be simplified, made more efficient and more economical if PPP from the ICI sector is managed together with residential sources, which are currently regulated and managed by Recycle BC. The ICI sector, including small businesses, schools, hospitals, municipal offices, care homes, and tourism resorts are sometimes left with no viable option for recycling resulting in recyclables ending up in the landfill.

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

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

In the SCRDR, the cost of managing EPR material collection is not fully covered by the financial incentives paid by the stewardship agencies and is supported through taxation. If this becomes a particular concern, the SCRDR will review the true cost of EPR material management and lobby for increased cost recovery by EPR programs.

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

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

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

**Materials the SCRDR would like to see included under the BC Recycling Regulation:**

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

<sup>19</sup> [Provincial Extended Producer Responsibility Action Plan to advance recycling in B.C.](#)



## Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan 4 Strategies

Implementation by:	SCRD
GHG reduction potential:	30,184 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>20</sup>
Annual diversion potential:	852 tonnes per year (7% of landfilled waste)

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

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

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

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

#### **Curbside Recycling**

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

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

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

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

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<sup>20</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of paper products.



## Improve Community Recycling

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

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

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
4A: Re-assess curbside recycling costs and provide better access to curbside recycling collection	Year 1-5	\$100,000 <sup>21</sup>	150 hrs
4B: Increase access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events	Year 6-10	\$100,000 <sup>22</sup>	100 hrs
4C: Pilot recycling program with a suitable partner organization, either through a bulky item pick up collection, or collection days in a suitable area and expand if deemed feasible	Year 6-10	\$100,000 <sup>23</sup>	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR  
 GHG reduction potential: 3,337 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>24</sup>  
 Annual diversion potential: 94 tonnes per year  
 (1% of landfilled waste)

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

This was also demonstrated by the 2022 waste composition study, which showed that communities relying on recycling depots (e.g., Gibsons) had a similar waste composition to the District of Sechelt with a residential curbside collection for recycling. Both garbage from Sechelt and Gibsons residents contained 27% of curbside and depot PPP recyclables. Electoral area B residents who rely on self-hauling waste also

<sup>21</sup> Assumes \$100,000 as the cost review of a curbside collection in year 1 and a survey in year 2 (\$50,000 each year).

<sup>22</sup> Assumes \$100,000 for cleanup events every three years to manage HHW and non-EPR materials. These costs may be lower if stewards provide funding.

<sup>23</sup> Assumes \$100,000 assumed in year 6 for pilot, not including costs if deemed feasible to continue.

<sup>24</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of paper products.



had 28% of the garbage containing PPP recyclables, and Electoral Areas D, E and F residents were not dissimilar (22 - 23% of garbage was PPP recyclables).

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

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

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

Apart from the scale attendant at a landfill/transfer station who cannot write bylaw enforcement notices, the SCRD has no specific staff dedicated to compliance monitoring relating to solid waste bylaws and has not been able to focus on bylaw enforcement or education to residents and businesses. The SCRD will have a dedicated solid waste compliance officer to monitor compliance at SCRD facilities, as well as educate the public on compliance, related to bylaws and other programs.

The SCRD wants to focus on compliance of commercial users. Commercial waste comprises a significant percent of the total waste generated in the region (54% of total landfilled waste in 2022 as outlined in Section 3.3).

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

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

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

#### **SCRD priorities for regulations:**

- Short term: Assess suitability of Disposal ban
- Long-term: Assess suitability of other options



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

Variable Tipping Fees	Disposal Ban
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials that can be diverted from the landfill through other programs (e.g. EPR) are charged a higher tipping fee than materials that are destined for the landfill.</li> <li>• This can incentivize source separation to divert materials due to higher fees for divertable materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste is banned or restricted from disposal at the landfill.</li> <li>• The hauler must communicate with waste generators that banned materials cannot be collected.</li> <li>• If banned materials are collected and delivered by the hauler, a surcharge is charged on those materials.</li> </ul>

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

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

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

<b>New Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Additional Costs</b>	<b>Additional Staffing Needs</b>
5A: Increase bylaw enforcement capacity beyond current 2025 levels	Year 1-10		1 FTE <sup>25</sup>
5B: Work with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide uniform education and communication on existing diversion opportunities	Year 6-10	\$5,000 <sup>26</sup>	200 hrs
5C: Work with local governments to harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively and more consistently encourage waste diversion across the Region	Year 6-10	-	150 hrs
5D: Investigate suitability of other regulatory options and develop regulations, if deemed necessary to conserve landfill space	Year 6-10	\$50,000 <sup>27</sup>	150 hrs

<sup>25</sup> Assumes that the SCRDR require a new FTE for bylaw enforcement for solid waste related bylaws.

<sup>26</sup> Assumes cost of communications material in year 6.

<sup>27</sup> Assumes two separate studies on regulatory options (\$25,000 each): the suitability of disposal bans in year 6, and a review of other regulatory options, such as waste sorting and waste hauler licensing in year 8.



## Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan 4 Strategies

Implementation by:	SCRD
GHG reduction potential:	54,630 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>28</sup>
Annual diversion potential:	1,352 tonnes per year (11% of landfilled waste)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>28</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of organics.



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
4 Strategies

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
6A: Support private sector initiatives to reduce waste related to CDR	Year 6-10	-	25 hrs
6B: Research recycling options for additional CDR materials	Year 1-10	-	25 hrs
6C: Collaborate with regional municipalities to support bylaw developments and implementation that support home relocation, salvage, recycling, and/or deconstruction	Year 6-10	- <sup>29</sup>	25 hrs
6D: Advocate for changes to the Building Code that better support building relocation, salvage and reuse of CDR materials	Year 6-10	-	25 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD  
 GHG reduction potential: 363 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e  
 Annual diversion potential: 107 tonnes per year<sup>30</sup>  
 (1% of landfilled waste)

The 2022 composition study showed residential self-haul and commercial waste contained 4% wood and metal building materials, whereas the residential curbside waste stream contained 6%. With more focus on education and bylaws to support CDR segregation, a 20% reduction may be likely from less landfill disposal of wood and metal.

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

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

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

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

The SCRD wants to collaborate with relevant organizations, such as regional municipalities, Sunshine Coast Tourism, Destination BC, and BC Ferries, to develop educational materials to improve waste

<sup>29</sup> Assumes no cost to SCRD. However, there will be municipal costs to administer and enforce new regulations, which have not been identified.

<sup>30</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of wood waste.



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
4 Strategies

diversion opportunities in high-tourist areas and from events and reduce waste coming to the Sechelt Landfill. The SCRDR will collaborate with regional municipalities to develop best practices for waste diversion at events that can be implemented at municipally owned venues and shared broadly with the community. Source separation of recyclables and food waste can be made a requirement at events permitted by the SCRDR and potentially by municipalities.

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
7A: Collaborate with relevant parties to develop educational materials for high-tourist areas to inform tourists of local recycling practices	Year 1-10	\$2,000 <sup>31</sup>	100 hrs
7B: Support relevant parties in developing and implementing best practices for waste diversion in high-tourist areas and events to inform tourists of local recycling practices	Year 6-10	\$5,000 <sup>32</sup>	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR  
 GHG reduction potential: 1,778 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>33</sup>  
 Annual diversion potential: 63 tonnes per year  
 (<1% of landfilled waste)

The overall waste disposal is assumed to reduce by less than 1%, primarily related to efforts targeting high-tourist areas and events, which may reduce the disposal of food waste and PPP materials.

**Strategy 8: Improve Wildlife Management Related to Waste Management**

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

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

<sup>31</sup> Assumes an annual cost of \$2,000 to fund various resources for events.

<sup>32</sup> Assumes printing or signage costs in year 6.

<sup>33</sup> The GHG emission reduction estimates are based on the reduction in landfill disposal of food waste.



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

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

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



*Figure 14: Photo from the Town of Gibsons's website with information on the Wildlife Attractant Bylaw*

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
8A: Collaborate with relevant parties to support existing educational campaigns	Year 1-10	-	100 hrs
8B: Revise the SCRDR Waste Collection Bylaw No. 431 to integrate requirements relating to wildlife attractants in curbside collection	Year 6-10	-	100 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR with regional municipalities

GHG reduction potential: 0

Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

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

### **4.3 Residual Waste Management**

The following four strategies relate to issues that involve residual waste management. The first strategy (Strategy 9) focuses on overarching residual waste management in the region, including long-term disposal capacity and energy recovery from residual waste. Strategies 10 to 13 cover the management of littering, illegal dumping and marine debris, as well as management of invasive species and debris waste related to natural disasters.

## Residual Waste Management



### Strategy 9: Residual Waste Management in the Region

- **Action 9A:** Pursue technical design and permitting for a Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project
- **Action 9B:** Construct Vertical Expansion of Sechelt Landfill with annual loan repayment
- **Action 9C:** Collaborate with other related parties to discuss opportunities for energy recovery for non-recyclable materials

### Strategy 10: Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris

- **Action 10A:** Expand current Good Samaritan Program to support community lead initiatives
- **Action 10B:** Utilize existing education materials and awareness campaign to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials
- **Action 10C:** Continue supporting initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats
- **Action 10D:** Partner with organizations and federal agencies in improving reporting and removal of abandoned boats, and advocate for the Province to provide more support

### Strategy 11: Improve Invasive Species Management

- **Action 11A:** Support responsible disposal of invasive species in line with best practices.
- **Action 11B:** Continue and improve education on invasive plant disposal

### Strategy 12: Improve Debris Waste Management

- **Action 12A:** Develop a debris waste management plan and emergency response plans for SCR D facilities to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials from natural disasters

## Strategy 9: Residual Waste Management in the Region

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Sechelt Landfill is the only operational landfill in the region for garbage disposal. This landfill is quickly reaching capacity and is expected to fill up by 2030-2032. Since 2020, the SCRDC has been investigating viable disposal options to prepare for the Sechelt Landfill reaching capacity. Options that have been deemed not feasible at this time include:

- **2020–2021: Initial Studies on Waste-to-Energy and Waste Export<sup>34</sup>**
  - Waste-to-Energy (WTE): Initial analysis concluded that the SCRDC's waste volume alone is insufficient for energy recovery and to support a cost-effective WTE facility, making this option not feasible.
  - Waste Export: This was confirmed as a technically feasible option. This finding led to the 2021 SWMP Amendment following extensive public consultation to include waste export as a back-up plan if a long-term, on-Coast option could not be secured before the landfill reaches capacity.
- **2020-2024: New Landfill Siting Investigations**
  - The landfill siting process began with a desktop study identifying four potential sites in the Halfmoon Bay Area that might meet stringent provincial criteria. This was followed by a more detailed site investigation of three locations, which revealed significant technical challenges. Ultimately, the study concluded that establishing a new landfill was not feasible due to siting constraints, high costs, and limited time for implementation. A second study (2022–2024) later confirmed the non-viability of the initial candidate sites.
- **2022–2024: Sechelt Landfill Expansion Feasibility**
  - Lateral Expansion: Technical feasibility was confirmed for expanding into an adjacent area; however, this option is not supported by the landowner, the Shíshálh Nation.
- **2023–2025: Landfill Life Extension Project**
  - The Contact Water Pond Relocation Project was successfully completed in 2025, resulting in a crucial extension of the current Sechelt Landfill's life until approximately 2030–2032.
- **2024–2025: Final Feasibility and Business Case Assessment of Vertical Expansion and Waste export**
  - Detailed feasibility studies and a business case comparing the only two remaining viable options, vertical expansion and waste export transfer station, were completed by Sperling Hansen Associates (SHA). The results led directly to the recommended disposal option presented below.

### Disposal Options

#### Not Feasible:

Building a Waste-to-Energy facility  
Constructing a new landfill  
Expanding the Sechelt landfill laterally

#### Feasible:

Vertical expansion  
Waste export to landfill elsewhere

#### Recommended:

Vertical expansion

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<sup>34</sup> Energy recovery refers to the capture of the energy embodied in non-recyclable waste.



After ruling out options that were not viable or supported, the final assessment by SHA (2024–2025) focused on two feasible solutions for implementation by the early 2030s: Vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill and Waste export.

The recommended long-term disposal option for the region is the vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill. This recommendation is based on a robust comparison of the two final options, which determined that Vertical expansion offers the lowest overall risk and greatest long-term cost-effectiveness for the region.

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

### **Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project**

The Vertical Expansion Project will maximize the existing authorized waste footprint by constructing a higher landfill. This is achieved through the use of an engineered earth wall around the perimeter of the current waste cell.

#### **Key Benefits and Capacity:**

- **Longevity:** The conceptual plan indicates the expansion will provide an increased capacity equivalent to approximately 30 years of landfill life at current disposal rates (extending disposal capacity until approximately 2060).
- **Cost & Risk:** It presents the least risk to the SCRDR in terms of siting, permitting, and construction, while offering the most cost-effective solution compared to establishing a new export system that is subject to external transportation and disposal rate volatility.
- **Diversion Alignment:** Increased education, enforcement, and additional diversion programs implemented under the updated SWMP could significantly extend this lifespan estimate further.
- **Environmental Protection:** Reduced environmental impact by vertically expanding and maintaining the existing waste footprint, rather than laterally expanding or siting a new location. An Environmental Impact Assessment is not required for vertical expansion.

In designing the vertical expansion, the SCRDR is committed to minimizing environmental impacts such as minimizing leachate and reducing GHG emissions, as emphasized by the guiding principles of the SWMP. The SCRDR regularly monitors environmental impacts of the landfill, particularly how leachate may be impacting groundwater and surface water. To-date, some landfill areas have been closed and capped to reduce leachate production. With vertical expansion, new waste will go on top of these closed areas, which provides a protective barrier to minimize leachate reaching the surface and groundwater without needing extra liners.

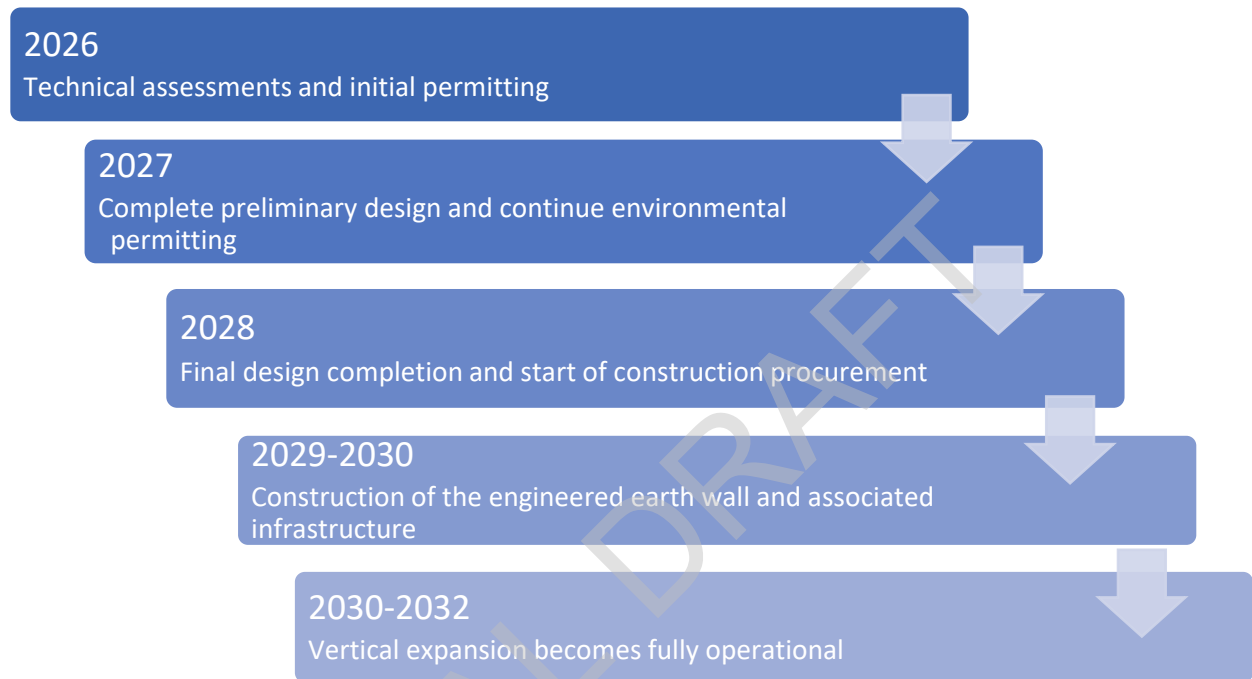
#### **Implementation Timeline and Approvals**

Successfully implementing the vertical expansion is contingent upon Provincial approval of this updated SWMP. The project timeline, with a target operational date between 2030 and 2032, is aggressive and relies on securing the necessary regulatory and financial approvals in a timely manner. The SCRDR wants to



continue the design and permitting process, but construction will not begin until the SWMP has been approved by the Province.

The approval of the SWMP update is required before the SCR D can secure the necessary loan and initiate the construction phase of this vital long-term infrastructure project. The next steps as part of the vertical expansion are shown in the figure below.



*Figure 15: Planned Next Steps for Landfill Vertical Expansion*

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
9A: Pursue technical design and permitting for a Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project	Years 1-2	\$3,392,500 <sup>35</sup>	500 hrs
9B: Construct Vertical Expansion of Sechelt Landfill with annual loan repayment	Years 3-5 <sup>36</sup>	\$33,106,748 <sup>37</sup>	500 hrs
9C: Collaborate with other related parties to discuss opportunities for energy recovery for non-recyclable materials	Years 6-10	-	5 hrs

<sup>35</sup> This estimated cost is based on a long-term disposal feasibility study completed by SHA in 2025. Further cost breakdown is included in Schedule D.

<sup>36</sup> Upon SWMP approval

<sup>37</sup> This estimated cost is based on a long-term disposal feasibility study completed by SHA in 2025. Further cost breakdown is included in Schedule D.



Implementation by:	SCRD
GHG reduction potential:	0
Annual diversion potential:	0 tonnes per year

No significant additional diversion is anticipated as result of this strategy.<sup>38</sup>

## **Strategy 10: Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris**

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

### **Illegal Dumping and Littering**

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

The Good Samaritan Program is available to support community led initiatives, but it only supports by covering tipping fees at the landfill for cleanups. The SCR D will expand the program to have the option to provide funding to cover costs to rent equipment (trail cameras, roll-off bins, signage) to enable difficult cleanups and assist community groups with monitoring. The program expansion will benefit local community groups and Conservation Officer initiatives. Through the Good Samaritan Program, the SCR D can incentivize community cleanups of priority areas such as beaches and parks by non-profit organizations. In addition, the SCR D will advocate increased conservation officer capacity to deal with illegally dumped materials.

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

### **Marine Debris**

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

The SCR D will continue to support initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats and wants to partner with relevant organizations and federal agencies (e.g., Canadian Coast Guard) to improve reporting and removal of abandoned and derelict boats. The SCR D will advocate to senior

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<sup>38</sup> For energy recovery, the segregation of mixed loads of waste have not been proven to be realistic options at this point so no additional diversion is anticipated.



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
4 Strategies

governments that increased support is needed for regional districts to address the issue of marine debris and abandoned boats.

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
10A: Expand current Good Samaritan Program to support community lead initiatives	Years 6-10	\$10,000 <sup>39</sup>	50 hrs
10B: Utilize existing education materials and awareness campaign to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials	Year 1-10	\$5,000 <sup>40</sup>	100 hrs
10C: Continue supporting initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats	Year 1-10	-	50 hrs
10D: Partner with organizations and federal agencies in improving reporting and removal of abandoned boats, and advocate for the Province to provide more support	Year 1-10	-	20 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD  
 GHG reduction potential: 0  
 Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

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

**Strategy 11: Improve Invasive Species Management**

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

There are limited disposal options for some invasive species in the region. The SCRD will collaborate with local partners (e.g. regional municipalities, neighbouring regional districts and the private sector) to ensure consistent messaging and best practices for disposal and responsible management is used. Further work on invasives species would require the establishment of an entirely new service, of which, solid waste services could be a collaborator. The SCRD will continue improving education on how invasive species are managed.

<sup>39</sup> Costs of \$10,000 per year assumed as funding or equipment costs to support community groups in year 6-10.

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



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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
11A: Support responsible disposal of invasive species in line with best practices	Year 6-10	-	50 hrs
11B: Continue and improve education on invasive plant disposal	Year 6-10	\$2,000 <sup>41</sup>	50 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD  
 GHG reduction potential: 0  
 Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

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

## **Strategy 12: Improve Emergency Response Planning and Debris Waste Management**

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



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

The Province developed a Debris Waste Management Guidance (DWMG) document in response to the atmospheric river event in the fall of 2021.<sup>42</sup> This document provides information on debris clean up, including safety, working in a watercourse, creating a temporary waste management plan, sorting and handling the waste, transporting the waste, and where you can go for additional help. The SCRD wants to collaborate with the regional municipalities to add a waste plan component to the SCEP, using the DWMG to provide guidance. The planning for management of large volumes of waste materials needs to consider aspects including methods for transporting and sorting debris as well as material storage and final disposal of materials.

<sup>41</sup> Assumed costs of educational materials in year 6.

<sup>42</sup> [Debris Management Guidelines \(gov.bc.ca\)](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/debris-management-guidelines)



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

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

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
12A: Develop a debris waste management plan and emergency response plans for SCRDR facilities to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials from natural disasters	Year 6-10	\$50,000 <sup>43</sup>	150 hrs

Implementation by: SCRDR  
 GHG reduction potential: 0  
 Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

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

## 4.4 Cost Recovery, System Efficiency and Financial Sustainability

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

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<sup>43</sup> Assumes that the debris waste management plan and supporting documents are developed by a third-party in Year 6 and 7 (\$25,000 each year).



## Cost Recovery, System Efficiency



### **Strategy 13:** Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery

- **Action 13A:** Assess options to improve cost effectiveness in service delivery (landfill operations, or other services), and implement if deemed feasible
- **Action 13B:** Assess cost recovery model to implement tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system

## **Strategy 13: Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
4 Strategies

system funding. The Regional District will either need to lower its costs and/or increase the revenue to fund the future waste management system.

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

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

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

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

New Actions	Timeframe	Additional Costs	Additional Staffing Needs
13A: Assess options to improve cost effectiveness in service delivery (landfill operations, or other services), and implement if deemed feasible	Year 6-10	\$60,000 <sup>44</sup>	50 hrs
13B: Assess cost recovery model to implement tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system	Year 6-10	\$50,000 <sup>45</sup>	100 hrs

Implementation by: SCRD  
 GHG reduction potential: 0  
 Annual diversion potential: 0 tonnes per year

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

<sup>44</sup> Assumes two cost-benefit assessments (\$30,000 each) by a third-party in year 7 and year 9. Costs does not include any implementation costs based on assessment findings.

<sup>45</sup> Assumes a cost recovery model is developed by a third-party in year 7.



## 5 Estimated Impacts from SWMP Strategies and New Actions

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

### 5.1 Cost Impact

Capital and operating costs have been identified for each strategy with information on the approximate timing of the expenditures (refer to Schedule D). The additional estimated annual costs to deliver the strategies and new actions outlined in Section 4 varies between \$1,494,500 to \$3,511,508 per year as shown in Schedule D. Schedule D shows the additional costs for the 13 new strategies in this Plan as well as the existing system costs. Costs provided in this Plan are estimated in 2025 dollars and may not reflect actual costs at the time of implementation. A major cost for Plan implementation is Strategy 9, the Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project. The costs presented in the Plan are estimated based on based on a long-term disposal feasibility study completed by SHA in 2025 and loan repayment. Strategies involving municipal costs will need to be defined and approved by each municipality.

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

The SCRD needs this SWMP update approved by the Province before the regional district can secure the required loan and start the construction of the Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project.

### 5.2 SCRD Staffing Impact

The 2025 staffing structure consists of 8.10 managerial, technical, strategic, or supervisory full-time equivalents (FTE), and approximately 4.80 FTEs associated with site attendants at the Sechelt Landfill and Pender Harbour Transfer Station.

The figure below shows the SCRD staffing to administer the SCRD solid waste system. The chart is limited to SCRD staff and does not present municipal staff involved with curbside collection or bylaw education and enforcement.



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
 5 Estimated Impacts from SWMP Strategies and New Actions

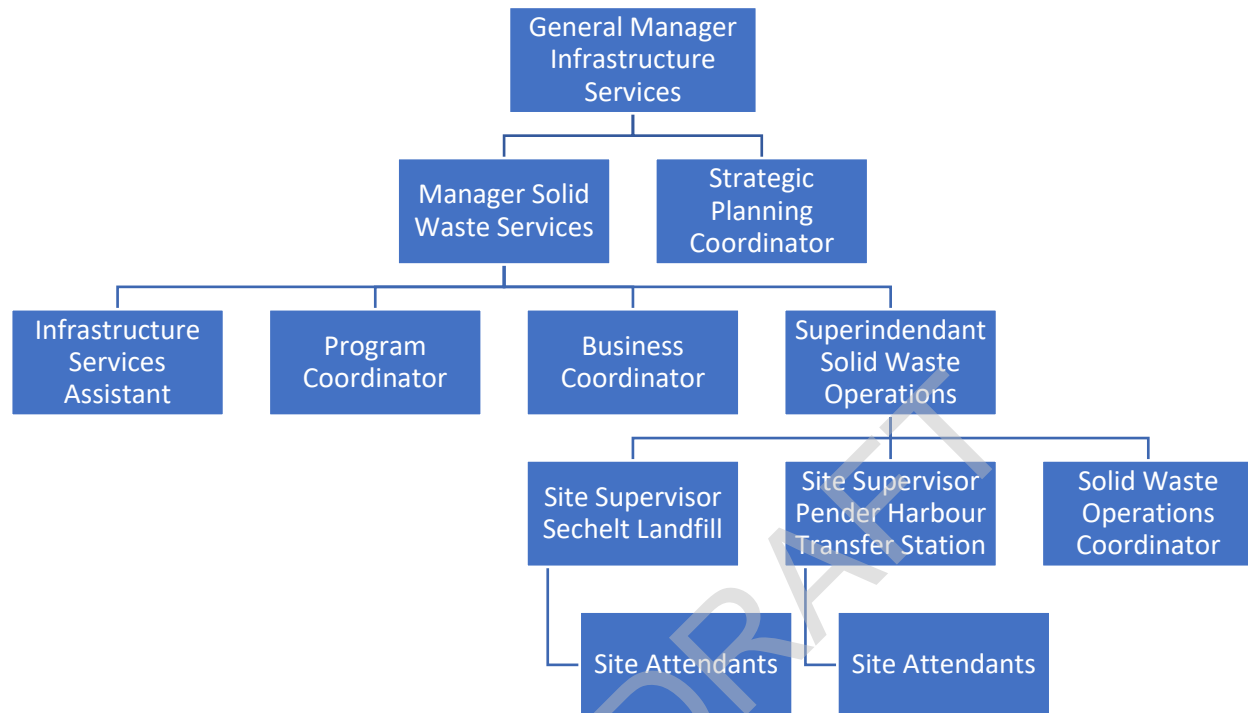


Figure 16: SCRD Solid Waste Services Organization Chart

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

All new strategies and actions associated with the updated SWMP will require additional staff resources to implement. Section 4 identifies the estimated expected annual effort required by SCRD staff for each strategy and new actions. Adequate resourcing is essential for a successful Plan implementation. The SCRD will need to hire approximately 1.5 additional full time equivalent (FTE) dedicated to strategies and new actions over the first five year of Plan implementation. Beyond year 5, the Regional District will require 2.5 FTE in addition to the current staff level.

Strategy 5 will require one new FTE across the full Plan implementation period. This FTE will be focused on compliance monitoring of bylaws relating to solid waste issues, as well as education on regulatory requirements and waste diversion programs. An additional 0.5 FTE will be required in the first five years to increase current efforts relating to new communications initiatives that are part of new actions (e.g. lobbying for EPR programs (strategy 3)) and support with design and construction of the Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project. Beyond year 5, an additional FTE will be required to implement the remaining strategies and actions in the Plan. These additional staffing resources are not necessarily located in the solid waste department, and resourcing can also be spread amongst multiple staff and be included as new responsibilities for existing staff.



### 5.3 Waste Diversion and GHG Impacts

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

The GHG reduction potential was only estimated for strategies that are expected to reduce the quantities of landfilled organic waste, including food, yard waste, paper products, textiles and wood waste. The emission reductions were calculated by using a GHG calculator developed by Environment and Climate Change Canada for organic waste management to help users estimate the impact on GHG emissions of different organic waste management approaches.<sup>46</sup> The reported GHG emissions would be generated from the degradation of the waste over the span of 30 years. This is the lifespan used in the GHG calculator. GHG emissions were calculated by selecting the applicable British Columbia's parameters and by assuming that no landfill gas collection or recovery is taking place at the disposal facility (Sechelt Landfill).

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

The strategies identified in this report are estimated to reduce the GHG emissions by 93,651 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>E, provided a successful Plan implementation.

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

### 5.4 Local Employment Impact

There are many strategies that are likely to have a positive impact on local jobs. In particular, strategies relating to waste reduction, reuse, repair and supporting circular economy and local recycling opportunities (Strategy 1 and 2), as well as strategies involving potential staff increases, such as curbside recycling collection in targeted areas, enhanced bylaw enforcement. The vertical expansion of Sechelt Landfill will result in construction jobs, but the staffing need for ongoing operation is likely to remain unchanged.

### 5.5 Summary of Impacts

Table 2 below summarizes the anticipated impacts of each strategy in the SCRD Solid Waste Management Plan, including estimated costs, diversion potential, and alignment with the guiding principles established early in the plan update process and described in Section 1.1. The Plan's waste generation target of 300 kg of waste per person per year has been developed based on the diversion potential of each strategy.

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<sup>46</sup> For more information, refer to URL: [Greenhouse gas calculator for organic waste management - Canada.ca](https://www.ec.gc.ca/gcgg/greenhouse-gas-calculator-for-organic-waste-management-canada)



**Sunshine Coast Regional District's Solid Waste Management Plan**  
 5 Estimated Impacts from SWMP Strategies and New Actions

*Table 2: Overview of Strategies, Estimated Impacts, and Alignment with Guiding Principles*

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Costs<sup>47</sup></b>	<b>Diversion Potential</b>	<b>Guiding Principles</b>
1: Provide more waste reduction, reuse, and repair opportunities	Low	47 tonnes per year <1% of landfilled waste	#1, #2, #3, #7, #8
2: Improve circular economy and recycling opportunities for local businesses	Low	60 tonnes per year <1% of landfilled waste	#1, #3, #5, #8
3: Lobby for better and more provincial product stewardship programs	N/A	852 tonnes per year 7% of landfilled waste	#1, #3, #5, #7
4: Improve recycling and organics diversion opportunities for residents	Moderate	94 tonnes per year 1% of landfilled waste	#1, #2, #3, #5, #8
5: Improve compliance and regulatory requirements to enhance diversion	Moderate	1,352 tonnes per year 11% of landfilled waste	#2, #4, #5, #6, #9
6: Encourage CDR waste prevention and diversion	Moderate	107 tonnes per year 1% of landfilled waste	#1, #3, #5, #8
7: Encourage tourist, seasonal resident and event waste reduction and diversion	Low	63 tonnes per year <1% of landfilled waste	#1, #2, #5, #8
8: Improve wildlife management related to waste management	N/A	0 tonnes per year	#7, #9
9: Residual waste management in the region	High	0 tonnes per year	#3, #4, #7, #9
10: Prevent and address littering, illegal dumping and marine debris	Low	0 tonnes per year	#7, #8, #9
11: Improve invasive species management	Low	0 tonnes per year	#7, #8
12: Improve emergency response planning and debris waste management	Moderate	0 tonnes per year	#4, #7, #9
13: Ensure cost-effective waste management and long-term cost recovery	Moderate	0 tonnes per year	#4, #6, #9

<sup>47</sup> Low = \$0-\$50,000; Moderate = \$50,000-\$150,000, High = >\$150,000



## 6 Plan Implementation

### 6.1 Cost Recovery

The Sunshine Coast Regional District's (SCRD) solid waste management services are supported through a combination of the following funding sources:

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

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

Looking ahead, the SCRD anticipates substantial future costs related to Sechelt Landfill liabilities, closure, and the development of the new disposal option. The planned vertical expansion of the Sechelt Landfill is expected to cost approximately \$33 million, which will require borrowing to finance the project.

To ensure long-term financial sustainability, the SCRD will continually seek opportunities to reduce costs and optimize revenue. As part of plan implementation, the SCRD will review its long-term cost recovery model for solid waste management and develop a financial framework to determine appropriate tipping fees and taxation levels needed to fully fund the system (see Strategy 13). This assessment will also consider the impact of increased waste diversion, as reliance on tipping fees may lead to higher costs and reduced revenues, potentially resulting in a long-term financial shortfall.

The standard five-year financial planning model will be applied to guide the development of financial projections and budgets for the solid waste management system.

### 6.2 Monitoring and Measurements

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

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

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



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

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

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

### **6.3 Plan Flexibility**

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

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

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

If any of the information in the schedules to the SWMP needs to be amended during the 10-year implementation timeframe, approval from the MOEP may be required and engagement with the public may be necessary. The requirements depend on the type of change. Unless the change is considered major, in accordance with the MOEP Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning, a change to a schedule should not require submission of the entire SWMP for review and approval.

### **6.4 Dispute Resolution**

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



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

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



## 7 Implementation

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

FINAL DRAFT



## 8 Plan Approval

This Plan was approved by the SCRD Board of Directors by the following resolution on (add date and resolution number after approval).

FINAL DRAFT



## Schedule A List of Existing SCR D Facilities

FINAL DRAFT



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

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

## Composting Facilities

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

## Waste Management and Disposal Facilities

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

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

## Schedule B List of Existing Solid Waste Bylaws

FINAL DRAFT



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

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

## Schedule C List of Closed Disposal Sites

FINAL DRAFT



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

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

FINAL DRAFT

## Schedule D Expenditures for Plan Implementation

FINAL DRAFT



Assumed years      2026      2027      2028      2029      2030      2031      2032      2033      2034      2035

Existing Revenues and Costs (Current Plan)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
<i>REVENUE</i>										
Tax Requisitions	\$5,279,893	\$5,290,386	\$5,194,211	\$5,291,192	\$5,158,042	\$5,255,411	\$5,255,411	\$5,255,411	\$5,255,411	\$5,255,411
User Fees and Service Charges	\$2,509,133	\$2,845,051	\$2,840,387	\$2,839,579	\$2,848,485	\$2,742,727	\$2,742,727	\$2,742,727	\$2,742,727	\$2,742,727
Other	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516	\$758,516
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$8,547,542</b>	<b>\$8,893,953</b>	<b>\$8,793,114</b>	<b>\$8,889,287</b>	<b>\$8,765,043</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>
<i>OPERATING COSTS</i>										
Administration	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774	\$746,774
Wages & Benefits	\$1,868,657	\$1,859,716	\$1,859,716	\$1,859,716	\$1,859,716	\$1,851,327	\$1,851,327	\$1,851,327	\$1,851,327	\$1,851,327
Operating	\$4,813,672	\$5,067,054	\$5,061,413	\$5,111,858	\$5,202,683	\$5,202,683	\$5,202,683	\$5,202,683	\$5,202,683	\$5,202,683
Debt Charges - Interest	\$41,475	\$24,230	\$15,425	\$8,132	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Amortization of Tangible Assets	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728	\$86,728
<b>Total Operating Costs</b>	<b>\$7,557,306</b>	<b>\$7,784,502</b>	<b>\$7,770,056</b>	<b>\$7,813,208</b>	<b>\$7,895,901</b>	<b>\$7,887,512</b>	<b>\$7,887,512</b>	<b>\$7,887,512</b>	<b>\$7,887,512</b>	<b>\$7,887,512</b>
<i>CAPITAL ASSET EXPENDITURES</i>										
Capital Expenditures (Excluding Wages)	\$1,844,388	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Landfill Closure & Post Closure	\$3,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Principal Repayment	\$526,262	\$366,549	\$206,937	\$206,937	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfer (from)/to Reserves	(\$1,109,676)	(\$70,370)	\$2,849	\$55,870	\$55,870	\$55,870	\$55,870	\$55,870	\$55,870	\$55,870
Transfer from Appropriated Surplus	(\$26,101)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfer from Other Funds	(\$39,001)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unfunded Amortization	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)	(\$86,728)
Transfer to (from) Unfunded Liability	(\$2,300,000)	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt	(\$1,018,908)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>\$990,236</b>	<b>\$1,109,451</b>	<b>\$1,023,058</b>	<b>\$1,076,079</b>	<b>\$869,142</b>	<b>\$869,142</b>	<b>\$869,142</b>	<b>\$869,142</b>	<b>\$869,142</b>	<b>\$869,142</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (Current)</b>	<b>\$8,547,542</b>	<b>\$8,893,953</b>	<b>\$8,793,114</b>	<b>\$8,889,287</b>	<b>\$8,765,043</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>	<b>\$8,756,654</b>

FINAL DRAFT

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
<b>Costs of New Strategies</b>										
<b>1 STRATEGY 1: Provide More Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Repair Opportunities</b>										
A Encourage businesses to reduce food waste and single-use items and packaging materials						\$5,000				
B Expand reuse model, such as community swap days or similar if deemed feasible										
C Promote household waste reduction through communication campaigns targeting residents						\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<b>2 STRATEGY 2: Improve Circular Economy and Recycling Opportunities for Local Businesses</b>										
A Collaborate with local business association to support education and circular economy										
B Revisit procurement policies to better include circular economy aspects, and encourage alignment across regional municipalities										
<b>3 STRATEGY 3: Lobby for Better and More Provincial Product Stewardship Programs</b>										
A Continue to advocate for increased focus on reduce, reuse and repair efforts amongst existing EPR programs rather than collection and recycling										
B Advocate for inclusion of new materials, under the Recycling Regulation, and for increased cost recovery by EPR programs										
<b>4 STRATEGY 4: Improve Recycling and Organics Diversion Opportunities for Residents</b>										
A Re-assess curbside recycling costs and provide better access to curbside recycling collection	\$50,000	\$50,000								
B Increase access to waste diversion services through expanded cleanup events						\$100,000			\$100,000	
C Pilot recycling program with a suitable partner organization, either through a bulky item pick up collection, or collection days in a suitable area and expand if deemed feasible						\$100,000				
<b>5 STRATEGY 5: Improve Compliance and Regulatory Requirements to Enhance Diversion</b>										
A Increase bylaw enforcement capacity beyond current 2025 levels										
B Work with haulers, depot operators and other business organizations to provide uniform education and communication on existing diversion opportunities						\$5,000				
C Work with local governments to harmonize waste collection bylaws to effectively and more consistently encourage waste diversion across the Region										
D Investigate suitability of other regulatory options and develop regulations, if deemed necessary to conserve landfill space						\$25,000		\$25,000		
<b>6 STRATEGY 6: Encourage CDR Waste Prevention and Diversion</b>										
A Support private sector initiatives to reduce waste related to CDR										
B Research recycling options for additional CDR materials										
C Collaborate with regional municipalities to support bylaw developments and implementation that support home relocation, salvage, recycling, and/or deconstruction										
D Advocate for changes to the Building Code that better support building relocation, salvage and reuse of CDR materials										
<b>7 STRATEGY 7: Encourage Tourist, Seasonal Resident and Event Waste Reduction and Diversion</b>										
A Collaborate with relevant parties to develop educational materials for high-tourist areas to inform tourists of local recycling practices	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
B Support relevant parties in developing and implementing best practices for waste diversion in high-tourist areas and events to inform tourists of local recycling practices						\$5,000				
<b>8 STRATEGY 8: Improve Wildlife Management Related to Waste Management</b>										
A Collaborate with relevant parties to support existing educational campaigns										
B Revise the SCR D Waste Collection Bylaw No. 431 to integrate requirements relating to wildlife attractants in curbside collection										
<b>9 STRATEGY 9: Residual Waste Management in the Region</b>										
A Pursue technical design and permitting for a Sechelt Landfill Vertical Expansion Project	\$1,955,000	\$1,437,500								
B Construct Vertical Expansion of Sechelt Landfill with annual loan repayment			\$3,231,508	\$3,231,508	\$3,231,508	\$3,231,508	\$3,231,508	\$3,231,508	\$3,231,508	\$3,231,508
<i>Note: total expenditure for 9B, as outlined in the Plan, is estimated to be \$33,106,748. The total loan was divided to provide the estimated loan repayment annually until 2042 as presented to the Board to better represent approximate yearly impact to residents. This estimated cost is based on a long-term disposal feasibility study completed by SHA in 2025. See section 5.1 for further detail.</i>										
C Collaborate with other related parties to discuss opportunities for energy recovery for non-recyclable materials										
<b>10 STRATEGY 10: Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris</b>										
A Expand current Good Samaritan Program to support community lead initiatives						\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
B Utilize existing education materials and awareness campaign to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials		\$5,000		\$5,000						
C Continue supporting initiatives that address marine debris and the removal of abandoned boats										
D Partner with organizations and federal agencies in improving reporting and removal of abandoned boats, and advocate for the Province to provide more support										
<b>11 STRATEGY 11: Improve Invasive Species Management</b>										
A Support responsible disposal of invasive species in line with best practices										
B Continue and improve education on invasive plant disposal						\$2,000				
<b>12 STRATEGY 12: Improve Emergency Response Planning and Debris Waste Management</b>										
A Develop a debris waste management plan and emergency response plans for SCR D facilities to manage unpredictable surges in waste materials from natural disasters						\$25,000	\$25,000			
<b>13 STRATEGY 13: Ensure Cost-Effective Waste Management and Long-Term Cost Recovery</b>										
A Assess options to improve cost effectiveness in service delivery (landfill operations, or other services), and implement if deemed feasible							\$30,000		\$30,000	
B Assess cost recovery model to implement tipping fees and taxation that fully funds the solid waste management system							\$50,000			
<b>NA Five-year effectiveness review</b>						\$30,000				
<b>Total Expenditure (New Strategies)</b>	\$ 2,007,000	\$1,494,500	\$3,233,508	\$3,238,508	\$3,263,508	\$3,511,508	\$3,349,508	\$3,269,508	\$3,374,508	\$3,244,508
<b>Total Expenditure (Current and New)</b>	\$10,554,542	\$10,388,453	\$12,026,622	\$12,127,795	\$12,028,551	\$12,268,162	\$12,106,162	\$12,026,162	\$12,131,162	\$12,001,162
<b>Monthly Cost to Homeowners (existing and new strategies)</b>	\$58.89	\$57.96	\$67.11	\$67.67	\$67.12	\$68.45	\$67.55	\$67.10	\$67.69	\$66.96

## Schedule E Annual Report Card

FINAL DRAFT





# 2023 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan

## Progress Report, *YEAR*

### What is the Solid Waste Management Plan?

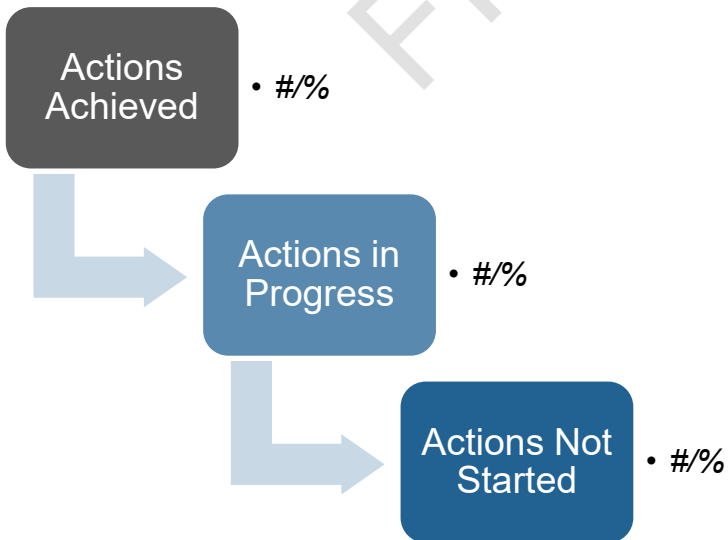
The SCRD first developed a SMWP in 1995, which was updated in 2005, 2011, and 2025. The plan outlines how the SCRD will manage garbage, recycling, green waste, and food waste programs.

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

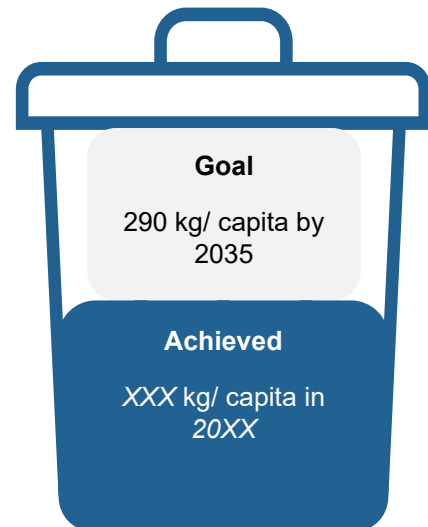
The SCRD is working towards maximizing waste prevention and diversion by prioritizing the first three levels of the pollution prevention hierarchy, reduce, reuse, and repair. The Plan is simple: create less waste! Monitoring the implementation progress and effectiveness of the strategies and actions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

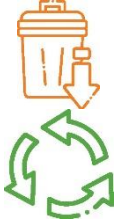



This report outlines the annual progress on the strategies and actions from the 2025 SWMP.










### Progress on Strategy Actions
















### Per Capita Disposal Rate
















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

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

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










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

Value	Strategy	Action	Progress	Involvement	Status
	Residual Waste Management in the Region	9A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		9B:			
		9C:			
	Prevent and Address Littering, Illegal Dumping and Marine Debris	10A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		10B:			
		10C:			
		10D:			
		10E:			
	Improve Invasive Species Management	11A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>
		11B:			
	Improve Debris Waste Management	12A:	<i>(enter one of the three visuals in footer)</i>	<i>(Who is involved? Region, Munis, non-profits, etc.?)</i>	<i>(Is there anything to report on? E.g., x amount of dollars provided through grants)</i>

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

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

FINAL DRAFT

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

## Schedule F Implementation Schedule

FINAL DRAFT







**With every community, we redefine what's possible.**



Stantec is a global leader in sustainable engineering, architecture, and environmental consulting. The diverse perspectives of our partners and interested parties drive us to think beyond what's previously been done on critical issues like climate change, digital transformation, and future-proofing our cities and infrastructure. We innovate at the intersection of community, creativity, and client relationships to advance communities everywhere, so that together we can redefine what's possible.

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