



COLUMBIA SHUSWAP REGIONAL DISTRICT

Solid Waste Management Public and Technical Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENDA

Date: Thursday, March 7, 2024
Time: 11:00 AM
Location: CSRD Boardroom
555 Harbourfront Drive NE, Salmon Arm

Pages

1. Land Acknowledgement

We acknowledge that we are meeting in service to the Columbia Shuswap Regional District which is on the traditional and unceded territories of the Secwepemc, Syilx Okanagan, Sinixt and Ktunaxa Nation. We are privileged and grateful to be able to live, work and play in this beautiful area.

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act
Article 37:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

2. Call to Order

3. Adoption of Agenda

Motion

THAT: the Solid Waste Management Public and Technical Advisory Committee meeting agenda be adopted.

4. Meeting Minutes

4.1 Adoption of Minutes

Motion

THAT: the minutes attached to the Solid Waste Management Public and Technical Advisory Committee meeting agenda be adopted.

4.2 Business Arising from the Minutes

5. Golden and Revelstoke Landfills

Chair to provide update on Ministry decision to assess an Administrative Penalty for the Golden and Revelstoke Landfills.

6. Plan Review Process Overview

Summary of Plan Review Process to date provided by Veronica Bartlett, Senior Solid Waste Planner, Morrison Hershfield.

7. Waste Diversion Strategies

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Presentation by Veronica Bartlett, Senior Solid Waste Planner, Morrison Hershfield.

8. Next Meeting

TBD.

9. Adjournment

Motion

THAT: the Solid Waste Management Public and Technical Advisory Committee meeting be adjourned.

MEMORANDUM



TO: Ben Van Nostrand
Columbia Shuswap Regional District

FROM: Veronica Bartlett,
Morrison Hershfield

RE: Potential ICI and Construction and Demolition Waste
Diversion Options for the CSR D's SWMP update

PROJECT No.: 220276800

DATE: February 27, 2024

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1 BACKGROUND

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

The Columbia Shuswap Regional District (CSR D) is in the process of developing a new SWMP. The planning process was initiated in 2022 resulting in the formation of the Public and Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) in April 2023, the assessment of the current system as well as the development of the communication and engagement plan in June 2023. The current system and the engagement approach were discussed at the PTAC meeting on June 21, 2023.

A list of issues and opportunities is summarized in the memo titled, "Emerging Issues and Opportunities – What we have heard from the Public and Technical Advisory Committee and the Committee of the Whole." In addition, an online survey on community priorities for the SWMP update was available from August 15th to October 16th, 2023. The results were summarized in the memo titled, "Public feedback gathered August 15 – October 16, 2023, to inform the CSR D's SWMP update." The combined feedback documented in these two memos will be considered for the updated SWMP.

This is the second technical memo in a series of four or five, each presenting potential management options on key solid waste related topics:

- Waste prevention and diversion options
- Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial (ICI), and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste diversion
- Residual waste management
- Other issues such as emergency debris management and illegal dumping
- Cost recovery and system financing

The content of each memo will be presented and discussed with PTAC. The feedback on these memos will be considered as Morrison Hershfield (MH) develops a final memo outlining Preferred Strategies and Options to be included in the new draft SWMP brought to the public for consultation.

This memo provides context with respect to waste prevention and diversion, current initiatives undertaken by the CSR D, and key challenges / opportunities that should be considered. The memo outlines a number of potential strategies and options the CSR D may want to consider. The proposed guiding principles were discussed at the January 2024 meeting. These guiding principles aims to guide the solid waste management plan development. Refer to Appendix A for the proposed guiding principles based on PTAC feedback.

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2 POTENTIAL STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE ICI AND C&D WASTE DIVERSION

MH's review of the current system identified a range of emerging issues and opportunities in the region and this list was complemented with input from PTAC, Committee of the Whole members representing the whole region, and the public. The public was invited to respond to a brief online survey during a 9-week period, from August 15, 2023 – October 16, 2023¹.

Four potential strategies for waste prevention and diversion were presented in the first memo. This memo provides two additional strategies that relate to improving ICI and C&D waste diversion.

In the CSRD, the ICI sector contributes a large portion of total disposed waste. C&D waste is not tracked separately and is presented as part of the ICI sector waste. In 2022, the ICI sector contributed 57% of the disposed waste as shown in Figure 1. This was up from 53% in 2021, but the increase is mainly from a large construction and remediation project that was undertaken in 2022.

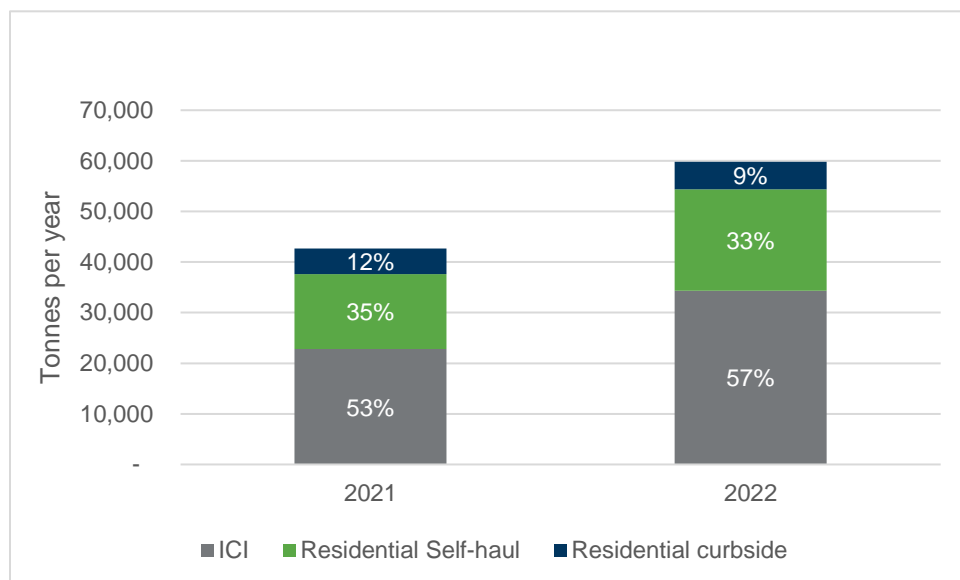


Figure 1 Source of Waste Disposed in 2021-2022

An overview of the strategies is shown in Figure 2. Each potential strategy is discussed in terms of: Why is this issue important? Are there relevant examples of successful strategies/ actions from elsewhere? What would the strategy involve?

The potential impacts of each strategy are identified at a high-level in Section 3.

¹ In this memo referred to as the 2023 public survey on the SWMP update.

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Figure 2 Overview of Potential Diversion Strategies Discussed in the Memo

Strategy 5: Improve ICI Waste Diversion Through Regulatory Requirements and Education

The CSRD's ICI sector contributed to more than half of the region's disposed waste (refer to Figure 1). The ICI sector comprises industrial, commercial and institutional waste from schools, hospitals, restaurants, businesses, hotels and campgrounds.

The 2023 waste composition study showed that a significant part of the landfilled waste from the ICI sector can still be diverted from landfill disposal. For example, food scraps and kitchen wastes were the largest component of this waste stream (20%) by weight. Some of the other significant materials were plastic (21%), paper (21%), and textiles (5%). The total diversion potential of the ICI garbage stream was 57%. Of the identified divertible materials in the ICI garbage stream, the materials were made up of compostables at 26%, recyclables at 20%, and recycling depot materials at 11%. Residuals made up 43% of the ICI garbage stream.

Enhancing diversion from the ICI sector will have a great impact on reducing the region's disposal.

The Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee (PMAC), which is involved in the oversight of the SWMP implementation, recommended in 2021 that the CSRD make the issuance of building permits conditional on the applicant adopting the principles of zero waste and the waste hierarchy. Regulatory tools are suitable to revisit as the SWMP is updated.

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

- **Regulatory Approaches**
 - **Options available under local service regulatory bylaws**, such as the CSRSD Bylaw No. 5859 and its amendment, Bylaw No. 5871 for tipping fees and regulations under the Local Government Act. As well, there are waste collection bylaws enacted by member municipalities.
 - **Options available under the Environmental Management Act (EMA)**
- **Non-Regulatory Approaches**

Current CSRSD Regulations

The CSRSD Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw establishes and maintains tipping fees and regulations for municipal solid waste disposal at scaled and unscaled refuse disposal facilities in the CSRSD. The CSRSD's tipping fee structure was reviewed and amended at the end of 2023, resulting in Bylaw No. 5871. This bylaw defines materials that are permitted and prohibited from disposal on-site. Some of the key waste materials that are prohibited from disposal are listed below.

With respect to materials that are permitted for disposal, the CSRSD currently uses differential or variable tipping fees to encourage diversion at the six scaled and six unscaled refuse disposal facilities.

The CSRSD's current tipping fee structure provides a significant financial incentive to divert many waste materials from landfilling. Under Bylaw No. 5871, disposal fees are different for materials in each of these categories depending on the operational costs to handle each material. They also differ for both scaled and unscaled facilities.

The Bylaw does not restrict or prohibit non-separated materials from disposal. Disposal of many divertible waste materials is allowed if the customer is willing to pay the mixed load rate of \$270 per tonne. A load is considered mixed and deemed unmarketable if it has 10% or more by volume of marketable waste. The material is then considered unmarketable due to mixing of waste. It must not contain controlled or prohibited waste.

Prohibited from Disposal:

- Auto Hulks
- Biomedical Waste
- Farm Animal Carcasses and Body Parts
- Hazardous Waste
- Liquids and semi-solid Wastes (except as permitted by the bylaw)
- Log Yard Waste
- PCB's
- Radioactive and reactive Waste
- Tires (suitable for Product Stewardship Program)

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Commercial recyclable material is accepted at scaled sites at \$160 per tonne². This was mainly driven by the concern that the ICI sector is lacking consistent access to recycling options across the region.

Marketable Waste, as per Bylaw No. 5859:

“Waste which can be directed to a Provincial Product Stewardship Program, a Regional District program or a commercial market through waste reduction, reuse or recycling opportunities,” including composting.

The current Bylaws and fee structure supports diversion, but staffing resources are limited making enforcement difficult. In 2022, approximately 25% of the loads accepted at the scaled sites were mixed loads (comprising 15% by total weight). At the Sicamous Landfill only 1% of the loads were recorded as mixed loads (4% by weight). Due to insufficient staffing for

education and enforcement, differential tipping fees are not applied consistently and are not as effective as they could be.

As result of the last SWMP, the CSRD established the Waste Stream Management Information Reporting Bylaw No.5662 in 2013. This bylaw was developed to identify businesses involved in waste diversion and enable data collection on materials and quantities diverted. However, the CSRD still has not established an administrative structure to enable bylaw enforcement. As of 2024, there are still no facilities registered under this bylaw.

Regulatory approaches for waste diversion in the ICI sector

For regulatory approaches to be effective, the CSRD will need to work closely with member municipalities to educate waste generators (residents and ICI) on requirements and the need for waste diversion.

Implement Disposal Bans

To encourage sorting of materials and enhance diversion, many regional districts and municipalities implement disposal bans on recyclable and compostable materials. The difference between a variable rate tipping fee structure, such as the fee structure used by CSRD, and disposal bans is that the waste is banned or restricted from disposal instead of simply costing more. This lets the hauler deliver the message to the generator that they cannot accept their waste for collection.

The CSRD may want to consider if the use of variable tipping fees is still suitable or if the use of disposal landfill bans would be more effective. Material Bans can help by simplify enforcement. If the CSRD makes changes to the existing bylaw, these must be approved by the MoE.

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) has the lowest disposal rate in BC (355 kg/capita in 2020). The RDN has some of the lowest per capita waste disposal rates at 347kg/person/year, while the BC average was 520 kg/person/year. The RDN’s SWMP has set out a suite of suite of bylaws that all play significant roles in achieving the low disposal rate.³ Landfill material bans is one important tool used by the RDN.

Keep Current Bylaw but Improve Education and Enforcement

Actions relating to education and enforcement were discussed in the previous memo on Waste Diversion and Prevention options. Rather than changing the regulatory requirements to include disposal

² Mixed commercial recycling is only accepted at facilities in Salmon Arm and Golden. The Sicamous, Revelstoke and Scotch Creek facilities have commercial bin for cardboard only.

³ [Regional District of Nanaimo Solid Waste Management Plan.pdf \(rdn.bc.ca\)](#)



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bans, the CSRD may simply want to keep their existing bylaw but focus on the education and enforcement of current bylaw requirements.

The CSRD is likely to see significant improvements to diversion and disposal rates if all parties involved are well informed about current waste diversion options and if the current bylaw requirements are well enforced. The last memo highlighted the options to improve enforcement through:

- The use of in-house staff to operate CSRD facilities (action 4B).
- Improving contractor incentives for facilities operated by contractors to better encourage waste diversion (action 4C)
- Enhancing the CSRD's enforcement capacity beyond current 2023 levels through staffing and equipment (action 4D).
- Simplify enforcement for example by having a clear bag requirement for landfill disposal, or use of AI technology (action 4E)

PTAC members were given a chance to provide feedback on these actions through a survey. Figure 3 below shows the responses for the actions relating to enforcement and education, with members being most in favour of action 4C and least in favour of action 4E.

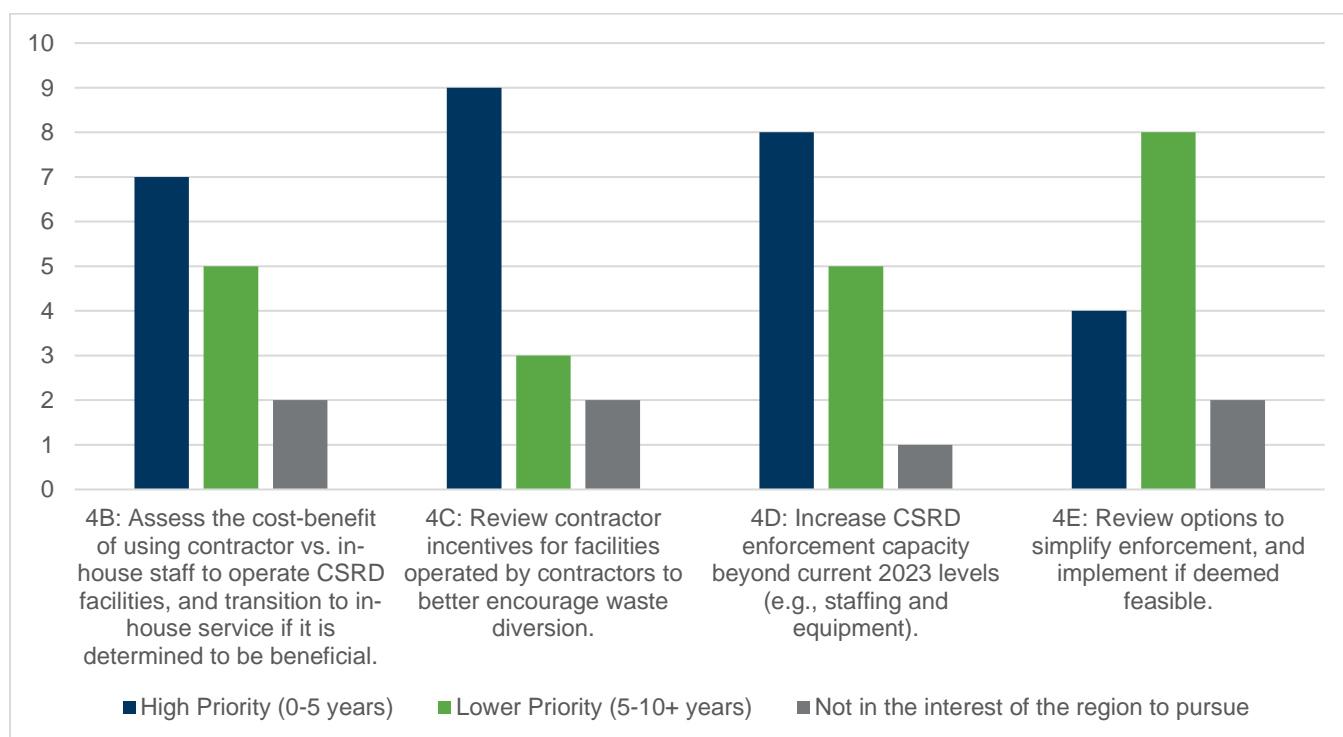


Figure 3: Survey responses from PTAC members from actions for improving enforcement.

Enforcement is only one component of an integrated approach to implementing a disposal ban or the effective use of variable tipping fees. Due to the complex nature of the ICI sector, it is important to approach changing or new requirements in a gradual manner, allowing time for the ICI sector to adapt.⁴

⁴ [Report for Environment and Climate Change Canada Overview-Canadian-ICI-Organic-Waste-Practices_2021.pdf \(partnersinprojectgreen.com\)](#)

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The CSRD may also want to revisit its Waste Stream Management Information Reporting Bylaw No.5662, which was established in 2013. The current bylaw is limited to a reporting system, and it does not fulfill the purpose of the intended strategy to also enforce standards for solid waste facilities to prevent the improper garbage disposal.

There is an opportunity to revise this bylaw and allocate CSRD resourcing to ensure that the bylaw is well implemented and enforced so that waste diversion can effectively be encouraged. The SWMP can identify amendments to the bylaw and revisions must be approved by the MoE.

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

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

Mandatory Waste Sorting and Waste Hauler Licensing

The CSRD may want to consider complementary bylaws that can benefit the current Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw.

The RDN provides a great example of using bylaws to encourage waste diversion. This regional district set out an ambitious ten-year plan to manage municipal solid waste and recyclables in its 2019 SWMP with a waste disposal target of 109 kg per person to landfill (down from 355 kg/capita in 2020). The RDN has created two new bylaws with an emphasis on encouraging and increasing waste diversion from the ICI sector: “Mandatory Waste Source Separation” and “Waste Hauler Licensing”⁵.

Through the RDN’s Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaw, the regional district is establishing a new financial model that allows the waste industry to be more profitable if they divert waste rather than dispose of it. Under this regulation, waste haulers will receive reduced tipping fees if the volume of recyclables and/or organics in their loads is below a determined threshold. The RDN anticipates that these savings in tipping fees charged to haulers will be passed on to their customers – incentivizing both generator and hauler to separate their waste. It is anticipated that the first waste hauler to be licensed will see an economic advantage over the others, and perhaps use this to increase their market share.

⁵ [Mandatory Waste Source Separation and Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaws | Get Involved RDN](#)



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The RDN's Mandatory Waste Source Separation bylaw requires all ICI and Multi-Family buildings to have a system to separate their waste into organics, recycling, and garbage containers for collection. Collection can be done by an RDN Licensed Hauler, or businesses can make their own arrangements. The RDN undertook cost impact analysis prior to developing the bylaw. The average cost for a three-stream service is almost double that of a single stream service. They projected that the regulation would initially increase the cost of waste collection compared to current user rates for disposal. However, as collection fees are dependent upon material type, the RDN expects that separating materials into three streams will result in lower user fees and will simultaneously result in more diversion of recyclable and compostable materials from the landfill⁶.

Extensive sector consultation on the two proposed bylaws was completed between March and November 2021 by the RDN. The new draft Bylaws were submitted to the Province in February 2022 and the RDN has been granted powers to enact the Mandatory Waste Source Separation bylaw, while the Waste Hauler Licensing bylaw is still under review.

Waste sorting bylaws are already in place in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD). The FVRD's waste sorting bylaw came into effect in 2020 and it applies to all owners or occupiers of residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional properties in the FVRD. To comply, all recyclable and compostable material needs to be separated out of your garbage before it leaves your property.⁷

When organics diversion options become readily available with access to processing and collection throughout the region, it may be timely for the CSRD to consider if the use of a bylaw for waste sorting is suitable, specifically source separated organics for the ICI sector.

The CSRD may want review effectiveness of current regulation, after more resourcing is allocated for education and enforcement. The CSRD can assess the suitability for implementing additional regulatory requirements, such as mandatory waste sorting and waste hauler licensing. By then, the RDN and other regional districts may have data to support how effective additional regulations is.

The use of these regulatory tools, such as waste hauler licensing or mandatory waste sorting, would need to be included in a regional district's SWMP and would also require approval under the Local Government Act.

Potential Action

- 5A: Ban materials from disposal or increase variable tipping fees to further encourage source segregation of divertible materials.
- 5B: Improve education and enforcement on the CSRD Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw
- 5C: Review effectiveness of current regulations and assess suitability to amend current bylaws and/or implement additional regulatory requirements, including waste hauler licensing and mandatory waste sorting.

⁶ RDN's Memorandum SUBJECT: Financial Implication of Mandatory Waste Source Separation, by Nikita Kitagawa, July 23, 2021.

⁷ <https://www.fvrd.ca/EN/main/services/garbage.html>



Non-Regulatory Approaches for waste diversion in the ICI Sector

There are also non-regulatory approaches that the region can take for waste diversion in the ICI sector. For non-regulatory approaches to be effective, the CSRD would need to work closely with member municipalities to educate and collaborate with waste generators (residents and ICI) to realize opportunities and the need for waste diversion.

Opportunities for Grant Funding

Grant funding was discussed in the previous memo and was favoured by the PTAC committee as an action to explore.⁸ For example, as part of '**Zero Waste Recycling Funding**' from the RDN, the Nanaimo Recycling Exchange (NRE) received \$48,983 to conduct waste audits at buildings within the ICI sector.⁹ As part of this RDN-funded initiative, tailored waste diversion plans have been completed and delivered to 15 participants. The Waste Diversion Plans included:

- General instructions for managing or eliminating waste according to the waste hierarchy, RDN bylaws and landfill bans.
- Specific instructions for managing or eliminating waste within RDN's ICI waste management system and services; and
- Solutions to remove barriers, increase diversion, and highlight best practices.

All businesses were encouraged to incorporate the zero-waste hierarchy into their business plans, rather than manage waste as an after-thought. The Waste Diversion Plans included recommendations to encourage Reduce and Reuse options and discourage dependence on failing or dwindling ICI recycling programs and services.

Other Non-regulatory Approaches

Some examples of non-regulatory approaches that the CSRD can consider include:

- The CSRD could consider establishing an *ICI waste diversion working group*. This will allow for ongoing consultation and for the CSRD to disseminate information, such as ICI recycling and organics education, how-to guides, best practices, etc. As well, it would provide opportunity to discuss and find more waste diversion solutions and focus on the largest waste generators.
- The CSRD can encourage the ICI sector to take part in various voluntary programs with a waste prevention and diversion focus. It is important to make businesses aware of what is available, and potentially provide help for them through the program. Some examples of available certifications which target the foodservice and tourist industry include:
 - The Synergy Foundations *Project Zero* has two programs, the Incubator and Accelerator Programs which support start-ups in the circular economy and existing businesses incorporate more circular principles.¹⁰ Currently, Synergy Foundation partners with the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine to provide education through tailored workshops around the circular economy. There is an opportunity to work with Synergy Foundation to run the

⁸ For more information on grant funding, refer to Strategy 4 in the Waste Prevention and Diversion Options memo for CSRD dated January 16th, 2024.

⁹ [Zero Waste Recycling Funding 2021 Summary.ashx \(escribemeetings.com\)](#)

¹⁰ [PARTNERS | Project Zero \(project-zero.ca\)](#)

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programs in the local communities, look at local circular opportunities, and develop resources for the community, such guides and toolkits.

- *Global Green Key* is a tool developed for hotels to evaluate themselves in various environmental areas, including waste management.¹¹ It includes tools, templates, and checklists to help hotels achieve greater sustainability and reduce their carbon footprint.
- *LEAF Certification* is offered for restaurants to recognize sustainable foodservice operations.¹² The standards were developed with international standards and have minimum requirements for ten key sustainability areas including waste and recycling. Sites must undergo an on-site review by an accredited LEAF consultant. There are currently no LEAF Certified restaurants in the CSRD.

Potential Action

- 5D: Establish ICI specific grant funding to support ICI waste prevention and diversion.
- 5E: Create an ICI waste diversion working group for developing and dispersing resources and education.
- 5F: Support local businesses to obtain applicable certifications that are aimed at waste prevention and diversion.

¹¹ [Green Key Global – Green Key Global](#)

¹² [LEAF \(leafme.org\)](#)



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Strategy 6: Improve C&D Waste Diversion

The Local Government Act provides for local governments to regulate construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings. The CSRD does not have any such regulation or bylaw.

A construction and demolition (C&D) waste reduction program and toolkit were developed in 2010 including a supporting brochure published in 2017. This toolkit was not used to its full potential.

Currently, the CSRD lacks a formal C&D material reuse and salvage market. There was previously a Habitat for Humanity, ReStore Center in Salmon Arm, but that has since closed.

Across many of CSRD's waste facilities, C&D materials are accepted for diversion. The CSRD currently has four operational, scaled landfills that each accept asphalt shingles, scrap metal, concrete, and wood waste (chipped and whole) for recycling and/or recovery. There are still no diversion options for gypsum board/drywall or treated wood in the CSRD, although all landfills accept these materials for landfilling.

Waste segregation is incentivized through the use of differential tipping fees. Currently, mixed loads with non-marketable materials are charged \$90 per tonne and mixed loads with over 10% marketable materials are charged \$270 per tonne. Source separated C&D materials each have their own tipping fees that are less than the tipping fees for mixed loads, which aims to incentivize waste segregation. The fees range from no charge (e.g., metal and appliances) to \$100 per tonne (refer to Figure 4 for C&D materials with tipping fees).

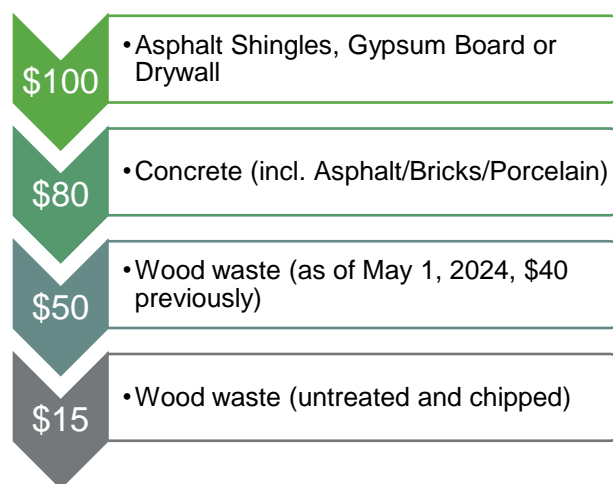


Figure 4 Per-Tonne Tipping Fees for C&D materials at scaled sites.

The CSRD also undertook a pilot program for wood waste diversion that involved separation into three streams. However, there were no opportunities to manage treated (dirty) wood and they have since gone back to separating yard and clean wood waste for recycling and recovery.

C&D waste is not tracked separately, and disposal quantities are recorded as part of the ICI sector waste. The ICI sector contributed 57% of the disposed waste in 2022, whereas the residential curbside waste made up 9% of the disposed waste, as shown in Figure 1.

The 2023 waste characterization study provided detailed data for the waste composition by sector and category. C&D waste was considered part of ICI materials, but the building materials were separated into the following categories:

- Gypsum and Drywall Plaster
- Masonry
- Rock, Sand, Dirt, Ceramic, Porcelain
- Rigid Asphalt Products

- Carpet Waste
- Other Inorganics (vinyl siding, flooring, insulation, metal products etc.)

Clean wood deemed as building material was categorized under compostable organics. Treated, painted, or composite wood deemed as building material was categorized under non-compostable organics.

The following table shows the percent of the waste stream for the three C&D material categories entering the waste stream from different sources.

Drop-off (DO): waste that is self-hauled by residents and small businesses and disposed at the landfills (refuse disposal sites). The waste is either placed into residential drop-off bins or on the active landfill face.

Transfer Station (TS): waste from the CSRSD’s transfer stations that are from residential and small commercial sources.

Table 1: Percent of different C&D materials in the garbage stream per waste source (2023)

	Single-family	ICI	Drop-off	Transfer-station
Building Materials¹³	1%	3%	12%	27%
Clean Wood	<1%	1%	2%	<1%
Treated, painted, or composite wood	<1%	8%	2%	2%

Overall, building materials comprise a large portion of total waste from the CSRSD’s transfer stations from residential and small commercial sources, and a significant portion in waste from drop-off at CSRSD’s landfills. Treated, painted, or composite wood makes up a notable portion of the ICI sector. These areas may warrant more attention for reduction.

Many of the C&D waste materials have low densities, take up a significant amount of space in the landfill and many generate greenhouse gas when they break down.

Current Actions

Construction, demolition, and relocation of buildings are regulated by the CSRSD or by the member municipalities.

The CSRSD requires property owners undertaking construction in Electoral Areas B, C, E, G, and most of Area F, to apply for and receive a building permit before commencing. All building relocation projects must fill out a building permit application costing between \$72 and \$288.

Instead of deconstruction and demolishing a building, homes can also be relocated to a new location where the structure is reused and upgraded.

Home Relocation

Home relocation can assist developers and builders to save time and optimize density, enable responsible building removal, divert landfill waste and provide affordable buildings.

¹³ Gypsum and Drywall Plater, Masonry, Rock/Sand/Dirt, Rigid Asphalt Products, Carpet Waste, Other Inorganics



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The CSRD had no permits issued in 2022 for relocation projects. The CSRD website does not outline any other requirements for building relocation¹⁴. This is also the case for Revelstoke,¹⁵ Sicamous,¹⁶ and Golden¹⁷, where home relocation is not specifically mentioned. The City of Salmon Arm has specific requirements set out in the Building Bylaw No. 3939 for relocation of a building, which outlines the necessary steps that must be taken for home relocation.

Building relocation is taking place throughout BC in an effort to foster more sustainable building practices and reduce costs. For example, Renewal Home Development, a company based out of Vancouver, has partnered with Nickel Brothers on multiple building relocation projects. During discussions with Renewal Home Development, they stated the one barrier for building relocation in many regions is the lack of harmonization of bylaws across the region to allow for relocation.¹⁸

One of Renewal Home Development's recent projects was the relocation of a schoolhouse from Vancouver to Squamish Nation to help them meet their infrastructure needs. This is described in more detail below.

Example of a Building Relocation Success

Built in 1912, the 1,900 sq. ft Little Yellow School House auxiliary building was slated for demolition by the Vancouver School Board to make space for a new Henry Hudson Elementary.

Instead of being demolished, the Squamish Nation (Sk̓w̓x̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw) in partnership with Renewal Development and Nickel Bros worked to save, relocate, modernize and repurpose the building as an early childhood language immersion Learning Nest on the Xwmélch'tstn Reserve in North Vancouver.

The Squamish Nation, led by principles of low carbon development, circularity and being responsible stewards of our natural resources stepped forward to request to rescue, relocate and repurpose the Little Yellow School House.

The Vancouver School Board re-allocated their \$80,000 demolition and abatement budget to the Nation. The Squamish Nation, in essence, provided a sustainable building removal service.

Regulatory Approaches for Improved C&D Waste Diversion

There currently are no regulations in place within the region that encourage C&D waste diversion. To advance C&D waste prevention (through relocation), source segregation, recycling, and recovery, the CSRD can support its member municipalities in considering the addition of new programs and policies.

For diversion of C&D materials, through salvage, reuse, and recycling, there are many regulatory options that the CSRD can explore to further support member municipalities. Many of these options however have barriers and it is important that the region, alongside member municipalities, assess the local feasibility. As an example, if a municipality wants to see greater separation of materials and ban them from being landfilled, it is crucial that there is a market for these materials. Currently, the CSRD

¹⁴ [Application Forms & Guides | CSRD, BC](#)

¹⁵ [Building Services | Revelstoke, BC - Official Website](#)

¹⁶ [Building Permit Application Process \(sicamous.ca\)](#)

¹⁷ [Building-Permit-Guidelines_Rev Oct15.docx \(golden.ca\)](#)

¹⁸ [Renewal Home Development | British Columbia \(renewaldevelopment.ca\)](#)



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lacks a formal C&D material reuse and salvage market. It is recommended that if the CSRD wishes to move forward with C&D waste diversion with a regulatory lens, that the first step is a feasibility study to determine what steps must be taken first to ensure effectiveness of the recommended regulatory options in the long-term.

The examples below present a mix of both bylaws and programs, and resources (templates) for local jurisdictions to 'adopt and adapt' for their own bylaws and programs:

- **Home Relocation:** The municipal permitting process can encourage home relocation and deconstruction. For example, a pre-demolition assessment form can be required, which makes the applicants assess a home slated for removal for relocation and deconstruction. The CSRD can also work with member municipalities to identify and address localized barriers to enable home relocation within the region.
- **Pre-Authorization requirement:** There is opportunity to require pre-authorization for large, industrial projects, such as BC Hydro and Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) projects. This could include an assessment of the types of waste being produced, requirements for recycling, segregation or disposal, and a timeline. This can help with optimizing segregation and material management at CSRD facilities.
- **Materials segregation requirements for C&D permits:** Contractors would be required to segregate materials into the various material categories accepted at the CSRD's transfer stations. It is important that materials required to be segregated are accepted at the transfer stations and that materials. The requirement does not specify end-uses, such as reuse and recycling, only the separation of sources.
- **Salvage and recycling related bylaws and requirements:** The CSRD can partner with member municipalities to develop a bylaw, such as a construction, demolition, and renovation waste diversion bylaw, aimed to encourage reuse and recycling of building materials or deconstruction of buildings. These are becoming more common across the USA and Canada, with municipalities such as Burnaby, City of Victoria, and Squamish introducing versions of the bylaws and requirements locally. For these bylaws and requirements, supporting bylaws and policies, such as tipping fees and enforcement, go hand in hand. For these, the CSRD could help municipalities to determine what C&D regulatory approaches are best suited in the region and support the implementation of the most suitable ones. Regulatory approaches include:
 - **Salvage Bylaw:** This type of bylaw would require a certain amount (% of weight) of materials be diverted from landfills through salvage and reuse, not recycling.
 - **Construction and Demolition Waste Diversion Bylaw** (sometimes called Demolition Waste diversion Bylaw): This type of bylaw would require a certain amount (% or weight) of materials be diverted from landfills. This is different than a salvage/deconstruction bylaw as materials can be recycled and will require projects to separate these materials from the garbage stream. The City of Burnaby has introduced this type of bylaw, requiring 70% of waste created from demolitions to be diverted.¹⁹
 - **Deconstruction and/or salvage assessments** (sometimes known as waste management plans).²⁰ This assessment of a proposed demolition project would

¹⁹ [Burnaby adopts new construction and demolition waste bylaw | City of Burnaby](#)

²⁰ For an example of a deconstruction and salvage assessment, see: [Deconstruction and Salvage Assessment Form - King County GreenTools - King County Solid Waste Division](#)



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be required to be completed before a project can go ahead, to determine what materials and the quantity of materials that can be salvaged or recycled. This incentivizes reuse and salvage by making contractors aware of the materials available in the project. The City of Seattle requires specific construction and demolition/alteration projects to conduct a salvage assessment.²¹

- **Waste diversion reports:**²² This is completed upon project completion to detail what materials were diverted from the landfill. This could be developed by the CSRD for municipalities to adopt locally. A waste diversion report could be implemented in conjunction with a salvage assessment as a method of compliance, or on its own just to demonstrate what was diverted. The City of Burnaby requires this for all demolition projects to determine the percent of the refundable Waste Diversion Deposit to refund.^{23,24} The goal is to raise awareness among decision-makers of materials in projects that can be diverted through salvage and reuse.

Resources required to maintain programs may be a concern to member municipalities. There are opportunities to overcome this. The fees associated with the demolition permit application process can help fund bylaw enforcement. For example, the City of Richmond appointed one position for this, and the salary is covered by fees raised through permit applications. More analysis would be required to understand costing and staffing impacts, recognizing CSRD is a smaller jurisdiction.

Non-regulatory Approaches for C&D Waste Diversion

Further support may be provided to the member municipalities through technical assistance with adapting and adopting the policies, educational information, and training (i.e., for salvage assessments, contractor training). Education and training can be crucial for understanding of and uptake of new program or policies. Some opportunities for the CSRD include:

- **Funding and partnerships:** There must be investment into supporting areas, such as a market for materials and education, to move forward with more formal policies. A lot of supporting work is required to see these through and see them be effective. There is opportunity to provide funding and/or partner with organizations that work in this area. Some examples include:
 - **Rebuild Hub** was created through Habitat for Humanity, Vancouver, because of a grant made available from the City of Vancouver when they introduced their Green Demolition Bylaw. The Rebuild Hub “is a deconstruction and salvage network in the Greater Vancouver area” that helps those hoping to deconstruct by guiding them through the process, receiving the materials, and providing receipts for tax benefits.²⁵
 - **Build Reuse** is a nonprofit that started in the United States and has expanded into Canada.²⁶ They focus on recovery, reuse, and recycling of building materials. They have started working in Vancouver and Victoria around deconstruction.

²¹ <https://www.seattle.gov/documents/Departments/SPU/Documents/Plans/2022SolidWasteDraftCh8.pdf>

²² For an example of a waste diversion report, see: [Waste Diversion Report - King County GreenTools - King County Solid Waste Division](#)

²³ A refundable waste diversion deposit is often added to C&D related bylaws as an accountability tool. The fee is refunded according to compliance with the bylaws requirements.

²⁴ [Construction-and-Demolition-Waste-Diversion-Compliance-Report.pdf \(burnaby.ca\)](#)

²⁵ [The Rebuild Hub - Vancouver's Deconstruction Network \(habitatgv.ca\)](#)

²⁶ [About Build Reuse — Build Reuse](#)



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- **The ReUse People of Canada** is a nonprofit organization that started in the United States and has expanded into Canada.²⁷ They offer an array of services and products related to building material reuse, salvage, and deconstruction, such as consulting services, training, building material distribution, and reuse and recycling plans.
- The **Rebuilding Center** in Portland, Oregon, is a nonprofit that is focused on reuse and salvage of building materials.²⁸ Further, their goal is to make reuse and repair affordable for residents, which includes programming and education to help resident develop practical skills such as carpentry and plumbing basics.
- **C&D working group:** Developing a C&D working group could be very beneficial for dispersing resources, education, and developing new resources for local municipalities. This may include representatives from local municipalities, neighbouring regional districts, contractors, and other C&D industry parties, such as BC Hydro and MOTI. As an example, King County developed the 'Regional Code Collaboration' which is made up of stakeholders across the region with municipal representatives, industry, practitioners, and more, who come together to collaborate and streamline development in the region.²⁹ This removed the burden on individual governments and provides an opportunity to have regionalized approach to strengthen performance.
- **Research and education:** The CSRD may want to consider researching options for C&D materials that currently cannot be recycled or recovered from landfills. The CSRD may want to develop recycling best practice guides for materials that are difficult to remove and/or recycle. For example, King County developed a guide for preparing carpet for recycling.³⁰ This would include information on removal, cleaning, preparing for recycling, hazardous assessment information (e.g., asbestos).
- **A Material Exchange Platforms** are being developed by Light House for different areas, such as Vancouver Island in partnership with the Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) and Synergy Foundation³¹ and North Okanagan together with the Regional District of North Okanagan. With the RDN's Zero Waste Recycling Fund, Light House and Synergy Foundation are starting a Material Exchange Platform on Vancouver Island. This platform is aimed at matching businesses to share building materials between those who do not want it with those who can use it. There is opportunity for the CSRD to advocate and support the expansion of the Material Exchange Platform beyond Vancouver Island.
- **C&D Waste Material Separation:** The CSRD may also want to research options to enable sorting of mixed loads at a suitable waste management facility. The CSRD could dedicate a space at transfer stations and/or landfills for separation of mixed C&D materials loads. Mixed loads would be charged a cost recovery fee and would need to be dropped off in a designated sorting area where the operators or contractors would separate the materials. A mixed load would still need to be accepted at a higher tipping fee than segregated materials (yet lower than landfill disposal). The City of Edmonton has this type of facility at their Waste Management Centre.³²

²⁷ [The ReUse People \(thereusepeopleofcanada.org\)](http://thereusepeopleofcanada.org)

²⁸ [ReBuilding Center | Portland Nonprofit for Used Building Materials](#)

²⁹ [The Regional Code Collaboration: Municipal Cooperation to Advance Sustainability - King County GreenTools Green Building program](#)

³⁰ [Carpet Removal Best Practices for Carpet Recycling Field Guide - LinkUp Program - King County Solid Waste Division](#)

³¹ Coast Waste Management email newsletter.

³² [Edmonton Waste Management Centre | City of Edmonton](#)



Potential Actions

- 6A: Collaborate with member municipalities to ensure regulations support home relocation.
- 6B: Collaborate with member municipalities to conduct a feasibility study to determine what C&D regulatory approaches are best suited in the region and implement the most suitable ones.
- 6C: Develop a C&D working group for developing and dispersing resources, education, and developing new resources.
- 6D: Support successful C&D waste diversion campaigns and initiatives targeting local demolition businesses and residents.
- 6E: Pilot C&D waste material separation at transfer stations and/or landfills to sort mixed C&D materials and divert them from landfilling.

3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

MH has identified the high-level impacts from the proposed strategies included in this memo. The waste diversion impact refers to how a strategy can reduce the disposal rate when considering waste materials targeted, current waste composition data and a best guess as to how successful the proposed strategy will be to divert waste. The table also identifies the potential high-level costs of implementing a strategy. These include operational costs (e.g., staffing) and capital costs.

MEMORANDUM



Table 2: Anticipated Impact Related to the Identified Strategies

Strategy	Potential Actions	Costs	Staffing	Waste Hierarchy	Diversion Potential
1. Improve ICI Waste Diversion Through Regulatory Requirements and Education	<p>5A: Ban materials from disposal or increase variable tipping fees to further encourage source segregation of divertible materials.</p> <p>5B: Improve education and enforcement on the CSRD Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw</p> <p>5C: Review effectiveness of current regulations and assess suitability to amend current bylaws and/or implement additional regulatory requirements, including waste hauler licensing and mandatory waste sorting.</p> <p>5D: Establish ICI specific grant funding to support ICI waste prevention and diversion.</p> <p>5E: Create an ICI waste diversion working group for developing and dispersing resources and education.</p> <p>5F: Support local businesses to obtain applicable certifications that are aimed at waste prevention and diversion.</p>	Low- High	Low- High	Reuse & Recycling	Low - High
2. Improve C&D Waste Diversion	<p>6A: Collaborate with member municipalities to ensure regulations support home relocation.</p> <p>6B: Collaborate with member municipalities to conduct a feasibility study to determine what C&D regulatory approaches are best suited in the region and implement the most suitable ones.</p> <p>6C: Develop a C&D working group for developing and dispersing resources, education, and developing new resources.</p> <p>6D: Support successful C&D waste diversion campaigns and initiatives targeting local demolition businesses and residents.</p> <p>Pilot C&D waste material separation at transfer stations and/or landfills to sort mixed C&D materials and divert them from landfilling.</p>	Low- Medium	Low-Medium	Reuse & Recycling	Low - High

MEMORANDUM



4 NEXT STEPS

At the PTAC meeting on March 7, 2024, MH will present to committee members about the potential strategies that are highlighted in this Memo. There will be an opportunity to provide feedback to ensure that all feasible options have been explored and that we discuss the suitability of these potential strategies with PTAC members. Committee members will also be asked to identify if there are any options that are not in the interest of the region to pursue.

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

- Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR)
- Transfer station network
- Future disposal options
- Disaster debris management
- Illegal dumping
- Cost recovery and system financing

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

Upcoming Meetings

- Facility focused issues: EPR, accessibility and disposal/ transfer station options (May 2024)
- Other remaining Issues (May/June 2024)
- Cost Recovery and System Financing (September)
- Preferred Strategies in a Draft SWMP (Late 2024)

5 CLOSING

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

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

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

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

Morrison Hershfield Limited

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6 APPENDIX A: GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following guiding principles were revised based on PTAC feedback on January 25, 2024.

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1: Promote zero waste approaches and support a circular economy

- The CSRD is committed to promoting waste reduction to help minimize waste generation and enable the sustainable use and reuse of products and materials. The CSRD wants to promote GHG mitigation and climate resilience and support a shift to thinking of waste as a resource rather than residual needing landfilling.

2: Focus on the first 4Rs with a priority for reducing waste (Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)

- The CSRD wants to emphasize the importance of waste prevention and diversion by prioritizing the top of the waste hierarchy (Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle/Compost, Recovery, and Residuals Management) and focusing heavily on reducing waste.

3: Maximize the beneficial use of waste materials and manage residuals appropriately

- The CSRD wants to maximize beneficial use of waste materials through local solutions, when possible. The CSRD wants to focus on increasing diversion options, such as repurposing, repairing items keeps them out of the landfill, as well as composting.

4: Support polluter & user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize behavior outcomes

- The CSRD supports having the system operated in accordance with the “user pay” principle. This requires a robust cost recovery system centered on the provision of user-fees. The CSRD wants to work to see collective actions and a high degree of community ownership in finding solutions.

5: Prevent organics and recyclables from going into garbage wherever practical

- The CSRD wants to discourage organics and recyclables from going into the garbage stream and the landfill. The new SWMP will reinforce behaviours that align with the 3 Rs and provide access to services relating to reduce, reuse and recycling, wherever practical.

6: Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve regional targets set in plans

- The CSRD will collaborate and partner with interested parties during Plan implementation, such as member municipalities, Indigenous communities, non-profit organizations, waste and recycling sector service providers, local businesses (waste generators), product stewardship agencies, other regional districts. All these parties are key contributors for achieving the region’s targets. The Plan will identify opportunities to improve collaborations and partnerships to achieve regional targets.

7: Level the playing field within regions for private and public solid waste management

- Solid waste management facilities within a given region should be subject to similar requirements. This could be done through regulations and consistent bylaw enforcement.

8: Develop a climate resilient solid waste management system

- The CSRD wants to manage all waste materials to limit GHG emissions, protect the environment and improve the climate resilience of the solid waste management system.

9: Improve operational efficiency of the current solid waste system

- The CSRD places a high importance on improving the operational efficiency of the current regional solid waste system. System efficiency applies to all solid waste management services, facilities and other initiatives related to the waste hierarchy. For example, this includes access to facilities for residents and businesses, streamlining services, and assessing the need for capacity increases where necessary.



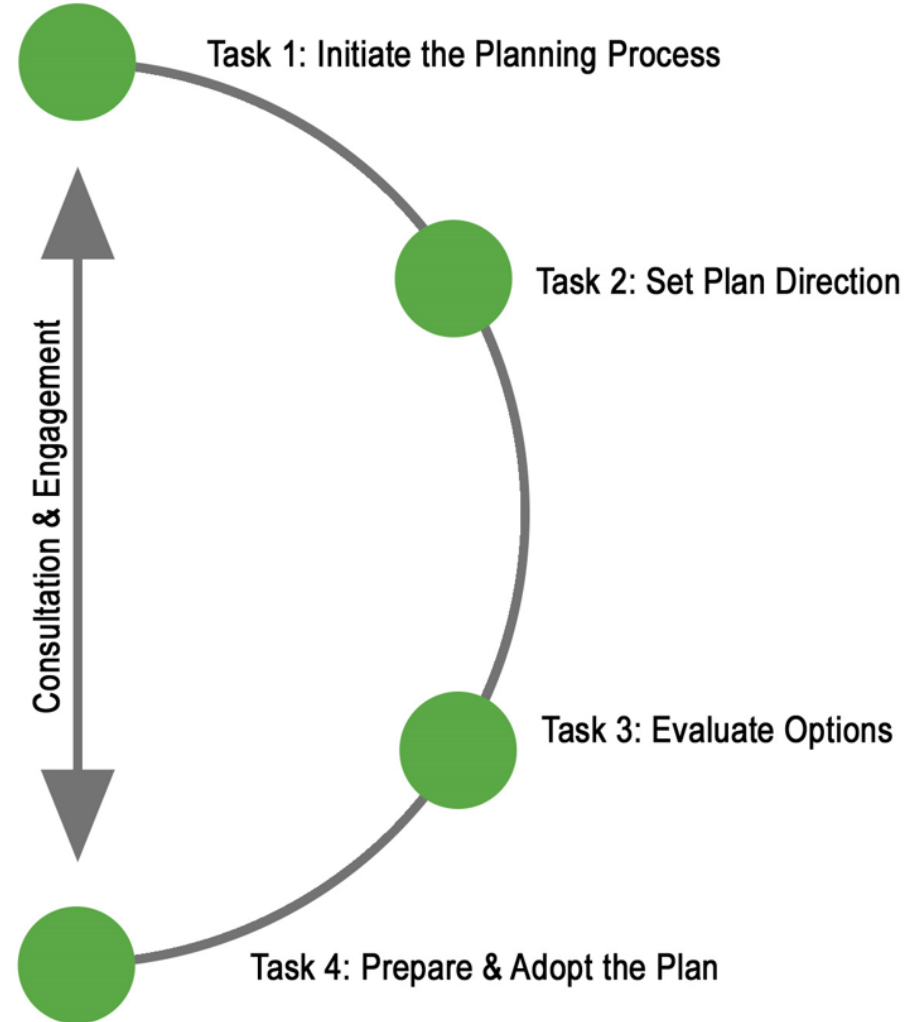
MORRISON HERSHFIELD

Potential ICI and Construction and Demolition Waste Diversion Options for the CSRD's SWMP Update

Presentation to PTAC on March 7, 2024



Plan Update Process



Meeting Outline

- Plan review process (*<5 min*)
- Review ‘what we have heard’
 - *Survey review (15 min)*
- Options for ICI and C&D waste (*60 - 80 min*)
 - *Discussion on potential options and actions*
- Potential impacts (*5 min*)
- Next steps (*5 min*)

After Meeting:

Follow-up survey to gauge your priorities and any additional feedback



Strategy Overview - What we have heard

1

Improve Waste Prevention (Memo 1)

2

Improve Access to Three-Stream Curbside Collection (Memo 1)

3

Improve Organics Diversion (Memo 1)

4

Improve Education and Enforcement (Memo 1)

5

Improve ICI Waste Diversion Through Regulatory Requirements and Education

6

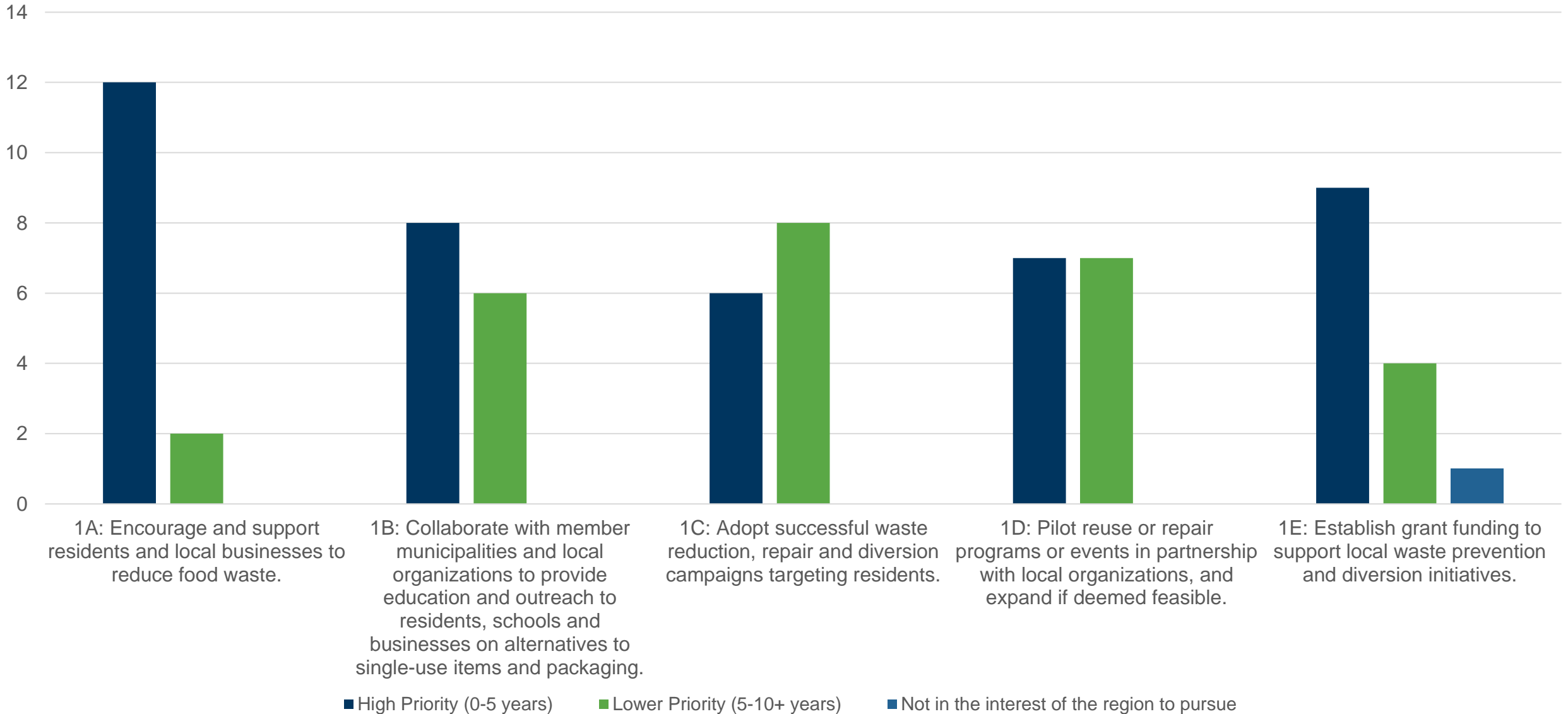
Improve C&D Waste Diversion



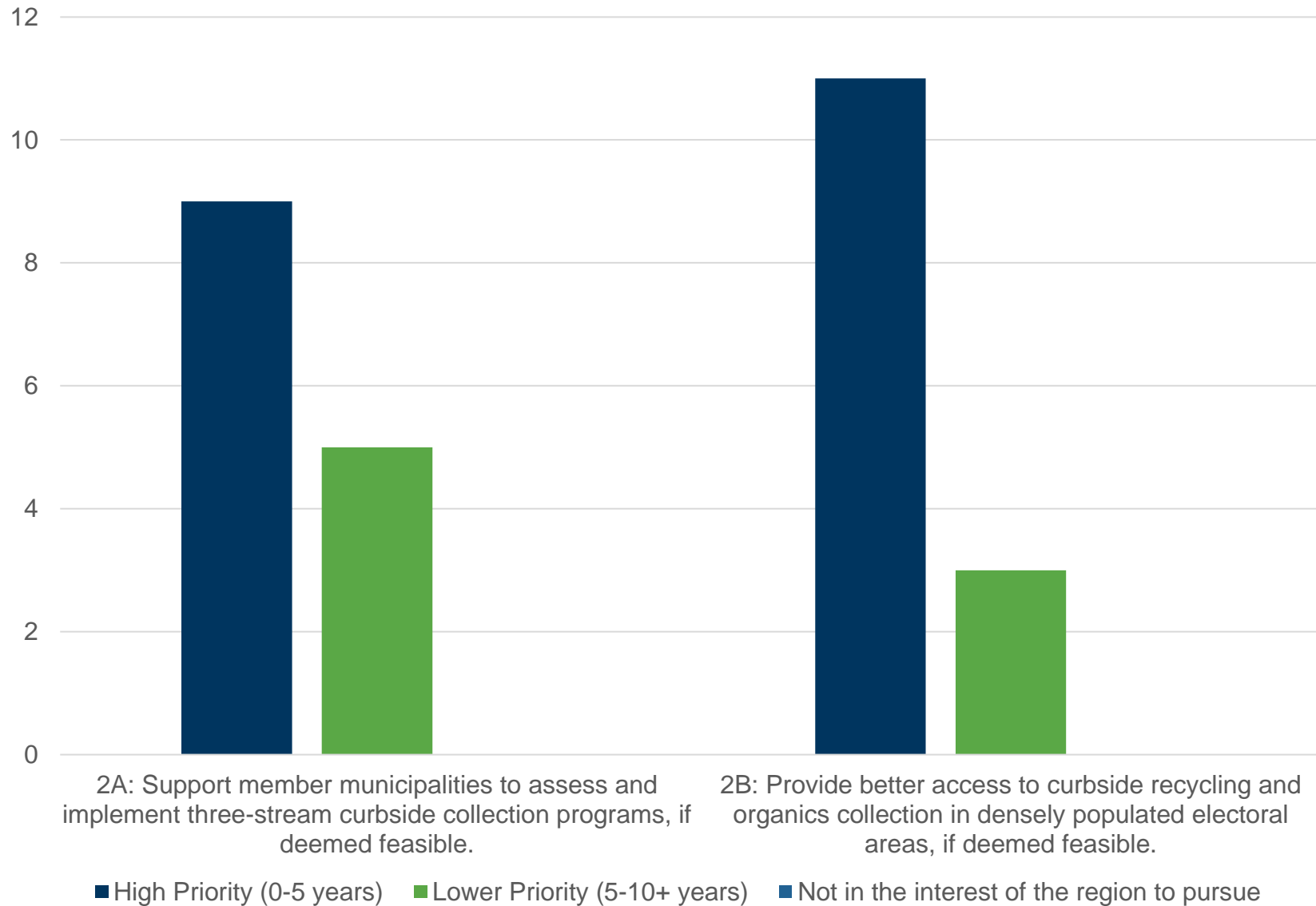
Waste Reduction and Diversion

PTAC Priorities and Feedback on Strategies 1-4

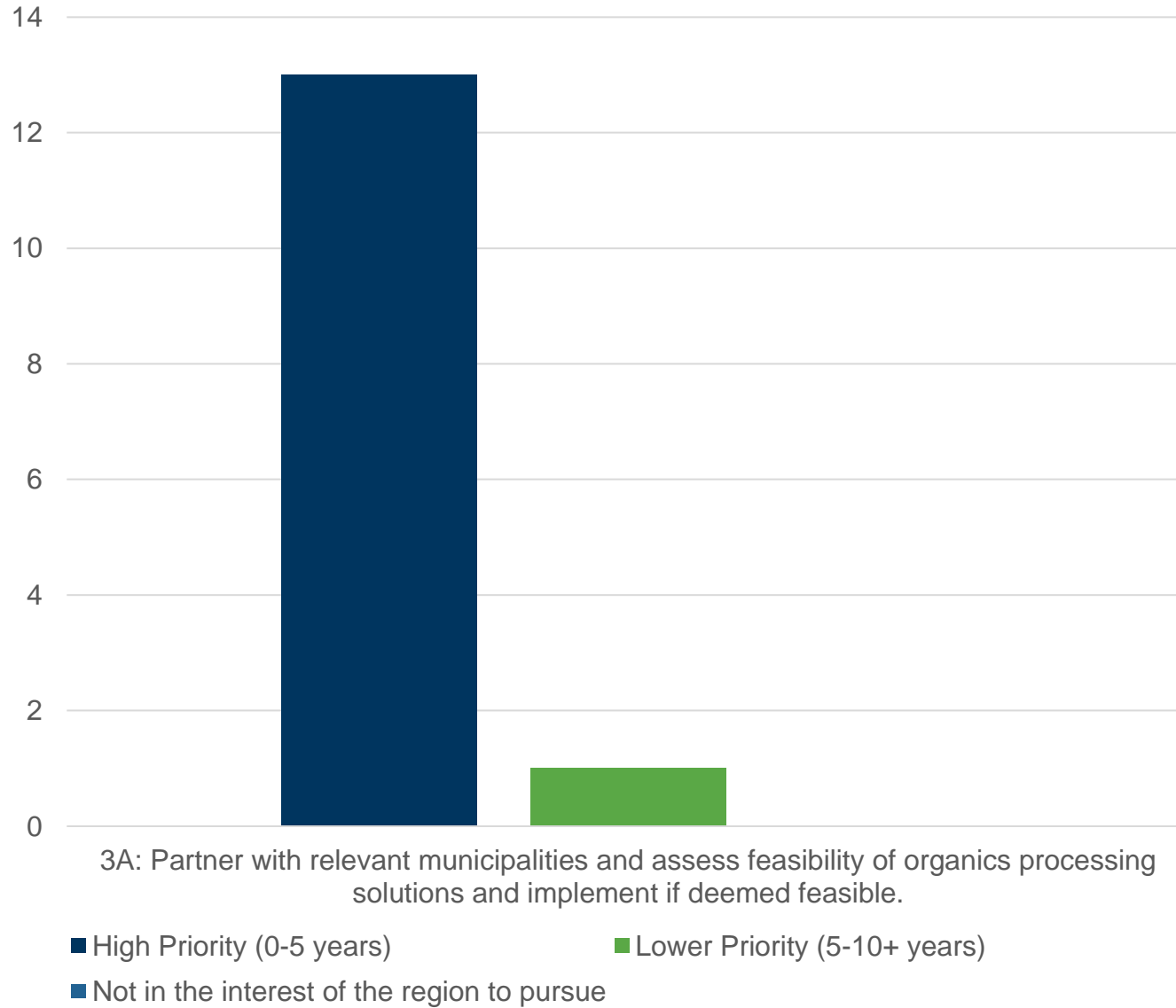
Priorities – Strategy 1: Waste Reduction and Diversion



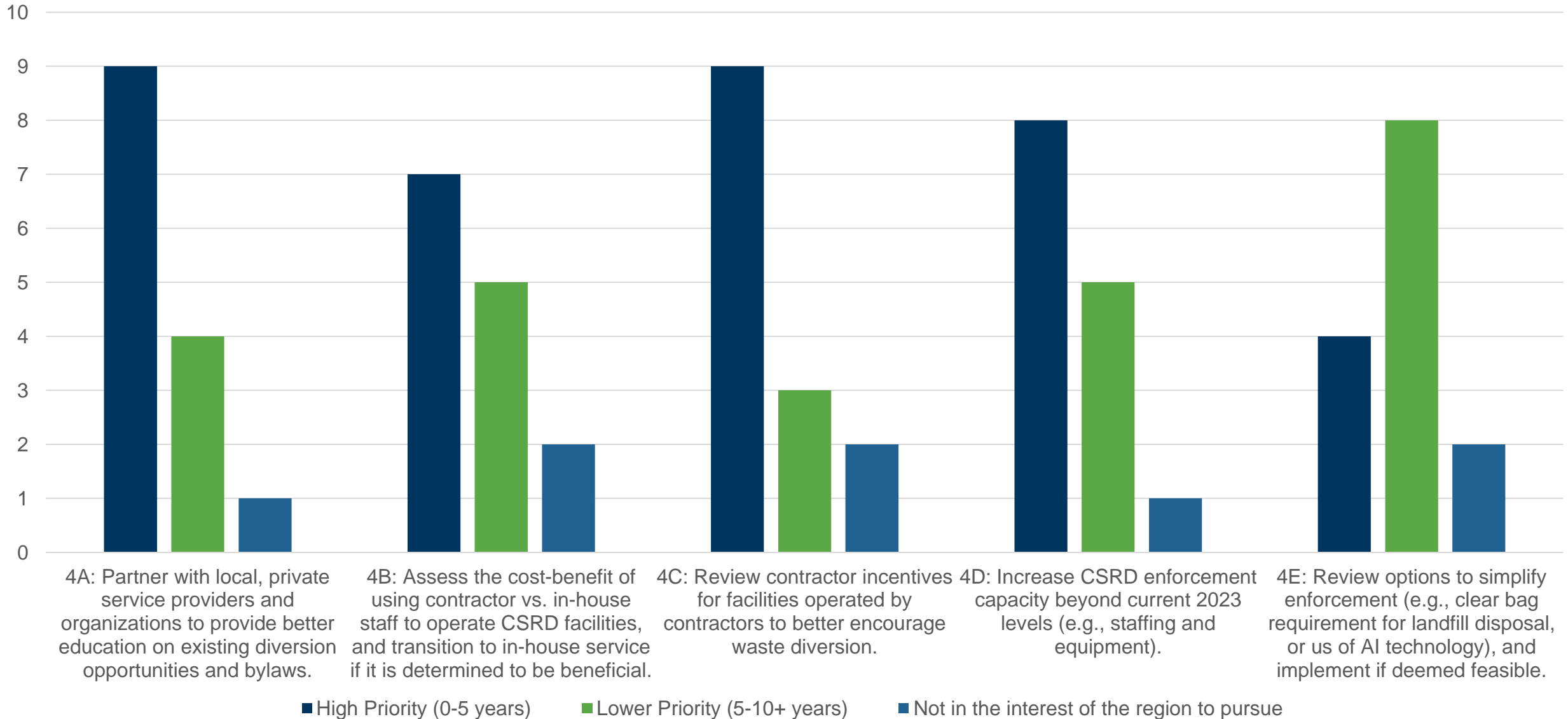
Priorities – Strategy 2: Curbside Collection



Priorities – Strategy 3: Organics Diversion



Priorities – Strategy 4: Education and Enforcement



Comments/ Questions on PTAC Feedback on Strategies 1-4



Overview of Potential Waste Prevention and Diversion Strategies

5

Improve ICI Waste Diversion Through Regulatory Requirements and Education

30 min

6

Improve C&D Waste Diversion

30 min

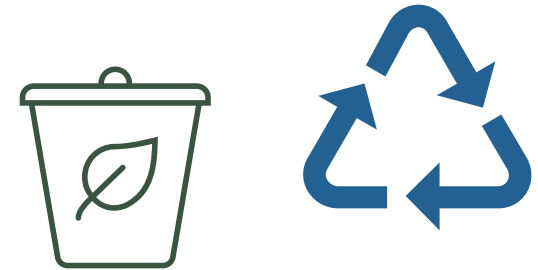
Potential Diversion Options

Strategy 5: Improve ICI Waste Diversion Through Regulatory Requirements and Education

5A: Ban materials from disposal or increase variable tipping fees to further encourage source segregation of divertible materials.

5B: Improve education and enforcement on the CSRD Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw.

5C: Review effectiveness of current regulations and assess suitability to amend current bylaws and/or implement additional regulatory requirements (e.g., waste hauler licensing and Mandatory waste sorting).



Potential Diversion Options

Strategy 5: Improve ICI Waste Diversion Through Regulatory Requirements and Education (cont.)

5D: Establish ICI specific grant funding to support ICI waste prevention and diversion.

5E: Create an ICI waste diversion working group for developing and dispersing resources and education.

5F: Support local businesses to obtain applicable certifications that are aimed at waste prevention and diversion.



Context for ICI waste diversion

- ICI and construction and demolition disposal are tracked together
- ICI also includes industrial, commercial and institutional waste (e.g., schools, hospitals, restaurants, businesses, hotels and campgrounds)

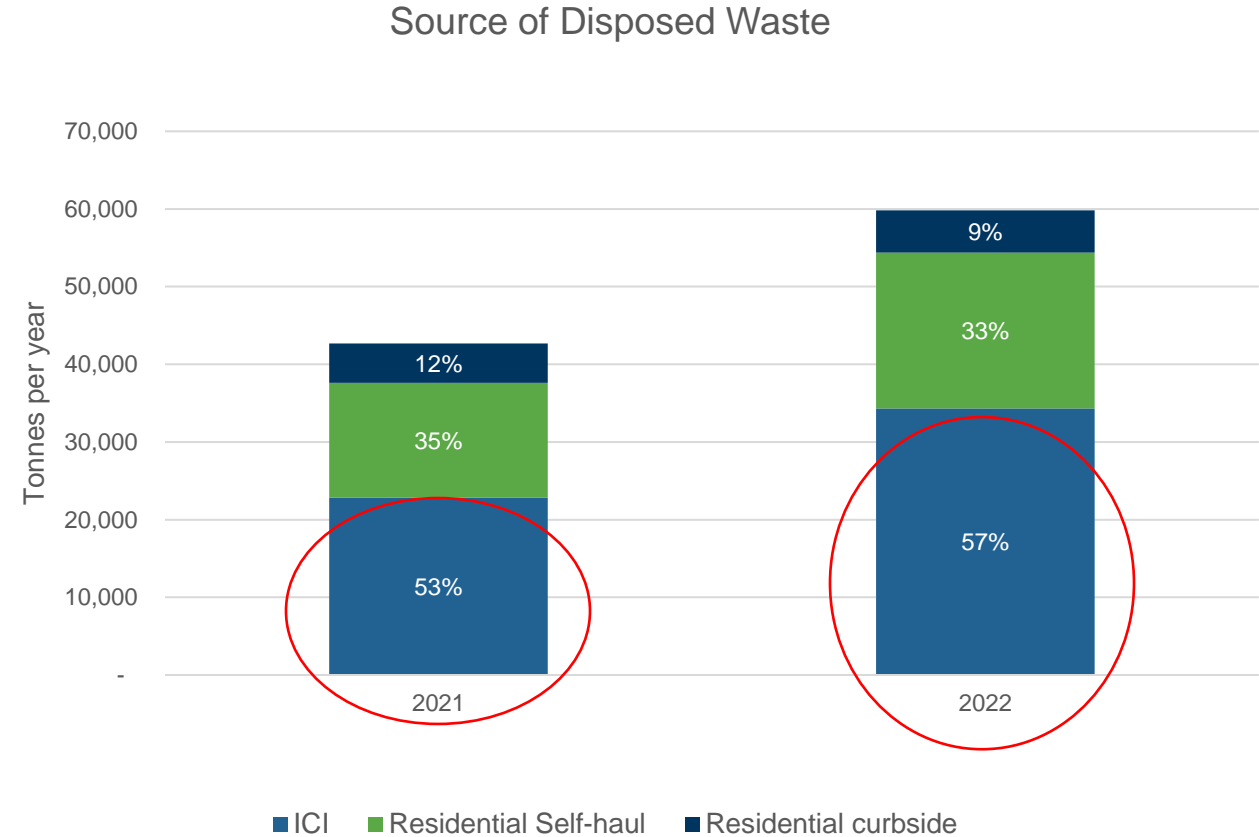


Figure 20: Source of Waste Disposed in 2021-2022

Context for ICI waste diversion



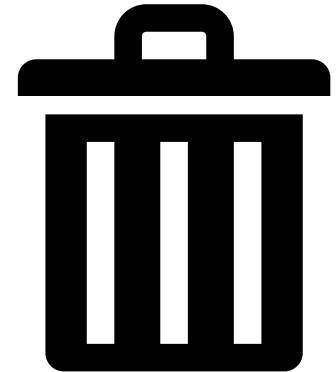
- PMAC recommended CSRD building permit requirements in 2021
- Regulatory and non-regulatory approaches available
- Current bylaws:
 - Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw
 - Waste Stream Management Information Reporting Bylaw

Context for ICI waste diversion - Current CSRD regulations

- Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw

Marketable Waste

“Waste which can be directed to a Provincial Product Stewardship Program, a Regional District program or a commercial market through waste reduction, reuse or recycling opportunities,” including composting.



Context for ICI waste diversion - Current CSRD regulations

- Waste Stream Management Information Reporting Bylaw
 - to identify businesses involved in waste diversion
 - to enable data collection on materials and quantities diverted
- No established administrative structure to enable bylaw enforcement.
- No facilities registered under this bylaw
- Opportunity to revise this bylaw



Context for ICI waste diversion – Regulatory Approaches



- Disposal ban
- Keep or adapt current bylaws and improve education
- Mandatory waste sorting
- Water hauler licensing

Example: Regional District of Nanaimo's Bans

Recyclable Materials

- Commercial Organic Waste
- Compressed Gas Containers
- Corrugated Cardboard
- Garden Waste
- Gypsum
- Metal
- Recyclable Paper
- Recyclable Plastic Containers
- Stewardship Materials
- Wood Waste
- Tires

Prohibited Waste

- Biomedical Waste
- Clean Soil
- Concrete
- Gypsum
- Hazardous Waste
- Land Clearing Waste
- Liquids
- Motor vehicle bodies
- Organic Waste
- Recyclable Material in roll-off bins

Surcharge

- MSW containing Recyclable Materials or Prohibited Waste
- MSW containing Recyclable Materials or Prohibited Waste 50K or greater (20% surcharge)

Regulatory Approaches - Keep or adapt current bylaws and improve education

5B: Improve education and enforcement on the CSRD Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw



Mandatory Waste Sorting (Example Regional District of Nanaimo)

- Requires all existing and new commercial, institutional and industrial businesses to have separate containers for recyclables, organics and waste



Waste Hauler Licensing

- Requires businesses that haul waste for profit to obtain a license
- Example: RDN to change existing financial model to one where waste industry is more profitable if they divert waste
- Promotes “business of diversion” and foster industry innovation to achieve lowest system cost with highest diversion



Improve ICI Diversion

5D: Establish ICI specific grant funding to support ICI waste prevention and diversion.



5E: Create an ICI waste diversion working group for developing and dispersing resources and education.



5F: Support local businesses to obtain applicable certifications that are aimed at waste prevention and diversion.



Comments/ Questions on Strategy 5

Strategy 5: Improve ICI Waste Diversion Through Regulatory Requirements and Education

5A: Ban materials from disposal or increase variable tipping fees to further encourage source segregation of divertible materials.

5B: Improve education and enforcement on the CSRD Solid Waste Disposal Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw

5C: Review effectiveness of current regulations and assess suitability to amend current bylaws and/or implement additional regulatory requirements, including Waste Hauler Licensing and Mandatory waste sorting.

5D: Establish ICI specific grant funding to support ICI waste prevention and diversion.

5E: Create an ICI waste diversion working group for developing and dispersing resources and education.

5F: Support local businesses to obtain applicable certifications that are aimed at waste prevention and diversion.



Potential Diversion Options

Strategy 6: Improve C&D Waste Diversion

6A: Collaborate with member municipalities to ensure regulations support home relocation.

6B: Collaborate with member municipalities to conduct a feasibility study to determine what C&D regulatory approaches are best suited in the region and implement the most suitable ones.

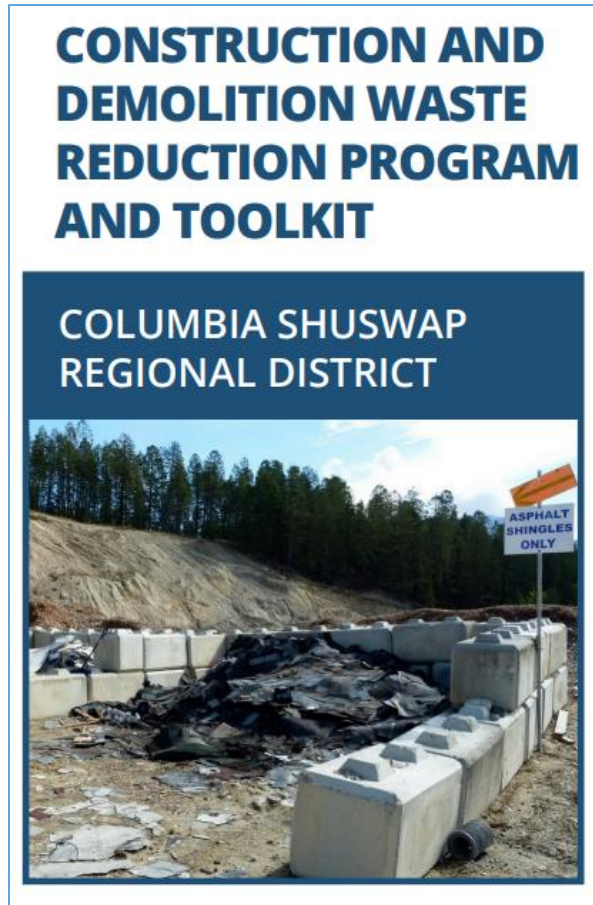
6C: Develop a C&D working group for developing and dispersing resources, education, and developing new resources.

6D: Support successful C&D waste diversion campaigns and initiatives targeting local demolition businesses and residents.

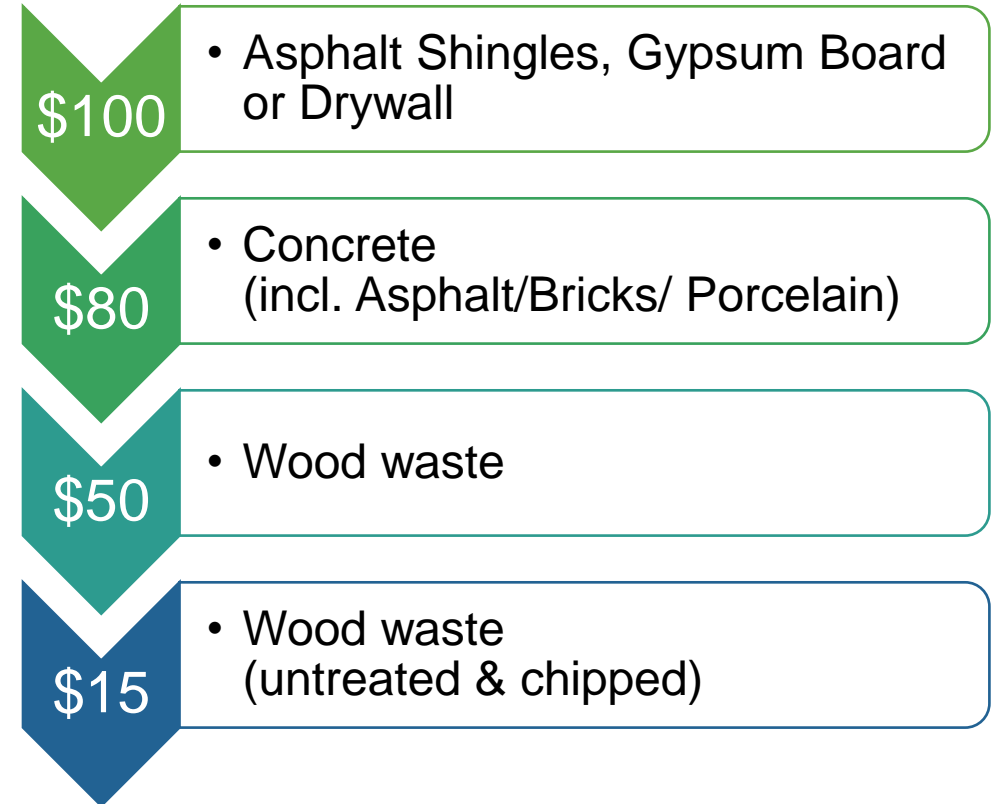
6E: Pilot C&D Waste Material Separation at transfer stations and/or landfills to separate mixed C&D materials and divert them from landfill.

Current C&D Initiatives

CSRSD's C&D Brochure (2017)



CSRSD's Tipping fees



Current C&D Initiatives - Regulations

- Construction, demolition, and relocation of buildings are regulated by the CSRD or by the member municipalities
- Demolition permit requirements issued by member municipalities are inconsistent
- Opportunity to partner with member municipalities to address C&D wastes
 - permit requirements
 - bylaws that require deconstruction, reuse or source segregation



- Home relocation can reduce costs, divert landfill waste and provide affordable buildings
- Uncommon with building relocation in the CSRD



Relocation of Little Yellow School House, Squamish Nation Repurpose Project, From: renewaldevelopment.ca

6B: Collaborate with member municipalities to conduct a feasibility study to determine what C&D regulatory approaches are best suited in the region and implement the most suitable ones

Consider requirements for:

- Pre-authorization
- Materials segregation
- Salvage and recycling
 - Salvage bylaw
 - Construction and demolition waste diversion bylaw
 - Deconstruction and/or salvage assessments
 - Waste diversion reports



Non-Regulatory Options to Improve C&D Diversion

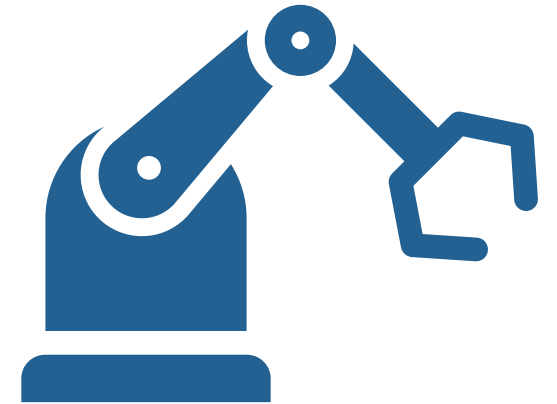
6C: Develop a C&D working group for developing and dispersing resources, education, and developing new resources



6D: Support successful C&D waste diversion campaigns and initiatives targeting local demolition businesses and residents



6E: Pilot C&D waste material separation at transfer stations and/or landfills to sort mixed C&D materials and divert them from landfilling



Connecting the Pieces to Improve C&D Diversion

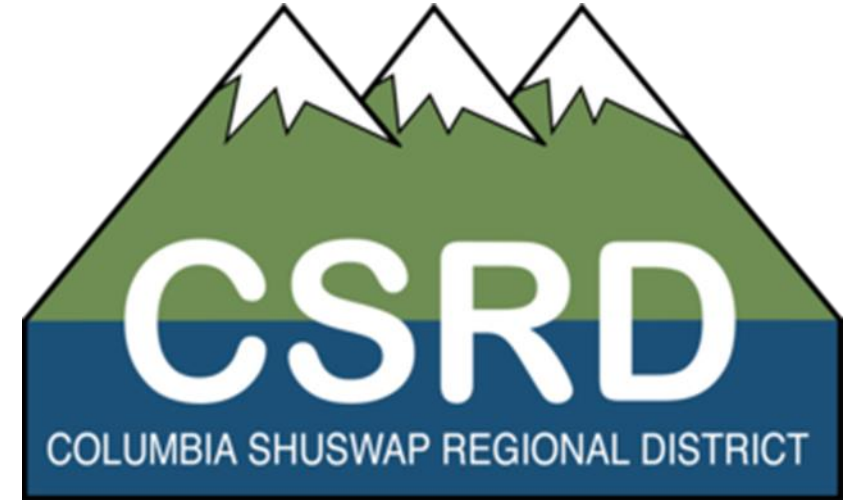


Comments/ Questions on Strategy 6

Strategy 6: Improve C&D Waste Diversion

- 6A: Collaborate with member municipalities to ensure regulations support home relocation.
- 6B: Collaborate with member municipalities to conduct a feasibility study to determine what C&D regulatory approaches are best suited in the region and implement the most suitable ones.
- 6C: Develop a C&D working group for developing and dispersing resources, education, and developing new resources.
- 6D: Support successful C&D waste diversion campaigns and initiatives targeting local demolition businesses and residents.
- 6E: Pilot C&D Waste Material Separation at transfer stations and/or landfills to separate mixed C&D materials and divert them from landfill.

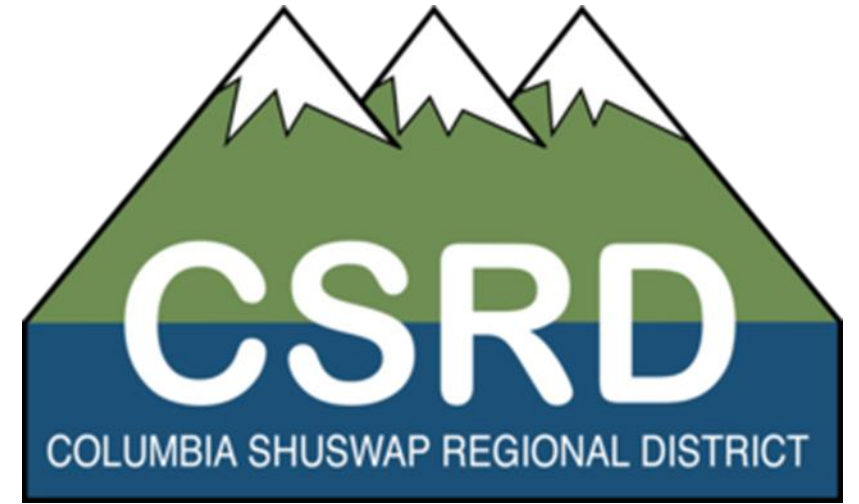




Potential Impacts from Strategies

Potential Impacts from Strategies

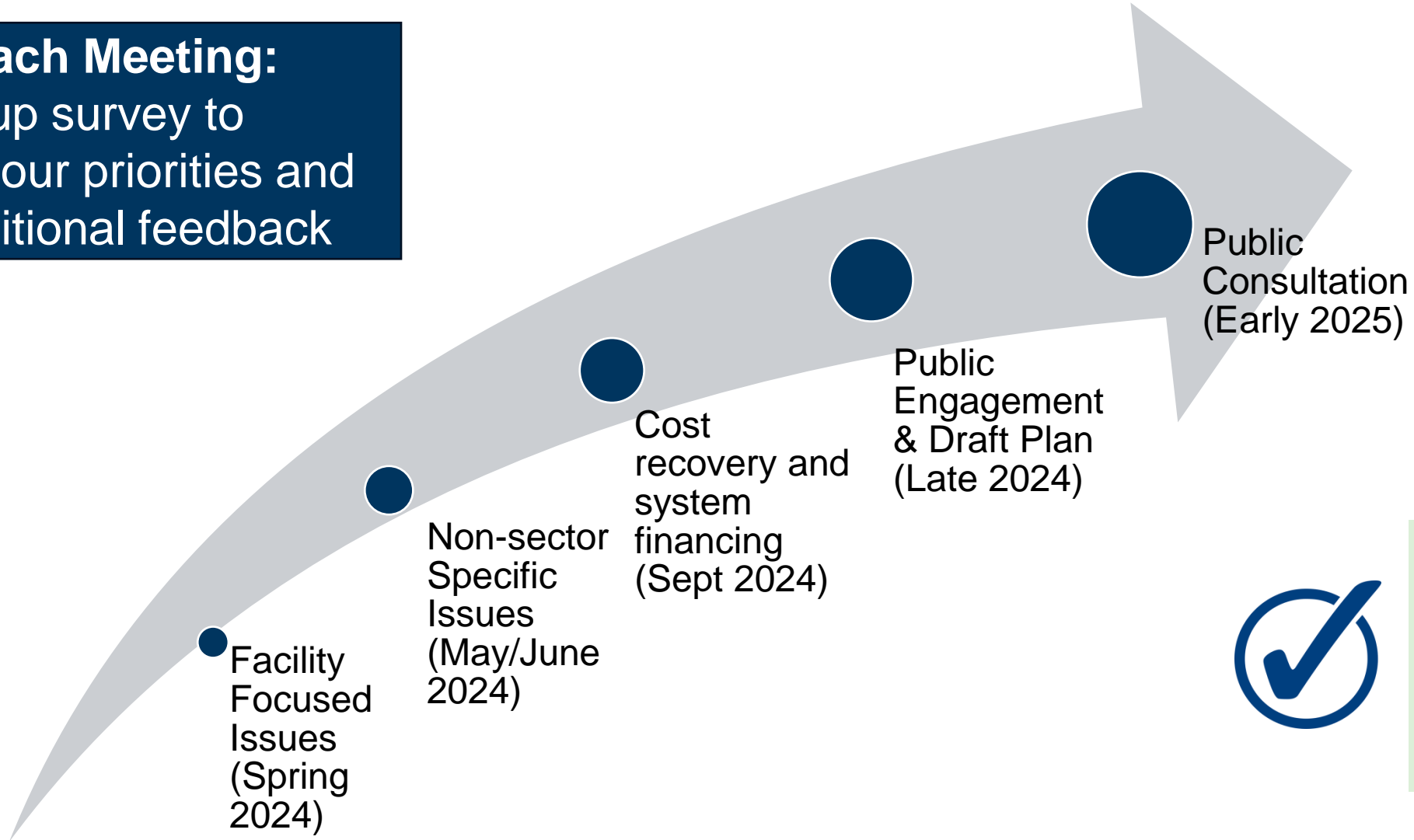
Strategy #	Strategy Theme	Costs	Staffing	Waste Hierarchy	Diversion Potential
5	ICI Waste Diversion	Low- High	Low- High	Reuse & Recycling	Low - High
6	C&D Waste Diversion	Low- Medium	Low-Medium	Reuse & Recycling	Low - High



Next Steps

Next Steps – Future PTAC Meetings

After Each Meeting:
Follow-up survey to gauge your priorities and any additional feedback



- In 2025**
- Board Approval
 - Submit to MOE

Questions/ Comments on Impacts or Next Steps



Thank you!

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