

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR THE OPERATION OF
COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN
THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT**

This document provides supportive information to Capital Regional District
Bylaw No. 2736

BACKGROUND

What is the purpose of these guidelines?

These guidelines have been prepared as supportive documentation to Capital Regional District (CRD) Bylaw 2736, a Bylaw to Regulate the Operation of Composting Facilities in the Capital Region. These guidelines are intended to clarify the requirements of the bylaw for existing or potential composting facility operators, municipal staff and other stakeholders.

What is the composting strategy of the CRD?

The CRD has adopted a regulatory role, providing the opportunity for composting to be done by private and/or municipal operators. The components of this regulatory framework include:

- amending the CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP); and
- preparing CRD Composting Facilities Regulation Bylaw 2736 to regulate the operation of composting facilities in the Capital Region.

The amendment to the SWMP is required to enable the CRD to use the enabling legislation of Section 25 (3) of the *Environmental Management Act* to license composting facilities in the Capital Region.

What are the objectives of the composting bylaw?

The key component of this regulatory framework is Bylaw 2736 which requires every composting facility operator to comply with the requirements of the bylaw. The bylaw applies to both existing facilities and proposed facilities. The purpose for regulating composting facilities is to meet the following objectives:

1. that composting operations do not contaminate ground or surface water, or generate unacceptable levels of nuisance odour, vectors, litter or dust; and
2. that the public is protected from composting operations which violate the requirements of the bylaw.

The CRD's role is that of a regulator. Facilities would be operated by the private sector or municipalities.

RECYCLER LICENCE

Who needs to apply?

The requirements of the bylaw will apply to all composting operations in the Capital Region, except for:

- a) agricultural waste composting;
- b) backyard composting;
- c) topsoil producers who handle and use straw/sawdust/animal manure mixes or other stabilized organic matter or soil conditioners; or
- d) the composting of general organic matter which originates at the site of the composting operation.

Only those facilities composting biosolids with general organic matter, Table 2 of bylaw (on an impermeable surface or in-vessel), or composting restricted organic matter, Table 3 of bylaw (in-vessel only), will require licensing. However, operations composting general organic matter, Table 1 of bylaw (on an impermeable surface or in-vessel), that generate leachate or create nuisance odours, vectors, litter or dust will be brought into the bylaw licensing system and will be required to apply for and obtain a licence in order to continue to operate.

LICENCE APPLICATION

How do I apply?

Review the information sheet and complete the application form attached as Schedule A to the composting bylaw. Send your application and application fee to:

Solid Waste Manager
Capital Regional District
Environmental Services Department
625 Fisgard Street
PO Box 1000
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2S6

How often must I renew my licence?

A licensee must renew a recycler licence every five years by completing the application form attached as Schedule A in the composting bylaw and submitting it to the solid waste manager with the renewal fee. (Refer to Schedule C in the composting bylaw for application fees.) Provisional licences, which are issued for one year, may be renewed one time only by completing the application form attached in Schedule A and submitting it to the solid waste manager with the renewal fee. (Refer to Schedule C in the composting bylaw for application fees.)

Who determines if an application is approved and a licence is issued?

Licence applications will be reviewed by CRD staff with input from host municipal staff. CRD staff will issue or decline to issue licences.

LICENCE FEE

What are the fees to obtain a licence?

Refer to Schedule C of the composting bylaw for a schedule of application, administration/monitoring and amendment licence fees. The intent of this variable fee schedule is to provide operators with flexibility regarding the type of facility and feedstock they use, while still providing the public and the environment protection against operations which violate the requirements of the CRD composting bylaw.

The administration/monitoring fees vary according to the class of licence, which in turn depends on the type of feedstock being composted and the type of technology being used.

If the plan includes innovative technology which is unproven, a provisional recycler licence may be issued by the CRD. This provision allows an opportunity for innovative operations with minimal risk to the community.

FACILITY SITING

Is the CRD providing or assisting in any way with the siting of future composting facilities?

The CRD is not providing a site(s) for future composting facilities at this time. It is ultimately the responsibility of each potential facility operator to secure a site which complies with the requirements of the proposed host municipality.

The following points are provided to assist potential operators with facility siting:

- Potential facility operators are responsible for compliance with the requirements of the proposed host municipality for the siting of a composting facility.
- Logically, the facility would be sited in the best available location within the "feedstock catchment area."
- The siting of a composting operation may require rezoning; rezonings must go to public hearing.
- The public, municipal council and especially the near neighbours, must be satisfied that the facility would be compatible with the community and the planning and land use objectives of the local government having jurisdiction.
- Ideally, neighbours should be assured that the facility would be an asset in the community (e.g., environmentally sound, provide tax revenue, form a basis for an eco-industrial park, be a local source of compost).
- The CRD composting bylaw has been designed to facilitate rezoning because it provides comfort and security for neighbours (i.e., regulations can be enforced in a timely manner and, if necessary, the licence can be suspended or revoked without significant delay).
- CRD regulations promote a level playing field so that all operators comply with the same regulations.
- CRD regulations will ensure protection of the environment.

The Capital Region is currently comprised of 13 municipalities and three electoral areas (see map attached). Each municipality has a separate planning function so must be contacted individually. This is the responsibility of the potential facility operator, not the CRD. A list of contact persons for planning to initiate the siting process is provided in Attachment 1.

What classes of licence are there?

The following classes of licence are available:

- Class 1 - Recycler licence for operations composting general organic matter (Table 1 of bylaw) on an impermeable surface or in-vessel that have been brought into the licensing system for contravening the bylaw pertaining to leachate or nuisance odour, vectors, litter or dust
- Class 2 - Recycler licence for operations composting biosolids with general organic matter (Table 2 of bylaw) on an impermeable surface or in-vessel
- Class 3 - Recycler licence for in-vessel operations composting restricted organic matter (Table 3 of bylaw)
- Provisional - Provisional recycler licence for operations not using proven technology to compost restricted organic matter (Table 3 of bylaw)

ODOUR MANAGEMENT

How will composting odours be addressed?

First, odours detectable beyond the boundary of the parcel on which the composting facility is situated would constitute a violation of this bylaw. Second, enforcement procedures, including fines, will be in place which will ensure a rapid response to any odour violations. Third, the operator will have a powerful incentive to treat any odour problems quickly as a condition of maintaining a valid licence.

The enforcement section of this document explains how facilities which violate the requirements of the composting bylaw will be required to comply.

LEACHATE MANAGEMENT

Why does the composting bylaw say that there can be no discharge of leachate to the environment?

The Solid Waste Advisory committee (SWAC) believes that composting operations should not contaminate on-site or off-site ground or surface water. To ensure the environment is protected, the bylaw prohibits discharge of leachate to the environment.

The goal of SWAC is to encourage "low tech" leachate reduction initiatives rather than new on-site treatment. If, in the future, new economically feasible technology is developed, a proponent could apply to the CRD to have the bylaw changed or to obtain a provisional licence.

The receiving and blending, grinding, mixing, composting and storage of all compostable material not covered by Schedule D of Bylaw 2736 must, as a minimum, be conducted on an impermeable surface, unless a qualified professional can demonstrate that the environment will be protected through the use of alternative leachate management processes.

- a) The receiving and blending, grinding, mixing and initial rapid phase of composting (phase 1) of all restricted organic matter must be conducted in-vessel.
- b) The curing (phase 2) of restricted organic matter compost must be conducted in-vessel or on an impermeable surface.

Facilities which generate leachate have the following options:

- a) containment or reuse within the composting process; or
- b) collection and disposal at an approved septage facility or sanitary sewer in accordance with either the CRD Septage Disposal Bylaw or the CRD Sewer Use Bylaw respectively.

VECTOR, LITTER AND DUST MANAGEMENT

How will the potential for nuisances such as vector attraction, litter and dust be addressed?

SWAC believes that composting operations should be managed such that they control and eliminate insects, birds, rodents, dogs, blowing papers, garbage, dust (spores or other particulates) and all other potential pests on and around the composting site.

The enforcement section of this document explains how facilities which violate the requirements of the composting bylaw will be required to comply.

POST CLOSURE RESTORATION – PERFORMANCE SECURITY

If organics are banned from the landfill, what happens when a composting facility is shut down due to a bylaw violation and there are no other licensed composting facilities available to accept the material?

When the CRD Hartland landfill bylaw is revised to include a ban of organics, the bylaw will include a condition stating that organics may be accepted at Hartland landfill in the event that there is no available composting alternative.

What happens to abandoned organic materials?

Every licensee, at the time of application, will be required to provide an irrevocable letter of credit, or a 50/50 combination of irrevocable letter of credit and surety bond, to the CRD, which may be drawn down in the event that the operator:

- a) fails to comply with the terms and conditions of this bylaw or of the recycler licence; or
- b) has not commenced processing, or has not stored the feedstock within a contained unit within the time frame set out in the table below; or
- c) abandons the composting operation, as shown by discontinuance of activity related to the management of feedstock materials or compost on the site for six months, leaving materials on the site to be cleaned up, removed or disposed.

The amount of the letter of credit, or combined letter of credit and surety bond, is based on a formula which is the maximum pre-processed tonnage of feedstock and compost recommended to be on the site at any one time multiplied by the cost per tonne to remove and process the material.

To establish guidelines and requirements concerning the abandonment of materials, Schedule B of the composting bylaw provides some indication of how long and in what quantities organics may reasonably be stored on site.

LICENCE AMENDMENTS

What if I make changes to my operation after I receive a licence?

A licensee must provide to the CRD notice of any substantial operational changes. An application to amend the licence must be filed with the CRD prior to implementing any of the proposed changes. Substantial changes include:

- a change in the class of licence required
- changes made to leachate, odour, vector, litter and dust management plans
- a change in the quantity of feedstock or the finished product

COMPOSTING REGULATIONS

Are there any limitations on the type of feedstock material an operator may accept?

Yes, there are limitations:

- a) Only those materials listed in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 may be accepted.
- b) No gypsum drywall may be included or mixed with compostable materials.

Will the CRD guarantee feedstock quantities to operators?

No, securing feedstock material will be the responsibility of composting facility operators. To assist potential operators in securing feedstock material, Attachment 2 provides a summary of municipal solid waste tonnages, collectors and contacts in the Capital Region.

What about biosolids?

Biosolids are stabilized septage and sewage sludge which have been sufficiently treated to reduce pathogen densities and vector attraction and meet all ministry standards as listed in the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR), B.C. Reg. 18/2002 and do not require composting. Proponents wishing to compost biosolids may compost on an impermeable surface or in-vessel. A licence is required for both options.

Sludge, an unstabilized, semisolid by-product of wastewater treatment and septage, a combination of both liquid and solid wastes and/or settled solids normally collected in a septic tank or accumulated in wastewater lines and appurtenances, may be treated by in-vessel composting. Hence, both sludge and septage are included in the definition of "restricted organic matter." However, authorization from the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection is required.

What size of buffer zones will be required around a composting operation?

Buffer zones must comply with applicable municipal zoning requirements.

What finished compost quality standards must an operator meet?

The intent is that all compost must meet the standards for unrestricted distribution specified in OMRR. The use of lower quality compost will require additional site specific management criteria as specified by provincial regulation.

What degree of source separation will be required of organic waste generators?

The degree of source separation required will be determined by the receiving facilities. In general, the higher the degree of source separation, the easier it is to achieve compost approved for unrestricted distribution.

Are there other regulations/legislation I need to comply with in operating a composting facility?

Yes, all composting facilities must comply with the BC Organic Matter Recycling Regulation, BC Agriculture Waste Control Regulation, the host municipality's bylaws, Workers' Compensation Board regulations and federal regulations.

Operators also need to be aware that the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has a regulation prohibiting and restricting the transportation and movement of any plant or other matter that is likely to result in the spread of the golden nematode. This "golden nematode order" affects the land districts of Esquimalt,

Goldstream, Highland, Lake, Malahat, Metchosin, North Saanich, Otter, Sooke and Victoria, including that portion of the South Saanich Land District not included in the municipality of Central Saanich and all that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich east of West Saanich Road. Operators locating or accepting feedstock material from these areas should contact the CFIA for further information.

The disposal of leachate must be conducted in accordance with applicable CRD bylaws (see Leachate Management section of these guidelines).

COMPLIANCE

Introduction

The purpose of any compliance policy is to ensure that persons who are subject to the regulations of the CRD comply with the requirements set out in licences and bylaws of the CRD.

Every effort should be made to encourage timely, voluntary compliance with regulatory requirements. It is expected that there will be good communication between CRD staff and persons who hold recycler licences.

As a general principle, more serious violations shall result in more serious enforcement action being taken. In extreme circumstances, it may be necessary for the CRD to act quickly and decisively for the purpose of protecting public health and safety.

Non-compliance issues will be dealt with efficiently and promptly.

What are the compliance priorities?

Every non-compliance situation will be assessed in its own context to determine the appropriate enforcement response. All available tools may be used as appropriate to achieve compliance.

The more serious the effect or potential effect, the greater the priority of the compliance response. For example, court action leading to a maximum penalty is more likely to be sought in the event of a significant adverse impact on human health and the environment.

Adverse Effect or Potential for Adverse Effect

The following criteria will be considered regarding the degree to which the contravention:

- has *actually* impacted human health
- has *actually* impacted the environment
- *poses a risk* to human health
- *poses a risk* to the environment

Sensitivity

The following criteria will be considered:

- the magnitude of the contravention
- history of non-compliance or complaints
- whether the contravention was intentional, accidental or negligent
- the efforts that the operator has made to comply
- whether the operator has been cooperative with the CRD and the local municipality in seeking compliance

- the extent to which due diligence has been exercised

Noise and Other Requirements

The facility operator must adhere to all municipal bylaws, including noise levels and abatement.

ENFORCEMENT TOOLS

Introduction

A regular inspection protocol will be implemented to encourage operators to comply with the terms and conditions of the bylaw. It is the CRD's intention to work with the operator to resolve operational issues. In the event of non-compliance, enforcement will be carried out on a progressive basis as follows:

Investigation

An investigation entails identifying the non-compliance and gathering evidence on reasonable grounds that the regulation has been contravened. It seeks to prove the truth or falsity of alleged non-compliance based on the evidence it yields. The strength of the evidence indicates what further actions may be appropriate, such as issuing a verbal warning, a written warning or a violation ticket.

Verbal Warning

Verbal warning involves providing verbal direction to the operator to rectify contraventions of the bylaw.

Written Warning

Written warning involves sending a notice by registered mail to an operator indicating that the operator has contravened the regulation. The notice advises the operator to comply with the regulation or risk legal action. It also provides the operator and the CRD with official documentation of the offence. Written notice requires the same standard of proof as formal prosecution.

Violation Ticket (MTI – Municipal Ticket Information)

An MTI violation ticket imposes an immediate monetary penalty for contravening the regulation. It is normally reserved for less serious incidents of non-compliance. Ticketable offence provisions are specified in the Violation Ticket Administration and Fine Regulation of the *Offence Act*. This regulation designates specific offences, maximum fines up to \$1,000 and the enforcement officials who can issue tickets. A violation ticket is a legal notice that invokes the power of the court.

Operators of Class 1 composting facilities will be required to obtain a licence if the operator of the facility is convicted of an offence under the bylaw.

Court Action/Prosecution

Prosecution through the courts is the final enforcement tool. It is considered when the available evidence indicates a substantial likelihood of conviction and when other compliance options are inappropriate or ineffective.

A person who contravenes this bylaw, a recycler licence or provisional recycler licence issued under this bylaw, or other requirement made or imposed under this bylaw, is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine up to a maximum of \$200,000.

The CRD can seek to enforce the bylaw by way of application to the court for injunctive relief pursuant to its authority under the *Local Government Act* by applying to the court to restrain a breach of its bylaws.

This power provides greater incentive for compliance than the power to levy a series of small fines which may be written off as the price of doing business. However, Section 25 (3) of the *Environmental Management Act* does provide the option of fines.

There are three different ways in which a matter may be brought before the civil courts:

1. **Extreme Cases** - In the most extreme cases, it is possible to make an application to the court for an order "ex parte" without notice to the other side for an immediate interim order that someone cease a certain activity. This can only be done in urgent circumstances where harm to the public can be demonstrated. In such circumstances, an order may be obtained on the same day or the following day. The order will almost invariably contain a provision allowing the defendant to apply to the court on two days' notice to have the order set aside. This allows for the court to hear argument from the other side.

In most circumstances, however, an application to the court for injunctive relief requires at least two days clear notice to the defendant where a legal action has already been commenced. Two "clear" days usually means, in practical terms, four or five calendar days.

Where an action has not been commenced, the required notice periods are somewhat longer, although there is provision in the Supreme Court rules for making an application to shorten the length of time required for notice. Again, this requires circumstances where there is urgency and a real threat to the public.

The overriding principle which guides the courts is that both parties must be heard before a judicial decision is made.

2. **No Pressing Harm** - In situations where the violation does not create any pressing harm to the public, and where there are legal issues in question and some doubt as to the position of the CRD as plaintiff or the credibility of witnesses is an issue, the matter may have to be set down for a trial. The trial process is extremely lengthy and expensive.
3. **In between**, there are circumstances where the preparation and notice period for an application for an interlocutory judgment, pending trial, takes several weeks or a month or two. These are situations where the CRD's position is usually quite clear cut, where the evidence can be easily gathered and placed into affidavit form and where the defendant is also interested in a speedy and less expensive determination of the position of the parties.

Third Party Dispute Resolution - Before proceeding to legal action in an unresolved dispute with respect to a violation or alleged violation of this bylaw, the solid waste manager or designate may ask the parties to agree to a third party dispute resolution which can be convened quickly and at minimal expense compared to recourse at the courts.

Will the CRD suspend or cancel a licence?

Yes, the *Environmental Management Act* gives the CRD specific authority to provide for the suspension or cancellation of a licence. This has been provided for in Section 4.4 of the bylaw which gives the solid waste manager the power to cancel or suspend a recycler licence for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the licence, or for failure to comply with the bylaw or any enactment applicable to the operation of a composting facility.

Generally, this remedy would only be exercised after the issuance of a warning to the operator. The length of time given for correction of the infraction would depend upon the nature of the infraction and the length of time reasonably required for correction by an operator acting expeditiously.

A temporary suspension of a licence may also act as a first step in a progressive series of enforcement actions which could result in longer suspensions, culminating in revocation of the licence.

Repeated failure to remedy a relatively minor violation or a failure to remedy a major violation of a regulation applicable to the operation of the composting facility may result in revocation of the licence.

Suspension and/or revocation of a licence would be serious, since it would be illegal to operate a composting facility without a valid licence.

What can complainants do?

The CRD has developed a complaints form which neighbours or others are encouraged to complete in their own words. This will assist the CRD in deciding what action to take against the operator.

What else can complainants do to speed up the process?

The CRD may convene an appeal panel of five people to look into the alleged violation and to suggest a remedy. The CRD will also work with municipal councils to determine how to adopt a common approach to complaints.

ATTACHMENT 1

PLANNING CONTACTS

Ms Hope Burns
Director, Planning & Building Services
District of Central Saanich
1903 Mt. Newton X Road
Saanichton, BC V8M 2A9
Phone: 544-4214 Fax: 652-4737

Mr. Simon Lawrence
Municipal Planner
City of Colwood
3300 Wishart Road
Victoria, BC V9C 1R1
Phone: 478-5541 Fax: 478-7516

Mr. Mike Dillistone
Director of Development and Engineering Services
Township of Esquimalt
1229 Esquimalt Road
Victoria, BC V9A 3P1
Phone: 414-7108 Fax: 414-7160

District of Highlands
1564 Millstream Road
Victoria, BC V9E 1G6
Phone: 474-1773 Fax: 474-3677

Mr. Rob Buchan
City Planner
District of Langford
2805 Carlow Road
Victoria, BC V9B 5V9
Phone: 478-7882 Fax: 391-3436

Mr. Jay Bradley
Planner
District of Metchosin
4450 Happy Valley Road
Victoria, BC V9C 3Z3
Phone: 474-3167 Fax: 474-6298

Mr. Jack Parry
Municipal Engineer
District of North Saanich
1620 Mills Road
North Saanich, BC V8L 5S9
Phone: 656-0781 Fax: 656-3155

Mr. Brian Anderson
Director of Building and Planning
District of Oak Bay
2167 Oak Bay Avenue
Victoria, BC V8R 1G2
Phone: 598-3311 (Ext 224) Fax: 598-9108

Mr. Russ Fuoco
Director of Planning
District of Saanich
770 Vernon Avenue
Victoria, BC V8X 2W7
Phone: 475-1775 Fax: 475-5430

Mr. Al Cameron
Director of Development Services
Town of Sidney
2440 Sidney Avenue
Sidney, BC V8L 1Y7
Phone: 655-5418 Fax: 655-4508

Mr. Frank Limshue
Director of Planning
District of Sooke
2205 Otter Point Road
Sooke, BC V0S 1N0
Phone: 642-1634 Fax: 642-0541

Mr. Doug Koch
Manager, Planning Division
City of Victoria
#1 Centennial Square
Victoria, BC V8W 1P6
Phone: 361-0282 Fax: 361-0386

Mr. Alan Haldenby
Director of Planning
Town of View Royal
45 View Royal Avenue
Victoria, BC V9B 1A6
Phone: 479-6800 Fax: 727-9551

Juan de Fuca Electoral Area
c/o Mr. Ken Cossey
Capital Regional District
PO Box 1000
524 Yates Street
Victoria, BC V8W 2S6
Phone: 642-1620 Fax: 642-5274

Salt Spring Island Electoral Area and
Southern Gulf Islands Electoral Area
c/o Ms. Leslie Clark, Islands Trust
115 Fulford-Ganges Road
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2T9
Phone: (250) 538-5603 Fax: (250) 537-9116

ATTACHMENT 2

FEEDSTOCK MATERIAL SUPPLY

- Potential facility operators have the responsibility of securing their supply of feedstock material.
- The role of the CRD is to regulate and license composting facilities.
- The CRD does not plan to use enabling legislation to allocate feedstock material.
- The core municipalities of Victoria, Saanich, Oak Bay and Esquimalt collect municipal solid waste (MSW) from single family residences using municipal crews. The towns of Sidney and View Royal contract out the work. MSW from multi-family dwellings (apartments) and all other areas are primarily collected by commercial private haulers.
- The core municipalities, View Royal, Sidney and the private haulers control the feedstock material and how it is collected (source-separated or not).
- At present, MSW is disposed of at the CRD landfill at \$79 per tonne (increasing to \$82 in 2005 and to \$85 in 2006).
- Hartland yard and garden drop-off is available to all residents and commercial services in the Capital Region. Drop off fees are currently \$55 per tonne.
- At present, MSW is not source-separated for compostable organic materials, with the exception of yard and garden waste. Some municipalities compost this material as a municipal function. Some yard and garden waste is composted at the CRD landfill site, but this operation has diminished by means of fee increases and will be closed down.
- Operators must obtain feedstock material by negotiation (or partnership) with municipalities and private haulers.
- Refer to CRD Recycling Directory for full listing of local waste haulers.

The attached Table 1 provides a summary of estimated municipal solid waste tonnages, collectors and contacts.

Table 1 Estimated Municipal Solid Waste Tonnages, Collectors and Contacts in the Capital Regional District

Area	Reported Annual Landfilled Tonnage (tonnes) (2003 data) ⁽¹⁾	Annual Yard Waste Diverted from Landfill (tonnes) (2003 data) ⁽²⁾	Garbage Collection/Contact	Yard Waste Collection/Contact
Saanich	39,595	1,260	Municipal Crews Dave McAra 744-5394	Saanich Municipal Yard Dave McAra 744-5394
Victoria	56,002	243	Municipal Crews John Burrows 361-0417	Victoria Municipal Yard John Burrows 361-0417
Esquimalt	6,030	9	Municipal Crews Mike Dillistone 414-7108	Esquimalt Municipal Yard Mike Dillistone 414-7108
Oak Bay	3,605	28	Municipal Crews Stuart Pitt 598-3311	Oak Bay Municipal Yard Doug Bury 598-4501
Sidney	5,391	115	Alpine Disposal Dave Lindley 474-5145	Alpine Disposal Dave Lindley
Peninsula	9,695	450	Waste Management Jim Duncan 544-2330 Ron's Disposal Al Gardner 652-6242	Ron's Disposal Al Gardner
View Royal, Colwood, Langford, Metchosin, Sooke, Highlands	19,186	65	BFI Canada Mike Tripp 652-4414 Alpine Disposal Dave Lindley 474-5145 Sooke Disposal 642-3646	

Table 1 (continued)

Area	Reported Annual Landfilled Tonnage (tonnes) (2003 data) ⁽¹⁾	Annual Yard Waste Diverted from Landfill (tonnes) (2003 data) ⁽²⁾	Garbage Collection/Contact	Yard Waste Collection/Contact
Southern Gulf Islands	753	2.0	Rick Dodds (Mayne Island) (250) 539-3708 Nadia Krebs (Galiano Island) (250) 539-3174 Geno Carpentier (Saturna Island) (250) 539-3185 Jon Spalding (Pender Island) (250) 629-3544 Pete Williams (Pender Island) (250) 629-3683	
Salt Spring Island	3,250	1.0	Salt Spring Garbage Service John Ellacott (250) 537-2167 Ladah Holdings Laurie Hedger (250) 653-9279 Island Garbage Express (RDI) Chris North (250) 537-9898 Rick Van 652-6242	

Notes:

- ⁽¹⁾ Source of waste as reported by drivers at Hartland landfill (includes both residential and commercial waste).
- ⁽²⁾ Yard waste recorded at Hartland yard and garden area only. Source of yard and garden waste as reported by drivers. Additional diversion achieved through non-CRD composting facilities and home composting.

Capital Regional District

Capital Region Municipalities

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| City of Victoria | District of Oak Bay |
| District of Saanich | Town of Sidney |
| Township of Esquimalt | Town of View Royal |
| District of Central Saanich | City of Colwood |
| District of North Saanich | District of Highlands |
| City of Langford | District of Metchosin |
| District of Sooke | |

Unincorporated Areas (Electoral Areas)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Juan de Fuca EA | Salt Spring Island EA |
| Southern Gulf Islands EA | |

Regional Planning Services
CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
 534 Yates Street, Victoria BC V8W 2S6
 Tel: (250) 360-3160 Fax: (250) 360-3159
 E-mail: regionalplanning@crd.bc.ca
 Web: www.crd.bc.ca

