



Regional District of Central Kootenay  
JOINT RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE  
Open Meeting Addenda

**Date:** Wednesday, January 15, 2025  
**Time:** 1:00 pm  
**Location:** Hybrid Model - In-person and Remote

Directors will have the opportunity to participate in the meeting electronically. Proceedings are open to the public.

---

Pages

**1. ZOOM REMOTE MEETING INFO**

To promote openness, transparency and provide accessibility to the public we provide the ability to attend all RDCK meetings in-person or remote.

**Meeting Time:**

1:00 p.m. PST

2:00 p.m. MST

**Join by Video:**

<https://rdck-bc-ca.zoom.us/j/98572164791?pwd=plCY9gqLwVZtdzR2zmtuHXJOMq138L.1>

**Join by Phone:**

833 955 1088 Canada Toll-free

**Meeting ID:** 985 7216 4791

**Passcode:** 701014

**2. CALL TO ORDER & WELCOME**

Chair Popoff called the meeting to order at \_\_\_\_\_p.m.

**2.1 TRADITIONAL LANDS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT**

We acknowledge and respect the Indigenous peoples within whose traditional lands we are meeting today.

## 2.2 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

The agenda for the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery meeting be adopted as circulated.

## 2.3 RECEIPT OF MINUTES

5 - 11

The December 11, 2024 Joint Resource Recovery minutes, have been received with the following revision:

Addition of "on a 5-year schedule" to Item 3, paragraph 2, of the first motion.

## 3. **RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2961, 2025 - REPEALING RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2905, 2023**

12 - 219

[All Areas]

The January 15, 2025 Committee Report from Todd Johnston, Environmental Coordinator presenting the proposed Resource Recovery Bylaw No.2961, 2025 (the Bylaw), to REPEAL Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 (2905); and to present the proposed Resource Recovery Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025 (The Amendment Bylaw), has been received.

### **RECOMMENDATION 1:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be read a first, second and third time by content to repeal and replace *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023*.

### **RECOMMENDATION 2:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

### **RECOMMENDATION 3:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be read a first, second and third time by content to amend *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2024*.

### **RECOMMENDATION 4:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

### **RECOMMENDATION 5:**

That the Board direct staff to present tipping fee increases in January of 2026 and 2027, aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, identified in the RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2961, 2025 – REPEALING RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2905, 2023 Committee Report

brought to the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery Committee with adjustments for inflation, for subsequent amendments.

**4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM CONTRACT AWARD  
[All Areas]**

220 - 247

The January 15, 2025 Committee Report from Heidi Bench, Projects Advisor presenting a recommendation for the Environmental Monitoring RFP Contract Award, has been received.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

That the Board approve the RDCK entering into a Consulting Services Agreement with Masse Environmental Consultants for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program for the period of January 31, 2025 to March 31, 2028, with the option for up to two (2) one (1) year extensions;

AND FURTHER, that as part of this agreement, Masse Environmental Consultants will sub-contract ALS Canada Ltd. to provide laboratory services for the duration of the Consulting Services Agreement for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program;

AND FURTHER, that the total costs for the three-year contract period be paid from the following Services:

- S186 East Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$139,365.50
- S187 Central Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$212,880.71
- S188 West Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$95,966.27
- A119 East Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$18,009.55
- A120 Central-West Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$44,773.81

AND FURTHER, that the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the necessary documents.

**5. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ORGANICS COLLECTION PILOT PROGRAM SUPPORTS & DISPOSAL BAN INVESTIGATION  
[All Areas]**

248 - 258

The January 15, 2025 Committee Report from Alayne Hamilton, Environmental Projects Lead regarding the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Organics Collection Pilot Program and Disposal Ban Investigation, has been received.

**RECOMMENDATION 1:**

That the Board approve the proposed subsidies and supports for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics diversion pilot program within the City of Nelson, including:

- a. A pilot reduction in commercial organics tipping fees from \$96.75/tonne

to \$55/tonne.

- b. Provision of education and training support for participating businesses.
- c. Development of a communications program to promote and support the pilot.
- d. Rebates for up to two organic waste carts for the first 25 participating businesses.

AND FURTHER that \$8,500 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are specific to the City of Nelson, and the rebates for the organic waste carts;

AND FURTHER that \$4,000 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Allocation Service A102 Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are more general and can be utilized for future pilot programs in other communities.

**RECOMMENDATION 2:**

That the Board direct staff to investigate the feasibility of implementing an Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics disposal ban, and to return to the Committee in Q3 2025 with a framework for implementing a disposal ban for discussion.

**6. CORRESPONDENCE FOR RECEIPT**

**6.1 Letter dated December 14, 2024 from Village of Silverton regarding potential Tipping Fee Increases** 259

**6.2 Healthy Community Society of the North Slokan Valley - Organics Program Report for 2024 and 2025 Budget** 260 - 273

**7. PUBLIC TIME**

The Chair will call for questions from the public and members of the media at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.

**8. ADJOURNMENT**

**RECOMMENDATION:**

The Joint Resource Recovery Committee meeting adjourn at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.



**Regional District of Central Kootenay**  
**JOINT RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MEETING**  
**Open Meeting Minutes - REVISED**

A Joint Resource Recovery Committee meeting was held on Wednesday, December 11, 2024  
 1:00 pm PST / 2:00 pm MST through a hybrid meeting model.

<b>ELECTED OFFICIALS</b>	<b>Director G. Jackman</b>	<b>Electoral Area A (Chair)</b>	<b>In-person</b>
<b>PRESENT</b>	Director R. Tierney	Electoral Area B	In-person
	Director K. Vandenberghe	Electoral Area C	In-person
	Director A. Watson	Electoral Area D	In-person
	Alt. Director J. Smienk	Electoral Area E	In-person
	Director T. Newell	Electoral Area F	In-person
	Director H. Cunningham	Electoral Area G	
	Director W. Popoff	Electoral Area H	In-person
	Director A. Davidoff	Electoral Area I	
	Director H. Hanegraaf	Electoral Area J	In-person
	Director T. Weatherhead	Electoral Area K	In-person
	Alt. Director B. Bogle	City of Castlegar	In-person
	Director A. DeBoon	Town of Creston	
	Director S. Hewat	Village of Kaslo	In-person
	Director T. Zeleznik	Village of Nakusp	
	Director K. Page	City of Nelson	In-person
	Director L. Casley	Village of New Denver	
	Director D. Lockwood	Village of Salmo	In-person
	Director L. Main	Village of Silverton	In-person
	Director E. Buller	Village of Slocan	
 <b>STAFF PRESENT</b>	 S. Horn	 Corporate Administrative Officer	
	Y. Malloff	General Manager – Finance, ED, IT	
	U. Wolf	General Manager – Environmental Services	
	A. Wilson	Resource Recovery Manager	
	A. Hamilton	Environmental Projects Lead	
	H. Bench	Resource Recovery Projects Advisor	
	E. Clark	Meeting Coordinator	

**1. ZOOM REMOTE MEETING INFO**

**Join by Meeting Link:**

<https://rdck-bc-ca.zoom.us/j/96757636881?pwd=63UFCdJfC3hEbPKxRaSaaJdHQJ5P7s.1&from=addon>

**Meeting ID:** 967 5763 6881

**Passcode:** 562073

**Dial by your location**

- +1 778 907 2071 Canada
- 833 955 1088 Canada Toll-free

**In-Person Meeting Location for Hybrid Meeting Model**

The following location was determined to hold the in-person meetings for the Joint Resource Recovery Committee:

**Location Name:** RDCK Board Room

**Location Address:** 202 Lakeside Drive, Nelson, BC

**2. CALL TO ORDER & WELCOME**

Chair Jackman called the meeting to order at 1:00 pm.

**2.1 Traditional Lands Acknowledgement Statement**

We acknowledge and respect the indigenous peoples within whose traditional lands we are meeting today.

**2.2 Adoption of the Agenda**

**Moved** and seconded,  
And resolved:

The Agenda for the December 11, 2024 Joint Resource Recovery Committee meeting be adopted as circulated.

**Carried**

**2.3 Receipt of Minutes**

The November 13, 2024 Joint Resource Recovery Committee Minutes have been received.

**2.4 Delegation**

**City of Nelson, Organics Program**

Mary Tress, Climate Programs Coordinator

Carmen Proctor, Climate & Energy Manager

Mary Tress gave a presentation to the Committee regarding the City of Nelson Pre-treated Organics Program. The presentation covered the following areas:

- General update on the program
- Overview of program operations
- Explanation of evaluation methods and ongoing data collection
- Focus areas for extending the program into 2025

The City of Nelson is pleased with participation in the Pre-treated Organics Program in the Fairview neighborhood (79% of eligible households) and looks forward to extending the program in 2025 and completing further evaluation.

Ms. Tress expressed thanks to the RDCK for supporting the program and contributing toward the cost of the drop off bins.

Mary Tress and Carmen Proctor were available to answer the Committee's questions.

Chair Jackman thanked Mary Tress and Carmen Proctor for the presentation.

**DIRECTOR PRESENT** Director Davidoff joined the meeting at 1:15 pm.

**DIRECTOR PRESENT** Director Cunningham joined the meeting at 1:20 pm.

**3. CHANGES TO MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND TIPPING FEES**  
**[All Areas]**

The November 25, 2024 Committee Report from Heidi Bench, Projects Advisor outlining material management and tipping fee updates proposed for 2025 as a result of the System Efficiency Study, as well as proposing options to address the inequities in the current cost recovery structure, has been received.

**DIRECTOR ABSENT** Director Watson left the meeting at 1:52 pm.

**Moved** and seconded to be moved as a block,  
**MOTION ONLY**

That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 to incorporate rubble and wood waste under the definition and fee schedule for mixed waste.

That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 updating tipping fees to align with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule.

Chair Jackman called for Division.

**Moved** and seconded,  
And Resolved:

Call for division of the question.

**RECOMMENDATION NO. 1**

**Moved** and seconded,  
And Resolved:

That the following motion **BE REFERRED** to the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery Committee meeting:

That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 to incorporate rubble and wood waste under the definition and fee schedule for mixed waste.

**Defeated**

**Moved** and seconded,  
And resolved that it be recommended to the Board:

That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 to incorporate rubble and wood waste under the definition and fee schedule for mixed waste.

**Carried**

**RECOMMENDATION NO. 2**

The recommendation was amended to include “on a 5-year schedule and a 3-year schedule” prior to being moved and seconded.

**Moved** and seconded,  
And Resolved:

That the following motion **BE REFERRED** to the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery Committee meeting:

That the Board authorize Staff to draft two amendments to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 updating tipping fees to align with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule and a 3-year schedule.

**Defeated**

**Moved** and seconded,  
And resolved that it be recommended to the Board:

That the Board authorize Staff to draft two amendments to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 updating tipping fees to align with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule and a 3-year schedule.

**Carried**



**DIRECTOR** Director Casely left the meeting at 2:53 pm.  
**ABSENT**

**RECESS /** The meeting recessed at 2:56 pm for a break and reconvened at 3:05 pm.  
**RECONVENE**

**4. S188 WEST WASTE FINANCIAL PLAN AMENDMENT – OOTISCHENIA TIPPING WALL BINS**  
**[West Subregion]**

The December 3, 2024 Committee Report from Amy Wilson, Resource Recovery Manager requesting amendment of the 2024 Financial Plan to account for the purchase of bins Ootischenia Landfill, has been received.

**Moved** and seconded,  
And resolved that it be **recommended** to the Board:

That the Board approve an amendment to the 2024 Financial Plan for Refuse Disposal (West Subregion) Castlegar, New Denver, Slocan and Areas H, I, J and K Service S188 to decrease the Repairs and Maintenance Account 55010 by \$18,170 and increase the Capital Expense Account 60000 by \$18,170 for the Ootischenia Landfill Tipping Wall Bins.

**Carried**

**5. S187 CENTRAL WASTE MFA EQUIPMENT FINANCING AUTHORIZATION – CENTRAL LOADER**  
**[Central Subregion]**

The December 3, 2024 Committee Report from Amy Wilson, Resource Recovery Manager requesting an authorization for a Municipal Finance Authority equipment financing for the 2024 Central Loader, has been received.

**Moved** and seconded,  
And resolved that it be **recommended** to the Board:

That the Board approve an amendment to the 2024 Financial Plan for Refuse Disposal (Central Subregion) – Nelson, Kaslo, Salmo, and Areas D, E, F and G Service S187 to decrease the Proceeds from Equipment Financing Account 43200 by \$284,395 and increase the Transfer from Regular Reserves Account 45000 by \$284,395 for the Central Loader.

**Carried**

**6. S187 CENTRAL WASTE / A120 FINANCIAL AMENDMENT – 2023 INTERNAL TRANSFER**  
**[Central & West Subregions]**

The December 3, 2024 Committee Report from Amy Wilson, Resource Recovery Manager requesting an amendment of the 2024 Financial Plan to account for an error in the 2023 internal transfers from Service S187 Central Waste to Service A120 Central-West Compost, has been received.

**Moved** and seconded,  
And resolved that it be **recommended** to the Board:

That the Board approve an amendment to the 2024 Financial Plan for Refuse Disposal (Central Subregion) – Nelson, Kaslo, Salmo, and Areas D, E, F and G Service S187 to increase the Transfer

to Other Services Account 59500 by \$257,493 and increase the Transfer from Other Services Account 45500 by \$257,493 for the missed 2023 transfer for support of the Central Compost Facility.

**Carried**

**7. PUBLIC TIME**

The Chair called for questions from the public and members of the media at 3:13 pm.

No questions from the public.

**8. ADJOURNMENT**

**Moved** and seconded,  
And resolved:

The Joint Resource Recovery Committee meeting adjourned at 3:13 pm.

**Carried**

CERTIFIED CORRECT



Director G. Jackman, Chair

December 11, 2024

Joint Resource Recovery Committee Meeting

**BOARD RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED AT THE DECEMBER 11, 2024 JOINT RESOURCE RECOVERY COMMITTEE MEETING**

---

**RECOMMENDATION #1**

That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 to incorporate rubble and wood waste under the definition and fee schedule for mixed waste.

**RECOMMENDATION #2**

That the Board authorize Staff to draft two amendments to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 updating tipping fees to align with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule and a 3-year schedule.

**RECOMMENDATION #3**

That the Board approve an amendment to the 2024 Financial Plan for Refuse Disposal (West Subregion) Castlegar, New Denver, Slocan and Areas H, I, J and K Service S188 to decrease the Repairs and Maintenance Account 55010 by \$18,170 and increase the Capital Expense Account 60000 by \$18,170 for the Ootischenia Landfill Tipping Wall Bins.

**RECOMMENDATION #4**

That the Board approve an amendment to the 2024 Financial Plan for Refuse Disposal (Central Subregion) – Nelson, Kaslo, Salmo, and Areas D, E, F and G Service S187 to decrease the Proceeds from Equipment Financing Account 43200 by \$284,395 and increase the Transfer from Regular Reserves Account 45000 by \$284,395 for the Central Loader.

**RECOMMENDATION #5**

That the Board approve an amendment to the 2024 Financial Plan for Refuse Disposal (Central Subregion) – Nelson, Kaslo, Salmo, and Areas D, E, F and G Service S187 to increase the Transfer to Other Services Account 59500 by \$257,493 and increase the Transfer from Other Services Account 45500 by \$257,493 for the missed 2023 transfer for support of the Central Compost Facility.



# Committee Report

January 15, 2025

## RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2961, 2025 – REPEALING RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2905, 2023

<b>Author:</b>	Todd Johnston, Environmental Coordinator
<b>File Reference:</b>	08-3200-10
<b>Electoral Area/Municipality:</b>	Entire RDCK
<b>Services Impacted</b>	A116 Recycling Program – East Subregion A117 Recycling Program – Central Subregion A118 Recycling Program – West Subregion A119 Organics Program – East Subregion A120 Organics Program – Central & West Subregions S186 Refuse Disposal – East Subregion S187 Refuse Disposal – Central Subregion S188 Refuse Disposal – West Subregion

### 1.0 STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be read a first, second and third time by content to repeal and replace *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023*.

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be read a first, second and third time by content to amend *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2024*.

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

That the Board direct staff to present tipping fee increases in January of 2026 and 2027, aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, identified in the RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2961, 2025 – REPEALING RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2905, 2023 Committee Report brought to the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery Committee with adjustments for inflation, for subsequent amendments.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND/HISTORY

The purpose of this report is to present the proposed Resource Recovery Bylaw No.2961, 2025 (the Bylaw), to REPEAL Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 (2905); and to present the proposed Resource Recovery Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025 (The Amendment Bylaw). Changes in the Bylaw include a general 10% price increase applied to most materials listed in Schedules A-1 to A-3, and recommended changes to promote diversion of Organic Waste to composting facilities. The Amendment Bylaw, which is recommended to go into effect May 01, 2025, has specific pricing and definition changes to align with recommendations in the 2024 Systems Efficiency Study (the Study), for the Joint Resource Recovery Committee's (JRRC) review.

The reason for having the Amendment Bylaw take effect in May 2025, is to give customers time to adjust to significant price increases for Clean and Contaminated Wood Waste, Uncontaminated Waste Soil and Waste Soil, Rubble, and the elimination of the Yard and Garden Loads  $\leq 2.5 \text{ m}^3$ .

On December 12, 2024 the RDCK Board of Directors (the Board) passed the two following resolutions:

**648/24** *That the Board authorize staff to draft an amendment to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 to incorporate rubble and wood waste under the definition and fee schedule for mixed waste.*

**649/24** *That the Board authorize staff to draft two amendments to Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023 updating tipping fees to align with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule and a 3-year schedule.*

### Price Increases

Staff recommend increasing tipping fees in Schedules A-1 to A-3 by 10% to the majority of materials, as suggested in the 2025 Draft Financial Plan (See attachment A).

As is detailed in the Study (Attachment H), there are five material types (Rubble, Waste Soil, Uncontaminated Soil, Wood Waste, and Clean Wood Waste) which have had price adjustments based on actual cost recovery for processing; these price changes are captured in the Amendment Bylaw. Attachment C represents year one of a 3-year tipping fee increase and Attachment E represents year one of a 5-year tipping fee increase. The only difference between year-one of either of these options is the higher pricing for both Uncontaminated and Waste Soil on the 3-year schedule. See the table in section 4.1 for more details.

### Wood Waste

Staff originally created the Clean Wood Waste category, at a reduced tipping fee, in anticipation of securing a sufficient carbon feedstock for future composting. The feedstock volumes from Yard and Garden waste, however, was determined sufficient to meet current demands of both the Creston and Salmo composting facilities.

In alignment with the Study, Staff recommend classifying Wood Waste contaminated with preservatives, paints, plastics, etc. as "Contaminated Wood Waste" and to be included in the Mixed Waste definition. With this new classification, Contaminated Wood Waste will be landfilled until a viable, beneficial end-use is arranged. Conversely, Staff propose revisions to the "Clean Wood Waste" definition, and the continuation of grinding and applying as cover material, septage bulking, and road maintenance. Below are the proposed new wood waste definitions to the Bylaw.

**Clean Wood Waste** means clean wood material including, but not necessarily limited to kiln dried dimensional lumber such as wood pallets which:

- (a) Is free of ~~Contaminated Wood Waste, Composite Wood Waste, paints, stains, glues, plastics, Preserved Wood,~~ rocks, metals (other than nails and screws), wire, fiberglass, Asphalt Roofing Material, melamine, paper backings, ~~Furniture and Cabinetry~~ and other non-wood materials; and
- (b) if it is more than 61 cm (2') in width or diameter at any point, is no more than 2.4 m (8') in length.

**Contaminated Wood Waste** means ~~organic~~ a wood material contaminated with any foreign material, including, but not necessarily limited to any of the following: paints, stains, glues, plastics, Preserved Wood, Composite Wood Waste, or Furniture and Cabinetry, and ~~including, but not necessarily limited to kiln dried dimensional lumber such as wood pallets, chipped Wood Waste, demolition wood waste and Composite Wood Waste~~ which: ~~is free of Preserved Wood, rocks, metals (other than nails and screws), wire, fiberglass, and Asphalt Roofing Material melamine, paper backings, Furniture and Cabinetry, and other non-wood materials; and if it is more than 61 cm (2') in width or diameter at any point,~~ is no more than ~~2.4~~ 1.2 m (84') in length.

Preserved Wood is now included the Contaminated Wood Waste definition, and removed from the Construction Demolition and Renovation Waste (CDR) definition, as a stand-alone item. This means that if Preserved Wood is disposed with other CDR waste, it will be charged as CDR; If it is source separated prior to disposal, then it should be charged as Mixed Waste.

With the above proposed changes, Staff propose a revised definition of Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste in the Amendment Bylaw:

**Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste** means:

- (a) mixed Municipal Solid Waste material resulting from the construction, demolition, renovation and repair of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities, including but not limited to: Asphalt, bricks, Concrete, other masonry materials, roofing materials including Asphalt Roofing Material, stucco, rock, glass, wood, wood products, Preserved Wood, wall covering, plaster, gypsum board or wallboard, counter tops, plumbing fixtures, scrap metal, rebar, ducting, electrical fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, insulation that does not contain asbestos, and soil, excluding Waste Soil.
- ~~(b) Loads of Preserved Wood~~
- (b) loads of Burned Material.

### Rubble

As described in Attachment G, Staff recommend raising the tipping fee of Rubble to match Mixed Waste in the Amendment Bylaw (Attachment C).

The volume-based rate for Rubble was not raised to the Mixed Waste rate, but kept at the current rate, with a 10% price increase, which is aligned with EPA volume-weight conversion of 0.53 tonnes/m<sup>3</sup>.

[https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/volume\\_to\\_weight\\_conversion\\_factors\\_memorandum\\_04192016\\_508fnl.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf)

With the above proposed changes, Staff recommend a revised definition of Mixed Waste in the Amendment Bylaw:

**Mixed Waste** means mixed categories of refuse generated by residential, commercial and institutional sources, other than Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste, suitable for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility but does not include Prohibited Waste or Controlled Waste. Furniture and Cabinetry, **Rubble, and Contaminated Wood Waste** are considered Mixed Waste.

#### Yard and Garden

Proposed Yard and Garden waste (Y&G) rates were raised by 10%, and Staff further recommend eliminating the “Yard & Garden Waste: Loads  $\leq 2.5 \text{ m}^3$ ”, material type, which would result in all Y&G disposals larger than two (maximum 121 Litre) Containers being charged by either weight or volume. Y&G is the only waste type with a “per-load” rate, and it is likely that RDCK is losing significant revenues through this rate category. The size of a load of Y&G can be very wide ranging, and residents pay the same value for a load regardless of size.

With the addition of a second “free” month in recent years, many residential customers save their Y&G disposals for October and April/May, increasing subsidy costs for these materials. Having a “per volume” or “per tonne” rate apply to all Y&G disposals greater than two Containers will align this category with Mixed Waste, and increase revenues to support the free disposal months.

For practicalities, customers will not be required to bring Y&G waste in Containers. Site Staff can roughly estimate whether the amount of materials is exceeding 240 Litres and, if so, apply the “per tonne” or “per volume” rate.

These changes are reflected in the Amendment Bylaw (Attachment C)

#### Compostable Plastics:

RDCK Organics Processing Facilities currently prohibit all plastic bags, as it was not considered practical for Staff to distinguish the plant-based biodegradable bags from conventional plastic at the outset of the Organics Program. Bagged Kitchen Waste disposed in paper bags with cellulose lining is currently allowed.

As consumers increasingly choose certified compostable plastic bag liners, produced from biomass, for their environmental benefits and competitive pricing, these materials are prevalent at RDCK composting facilities and have been shown to completely breakdown. Recent improvements to these materials have encouraged Staff to consider acceptance of compostable plastics for disposal with Kitchen Waste.

Proposed amendment to Schedules H and I of the bylaw would allow the inclusion of biomass-based certified compostable plastics (including rigid plastics such as cutlery), provided they meet recognized certification standards such as ASTM D6400 and ASTM D6868.

It is hoped that this shift will lead to enhanced organics diversion rates, as residents and businesses have reported not wanting to participate in an organics diversion program due to the “ick factor” of managing organics without the use of compostable plastic bag liners.

The first phase of the communication and education program would emphasize the importance of certification, focussing on compostable plastic bags and bin liners, and later introduce rigid plastics dependent on the success of integrating bags.

A key factor for successful implementation is ensuring that residents understand which products are accepted and thus minimize contamination from non-compostable plastics that may be incorrectly labeled or mixed with certified compostable plastics. This can be addressed through a robust communication campaign, clear labeling, webpage updates identifying acceptable products, and distribution of educational materials to partnering municipalities and Resource Recovery sites with organics infrastructure.

Staff will also need to engage with:

- **suppliers of certified compostable products** to ensure proper labeling of products accepted at the RDCK's facilities; and
- **partnering municipalities (and the RDKB)** to ensure their collection contractors are updated on the changes and that bin-check procedures are adjusted accordingly.

Staff recommend replacing the current "Biodegradable Plastics" and "Compostable Plastics" definitions with revised definitions, as shown below. The "Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics" is cited in Schedule "H" (MATERIALS ACCEPTED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES); and the "Non-Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics" definition in Schedule "I" (MATERIALS PROHIBITED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES).

**Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastic** means a plastic product that is made from renewable biomass sources (such as plant-based materials) and is certified by an accredited third-party certification program as being compostable in an industrial composting facility. The product must meet the standards for biodegradability, disintegration, and quality established by recognized composting certification bodies, such as the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or similar organizations. This type of plastic is designed to break-down into non-toxic, compostable material when subjected to the conditions of a commercial composting process.

**Non-Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics** means a plastic product that is certified as compostable by an accredited third-party certification program, but is not derived from renewable biomass sources (such as plant-based materials). This type of plastic may be made from synthetic polymers or other materials that meet the compostability standards established by recognized certification bodies, such as the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or similar organizations.

These changes reflected in the Bylaw, Attachment A.

#### Organic Waste as a Recyclable Material

Staff recommend moving all of the specific Organic Waste materials (Organic Waste, per Container, Rejected, Dehydrated, and Out-Of-Area) from "Municipal Solid Waste" in Schedule A-1 to A-3 to "Recyclable Materials". Staff also recommend placing Organic Waste in Schedule B – "Recyclable Materials". The proposed move to this schedule would give Site Staff the option to charge double for Mixed Waste loads that are contaminated with greater than 10% Organic Wastes. The proposed revision would limit double-charging to only those sites that accept Organic Waste. This proposed change is reflected in the Bylaw, Attachment A.

#### Soil

As shown in the Amendment Bylaw Attachment C, (3-year schedule), Staff propose raising the tipping fee for Waste Soil by 36% in 2025. The Amendment Bylaw, based on the 5-year schedule (Attachment E), recommends a 10% increase.



Similarly, Attachment C (3-year schedule) reflects a 30% increase to Uncontaminated Soil tipping fees in 2025. Attachment E (5-year schedule) recommends a 15% increase for 2025.

### Minor Corrections

Staff recommend correcting Controlled Waste Schedule “C” in the Bylaw, which currently incorrectly cites specification/restriction “23” for “Condemned Foods” instead of control “22”, pertaining to exempting double-bagging.

## **3.0 PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION**

For a fulsome description of the problems and opportunities associated with proposed tipping fee increases with materials (as shown in the Amendment Bylaw, Attachment C) that are not achieving full cost recovery, please refer to Attachments G and H.

In summary:

- There are challenges in the way that RDCK manages Wood Waste currently, specifically:
  - Large stockpiles with limited viable end-uses
  - Expensive grinding and transport costs
  - Increased fire risk with stockpiles on site
- Creating a “Contaminated Wood Waste” category for landfilling, at the same tipping fee as Mixed Waste is intended to:
  - Incentivize higher end-use by the customer rather than disposal
  - Decrease fire risk and improve site storage capacity for recyclable materials
  - Decrease processing and transfer costs between sites
  - Generates tipping fee revenue more in line with actual management costs
  - Y&G waste is costly to manage and approximately one third appears to be accepted during bi-annual free collection events. Due to the low tipping fee and free events, the management of Y&G waste is substantially paid by taxation. Tipping fee increases or elimination of the free events would increase the tipping fee cost recovery for managing this material, reducing tax subsidization, however it is likely that less Y&G waste would be received if the free events did not take place.
- As the free Y&G events are well-utilized and there is a benefit in fire prevention, a user pay system may not be the most suitable option for this material. The cost in lost revenue from providing the free Y&G events for the Central sub-region is approximately \$22,000 per year, equivalent to approximately 1% of the annual tipping fee revenue received, \$30,000 per year in the East sub-region and \$5,000 in the West sub-region. The cost in lost revenue for the RDCK as a whole as a result of the bi-annual free yard waste events is approximately \$57,000 per year. The costs per tonne to manage Y&G waste is estimated at \$135, \$166 and \$168 for East, Central and West, respectively. These numbers were derived from revenues collected, total tonnages received (including free months); as well as material management costs, most notably grinding at an average cost of approximately \$62,000/year.
- Through eliminating the “per-load” pricing for Y&G and charging the “per-tonne” pricing for loads larger than the equivalent of two Containers, some of the lost revenues from the Free Y&G events can be recovered.
- Allowance of certified compostable plastics (constructed from biomass) will make diverting organic waste to composting facilities cheaper and more convenient for residents, likely increasing participation and reducing landfilled organic waste.

- Enforcing a penalty which would double the tipping fee for mixed waste disposals contaminated with >10% organic waste would strengthen incentives to source separate loads where Organics diversion services are available, but would require a proactive education and engagement initiative before any penalties were implemented.

### 3.1 Alignment to Board Strategic Plan

Moving towards tipping fees that more closely reflect the management costs of waste materials is aligned with the RDCK's strategic objective of managing our assets and service delivery in a fiscally responsible manner.

Encouraging the diversion of organic waste, through the acceptance of compostable plastics is aligned with the RDCK's strategic objective of Innovating to reduce impact of waste.

### 3.2 Legislative Considerations

The proposed revisions to the Bylaw are aligned with the existing Operational Certificates regulating RDCK landfills.

The allowance of certified compostable plastic bags is a standard practice at many composting facilities in BC, and will not violate regulations set out in the Organic Matter Recycling Regulations.

**3.3 What Are the Risks** With higher tipping fees there is potential for increased Illegal dumping.

If material management costs are not recovered via increased tipping fees, they will need to be recovered through additional taxation.

There are significant fire risks with excess stockpiling of wood waste.

### 4.1 Financial Considerations of the Proposed Solution

The recommended 10% increase to tipping fees at RDCK Resource Recovery Facilities is in line with the Draft 2025 RDCK Financial Plan. In order to realize projected revenues identified in the budget planning process, the Bylaw should become effective February 1<sup>st</sup>.

As a result of recommendations from the Study, some price changes fell outside of the 10% increase, and are summarized in the table below. Staff recommend that the higher percentage price increases be brought into effect through a separate Amendment Bylaw; and that a three month transition period be allotted to help commercial customers adjust their budgets and quotes to reflect the significant price increases for Wood Waste (Contaminated and Clean), Soils (Waste and Uncontaminated), Rubble, and the loss of the cheaper "Loads" category for Y&G Waste.

These changes are reflected in the Amendment Bylaw, Attachment C. For more details, please refer to the 2024 JRRR report in Attachment E.

**Table 1: Proposed tipping fee increases on 3-year schedule**

Material	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Target Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	2025		2026		2027	
			% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)
Mixed waste	\$151.25	\$193	10%	\$166	8%	\$180	7.5%	\$193
Biosolids	\$60.50	\$88	10%	\$67	15%	\$77	15%	\$88
Rubble <sup>1</sup>	\$53.25	\$193	312%	\$166	8%	\$180	7.5%	\$193
Soils (uncontaminated)	\$21.75	\$44	30%	\$28	25%	\$35	25%	\$44
Soils (waste)	\$48.50	\$66	36%	\$66	-	\$66	-	\$66
Wood (clean)	\$78.75	\$100	10%	\$87	7.5%	\$93	7.5%	\$100
Wood (waste) <sup>1</sup>	\$78.75	\$193	211%	\$166	8%	\$180	7.5%	\$193
Y&G	\$60.50	\$82	10%	\$67	10%	\$74	10%	\$82

<sup>1</sup> Significant tipping fee increase is due to change in material classification as this material is recommended to be classified as mixed waste going forward.

1. Weight and volume based tipping fees for Contaminated Wood Waste have been adjusted to match Mixed Waste at \$166.50/tonne and \$40.00/m<sup>3</sup> respectively. This is a 211% increase to reflect the proposed change in classification from a Recyclable Material to a Municipal Solid Waste (in the User Fee Schedules) and within the definition of Mixed Waste. Contaminated Wood Waste will be landfilled instead of stockpiled and no longer ground into chips. It is estimated that these changes, through reduced wood grinding could save \$310,149 in the management of Contaminated Wood Waste . For more information, please see Attachment E.
2. The weight-based tipping fee for Clean Wood Waste remains the same, with a 10% increase, however the volume-based fee has been adjusted to a 0.24 tonnes/m<sup>3</sup> conversion rate, the same as Mixed Waste and Contaminated Wood, effectively lowering disposal costs at unscaled sites for Clean Wood Waste. This volume estimation is based on standard EPA volume-weight conversion and was not a part of the Systems Efficiency Study.

[https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/volume\\_to\\_weight\\_conversion\\_factors\\_memorandum\\_04192016\\_508fnl.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf)

3. The Y&G “per-load” waste category has been eliminated to encourage scaling and or volume estimates for all Y&G disposals greater than two Containers. It is assumed that many of the loads were in fact in exceedance of the maximum 2.5m<sup>3</sup> , however there is no scale or volume data to validate this. If this assumption is correct, this change should generate additional revenues to support the two free months of Y&G disposal.
4. The weight-based tipping fee for Rubble was raised 312% to match Mixed Waste rates, as that is how it is managed. Volume-based rate for Rubble was not raised to the Mixed Waste rate, but kept at the current rate, with a 10% price increase, which is aligned with EPA volume-weight conversion of 0.53 tonnes/m<sup>3</sup>

## 4.2 Risks with the Proposed Solution

The recommended 10% to existing tipping fees will increase costs to RDCK municipalities with curbside pickup services for both Mixed Waste and Organic Waste; further it may create a financial burden to households on tight budgets. If sufficient revenues are not realized through tipping fee increases, further taxation to safeguard against deficits would be necessary in all subregions. See Table 1, in section 4.1 above.

## 4.3 Resource Allocation and Workplan Impact

The recommendations in this report will increase available resources for managing and diverting regional waste for the long term.

The recommended changes will require training of site staff for changes to practices, such as allowing compostable plastics for organics diversion, and directing Contaminated Wood waste to Mixed Waste bins, rather than wood stockpiles.

Communication plans directed to the affected public and business sector to specify new pricing and disposal procedures will need to be developed by Resource Recovery Staff, as well as contracted service providers, for changes to wood grinding.

## 4.4 Public Benefit and Stakeholder Engagement of Proposed Solution

A letter was issued in October to all account holders and municipal partners to warn of a likely 10% increase in tipping fees for January 2024. Training regarding changes to the Bylaw will be given to Landfill Attendants and Waste Educators. The RDCK website and site signage will be modified as required. Staff can create educational materials for residents on strategies for increasing disposal cost efficiencies through diversion opportunities and maximizing the allowable Container sizes.

Price increases, for materials that exceed 10%, particularly Contaminated and Clean Wood, will have an impact on the budgets and quotes for businesses in the construction, demolition and renovation industries, as well as residents renovating their homes. Staff recommend a three-month adjustment period, before activating these particular tipping fees, and during that period engage with all affected customers, through a variety of mediums, so that they have time to make necessary adjustments.

## 4.5 Leveraging Technology

Social media posts will also be used to educate customers as to some of the more significant changes to pricing and procedures.

## 4.5 Measuring Success

Success will be measured by reduced operating costs for wood waste and yard and garden materials, increased Organics diversion by weight, and improved cost recovery for materials. These measures can be evaluated using data collected by our scale software and targets identified in the Financial Plan and the Cost Recovery through Tipping Fee Analysis.

## 5.0 ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION(S)

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule, be read a first, second and third time by content to amend *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2024*.

## 5.1 Financial Considerations of the Alternative Solution(s)

All financial considerations, discussed in section 4.1 would be realized with the identified alternative, but it would take longer, over a 5-year period.

**Table 2:** Proposed tipping fee increases on 5-year schedule

Material	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Target Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	2025		2026		2027		2028		2029	
			% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)
Mixed waste	\$151.25	\$193	10%	\$166	4%	\$173	4%	\$180	4%	\$187	3%	\$193
Biosolids	\$60.50	\$88	10%	\$67	8%	\$72	7%	\$77	7%	\$82	7%	\$88
Rubble <sup>1</sup>	\$53.25	\$193	262%	\$166	4%	\$173	4%	\$180	4%	\$187	3%	\$193
Soils (uncontaminated)	\$21.75	\$44	15%	\$25	15%	\$29	15%	\$33	15%	\$38	15%	\$44
Soils (waste)	\$48.50	\$66	10%	\$53	7%	\$57	5%	\$60	5%	\$63	5%	\$66
Wood (clean)	\$78.75	\$100	10%	\$87	4%	\$90	4%	\$94	4%	\$97	3%	\$100
Wood (waste) <sup>1</sup>	\$78.75	\$193	145%	\$166	4%	\$173	4%	\$180	4%	\$187	3%	\$193
Y&G	\$60.50	\$82	10%	\$67	6%	\$71	5%	\$74	5%	\$78	5%	\$82

<sup>1</sup> Significant tipping fee increase is due to change in material classification as this material is recommended to be classified as mixed waste going forward.

## 5.2 Risks with the Alternative Solution(s)

Longer time frame than the recommended solution.

## 5.3 Resource Allocation and Workplan Impact

Similar to 4.1, but over five-year period.

## 5.4 Public Benefit and Stakeholder Engagement of Proposed Solution

Not Applicable

## 5.5 Measuring Success

Not Applicable

## 6.0 OPTIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT PRESENTED

Do not approve the changes as shown in Attachment A, C, or E for the 10% price increases or updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, or a 5-year schedule respectively, and direct Staff on appropriate changes to bring back to the Joint Resource Recovery Committee in February.

## 7.0 OPTIONS SUMMARY

### Option 1:

#### Recommendation #1:

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be read a first, second and third time by content to repeal and replace *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023*.

#### Recommendation #2:

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

#### Recommendation #3:

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be read a first, second and third time by content to amend *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2024*.

#### Recommendation #4:

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

#### Recommendation #5:

That the Board direct staff to present tipping fee increases in January of 2026 and 2027, aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, identified in the RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2961, 2025 – REPEALING RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2905, 2023 Committee Report brought to the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery Committee with adjustments for inflation, for subsequent amendments.

### Option 2:

#### Recommendation #1:

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be read a first, second and third time by content to repeal and replace *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023*.

#### Recommendation #2:

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

#### Recommendation #3:

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule, be read a first, second and third time by content to amend *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2024*.

**Recommendation #4:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

**Recommendation #5:**

That the Board direct staff to present tipping fee increases in January of 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029 aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 5-year schedule, identified in the RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2961, 2025 – REPEALING RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2905, 2023 Committee Report brought to the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery Committee with adjustments for inflation, for subsequent amendments.

## 8.0 RECOMMENDATION

**Recommendation #1:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be read a first, second and third time by content to repeal and replace *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023*.

**Recommendation #2:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

**Recommendation #3:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be read a first, second and third time by content to amend *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2024*.

**Recommendation #4:**

That the *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025*, with updated tipping fees aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, be ADOPTED and the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the same.

**Recommendation #5:**

That the Board direct staff to present tipping fee increases in January of 2026 and 2027, aligned with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives on a 3-year schedule, identified in the RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2961, 2025 – REPEALING RESOURCE RECOVERY BYLAW NO. 2905, 2023 Committee Report brought to the January 15, 2025 Joint Resource Recovery Committee with adjustments for inflation, for subsequent amendments.

Respectfully submitted,

Todd Johnston – Environmental Coordinator

## CONCURRENCE

Resource Recovery Manager – Amy Wilson  
General Manager of Environmental Services – Uli Wolf  
General Manager of Finance, IT, E.D. – Yev Malloff  
Chief Administrative Officer – Stuart Horn

### ATTACHMENTS:

**Attachment A:** Redline Version – Proposed *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*.

**Attachment B:** Clean Version – Proposed *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025*.

**Attachment C:** Redline Version – Proposed *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025, based on Systems Efficiency Study 3-Year Schedule*.

**Attachment D:** Clean Version – Proposed *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025, based on Systems Efficiency Study 3-Year Schedule*.

**Attachment E:** Redline Version – Proposed *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025, based on Systems Efficiency Study 5-Year Schedule*.

**Attachment F:** Clean Version – Proposed *Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025, based on Systems Efficiency Study 5-Year Schedule*.

**Attachment G:** 2024-12-11 JRRRC Report: CHANGES TO MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND TIPPING FEES

**Attachment H:** 2024 Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Assessment & Resource System Efficiency Study, GHD Ltd.





REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

## **Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory**

### **Bylaw No. 2961, 2025**

A Bylaw to regulate and set fees for the use of Resource Recovery Facilities in the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

APPLICATION ..... 1

DEFINITION ..... 1

SITE REGULATIONS .....17

SEVERABILITY .....22

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES .....22

REPEAL.....22

EFFECTIVE DATE.....22

CITATION .....23

SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION.....24

SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION .....27

SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION .....30

SCHEDULE B OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS .....33

SCHEDULE C OF BYLAW NO. 2961: CONTROLLED WASTE .....34

SCHEDULE D OF BYLAW NO. 2961: PROHIBITED WASTE .....36

SCHEDULE E OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES .....37

SCHEDULE F OF BYLAW NO. 2961: REGIONAL MAP .....39

SCHEDULE G OF BYLAW NO. 2961: NOXIOUS WEEDS .....40

SCHEDULE H OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS ACCEPTED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK  
ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES .....44

SCHEDULE I OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS PROHIBITED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK  
ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES .....45

## REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

# BYLAW NO. 2961

---

A Bylaw to regulate and set fees for the use of Resource Recovery Facilities in the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

---

**WHEREAS** a service has been established by the Regional District of Central Kootenay by Bylaw No. 1070, being the West Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1070, 1994, as amended;

**WHEREAS** a service has been established by the Regional District of Central Kootenay by Bylaw No. 1071, being the Central Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1071, 1994, as amended;

**WHEREAS** a service has been established by the Regional District of Central Kootenay by Bylaw No. 924, being the Creston and Electoral Areas A, B and C Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 924, 1992, as amended;

**AND WHEREAS** the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay considers it advisable to adopt regulations and to establish fees and charges for the use of Regional District Resource Recovery Facilities;

**NOW THEREFORE** the Regional District of Central Kootenay in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

### APPLICATION

- 1 This Bylaw shall apply to all Resource Recovery Facilities operated by the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

### DEFINITION

- 2 (1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

**6mil Poly Bag** means the packaging requirement for asbestos disposal under Part 6 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

**Antifreeze** means a product that falls under the Antifreeze product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Asbestos: Friable** means any waste containing asbestos that:

- (a) when dry, can be easily crumbled or pulverized to powder by hand, and

(b) is in a concentration greater than 1% either at the time of manufacture, or as determined using a method specified in Section 40(1) of the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

**Asbestos: Non-friable** means waste containing non-friable asbestos in which the asbestos fibres are bound or locked into the product matrix, so that the fibres are not readily released.

**Animal Feces** means the solid or semisolid metabolic waste from the digestive tract of a domestic animal discharged through the process of defecation.

**Ash and Soot** means the residue created by the thorough combustion of organic matter.

**Asphalt** means a petroleum by-product mixed with gravel, crushed rock, or other aggregate, that is used for paving roadways, driveways, parking areas and other surfaces.

**Asphalt Roofing Material** means Asphalt roofing shingles or Asphalt rolled roofing.

**Auto Hulk** means a Vehicle that is no longer usable for transportation purposes or is not registered under the *Motor Vehicle Act*.

**Bicycle Tire Bundle** means a bundle of either 10 mountain bike tires or 25 road bike tires.

**Bin Area** means that area of the Resource Recovery Facility that has been designated to receive Municipal Solid Waste brought to the Resource Recovery Facility in Small Loads.

~~**Biodegradable Plastics** means materials such as, but not limited to, bags, plates, cutlery, cups, or straws manufactured from plant or petroleum based feedstocks, and that can be broken down by fungi, bacteria or microbes, but without a specified time frame, and which can leave behind toxic residue that does not enhance soil quality.~~

~~**Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics** means a plastic product such as, but not limited to, packaging, containers, bags, plates, cutlery, cups, or straws, that is made from renewable biomass sources (such as plant-based materials) and is certified by an accredited third-party certification program as being compostable in an industrial composting facility. The product must meet the standards for biodegradability, disintegration, and quality established by recognized composting certification bodies, such as the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or similar organizations. This type of plastic is designed to break-down into non-toxic, compostable material when subjected to the conditions of a commercial composting process.~~

**Biomedical Waste** means materials defined as such under the Hazardous Waste Regulation and includes, but is not limited to: human anatomical waste, animal waste, microbiology laboratory waste, human blood and body fluid waste, and Waste Sharps generated at human or animal health care facilities, medical or veterinary research and teaching establishments, clinical testing or research laboratories, and facilities involved in the production or testing of vaccines.

**Buckets** means plastic 19 litre (5 gallon) containers with removable lids.

**Bulky Waste** means:

- (a) single items with a volume greater than 5.1 m<sup>3</sup> (180 ft<sup>3</sup>) or any single dimension which exceeds 488 cm (16') including but not limited to recreational vehicles (with all auto components removed), pre-fabricated homes, trailers, hot tubs and watercraft;
- (b) other articles that the Manager determines require special handling and Disposal techniques by reason of their size, or other difficult handling.

**Bullying/Harassment** means any inappropriate conduct or comment by a person towards a worker that the person knew or reasonably ought to have known would cause that worker to be humiliated or intimidated, as per the *Worker's Compensation Act*. Bullying and harassing behavior can include: verbal aggression, insults or threats, humiliating initiation practices or hazing, spreading malicious rumors, calling someone derogatory names, vandalizing personal belongings, and isolation and/or exclusion from work-related activities.

**Burned Material** means materials damaged by fire, heat, electricity or a caustic agent that have been allowed to entirely cool for no less than a two-week period, and in a manner acceptable to the Manager. Burned Materials that are smoldering or on fire is a Prohibited Waste.

**Butchery Waste** means waste products limited to meat, fat, skin, and bones arising from the operation of a licensed butchery that would otherwise have been destined for sale as food.

**Bylaw** means this Bylaw and its Schedules including but not limited to the Site Regulations.

**Chipped Yard and Garden Waste** means Yard and Garden Waste, tree bark, tree stumps (with root ball removed), that has been processed with a wood chipper or grinder, but does not include processed materials sourced from forestry slash or any logging activity.

**Clean Wood Waste** means clean, ~~organic~~ wood material including, but not necessarily limited to kiln dried dimensional lumber such as wood pallets which:

- (a) Is free of ~~Contaminated Wood Waste-Composite Wood Waste, paints, stains, glues, plastics, Preserved Wood~~, rocks, metals (other than nails and screws), wire, fiberglass, Asphalt Roofing Material, melamine, paper backings, ~~Furniture and Cabinetry~~, and other non-wood materials; and
- (b) if it is more than 61 cm (2') in width or diameter at any point, is no more than 2.4 m (8') in length.

**Composite Wood Waste** means wood that has been manufactured into dimensional lumber using glue or adhesives, including particleboard, oriented strand board, medium-density fiberboard (MDF), and plywood.

~~**Compostable Plastics** means materials such as, but not limited to, packaging, containers, bags, plates, cutlery, cups, or straws, manufactured from plant-based feedstocks, and designed to be broken down by naturally occurring microorganisms into natural substances, such as organic materials, carbon dioxide and water, and when fully broken down, results in a material that meets the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation requirements.~~

**Concrete** means a hardened mixture of cement that includes sand, gravel or other aggregate, and that may be reinforced with lengths of rebar.

**Condemned Food** means any food or other edible matter that does not contain Free Liquids, and that has been deemed to be unfit for human consumption pursuant to the *Food Safety Act*, S.B.C. 2002, c. 28 and any regulation under that Act.

**Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste** means:

- (a) mixed Municipal Solid Waste material resulting from the construction, demolition, renovation and repair of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities, including but not limited to: Asphalt, bricks, Concrete, other masonry materials, roofing materials including Asphalt Roofing Material, stucco, rock, glass, wood, wood products, Preserved Wood, wall covering, plaster, gypsum board or wallboard, counter tops, plumbing fixtures, scrap metal, rebar, ducting, electrical fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, insulation that does not contain asbestos, and soil, excluding Waste Soil.
- (b) loads of Preserved Wood,
- (c) loads of Burned Material.

**Note:** Clean, Source Separated Waste loads of drywall (verified to not be containing asbestos fibres), Asphalt Roofing Material, Scrap Metal, Clean Wood Waste, and Yard and Garden Waste are NOT Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Waste, and will be charged at their respective tipping fees.

**Container** means a maximum can, or bin size of 121 L (27 imperial gallons) or maximum bag size of 81 cm by 102 cm (32" by 40").

**Contaminated Sites Regulation** means the Contaminated Sites Regulation, (B.C. Reg. 375/96) enacted under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Contaminated-Wood Waste** means organic a wood material contaminated with any foreign material, including, but not necessarily limited to any of the following: paints, stains, glues, plastics, Preserved Wood, Composite Wood Waste, or Furniture and Cabinetry; and including, but not necessarily limited to kiln dried dimensional lumber such as wood pallets, chipped Wood Waste, demolition wood waste and Composite Wood Waste which:

- (a) is free of Preserved Wood, rocks, metals (other than nails and screws), wire, fiberglass, Asphalt Roofing Material, melamine, paper backings, Furniture and Cabinetry, and other non-wood materials; and
- (b) if it is more than 61 cm (2') in width or diameter at any point, is no more than 2.4 1.2 m (48') in length.

**Contamination or Contaminated** means the presence of another material in one category of Source Separated Waste, and includes, but is not limited to: the commingling of different Recyclable Materials; the commingling of different Controlled Waste; or the commingling of two or more of the following categories of waste: Mixed Waste, Recyclable Materials, Controlled Waste and Prohibited Waste.

**Controlled Waste** means Source Separated Waste categories, listed in Schedule C hereto, which because of their inherent nature and quantity may require special handling and storage techniques to avoid creating health hazards, nuisances or environmental pollution.

**Controlled Waste Area** means an area of the Resource Recovery Facility designated for the Disposal of Controlled Waste.

**Core Depot** means a Recycling Depot that accepts the full range of materials included in the Recycle BC Program for recycling and has material accepted for recycling removed by representatives of Recycle BC.

**Dead Animals and Parts** means any deceased pets, wildlife, livestock or slaughter remains or offal thereof, including: bones, feathers, skin, and hair but excluding any Specified Risk Material or free bodily fluids.

**Dehydrated Kitchen Waste** means a Kitchen Waste that has had a significant reduction in volume and weight through mechanical dehydration, grinding or a combination thereof, by a pre-treatment device.

**Deposit** means the placement of Recyclable Materials and Reusable Products in an area designated for the receipt of those materials at a Resource Recovery Facility.

**Dewatered** means waste material that passes the Paint Filter Liquids Test, USEPA Method 9095A.

**Disposal** means the placement of Municipal Solid Waste into a Landfill or at a Transfer Station for eventual transport to a Landfill.

**Domestic Animal** means an animal, such as a horse or cat, which has been tamed and kept by humans as a work animal, food source, or pet, especially a member of those species that have, through selective breeding, become notably different from their wild ancestors.

**Dusty Material** means material that can become airborne when being disposed of, deposited, or managed at a Resource Recovery Facility and which may subsequently pose a health risk or impair visibility, including but not limited to concrete dust, rock dust, Respirable crystalline silica, filter dust, gypsum dust, plaster dust, foundry dust, Sawdust, Organic Dust and Ash and Soot.

**Environmental Management Act** means the *Environmental Management Act*, S.B.C. 2003, c. 53, and all regulations made under that Act.

**Excluded ODS-Containing Products** means ODS-containing products that are excluded from the MARR stewardship plan, including but not limited to water cooler/dispensers, large central air conditioner units, and commercial or industrial cooler and refrigerated display units.

**Foam Packaging** means styrofoam packaging including foam meat trays, foam clamshells, cups and bowls for take-out food, foam egg cartons, and foam cushion packaging used to protect electronics, small appliances, and other goods.

**Food Processing Waste** means food residues produced during agricultural, commercial and institutional operations.

**Free Liquid** means any portion of material that passes through and drops from a paint filter using the USEPA Method 9095A Paint Filter Liquids Test (within a 5 minute test period).

**Fuel Tank** means flammable liquid storage tanks and combustible liquid storage tanks that are drained and free of liquids.

**Furniture and Cabinetry** means any furniture or cabinets containing Preserved Wood, laminates, fiberglass, melamine or any other non-wood materials besides clean organic wood, including but not limited to kitchen cabinets, book cases, pantry storage units, shelves, chairs, stools, dressers, tables, counters or couches. Furniture and Cabinetry is not Wood Waste.

**Gas Cylinder** means a refillable or non-refillable metal container rated at a capacity of less than 46 kg (101 lb) which is used to contain compressed gases.

**Gasoline** means that material which falls under the Gasoline product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Glass Container** means a clear or coloured container made of glass used to hold consumer products, but does not include: window glass, laminated glass, safety or tempered glass, mirrored glass, automotive glass, fiberglass, plexi-glass, light bulbs, fluorescent tubes, kitchenware, ceramics, or containers that have contained Hazardous Waste.

**Hazardous or Reactive Chemicals** means gaseous, liquid or Municipal Solid Waste that:

- (a) is explosive, oxidizing or so unstable that it readily undergoes a violent change in the presence of air or water;
- (b) generates toxic gases, vapours or fumes by itself or when mixed with water; or
- (c) is polymerized in whole or in part by chemical action and causes damage by generating heat or increasing in volume.

**Hazardous Waste** means materials defined as such under the Hazardous Waste Regulation and includes, but is not limited to, toxins, poisons, corrosives, irritants, strong sensitizers, flammables, ignitable wastes, infectious wastes and Biomedical Waste.

**Hazardous Waste Regulation** means the Hazardous Waste Regulation (B.C Reg. 63/88) under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit** means a self-contained air conditioning unit, designed for Institutional, Commercial or Industrial applications, that is sometimes installed on a roof space and connects to a building's duct work and which provide cooling or a combination of both cooling and heating. These units are significantly larger than a typical residential air conditioning unit and are considered an Excluded ODS-Containing Products.

**Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil** means soil, sediment or fill material contaminated with a petroleum product, including but not limited to, gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, hydraulic oil and



lubricating oil. Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil must not have concentrations that would classify the soil to be a hazardous waste, including but not limited to waste containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon or containing any or all of the parameters listed in the Hazardous Waste Regulation, Section 41.1 table, Column I, in concentrations that exceed the standards specified in Column II. Odorous soil should be analyzed for soil vapour in accordance with CSR Technical Guidance 4. Should the soil vapour concentrations be greater than CSR Schedule 3.3 Industrial Land (IL) standards, the soil is considered to be hydrocarbon contaminated soil even if the soil concentrations are less than IL standards.

**Ignitable Materials** means having the properties of:

- (a) flammable gas;
- (b) flammable liquid; or
- (c) flammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion or substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases.

**Industrial Waste** means any waste by-products originating from an industrial process operation including, but not limited to: forestry, pulp and paper, mining, agriculture, fisheries, electric and communications generation and transmission.

**Infested Vegetation** means trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants or associated fruits that show the presence of Plant Disease, noxious insects, pathogens or related pests that have caused or are likely to cause significant damage to the trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants or associated fruit.

**Inspector** means any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Nelson Police, the Regional District's Bylaw Enforcement Officer or his or her designate, and any other person appointed from time to time by the Regional District to administer and enforce this Bylaw.

**International Waste** means waste surrendered at a Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) site that has been generated outside of the Regional District.

**Kitchen Waste** means organic, compostable plant and animal derived food waste material including raw and cooked food waste from a commercial or residential premise and includes but is not limited to:

- fruits and vegetables (with stickers removed)
- meat, fish, shellfish, poultry and bones thereof
- dairy products
- bread, pasta and baked goods
- tea bags (paper filters only), coffee grounds and filters
- soiled paper towels and napkins
- soiled parchment paper
- food soiled cardboard and paper
- egg shells

**Note:** Kitchen Waste can be broken down by naturally occurring microorganisms into natural substances, such as organic materials, carbon dioxide and water, within eight weeks in an open aerated windrow composting system, and when fully broken down, results in a material that meets the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation requirements.

**Land Clearing Debris** means any tree stumps, root mats, branches, brush, logs, vegetation, or other woody debris, generated from land clearing activity, that is greater than 15 cm (6") in diameter or greater than 1.25 m (4') in length, or that does not meet the definition of Wood Waste due to Contamination.

**Landfill** means a location for final Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste on land for which an Operational Certificate for the operation of a landfill has been issued to the Regional District under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Large Load** means a single load of Municipal Solid Waste that does not include any Hazardous, Recyclable, or Marketable Wastes, and that exceeds 2000 kg (4409 lb) net weight or 5.1m<sup>3</sup> (180 ft<sup>3</sup>) in volume.

**Lead-acid Batteries** means a product that falls under the Lead-acid Battery product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Major Appliances** means all products listed under the MARR list of products.

**Manager** means the General Manager of Environmental Services of the Regional District or his or her designate.

**Marketable Waste** means Recyclable Materials that can be managed through locally available recycling programs and for which a commercial market exists.

**MARR** means the Major Appliance Recycling Roundtable, a not-for-profit stewardship agency created to implement and operate a stewardship plan for end-of-life major household appliances in the province of British Columbia on behalf of the major appliance producers who are obligated under the BC Recycling Regulation.

**Metal Container** means any food or beverage container made of aluminum or tin-plated steel.

**Metals Contaminated Soil** means soil, sediment or fill material which contains metals contamination in concentrations exceeding the lowest applicable Industrial Land (IL) use standard in the Contaminated Sites Regulation, Schedule 3. Metals Contaminated Soil must not have concentrations that would classify the soil to be a leachable waste (hazardous waste).

**Milk Processing Waste** means dewatered sludge or biomass resulting from the treatment and/or processing of milk products or fluid milk.

**Mixed Waste** means mixed categories of refuse generated by residential, commercial and institutional sources, other than Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste, suitable for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility but does not include Prohibited Waste or Controlled Waste. Furniture and Cabinetry is considered Mixed Waste.

**Mixed Waste Paper** means a paper product that includes but is not limited to: newspaper and inserts, office paper including white and coloured ledger paper, computer paper, photocopy paper, writing pads, business forms, phone message notes, file folders, reports,

envelopes, non-thermal fax paper, no carbon required (NCR) paper, calculator tape, self-adhesive notes, business cards, and paper index cards; paper bags; boxboard, including paper egg cartons, molded paper, laundry and cereal boxes; junk mail; gift wrapping paper; packing paper; magazines; catalogues; calendars; directories; postcards; and shredded paper. Mixed Waste Paper does not include waxed paper fibre products; carbon paper; materials that are impregnated with blood, grease, oil, chemicals, or food residue; materials that have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners or attachments; and materials that are contaminated with a material that will render the Mixed Waste Paper non-marketable.

**Municipal Solid Waste** means refuse that originates from residential, commercial, institutional, demolition, land clearing or construction sources, including Recyclable Material, or that is otherwise included in a waste management plan of the Regional District that has been approved under the *Environmental Management Act*, where that plan authorizes Disposal or Deposit of the refuse at a Resource Recovery Facility.

**Municipal Wastewater Biosolids** means organic based material produced from the treatment of municipal wastewater, and is material which meets the applicable BC Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR) Industrial Lands (IL) soil quality standards. Municipal Wastewater Biosolids are municipal wastewater treatment plant sludge material which has been Stabilized and Dewatered. Acceptable Municipal Wastewater Biosolids are suitable for augmenting the topsoil component of the landfill closure system and/or mitigate fugitive methane emissions, and for use as a feedstock or fertilizer in development of soil for landfill closure.

**Municipal Wastewater Residuals** means Dewatered wastewater residuals which could include screenings, grit, oil, grease, or other material obtained from Pre-Treatment, Primary Treatment or other treatment of municipal wastewater which does not meet the requirements of Municipal Wastewater Biosolids, and is material which is not Hazardous Waste, as determined by the Hazardous Waste Regulation (HWR).

**Non-Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastic** means a plastic product that is certified as compostable by an accredited third-party certification program, but is not derived from renewable biomass sources (such as plant-based materials). This type of plastic may be made from synthetic polymers or other materials that meet the compostability standards established by recognized certification bodies, such as the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or similar organizations.

**Non-ODS Containing Products** means Major Appliances that do not contain ODS, including clothes washers, clothes dryers, ranges, range hoods and downdrafts, built-in ovens, built-in and over the range microwave ovens, surface cooking units, dishwashers, food waste disposers, trash compactors, built-in electric water dispensers.

**Noxious Weeds** means all species designated within the Provincial and Regional Noxious Weed lists of the Weed Control Regulation (B.C. Reg. 66/1985) and all amending regulations and species that are classified by the Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society as priority species within the boundaries of the Regional District including, but not limited to species listed in Schedule G.

**ODS** means ozone depleting substances as defined under the BC Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation (B.C. Reg. 389/99 as amended).

**ODS-Containing Products** means Major Appliances containing a compressor and ODS, including refrigerators, wine coolers/beverage centres, freezers, room air conditioners, portable air conditioners and dehumidifiers.

**Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC)** means containers or materials used in containers consisting of three or more layers of kraft paper material and having smooth exterior liners and a corrugated or rippled core, but excluding: containers which are impregnated with blood, grease, oil chemicals, food residue, wax; or have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners; or are contaminated with a material which will render the corrugated cardboard non-Marketable Waste.

**Organic Dust** means fine particles matter including but not limited to: mouldy hay, straw and grain, scat and feathers, compost dust, dust of heat-treated sludge, mould dust, dust of dander, hair particles and dried urine of rats.

**Other Flexible Plastic Packaging** means plastic packaging that are not Plastic Bags and Overwrap, accepted in the RBC Program, including crinkly wrappers and bags, flexible packaging with plastic seal, zipper lock and stand-up pouches, woven plastic bags, and non-food protective packaging.

**Organic Matter Recycling Regulation** means B.C. Reg. 18/2002 (O.C. 84/2002), deposited and effective February 5, 2002, which is made under the *Environmental Management Act*, S.B.C. 2003, c. 53, ss. 21 and 138, and the Public Health Act, S.B.C. 2008, c. 28, s. 115. The Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR) governs the construction and operation of compost facilities and the production, distribution, storage, sale and use of biosolids and compost. It provides guidance for local governments and compost and biosolids producers, on how to use organic material while protecting soil quality and drinking water sources.

**Organics Processing Facility** means a facility for accepting Organic Waste and applying a commercial processing process, such as open aerated windrow composting, for the purpose of diverting Organic Waste from landfilling and creating a beneficial compost end product in conformance with the Organic Matter Recycling Regulations.

**Organic Waste** means any plant and/or animal matter, originating in commercial or residential sources which can be processed within eight weeks in an open aerated composting to produce a useable soil amendment product, as specified in Schedule H.

**Other Recyclable Containers** means retail packaging products that includes but is not limited to aseptic containers, Tetra Packs, spiral wound containers, plastic lined paper cups and other paper packaging containing liquids when sold.

**Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste** means loads of Kitchen Waste that originates from outside the administrative sub-regions of the Regional District as described in Schedule F hereto, transferred to an RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facility, through an agreement made in advance between the RDCK and the organization transferring the Kitchen Waste.

**Out-of-Area Municipal Solid Waste** means loads, or a portion thereof, of Municipal Solid Waste that originates from outside the administrative sub-regions of the Regional District as described in Schedule F hereto.

**Packaging and Printed Paper** means a product that falls under the Packaging and Printed Paper product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Paint Filter Liquids Test, USEPA Method 9095A** means the method designed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine the presence of Free Liquids in a representative sample of waste; in this test, a 100 millimeter sample of waste is placed in a conical, 400 micron paint filter. If any liquid passes through the filter in five minutes, the waste fails the test and is not considered to be a solid.

**Paint Products** means a product that falls under the Paint product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Pesticide Products** means a product that falls under the Pesticides product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Petroleum By-Products** means used lubricating oil that is contaminated with any other products, and any fluid or liquid or sludge containing fuel or petroleum-based products.

**Pharmaceutical Products** means a product that falls under the Pharmaceuticals product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Plant Disease** means a condition that exists in a plant or seed as the result of the action of virus, fungus, bacterium, or any other similar or allied organism and that injures or may injure the plant or any part thereof, and that may be spread to another plant or plants with economic, ornamental or aesthetic value, including, but not limited to Apple Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), Anthracnose or Perennial Canker (*Cryptosporiopsis curvispora*; *C. perennans*), Bacterial Canker (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*; *P. syringae* pv. *morsprunorum*), Blister spot (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *papulus*), Brown Rot (*Monilinia fructicola*), Coryneum Blight (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*), Crown Gall, Root Gall and Hairy Root (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*), Crown Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*), Cytospora Canker (*Leucostoma cincta*), European Canker (*Nectria galligena*), Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*), Little Cherry Virus, Powdery Mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*; *P. clandestina*; *Sphaerotheca pannosa*), Peach Leaf Curl (*Taphrina deformans*), and Verticillium Wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*).

**Plastic Containers** means clean mixed plastics marked with a Society of Plastic Industries code #1-#7 and may include but is not limited to toiletry and cleaning containers, margarine and yogurt containers, food and drink containers, and plastic milk jugs, but does not include Styrofoam, polystyrene items, or items that have contained Hazardous Waste.

**Plastic Bags and Overwrap** means a clean plastic bag product that includes but is not limited to: retail bags for groceries or dry cleaning, bread bags, produce and bulk food bags, frozen fruit and vegetable bags, outer wrap for soft drink can flats, paper towels, water softener salt and garden product bags, outer bags for diapers and feminine hygiene products, pre-washed salad bags, but does not include biodegradable or compostable plastic bags, plastic wrap, cellophane, chip or snack bags, zipper-lock bags, bubble packaging, lumber or construction wrap, garbage bags.

**Pre-Treatment** means the removal of solid foreign matter from wastewater by a screening process prior to treatment at a wastewater treatment plant.

**Preserved Wood** means Wood Waste which has been:

- (a) Previously treated with creosote or other chemical preservatives including but not limited to: alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ), copper azole (CA), micronized copper azole (MCA), didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate (DDAC), disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT or SBX), chromated copper arsenate (CCA), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and ammonium copper arsenate (ACA) to prevent rotting;
- (b) Treated with fire retardant; or
- (c) Coated with paint containing lead in concentrations that are within the allowable concentration limit to not be considered Hazardous Waste.

**Primary Treatment** means the process in which heavy solids, oil, grease and light solids are removed from wastewater by means of settling or floating at a wastewater treatment plant.

**Product Stewardship Materials** means designated materials that fall under a specific product category of the Recycling Regulation, including, but not limited to, Antifreeze, beverage containers, electronic and electrical products, fluorescent tubes and bulbs, Gasoline, Lead-acid Batteries, Packaging and Printed Paper, Paint Products, Pesticides, Pharmaceutical Products, Rechargeable Batteries, Solvents, Flammable Liquids, Tires, Used Oil, Used Oil Containers, and Used Oil Filters, as those products are defined under the Recycling Regulation.

**Product Stewardship Depots** means Recycling Areas specifically designated for the collection of Product Stewardship Materials.

**Prohibited Waste** means gaseous waste, liquid waste or other categories of Municipal Solid Waste not accepted for Disposal at Resource Recovery Facilities as specified in Schedule D hereto.

**Propane Tank** means a refillable or non-refillable metal container which is used to contain flammable hydrocarbon gasses used as fuel.

**Radioactive Material** means waste containing a prescribed substance as defined in the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (S.C.1997, c. 9) in sufficient quantity or concentration to require a license for possession or use under that Act and regulations made under that Act.

**Rechargeable Batteries** means a rechargeable product, used as a source of power, which falls under the Electronic and Electrical products category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Recyclable Materials** means the items listed in Schedule B hereto.

**Recycle BC** means the not-for-profit organization responsible for residential packaging and paper product recycling throughout British Columbia. Recycle BC ensures packaging and paper product is collected from households and recycling depots, sorted and responsibly recycled. Recycle BC provides recycling services either directly to communities or by working

in partnership with local governments, First Nations, private companies, and other non-profit organizations.

**Recycling** means the practice of sorting, collecting and processing Marketable Waste for the purpose of creating new products and reducing the amount of Municipal Solid Waste being Disposed of in Landfills.

**Recycling Area** means an area of a Resource Recovery Facility that has been designated for the Deposit of Recyclable Materials.

**Recycling Depot** means any land or buildings leased, owned or operated by the Regional District for receiving those materials listed in part (c) of Schedule B.

**Recycling Regulation** means the Recycling Regulation (B.C. Reg. 449/2004) under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Regional Board** means the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

**Regional District or RDCK** means the Regional District of Central Kootenay as incorporated under the *Local Government Act*.

**Rejected Organic Waste** means Organic Wastes brought to an Organics Processing Facility or a Transfer Station that accepts Organic Waste, which is found to contain materials that are not identified in Schedule H as Organic Waste, including, but not limited to: any materials identified in Schedule I, plastics, Mixed Waste, Municipal Solid Waste, glass, Scrap Metal, Biomedical Waste, Hazardous Waste, or any other materials that could compromise the ability to meet the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation requirements to achieve a Class A Compost.

**Rejected Tire off Rim** means a Tire that is contaminated with any foreign material such as soil, debris, Styrofoam, organic matter or any other foreign material, such that it is unsuitable for recycling.

**Resource Recovery Facility** means a Landfill, Transfer Station, Organics Processing Facility, or Recycling Depot leased, owned, or operated by the Regional District that is used for receiving Municipal Solid Waste for Disposal or Deposit.

**Reusable Product** means a household item that is in usable working condition and that complies with the health and safety requirements of the *Hazardous Products Act*, (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-3) and regulations under that Act, but does not include Bulky Waste or Product Stewardship Materials.

**Reuse Building/Depot** means any land or buildings leased, owned and/or operated by the Regional District designated for receiving Reusable Products.

**Rubble** means gravel, brick, Concrete, Asphalt, and rock or a mixture thereof.

**Satellite Depot** means a Recycling Depot not supported by Recycle BC, but operated at the expense of the RDCK to maintain services in designated areas. The range of materials accepted at Satellite Depot sites is decided by the RDCK and may vary between sites.

**Sawdust** means fine particles of wood made by sawing wood.

**Scrap Metal** means recyclable ferrous and non-ferrous metallic materials, including, but not limited to: sheet metal, siding, roofing, rebar, flashings, pipes, window frames, doors, furnaces, duct work, wire, Steel Cable (cut into 1.25 m (4 ft) lengths, on a spool, or coiled and tied in six places), bathtubs, fuel tanks, fencing, bicycle frames, automotive body parts, machinery, garbage cans, metal furniture, tire rims, appliances and fixtures, but does not include:

- (a) ODS-Containing Products unless properly certified as having refrigerants professionally removed.
- (b) Metal drums, cans, bulk storage tanks, and process vessels formerly containing Prohibited Waste materials, except if they are open top and cleaned out / rinsed clean.
- (c) Any tanks built for holding pressurized gas, excepting those which are de-valved or visibly de-pressurized.

**Septage Pond Biosolids** means dewatered material removed from RDCK operated septic ponds.

**Service Personnel** means any person employed by or having a contract with the Regional District for performing work at a Resource Recovery Facility.

**Site Operator** means any person employed by or having a contract with the Regional District for caretaker or attendant duties at a Resource Recovery Facility and includes a person authorized to act on the Site Operator's behalf pursuant to said caretaker's contract.

**Site Regulations** means the regulations set out in Sections 3 – 10 of this Bylaw.

**Small Load** means Municipal Solid Waste or Recyclable Material to be Disposed of or Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility not exceeding 2000 kg (4409 lb) net weight at scaled sites or 5.1m<sup>3</sup> (180 ft<sup>3</sup>) at volume based sites per open day per credit account holder, or per Vehicle (if Vehicle is not registered to an RDCK credit account). The Disposal or Deposit of certain categories of Controlled Waste is restricted to quantities less than those permitted in Small Loads and as described in Schedule C.

**Solvents and Flammable Liquids** means a product that falls under the Solvents and Flammable Liquids product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Source Separated Waste** means waste including, but not limited to: Controlled Waste, Yard and Garden Waste, Noxious Weeds, Recyclable Material, Scrap Metal or Wood Waste which is separated into clearly distinguishable accumulations of different types of materials, substances, or objects belonging in the particular class of waste being disposed of.

**Specified Risk Material** means the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain, eyes, tonsils, spinal cord) and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older, and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of cattle of all ages. (Health of Animals Regulation (C.R.C., c, 296).



**Stabilized** means the process of making the organic or volatile portion of septage or municipal sludge less putrescible, less odorous, and to decrease the concentration of pathogenic microorganisms. In the case of Municipal Wastewater Biosolids, acceptable stabilization methods include anaerobic or aerobic digestion and methanization, and alkaline stabilization.

**Steel Cable** includes wire rope or cable.

**Tight-head Barrels** means any metal container with a secured top but does not include barrels that have contained Hazardous Waste.

**Tire** means the band of rubber placed over the rim of a wheel, that is free of any foreign material such as soil, debris or organic matter inside the Tire or the rim of a Tire, including: P (Passenger Vehicle Tires), LT (Light Truck Tires), or T (Temporary Tires), RV and small utility trailer tires, motorcycle, turf and all terrain vehicle tires, forklift, bobcat/skid steer, and LS (Logger/Skidder Tires), agricultural tires, Bicycle Tire Bundle, and bicycle or inner tube of a bicycle wheel, but does not include:

- (a) Tires designed for use on cycles, wheelchairs, or three-wheeled motorized devices designed for the transportation of persons with physical impairment.
- (b) Tires designed for use on an aircraft or wheelbarrow.
- (c) Tires that ordinarily have a retail value of less than \$30.
- (d) Tires marked with tread code C (Compactor), E (Earthmoving), G (Grader), L (Loader), IND (Industrial) or NHS (Not for Highway Service) generally referred to as Grader/Loader or Small-Off-The-Road or Large-Off-The-Road tires.

**Tour Groups** means any group of people, including but not limited to school groups, that are wishing to visit a Resource Recovery Facility for educational purposes.

**Transfer Station** means a Resource Recovery Facility operated under the control of the Regional District for temporary Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste in preparation for transportation to a Regional District Landfill.

**Treated Septage Biosolids** means septage which has been treated to reduce pathogens and vector attraction, including primary settling in a residential septic tank.

**Uncontaminated Soil** means native or clean soil, comprised of less than 25% gravel by volume, with no signs or indications of contamination, typically sourced from a non-commercial, residential site, or undisturbed land, and which if analyzed for contaminants would yield results in concentrations less than the lowest applicable Industrial Land (IL) use standard in the Contaminated Sites Regulation, Schedule 3.1.

**Unsecured Loads** means a load of Municipal Solid Waste which is not secured and covered on a Vehicle as required under the Site Regulations.

**Used Oil** means a product that falls under the Lubricating Oil product category as defined in the Recycling Regulation.

**Used Oil Containers** means a product that falls under the Empty Oil Containers product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Used Oil Filters** means a product that falls under the Oil Filters product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Vector** means a carrier organism that is capable of transmitting a pathogen from one facility, waste source, product or organism to another facility, waste source, product or organism.

**Vehicle** means a motor vehicle as defined under the *Motor Vehicle Act*.

**Waste Sharp** means needles, syringes, blades or other materials capable of causing punctures or cuts, originating from residential, agricultural, institutional or commercial generators.

**Waste Soil** means contaminated soil, Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil or Metals Contaminated Soil that is not suitable for any land use specified in the Contaminated Sites Regulation. Soil that meets specifications defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulation is Hazardous Waste and not Waste Soil.

**Yard and Garden Waste** means biodegradable, organic materials, substances or objects including, but not limited to: hedge clippings, weeds, shrubs, and shrub and tree branches up to 15 centimetres (6") in diameter, chipped Yard and Garden Waste, but does not include:

- (a) tree stumps;
- (b) Noxious Weeds;
- (c) plants or growing media that may have been identified by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency from time to time as infectious or potentially infectious and of which notice has been sent to the Regional District or publicized by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency;
- (d) plant and tree material in municipal street sweepings;
- (e) rocks, sand and Waste Soil; or
- (f) fruit or vegetable material
- (g) chipped Wood Waste.
- (h) Organic Waste

(2) The following schedules are hereby made and declared to be integral parts of this Bylaw:

- Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region
- Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region
- Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region
- Schedule B: Recyclable Materials
- Schedule C: Controlled Waste
- Schedule D: Prohibited Waste
- Schedule E: Resource Recovery Facilities
- Schedule F: Regional Map
- Schedule G: Noxious Weeds
- Schedule H: Materials Accepted for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities
- Schedule I: Materials Prohibited for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities

## SITE REGULATIONS

### Vehicles

- 3 (1) The Site Operator or Service Personnel may refuse to allow a Vehicle to enter a Resource Recovery Facility or require a Vehicle to leave a Resource Recovery Facility if:
  - (a) The Vehicle's Load exceeds the permitted weight limits set out in the regulations passed pursuant to the *Motor Vehicle Act*, or the *Commercial Transport Act*;
  - (b) The Vehicle exceeds the speed limits posted at a Resource Recovery Facility; or
  - (c) The load is not properly secured and covered.
- (2) No person while driving a Vehicle at a Resource Recovery Facility shall drive their Vehicle on any part of the Resource Recovery Facility other than on roads and areas designated by the Site Operator or Service Personnel.

### Loads

- 4 (1) Subject to Section 4 (2) of this bylaw, before entering a Resource Recovery Facility all loads of Municipal Solid Waste must be secured and covered with a tarpaulin or other overlay that is used to confine the load to the Vehicle.
- (2) The following loads of Municipal Solid Waste may be accepted at Regional District Landfills without covers:
  - (a) Tree stumps: when chained on a flat bed or within the confines of a truck box;
  - (b) Rubble: when wholly within the confines of a truck box (tailgates closed); and
  - (c) Bulky Waste: when strapped on a flat bed or wholly within the confines of a truck box.
- (3) An Inspector, Site Operator, Service Personnel or other authorized employee of the Regional District may inspect any or all loads entering or exiting the Resource Recovery Facility for the purpose of determining compliance with this Bylaw. Any person depositing waste material may be required to remove the load cover upon request for inspection.

## Safety

- 5
- (1) Smoking tobacco, holding lighted tobacco, using an e-cigarette, and/or holding an activated e-cigarette at Resource Recovery Facilities is prohibited.
  - (2) Upon entering a Resource Recovery Facility all persons must check in with the Site Operator or Service Personnel.
  - (3) Any person Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility shall unload or discharge the waste in a manner that conforms with the *Workers Compensation Act* and its regulations and all WorkSafe BC rules and requirements under the *Workers Compensation Act*.
  - (4) The Site Operator or Service Personnel may refuse to accept any Reusable Product at a Reuse Building/Depot where the Reusable Product appears to be in a dangerous or hazardous condition, or does not meet the health and safety requirements of the *Hazardous Products Act*, R.S.C. 1985 c. H-3.
  - (5) The Regional District is not responsible for ensuring the safety or fitness for use of Reusable Products, and persons retrieving Reusable Products from a Reuse Building/Depot shall do so at their own risk.
  - (6) No person shall engage in Bullying/Harassment with the Site Operator, Service Personnel or public at a Resource Recovery Facility.
  - (7) No Domestic Animal shall enter any part of any Resource Recovery Facility, at any time, except pets that are fully contained within vehicles, during hours that are open to the public. This regulation does not apply to RDCK Staff who have signed and are in compliance with the RDCK Dogs at Work Policy.
  - (8) No Person delivering Municipal Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials to a Resource Recovery Facility shall, knowingly, or accidentally introduce a Vector to the site.

## Fees

- 6
- (1) The Regional District hereby establishes and imposes the fees set out in Schedule A-1, Schedule A-2, and Schedule A-3 hereto and every person Disposing or Depositing of Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility shall pay to the Regional District the applicable fees calculated in accordance with those schedules.
  - (2) The fees under Schedules A-1, A-2, and A-3 shall be doubled for:
    - (a) loads of Mixed Waste containing more than 10% Recyclable Material;
    - (b) Unsecured Loads; and
    - (c) loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated.
  - (3) The fee for each load of Municipal Solid Waste entering a Resource Recovery Facility will be determined based upon the highest fee under Schedules A-1, A-2, or A-3 that applies to any category of Municipal Solid Waste in that load.

- (4) Where permitted by the Site Operator or Service Personnel a load of Mixed Waste may be sorted on site and re-weighed (where a scale exists) in order to reduce the applicable fees.

### **Prohibited Waste, Controlled Waste, and Recyclable Material**

- 7 (1) No person shall Dispose of Prohibited Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility.
- (2) Controlled Waste may only be Disposed of in a Controlled Waste Area and in accordance with the specifications and restrictions of Schedule C of this Bylaw.
- (3) Where Schedule C requires that a person acquire advance written approval from the Manager prior to Disposing of Controlled Waste, before providing approval, the Manager may require that person to provide relevant documentation to satisfy the requirements of this bylaw and other legislation.
- (4) Recyclable Materials listed in Section (a) of Schedule B of this bylaw may only be Deposited at an area designated for the Deposit of that material at a Landfill or Transfer Station.
- (5) Recyclable Materials listed in Section (b) of Schedule B of this Bylaw may only be Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility where a Product Stewardship Depot has been established for the purpose of receiving that material.
- (6) Recyclable Materials listed in Section (c) of Schedule B of this Bylaw may only be Deposited at an area designated for the Deposit of that material at a Recycling Depot or Recycling Area, or through a curbside recycling program operated by or with the approval of the Regional District.
- (7) Recyclable Materials brought for Deposit to a Resource Recovery Facility in Small Loads will be accepted at no charge, unless such materials are specified in Schedules A-1, A-2, or A-3 of this Bylaw, in which case the charges under Schedule A-1, A-2, or A-3 will apply.
- (8) Any person wishing to establish a Product Stewardship Depot at an RDCK facility must apply in writing to the RDCK for permission to do so, the grant of which shall be solely at the discretion of the Resource Recovery Manager.

### **General**

- 8 (1) These Site Regulations are subject to change from time to time by the Regional District.
- (2) No person shall Dispose of or Deposit Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility except in accordance with this Bylaw.
- (3) Where this bylaw permits certain activities at the discretion of the Manager, the Manager's decision shall consider the following factors:
  - (a) Nature of the activity;
  - (b) Nature and condition of any waste involved;

- (c) Availability of qualified staff to assist in performance of the activity;
  - (d) Availability of equipment required to carry out the activity;
  - (e) Availability of space required for the activity;
  - (f) Applicable legislation;
  - (g) Potential risks transferred to the RDCK upon completion of the activity; and
  - (h) Any other factor that is relevant to the operation of a Resource Recovery Facility for the purposes set out in this Bylaw, or to the administration or enforcement of this Bylaw.
- (4) The Regional District hereby authorizes the Manager, the Site Operator and Service Personnel to:
- (a) enforce the Site Regulations and all rules under this Bylaw governing the use of a Resource Recovery Facility operated by the Site Operator; and
  - (b) provide directions to users of the Resource Recovery Facility which are consistent with this Bylaw and which are necessary or convenient for the efficient and lawful operation of the Resource Recovery Facility.
- (5) The days and hours of operation of Resource Recovery Facilities are to be established by Regional Board resolution and may be amended by Regional Board resolution when deemed necessary.
- (6) No Person delivering Municipal Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials to a Resource Recovery Facility shall Dispose of or Deposit the Municipal Solid Waste except in such a place and in such a manner as directed by the Site Operator or Service Personnel.
- (7) All Municipal Solid Waste Disposed of or Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility shall become the property of the Regional District.
- (8) Only Small Loads shall be accepted for Disposal or Deposit at a Transfer Station except with prior written approval from the Manager.
- (9) No Person shall remove or scavenge Municipal Solid Waste that has been Disposed of or Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility except with prior written approval of the Manager.
- (10) No person shall Dispose of or Deposit Out-of-Area Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility unless approved by the Manager.
- (11) Municipal Solid Waste originating outside of the West Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area will not be accepted at a West Sub-region Resource Recovery Facility except material originating from the Central Sub-region direct hauled to the Ootischenia Landfill or by approval of the Manager.
- (12) Municipal Solid Waste originating outside of the Creston and Electoral Areas A, B and C Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Local Service Area will not be accepted at an East Sub-region Resource Recovery Facility except by approval of the Manager.
- (13) Municipal Solid Waste originating outside of the Central Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area will not be accepted at a

Central Sub-region Resource Recovery Facility except by approval of the Manager.

- (14) No Person shall Dispose of or Deposit Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility nor enter any Resource Recovery Facility at any time other than the designated hours of operation, except by approval of the Manager.
- (15) No Person other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative shall start any fires at any Resource Recovery Facility.
- (16) No Person other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative shall remove or alter any sign placed or erected at any Resource Recovery Facility.
- (17) No Person other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative shall discharge any firearm at any Resource Recovery Facility.
- (18) Children under 13 and pets are not permitted at Landfills or Transfer Stations except when they are inside a Vehicle. Children are permitted in Reuse Buildings and Recycling Depots under the supervision of an adult. Pets inside vehicles must be restricted in such a way as to prevent them from being in physical contact with any other Person using the Resource Recovery Facility. This regulation does not apply to RDCK Staff who have signed on and are in compliance with the RDCK Dogs at Work Policy.
- (19) No loitering is allowed at Resource Recovery Facilities or Recycling Depots. Vehicles must proceed directly to the Bin Area or Recycling Area and then leave the Resource Recovery Facility as soon as possible after unloading at the Bin Area.
- (20) No Person, other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative, shall access any Reuse Building or the surrounding property for any purpose more than one time, for a maximum of 15 minutes, within a 24 hour period.
- (21) Tour Groups are not permitted at Resource Recovery Facilities without prior approval from the Manager.

### **Conditions of Use**

- 9 (1) Every person Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility, accessing a Reuse Building/Depot, or coming to a Resource Recovery Facility for another purpose, shall comply with and abide by all directions of the Site Operator or Service Personnel, whether such directions are given in the form of signs or verbal instructions.
- (2) All persons entering a Resource Recovery Facility do so at their own risk. The Regional District accepts no responsibility or liability for damage or injury to persons or property, including but not limited to Vehicles, which occurs during or as a result of entry to a Resource Recovery Facility.

### **Contraventions**

- 10** (1) No Person shall do any act or suffer or permit any act or thing to be done in contravention of this Bylaw.
- (2) A person who contravenes the provisions of this Bylaw, fails to pay the fees required under this Bylaw, or fails to comply with the directions of the Site Operator or Service Personnel, or with posted notices and signs at a Resource Recovery Facility, may be denied entry to a Resource Recovery Facility.
- (3) A person who contravenes this Bylaw by doing any act which this Bylaw prohibits, or who omits to do any act which this Bylaw requires to be done, shall in addition to any other penalty imposed, pay any costs incurred by the Regional District to remediate or rectify that person's act or omission.

## **SEVERABILITY**

- 11** If any section, subsection or clause of this Bylaw is declared or held to be invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction, then that invalid portion shall be severed and the remainder of this Bylaw shall be deemed to have been adopted without the invalid and severed section, subsection or clause.

## **OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**

- 12** (1) Any person who violates any provision of this Bylaw will be deemed to have committed an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to the following penalties:
- (a) a minimum fine of \$100.00;
  - (b) a maximum fine of \$10,000.00.
- (2) A separate offence shall be deemed to have been committed upon each day during which a contravention of this Bylaw continues.
- (3) In the case of a continuing offence, a separate penalty shall apply for each day that the offence continues.

## **REPEAL**

- 13** This Bylaw repeals Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2023 and all amendments thereto.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE**

- 14** This Bylaw shall come into effect on February 01, 2025.



**CITATION**

**15** This Bylaw may be cited as the **Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025.**

READ A FIRST TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A SECOND TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A THIRD TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

ADOPTED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

---

Aimee Watson, Board Chair

---

Mike Morrison, Corporate Officer

**SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	(1)Weight-based fee	(2)Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 3 Containers)	\$4.00-50ea	\$4.00-50 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than three Containers.	<del>\$1516.00</del> 50	<del>\$15.00</del> 16.50
Mixed Waste	<del>\$151.25</del> 166.50/tonne	<del>\$36.25</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	<del>\$166.50</del> 151.25/tonne	<del>\$48.50</del> 53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	<del>\$242.00</del> 266.25/tonne	<del>\$60.50</del> 66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<del>Contaminated</del> Wood Waste	<del>\$78.75</del> 86.75	<del>\$31.25</del> 34.58
<del>Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)</del>	<del>\$2.50</del> ea	<del>\$2.50</del> ea
<del>Organic Waste</del>	<del>\$96.75</del> /tonne	<del>\$24.25</del> /m <sup>3</sup>
<del>Rejected Organic Waste</del>	<del>\$302.50</del> /tonne	<del>Not Accepted</del>
<del>Dehydrated Kitchen Waste</del>	<del>\$151.25</del> /tonne	<del>\$36.25</del> /m <sup>3</sup>
<del>Out Of Area Kitchen Waste</del>	<del>\$142.00</del> /tonne	<del>\$35.50</del> /m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-1	<del>\$151.25</del> 166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> <del>\$36.25</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	<del>\$166.50</del> 151.25/tonne	<del>\$36.25</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$53.25</del> 72.50/tonne	<del>\$79</del> 87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	<del>\$21.75</del> 24.00/tonne	<del>\$32.73</del> 36.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	<del>\$18.25</del> 20.00 ea	<del>\$20.00</del> 18.25 ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	<del>\$71.50</del> 78.75	<del>\$78.75</del> 71.50
Reusable Products	<del>\$151.25</del> 166.50/tonne	<del>\$36.25</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	<del>\$48.50</del> 53.25/tonne	<del>\$24.25</del> 26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
<del>Wood Waste</del>	<del>\$78.75</del> /tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> /m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	<del>\$78.75</del> 86.75/tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> 34.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard and Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first 2 Containers)	<del>\$3.00</del> 25 ea	<del>\$3.00</del> 25 ea
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$6.00</del> 50/load	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$6.00</del> 50/load

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<del>(4)</del> \$ <del>60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /tonne	<del>(4)</del> \$ <del>12.00</del> <u>13.25</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<del>(4)</del> <del>(5)</del> \$ <del>60</del> <u>66</u> .50/tonne	<del>(4)</del> <del>(5)</del> \$ <del>12.00</del> <u>13.25</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$ <del>18.25</del> <u>20.00</u> ea	\$ <del>18.25</del> <u>20.00</u> ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$ <del>66.50</del> <u>73.25</u> ea	\$ <del>66.50</del> <u>73.25</u> ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$ <del>145.25</del> <u>159.75</u> ea	\$ <del>145.25</del> <u>159.75</u>
Rejected Tires off rim	\$ <del>16.50</del> <u>18.25</u>	\$ <del>16.50</del> <u>18.25</u>
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u>	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u>
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$ <del>2.50</del> <u>75</u> ea	\$ <del>2.50</del> <u>75</u> ea
Organic Waste	\$ <del>96.75</del> <u>106.50</u> /tonne	\$ <del>24.25</del> <u>26.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Rejected Organic Waste	\$ <del>302.50</del> <u>332.75</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$ <del>151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	\$ <del>36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste	\$ <del>142.00</del> <u>156.25</u> /tonne	\$ <del>35.50</del> <u>39.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Other Fees	Fee	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$ <del>6.00</del> <u>50</u>	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$ <del>121</del> <u>133</u> .00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$ <del>60.50</del> <u>66.50</u>	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$ <del>303</del> <u>33</u> .25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<del>(6)</del> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p><del>(5)</del> Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$<del>24.25</del><u>26.75</u> /tonne year round at the Central Transfer Station.</p> <p><del>(5)</del><del>(6)</del> Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the</p>		

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<u>Central Landfill and the Grohman Narrows Transfer Station.</u>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of <del>\$6.00</del> <u>6.50</u> and maximum charge of <del>\$15.00</del> <u>16.50</u> .	

**SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than 4 Containers.	\$ <del>15.00</del> <u>16.50</u>	\$ <del>15.00</del> <u>16.50</u>
Mixed Waste	\$ <del>166.50</del> <u>151.25</u> /tonne	\$ <del>36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$ <del>166.50</del> <u>151.25</u> /tonne	\$ <del>53.25</del> <u>48.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$ <del>242.00</del> <u>266.25</u> .00/tonne	\$ <del>60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$ <del>242.00</del> <u>266.25</u> /tonne	\$ <del>60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<u>Contaminated Wood Waste</u>	\$ <del>78.75</del> <u>86.75</u> /tonne	\$ <del>31.25</del> <u>34.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<u>Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)</u>	\$2.50 ea	<sup>(5)</sup> \$2.50 ea
<u>Organic Waste</u>	96.75/tonne	\$24.25/m <sup>3</sup>
<u>Rejected Organic Waste</u>	\$302.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<u>Dehydrated Kitchen Waste</u>	\$151.25/tonne	\$36.25/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-2	\$ <del>151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$ <del>36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$ <del>302.50</del> <u>332.75</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$ <del>266.25</del> <u>293.00</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$ <del>60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$ <del>151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	\$ <del>36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$ <del>53.25</del> <u>58.50</u> /tonne	\$ <del>79</del> <u>87</u> .75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$ <del>48.50</del> <u>53.25</u> /tonne	\$ <del>72.50</del> <u>79.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$ <del>21.75</del> <u>24.00</u> /tonne	\$ <del>36.00</del> <u>32.73</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$ <del>20.00</del> <u>18.25</u> ea	\$ <del>20.00</del> <u>18.25</u> ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$ <del>78.75</del> <u>71.50</u>	\$ <del>78.75</del> <u>71.50</u>
Reusable Products	\$ <del>151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	\$ <del>36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Scrap Metal	<del>\$48.50</del> <u>\$3.25</u> /tonne	<del>\$24.25</del> <u>\$26.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<del>Wood Waste</del>	<del>\$78.75</del> /tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> /m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	<del>\$78.75</del> <u>\$6.75</u> /tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> <u>\$34.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per <del>C</del> <u>e</u> ontainer (applies to first two <del>e</del> <u>c</u> ontainers)	<del>\$3.00</del> <u>\$2.5</u> ea	<del>\$3.00</del> <u>\$2.5</u> ea
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$6.00</del> <u>\$5.00</u> /load	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$6.00</del> <u>\$5.00</u> /load
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$60.50</del> <u>\$66.50</u> /tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$12.00</del> <u>\$13.25</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$60.50</del> <u>\$66.50</u> /tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <del>\$12.00</del> <u>\$13.25</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	<del>\$3.50</del> <u>\$3.75</u> ea	<del>\$3.50</del> <u>\$3.75</u> ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	<del>\$18.25</del> <u>\$20.00</u> ea	<del>\$18.25</del> <u>\$20.00</u> ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	<del>\$66.50</del> <u>\$73.25</u> ea	<del>\$66.50</del> <u>\$73.25</u> ea
Tires on rim marked LS	<del>\$145.25</del> <u>\$159.75</u> ea	<del>\$145.25</del> <u>\$159.75</u> ea
Rejected Tires off rim	<del>\$16.50</del> <u>\$18.25</u> ea	<del>\$16.50</del> <u>\$18.25</u> ea
Bicycle Tire Bundle	<del>\$3.50</del> <u>\$3.75</u> ea	<del>\$3.50</del> <u>\$3.75</u> ea
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	<del>\$2.50</del> <u>\$2.75</u> ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	<del>\$96.75</del> <u>\$106.50</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	<del>\$302.50</del> <u>\$332.75</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	<del>\$151.25</del> <u>\$166.50</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	<del>\$6.00</del> <u>\$6.50</u>	
Application fee for Waste Soil	<del>\$124</del> <u>\$133.00</u>	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	<del>\$60.50</del> <u>\$66.50</u>	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = <del>\$30</del> <u>\$33.25</u> Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(5)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	<del>\$60.50</del> <u>\$66.50</u>	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.                  (2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p>		

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p><del>(4)</del>(5) <u>Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Ootischenia Landfill.</u></p>		
<p>Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.</p>		<p>The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$<del>6.00</del><u>6.50</u> and maximum charge of \$<del>15.00</del><u>16.50</u>.</p>

**SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first four containers)	<del>\$3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea	<del>\$3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than four Containers.	<del>\$15.00</del> <u>16.50</u>	<del>\$15.00</del> <u>16.50</u>
Mixed Waste	<del>\$151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	<del>\$36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	<del>\$151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	<del>\$48.50</del> <u>53.25</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	<del>\$242.00</del> <u>266.25</u> /tonne	<del>\$60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	<del>\$242.00</del> <u>266.25</u> /tonne	<del>\$60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<u>Contaminated</u> Wood Waste	<del>\$86.75</del> <u>78.75</u> /tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> <u>34.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<del>Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)</del>	<del>\$2.50</del> ea	<del>Not Accepted</del>
<del>Organic Waste</del>	<del>\$96.75</del> /tonne	<del>Not Accepted</del>
<del>Rejected Organic Waste</del>	<del>\$302.50</del> /tonne	<del>Not Accepted</del>
<del>Dehydrated Kitchen Waste</del>	<del>\$151.25</del> /tonne	<del>Not Accepted</del>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-3	<del>\$151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> <del>\$36.25</del> /m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	<del>\$302.50</del> <u>332.75</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	<del>\$293.00</del> <u>266.25</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	<del>\$60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	<del>\$151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	<del>\$36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$53.25</del> <u>58.50</u> /tonne	<del>\$87.75</del> <u>m<sup>3</sup></u> <del>\$79.75</del> <u>m<sup>3</sup></u>
Waste Soil	<del>\$48.50</del> <u>53.25</u> /tonne	<del>\$72.50</del> <u>79.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	<del>\$21.75</del> <u>24.00</u> /tonne	<del>\$32.73</del> <u>36.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	<del>\$20.00</del> <u>18.25</u> ea	<del>\$20.00</del> <u>18.25</u> ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	<del>\$78.75</del> <u>71.50</u>	<del>\$78.75</del> <u>71.50</u>
Reusable Products	<del>\$151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	<del>\$36.25</del> <u>40.00</u> /m <sup>3</sup>



Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Scrap Metal	\$ <del>48.50</del> <u>53.25</u> /tonne	\$ <del>24.25</del> <u>26.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<del>Wood Waste</del>	<del>\$78.75</del> /tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> /m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$ <del>78.75</del> <u>86.75</u> /tonne	\$ <del>31.25</del> <u>34.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per <del>e</del> <u>c</u> ontainer (applies to first two <del>c</del> <u>o</u> ntainers)	\$ <del>3.00</del> <u>3.25</u> ea	\$ <del>3.00</del> <u>3.25</u> ea
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$ <del>6.00</del> <u>50</u> /load	<sup>(4)</sup> \$ <del>6.00</del> <u>50</u> /load
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$ <del>60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$ <del>12.00</del> <u>13.25</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$ <del>60.50</del> <u>66.50</u> /tonne	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$ <del>12.00</del> <u>13.25</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u> ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$ <del>18.25</del> <u>20.00</u> ea	\$ <del>18.25</del> <u>20.00</u> ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$ <del>66.50</del> <u>73.25</u> ea	\$ <del>66.50</del> <u>73.25</u> ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$ <del>145.25</del> <u>159.75</u> ea	\$ <del>145.25</del> <u>159.75</u> ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$ <del>16.50</del> <u>18.25</u>	\$ <del>16.50</del> <u>18.25</u>
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u>	\$ <del>3.50</del> <u>3.75</u>
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$ <del>2.50</del> <u>75</u> ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$ <del>96.75</del> <u>106.50</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$ <del>302.50</del> <u>332.75</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$ <del>151.25</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	<del>\$6.00</del> <u>6.50</u>	
Application fee for Waste Soil	<del>\$121</del> <u>133.00</u>	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	<del>\$60.50</del> <u>66.50</u>	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = <del>\$30.25</del> <u>33.25</u> Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	<del>\$60.50</del> <u>66.50</u>	

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of April and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$<del>24.25</del><u>26.75</u> /tonne year round at the Creston Landfill.</p> <p><del>(5)</del>(6) <u>Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Creston Landfill.</u></p>		
<p>Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.</p>		<p>The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$<del>6.00</del><u>6.50</u> and maximum charge of \$<del>15.00</del><u>16.50</u>.</p>

## SCHEDULE B OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

- a. Accepted for Deposit at Landfills and Transfer Stations:
  1. ODS Containing Products
  2. Scrap Metal
  3. Clean Wood Waste
  4. Yard and Garden Waste
  5. Propane Tanks
  
- b. Accepted for Deposit at Product Stewardship Depots, where they exist:
  1. Antifreeze
  2. Beverage containers
  3. Electronic and electrical products
  4. Fluorescent tubes and bulbs
  5. Gasoline
  6. Lead-acid Batteries
  7. Packaging and Printed Paper as defined in the Recycling Regulation
  8. Paint Products
  9. Pesticide Products
  10. Pharmaceutical Products
  11. Rechargeable Batteries
  12. Solvents and Flammable Liquids
  13. Tires as defined in the Recycling Regulation
  14. Used Oil
  15. Used Oil Containers
  16. Used Oil Filters
  17. Other designated product categories established by the Recycling Regulation
  
- c. Accepted for Deposit at Recycling Areas and Recycling Depots, where they exist:
  1. Glass Containers
  2. Metal Containers
  3. Mixed Waste Paper
  4. Old Corrugated Cardboard
  5. Plastic Bags and Overwrap
  6. Other Flexible Plastic Packaging
  7. Foam Packaging
  8. Other Recyclable Containers
  9. Plastic Containers #1 - #7
  
- d. Accepted for Deposit at Organic Waste Processing Facilities, and designated Landfills and Transfer Stations:
  1. Organic Waste

**SCHEDULE C OF BYLAW NO. 2961: CONTROLLED WASTE**

<b>SCHEDULE C: CONTROLLED WASTE</b>		
<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Specifications / Restrictions</b>	<b>Accepted for Disposal at:</b>
Animal Feces	2	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Asbestos- Friable	1, 4, 5, 6, 8	Landfills Only
Asbestos- Non friable	1, 5, 6, 8	Landfills Only
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	5, 6, 7, 18	Landfills Only
Municipal Wastewater Residuals	5, 6, 7, 8, 18	Landfills Only
Buckets	3	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Bulky Waste	5, 6, 7, 8	Landfills Only
Condemned Foods	1, 6, <del>23</del>	Landfills Only
Dead Animals and Parts [quantities less than 1 container sized 81 cm by 102 cm (32" by 40") or 121 L (27 imperial gallons)]	2, 20	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Dead Animals and Parts [quantities greater than 1 container sized 81 cm by 102 cm (32" by 40") or 121 L (27 imperial gallons)]	5, 6, 8, 10, 20	Landfills Only
Dusty Material	2	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Food Processing Waste (quantities greater than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> )	5, 8, 15	Landfills Only
Fuel Tanks	9	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Industrial Waste	5, 7, 10	Landfills Only
Infested Vegetation	2, 6	Landfills Only
Land Clearing Debris (quantities greater than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> )	5, 8	Landfills Only
Large Load	10, 12	Landfills Only
Noxious Weeds	13, 17	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Rubble	11, 14	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Tight-Head Barrels	3	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Tires	19	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Waste Soil	7, 16, 17, 18	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Yard & Garden Waste	21	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only

**SCHEDULE C OF BYLAW NO. 2961: CONTROLLED WASTE *continued***

**Specifications and Restrictions**

1. Material must be double-bagged in 6mil Poly Bags.
2. Material must be double-bagged (any thickness bag).
3. Lids must be removed so that the Attendant may inspect for liquids. Container must not have contained any hazardous materials at any time.
4. Material must be manifested or documented as required by the Regional District and by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment.
5. Forty-eight (48) hours advance notice must be given to the Regional District prior to Disposal. (The Manager may at his/her discretion permit Disposal with less than 48 hours notice.)
6. Materials must be disposed of at a time designated by the RDCK.
7. Advance written approval required from the Manager prior to Disposal.
8. Special handling fees apply. Quantities in excess of 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> require advance estimate of special handling fees by the Manager.
9. Tank must be cut open so that the Site Operator or Attendant may inspect for liquids.
10. Material may be accepted at Transfer Stations at the discretion of the Manager with advance notice.
11. Accepted at Transfer Stations in quantities less than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>. Individual pieces must be smaller than 30 cm<sup>3</sup>. Maximum three loads per day.
12. Compact/crushed material may be accepted at Transfer Stations with written approval of the Manager.
13. Material must be bagged in transparent bags. Materials must be sealed and contained in a manner which prevents the ripping of bags. Alternative containment methods for large quantities may be approved in advance by the Manager.
14. Rebar must not project from the surface of Concrete by more than 30 cm.
15. Must not contain Dead Animals and Parts.
16. Prior to Disposal, a Waste Soil Disposal Application must be submitted to, and approved by, the Manager. An application fee of \$100 is required for each Disposal request. The application must be accompanied by documents that meet the requirements of the Regional District's Soil Acceptance Policy, including soil analysis information and assurances from a qualified professional. Loads less than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> may be exempt from these restrictions if no signs of contamination are present. The Regional District reserves the right to refuse Disposal of any load of Waste Soil.
17. Accepted at Transfer Stations in quantities less than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>. Maximum one load per day per customer.
18. Laboratory results must be submitted to the Manager, as requested. The laboratory results must be accompanied by a tabulated document that clearly identifies the material as meeting the required Provincial and Federal limits for safe disposal at a landfill.
19. Inside and/or rims of Tires must be free of any foreign material such as soil, debris or organic matter.
20. Disposal of Dead Animals and Parts must be done in accordance with the most recent Operational Certificate for the Landfill designated for final disposal; requirements and restrictions governing this disposal can vary between Operational Certificates.
21. Loads of Yard & Garden Waste >2.5 m<sup>3</sup>, during periods when tipping fees have been waived, are accepted for disposal at landfills only and are limited a maximum daily disposal of one load per customer.
22. Waste materials disposed at RDCK Organic Processing Facilities do not require specification #1, as cited in Schedule C.

## SCHEDULE D OF BYLAW NO. 2961: PROHIBITED WASTE

The following items are not accepted for Disposal at RDCK facilities. Facilities may have recycling options for some items:

1. Antifreeze
2. Auto Hulks
3. Biomedical Waste
4. ODS Containing Products
5. Free Liquid
6. Gas Cylinders
7. Gasoline
8. Hazardous or Reactive Chemicals
9. Hazardous Waste
10. Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil
11. Ignitable Materials
12. International Waste
13. Lead-acid Batteries
14. Loads containing materials that are smoldering or on fire
15. Out-of-Area Municipal Solid Waste
16. Paint Products
17. Pesticide Products
18. Petroleum By-products
19. Pharmaceutical Products
20. Radioactive Material
21. Rechargeable Batteries
22. Refuse that would cause undue risk of injury or occupational disease to any person at the Resource Recovery Facility or that would otherwise contravene the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation B.C. Reg. 296/97 enacted pursuant to the *Workers Compensation Act*, as amended or replaced from time to time
23. Steel Cable that is not cut to 1.25 m lengths, on a spool, or coiled and tied in six places
24. Solvents and Flammable Liquids
25. Specified Risk Material
26. Tight-head Barrels
27. Tires designated with a tread code of C, E, G, L, or IND
28. Used Oil
29. Used Oil Containers
30. Used Oil Filters
31. Waste Sharps
32. Such other materials as are designated by the Manager from time to time to be inappropriate for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility for environmental reasons or reasons related to the safe or efficient operation of the facility

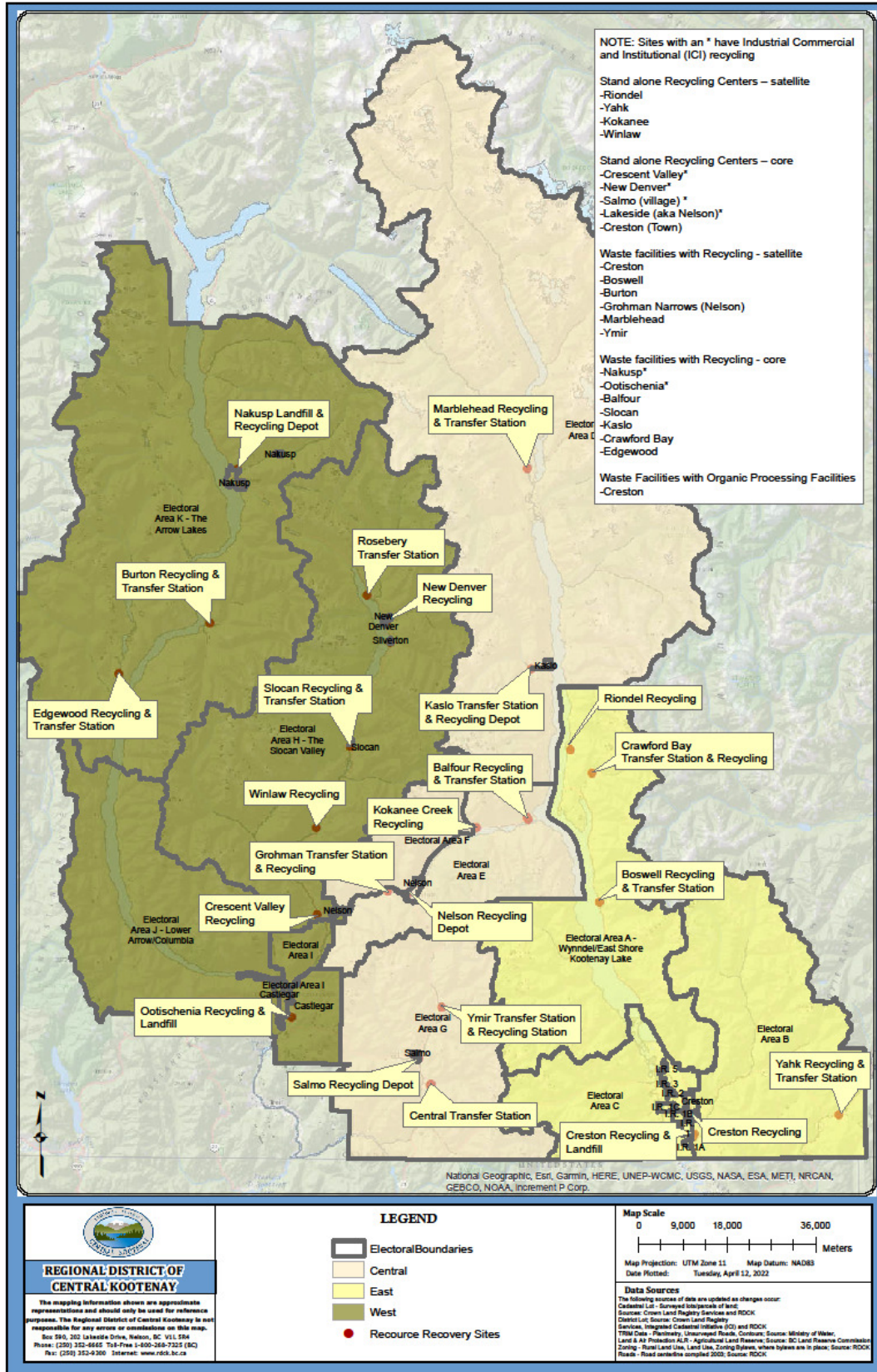
**SCHEDULE E OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES**

<b>SCHEDULE E: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Name &amp; Civic Address</b>	<b>Legal Description</b>
Balfour Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 821 Heyland Road	Lot 15 Plan NEP762 District Lot 192 Kootenay Land District Lease #27254.
Boswell Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 12575 Hopher Road	Lot 1 Plan NEP84075 District Lot 5027 Kootenay Land District.
Burton Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 248 Caribou Creek Road	Lot 1 Plan NEP6834 District Lot 7700 Kootenay Land District.
Central Transfer Station and Compost Facility 550 Emerald Road	Lot A Plan NEP14234 District Lot 1236 Kootenay Land District.
Crawford Bay Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 16798 Crawford Creek Road	Portions of Lot 8 and 9 Plan NEP1316 District Lot 4595 Kootenay Land District Subsidy Lot 26, exc Area Outlined on License 401486.
Crescent Valley Core Depot 1385 Hwy 6	District Lot 303 Kootenay Land District Parcel A, Ref Pl 90583i Of Pcl 2.
Creston Landfill, Compost Facility and Satellite Recycling Depot 1501 Mallory Road	Section 13 and Section 24 Township 7 Kootenay Land District Exc Blk A and B.
Creston Core Recycling Depot 412 Helen Street	Lot 1 Plan Nep79844 District Lot 892 Kootenay Land District
Edgewood Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 8855 Highway 6	Lot 6 Block 6 and Lot 7 Plan NEP1214 District Lot 7892 Kootenay Land District Except Plan 8062.
Grohman Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 1201 Insight Drive	Lot A Plan NEP16929 District Lot 8370 Kootenay Land District Except Plan NEP82204.
Kaslo Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 1302 Kaslo West Road	Sublot 1, District Lot 819, Kootenay District, Plan X77.
Kokanee Park Marina Satellite Recycling Depot 5110 Highway 3A	Plan Nep8876 District Lot 789 Kootenay Land District Parcel A, (See Xb26846), Manufactured Home Reg. # B13553.
Marblehead Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 13825 Highway 31	District Lot 826 Kootenay Land District Except Plan RW Pl 674P 458I 6456.
Nakusp Landfill and Core Recycling Depot 1420 Hot Springs Road	District Lot 863 Kootenay Land District Exc (1) Blk A-C (2) Pl 9020.
Nelson Core Recycling Depot 70 Lakeside Drive	Lot A Plan NEP11613 District Lot 2627 Kootenay Land District Except Plan 18679.
Ootischenia Landfill and Core Recycling Depot 671 Columbia Road	Lot 1 Plan NEP6599 District Lot 4598 Kootenay Land District Lease/Permit/Licence # 340791, (2ndly) Pt Sublot 23 Pl X34 for Disposal of Refuse Purposes.

<b>SCHEDULE E: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Name &amp; Civic Address</b>	<b>Legal Description</b>
New Denver Core Recycling Depot 611 Slocan Avenue	Not Applicable.
Riondel Satellite Recycling Depot 232 Fowler Street	Not Applicable.
Rosebery Transfer Station 5250 Highway 6	District Lot 8422 Kootenay Land District Except Plan NEP20747.
Salmo Core Recycling Depot 1003 Glendale Avenue	Not Applicable.
Slocan Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 8875 Harold Street	Lot 2 and 3 Plan NEP76640 District Lot 395 Kootenay Land District.
Winlaw Satellite Recycling Depot 5700 Highway 6	Not Applicable.
Yahk Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 8790 Railway Ave	District Lot 4683 Kootenay Land District Parcel 1, (See 184985I).
Ymir Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 190 Oscar Bear Road	Lots 7 and 8 and Portions of Lots 5, 6, 10 and 11 and Lane, Block H, District Lot 1242, Kootenay District, Plan 640.



SCHEDULE F OF BYLAW NO. 2961: REGIONAL MAP



**SCHEDULE G OF BYLAW NO. 2961: NOXIOUS WEEDS**

<b>SCHEDULE G: NOXIOUS WEEDS</b>	
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>
African-rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian Elodea/Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i> Planch.
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Bur Chervil	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Common Bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i> subspecies <i>australis</i>
Cordgrass, Common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Cordgrass, Dense-flower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
Cordgrass, Salt Meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Cordgrass, Smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L.
Eurasian Water-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
False-brome, Slender	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.
Foxtail, Slender/Meadow	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> Huds.
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Giant Mannagrass/Reed Sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i> L.
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Hairy Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radica</i>
Halogeton/Saltover	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Hawkweed , Orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Hawkweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Hawkweed, Yellow	<i>Hieracium</i> spp.
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
Hoary Cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>

SCHEDULE G: NOXIOUS WEEDS	
Common Name	Latin Name
Hyacinth, Water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Japanese Butterbur	<i>Petasites japonicus</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>
Knapweed, Bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i> Puschk. ex Willd.
Knapweed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Knapweed, Brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Knapweed, Diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Knapweed, Meadow	<i>Centurea pratensis</i>
Knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Knapweed, Spotted	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>
Knapweed, Squarrose	<i>Centaurea virgata</i> Lam. ssp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Boissier) Gugler
Knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>
Knotweed, Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr. var. <i>lobata</i> (Willd.) Maesen & S. Almeida
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Locust, Bristly	<i>Robinia hispida</i>
Longspine Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Loosestrife, Garden Yellow	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> L.
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i> L.
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusa</i>
Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav.
North Africa Grass	<i>Ventenata dubia</i> (Leers) Coss.
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Policeman's Helmet/Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites serotina</i> Dum.
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo donax</i> L.
Ricefield/Bog Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i> (L.) Palla
Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Sage, Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i> L.
Sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i> L.
Salt Cedar	<i>Tamarix aphilla</i>

SCHEDULE G: NOXIOUS WEEDS	
Common Name	Latin Name
Scentless Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Shiny Geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i> L.
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spring Milletgrass	<i>Milium vernale</i> M. Bieb.
Spurge Flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i> (L.) Coss. & Germ.
Spurge, Cypress	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Spurge, Eggleaf	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i> Griseb.
Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Starthistle, Iberian	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev. ex Sprengel
Starthistle, Purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> L.
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sulphur Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Syrian Bean-Caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L.
Tansy, Common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Tansy, Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Texas Blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.
Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> L.
Thistle, Marsh Plume	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Thistle, Milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Thistle, Nodding	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Thistle, Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Thistle, Slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> W. Curtis
Thorn, Camel	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik.
Toadflax, Common	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Toadflax, Yellow	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Wild Four O'Clock	<i>Myrabilis nyctaginea</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Yellow Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>

Additional Priority Plants	
Common Name	Latin Name
Greater knapweed	
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Chicory	<i>Chicorium intybus</i>
Chilean tarweed	<i>Madia sativa</i>
Colt's foot	<i>Tussilago spp.</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum spp.</i>
Common periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Flat pea	<i>Lathyrus sylvestrus</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Goutweed (Bishop's weed)	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Meadow goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsis</i>
Night-flowering catchfly	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sweet fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Tall buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Tartary buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>
Wall lettuce	<i>Lactuca muralis</i>
Western goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>
White cockle	<i>Lychnis alba</i>
Wood sage	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>

Additional Aquatic Priority Plants	
Common/European frog-bit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Feathered mosquito fern	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>
Fragrant water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Parrotfeather milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Water chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>

**SCHEDULE H OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS ACCEPTED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES**

The following items are accepted for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities.

1. Animal bedding
2. Brewery waste/winery waste
3. Butchery Waste
4. Condemned Foods
5. Fish wastes
6. Kitchen Waste
7. Grass
8. Livestock Manure
9. Leaves
10. Milk Processing Waste
11. Plant matter derived from processing plants
12. Small twigs less than 2" in diameter and 12" in length
13. Food Processing Waste
- ~~13-14.~~ Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics

**Note:** Disposal of Organic Wastes at Organic Waste Processing Facilities in quantities greater than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> must first obtain permission Forty-eight (48) hours in advance from the Regional District prior to Disposal. (The Manager may at his/her discretion permit Disposal with less than 48 hours notice.)

## SCHEDULE I OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS PROHIBITED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES

The following items are not accepted for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities.

1. Animal Bones greater than 2" in diameter
2. Any Materials identified in Schedule H containing more than 5% Free Liquids
3. ~~Biodegradable Plastics~~Non-Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics
4. Cattle waste from abattoirs
5. ~~Compostable Plastics~~Plastic Containers
6. Cooking oil or used cooking oil, except as a residual in cooked or prepared foods or other Kitchen Wastes and comprising less than 5% of the total volume
7. Dead Animals and Parts
8. Diatomaceous earth, or any other natural/organic filtering product from brewing operations
9. Domestic septic tank sludge
10. Fruit and Vegetable stickers
11. Grease Trap Waste
12. Kitty litter and pet feces
13. Infested Vegetation
14. Municipal Wastewater Biosolids
15. Non-organics wastes, or waste containing any of the following:
  - a. Asbestos or asbestos-containing materials
  - b. Biomedical waste
  - c. Hazardous waste
  - d. Car wash sump waste
  - e. Sulfur-containing waste materials
  - f. Drywall waste
  - g. Construction and demolition waste
16. Noxious/Invasive weeds
17. Pet hair or human hair
18. Specific Risk Materials
19. Recyclable Materials
20. Ash and Soot
- ~~20-21.~~ Plastic Bags and Overwrap



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

## **Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory**

### **Bylaw No. 2961, 2025**

A Bylaw to regulate and set fees for the use of Resource Recovery Facilities in the Regional District of Central Kootenay.



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

APPLICATION ..... 1

DEFINITION ..... 1

SITE REGULATIONS ..... 16

SEVERABILITY ..... 22

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES ..... 22

REPEAL ..... 22

EFFECTIVE DATE ..... 22

CITATION ..... 23

SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION ..... 24

SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION ..... 27

SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION ..... 30

SCHEDULE B OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS ..... 33

SCHEDULE C OF BYLAW NO. 2961: CONTROLLED WASTE ..... 34

SCHEDULE D OF BYLAW NO. 2961: PROHIBITED WASTE ..... 36

SCHEDULE E OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES ..... 37

SCHEDULE F OF BYLAW NO. 2961: REGIONAL MAP ..... 39

SCHEDULE G OF BYLAW NO. 2961: NOXIOUS WEEDS ..... 40

SCHEDULE H OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS ACCEPTED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK  
ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES ..... 44

SCHEDULE I OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS PROHIBITED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK  
ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES ..... 45

## REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

# BYLAW NO. 2961

---

A Bylaw to regulate and set fees for the use of Resource Recovery Facilities in the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

---

**WHEREAS** a service has been established by the Regional District of Central Kootenay by Bylaw No. 1070, being the West Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1070, 1994, as amended;

**WHEREAS** a service has been established by the Regional District of Central Kootenay by Bylaw No. 1071, being the Central Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1071, 1994, as amended;

**WHEREAS** a service has been established by the Regional District of Central Kootenay by Bylaw No. 924, being the Creston and Electoral Areas A, B and C Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 924, 1992, as amended;

**AND WHEREAS** the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay considers it advisable to adopt regulations and to establish fees and charges for the use of Regional District Resource Recovery Facilities;

**NOW THEREFORE** the Regional District of Central Kootenay in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

### APPLICATION

- 1 This Bylaw shall apply to all Resource Recovery Facilities operated by the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

### DEFINITION

- 2 (1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

**6mil Poly Bag** means the packaging requirement for asbestos disposal under Part 6 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

**Antifreeze** means a product that falls under the Antifreeze product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Asbestos: Friable** means any waste containing asbestos that:

- (a) when dry, can be easily crumbled or pulverized to powder by hand, and

(b) is in a concentration greater than 1% either at the time of manufacture, or as determined using a method specified in Section 40(1) of the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

**Asbestos: Non-friable** means waste containing non-friable asbestos in which the asbestos fibres are bound or locked into the product matrix, so that the fibres are not readily released.

**Animal Feces** means the solid or semisolid metabolic waste from the digestive tract of a domestic animal discharged through the process of defecation.

**Ash and Soot** means the residue created by the thorough combustion of organic matter.

**Asphalt** means a petroleum by-product mixed with gravel, crushed rock, or other aggregate, that is used for paving roadways, driveways, parking areas and other surfaces.

**Asphalt Roofing Material** means Asphalt roofing shingles or Asphalt rolled roofing.

**Auto Hulk** means a Vehicle that is no longer usable for transportation purposes or is not registered under the *Motor Vehicle Act*.

**Bicycle Tire Bundle** means a bundle of either 10 mountain bike tires or 25 road bike tires.

**Bin Area** means that area of the Resource Recovery Facility that has been designated to receive Municipal Solid Waste brought to the Resource Recovery Facility in Small Loads.

**Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics** means a plastic product such as, but not limited to, packaging, containers, bags, plates, cutlery, cups, or straws, that is made from renewable biomass sources (such as plant-based materials) and is certified by an accredited third-party certification program as being compostable in an industrial composting facility. The product must meet the standards for biodegradability, disintegration, and quality established by recognized composting certification bodies, such as the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or similar organizations. This type of plastic is designed to break-down into non-toxic, compostable material when subjected to the conditions of a commercial composting process.

**Biomedical Waste** means materials defined as such under the Hazardous Waste Regulation and includes, but is not limited to: human anatomical waste, animal waste, microbiology laboratory waste, human blood and body fluid waste, and Waste Sharps generated at human or animal health care facilities, medical or veterinary research and teaching establishments, clinical testing or research laboratories, and facilities involved in the production or testing of vaccines.

**Buckets** means plastic 19 litre (5 gallon) containers with removable lids.

**Bulky Waste** means:

- (a) single items with a volume greater than 5.1 m<sup>3</sup> (180 ft<sup>3</sup>) or any single dimension which exceeds 488 cm (16') including but not limited to recreational vehicles (with all auto components removed), pre-fabricated homes, trailers, hot tubs and watercraft;
- (b) other articles that the Manager determines require special handling and Disposal techniques by reason of their size, or other difficult handling.

**Bullying/Harassment** means any inappropriate conduct or comment by a person towards a worker that the person knew or reasonably ought to have known would cause that worker to be humiliated or intimidated, as per the *Worker's Compensation Act*. Bullying and harassing behavior can include: verbal aggression, insults or threats, humiliating initiation practices or hazing, spreading malicious rumors, calling someone derogatory names, vandalizing personal belongings, and isolation and/or exclusion from work-related activities.

**Burned Material** means materials damaged by fire, heat, electricity or a caustic agent that have been allowed to entirely cool for no less than a two-week period, and in a manner acceptable to the Manager. Burned Materials that are smoldering or on fire is a Prohibited Waste.

**Butchery Waste** means waste products limited to meat, fat, skin, and bones arising from the operation of a licensed butchery that would otherwise have been destined for sale as food.

**Bylaw** means this Bylaw and its Schedules including but not limited to the Site Regulations.

**Chipped Yard and Garden Waste** means Yard and Garden Waste, tree bark, tree stumps (with root ball removed), that has been processed with a wood chipper or grinder, but does not include processed materials sourced from forestry slash or any logging activity.

**Clean Wood Waste** means clean wood material including, but not necessarily limited to kiln dried dimensional lumber such as wood pallets which:

- (a) Is free of Contaminated Wood Waste, rocks, metals (other than nails and screws), wire, fiberglass, Asphalt Roofing Material, melamine, paper backings, and other non-wood materials; and
- (b) if it is more than 61 cm (2') in width or diameter at any point, is no more than 2.4 m (8') in length.

**Composite Wood Waste** means wood that has been manufactured into dimensional lumber using glue or adhesives, including particleboard, oriented strand board, medium-density fiberboard (MDF), and plywood.

**Concrete** means a hardened mixture of cement that includes sand, gravel or other aggregate, and that may be reinforced with lengths of rebar.

**Condemned Food** means any food or other edible matter that does not contain Free Liquids, and that has been deemed to be unfit for human consumption pursuant to the *Food Safety Act*, S.B.C. 2002, c. 28 and any regulation under that Act.

**Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste** means:

- (a) mixed Municipal Solid Waste material resulting from the construction, demolition, renovation and repair of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities, including but not limited to: Asphalt, bricks, Concrete, other masonry materials, roofing materials including Asphalt Roofing Material, stucco, rock, glass, wood, wood products, Preserved Wood, wall covering, plaster, gypsum board or wallboard, counter tops, plumbing fixtures, scrap metal, rebar, ducting, electrical fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, insulation that does not contain asbestos, and soil, excluding Waste Soil.
- (b) loads of Preserved Wood,
- (c) loads of Burned Material.

**Note:** Clean, Source Separated Waste loads of drywall (verified to not be containing asbestos fibres), Asphalt Roofing Material, Scrap Metal, Clean Wood Waste, and Yard and Garden Waste are NOT Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Waste, and will be charged at their respective tipping fees.

**Container** means a maximum can, or bin size of 121 L (27 imperial gallons) or maximum bag size of 81 cm by 102 cm (32" by 40").

**Contaminated Sites Regulation** means the Contaminated Sites Regulation, (B.C. Reg. 375/96) enacted under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Contaminated Wood Waste** means a wood material contaminated with any foreign material, including, but not necessarily limited to any of the following: paints, stains, glues, plastics, Preserved Wood, Composite Wood Waste, or Furniture and Cabinetry; and which is no more than 1.2 m (4') in length.

**Contamination or Contaminated** means the presence of another material in one category of Source Separated Waste, and includes, but is not limited to: the commingling of different Recyclable Materials; the commingling of different Controlled Waste; or the commingling of two or more of the following categories of waste: Mixed Waste, Recyclable Materials, Controlled Waste and Prohibited Waste.

**Controlled Waste** means Source Separated Waste categories, listed in Schedule C hereto, which because of their inherent nature and quantity may require special handling and storage techniques to avoid creating health hazards, nuisances or environmental pollution.

**Controlled Waste Area** means an area of the Resource Recovery Facility designated for the Disposal of Controlled Waste.

**Core Depot** means a Recycling Depot that accepts the full range of materials included in the Recycle BC Program for recycling and has material accepted for recycling removed by representatives of Recycle BC.

**Dead Animals and Parts** means any deceased pets, wildlife, livestock or slaughter remains or offal thereof, including: bones, feathers, skin, and hair but excluding any Specified Risk Material or free bodily fluids.

**Dehydrated Kitchen Waste** means a Kitchen Waste that has had a significant reduction in volume and weight through mechanical dehydration, grinding or a combination thereof, by a pre-treatment device.

**Deposit** means the placement of Recyclable Materials and Reusable Products in an area designated for the receipt of those materials at a Resource Recovery Facility.

**Dewatered** means waste material that passes the Paint Filter Liquids Test, USEPA Method 9095A.

**Disposal** means the placement of Municipal Solid Waste into a Landfill or at a Transfer Station for eventual transport to a Landfill.

**Domestic Animal** means an animal, such as a horse or cat, which has been tamed and kept by humans as a work animal, food source, or pet, especially a member of those species that have, through selective breeding, become notably different from their wild ancestors.

**Dusty Material** means material that can become airborne when being disposed of, deposited, or managed at a Resource Recovery Facility and which may subsequently pose a health risk or impair visibility, including but not limited to concrete dust, rock dust, Respirable crystalline silica, filter dust, gypsum dust, plaster dust, foundry dust, Sawdust, Organic Dust and Ash and Soot.

**Environmental Management Act** means the *Environmental Management Act*, S.B.C. 2003, c. 53, and all regulations made under that Act.

**Excluded ODS-Containing Products** means ODS-containing products that are excluded from the MARR stewardship plan, including but not limited to water cooler/dispensers, large central air conditioner units, and commercial or industrial cooler and refrigerated display units.

**Foam Packaging** means styrofoam packaging including foam meat trays, foam clamshells, cups and bowls for take-out food, foam egg cartons, and foam cushion packaging used to protect electronics, small appliances, and other goods.

**Food Processing Waste** means food residues produced during agricultural, commercial and institutional operations.

**Free Liquid** means any portion of material that passes through and drops from a paint filter using the USEPA Method 9095A Paint Filter Liquids Test (within a 5 minute test period).

**Fuel Tank** means flammable liquid storage tanks and combustible liquid storage tanks that are drained and free of liquids.

**Furniture and Cabinetry** means any furniture or cabinets containing Preserved Wood, laminates, fiberglass, melamine or any other non-wood materials besides clean organic wood, including but not limited to kitchen cabinets, book cases, pantry storage units, shelves, chairs, stools, dressers, tables, counters or couches. Furniture and Cabinetry is not Wood Waste.

**Gas Cylinder** means a refillable or non-refillable metal container rated at a capacity of less than 46 kg (101 lb) which is used to contain compressed gases.

**Gasoline** means that material which falls under the Gasoline product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Glass Container** means a clear or coloured container made of glass used to hold consumer products, but does not include: window glass, laminated glass, safety or tempered glass, mirrored glass, automotive glass, fiberglass, plexi-glass, light bulbs, fluorescent tubes, kitchenware, ceramics, or containers that have contained Hazardous Waste.

**Hazardous or Reactive Chemicals** means gaseous, liquid or Municipal Solid Waste that:

- (a) is explosive, oxidizing or so unstable that it readily undergoes a violent change in the presence of air or water;
- (b) generates toxic gases, vapours or fumes by itself or when mixed with water; or
- (c) is polymerized in whole or in part by chemical action and causes damage by generating heat or increasing in volume.

**Hazardous Waste** means materials defined as such under the Hazardous Waste Regulation and includes, but is not limited to, toxins, poisons, corrosives, irritants, strong sensitizers, flammables, ignitable wastes, infectious wastes and Biomedical Waste.

**Hazardous Waste Regulation** means the Hazardous Waste Regulation (B.C Reg. 63/88) under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit** means a self-contained air conditioning unit, designed for Institutional, Commercial or Industrial applications, that is sometimes installed on a roof space and connects to a building's duct work and which provide cooling or a combination of both cooling and heating. These units are significantly larger than a typical residential air conditioning unit and are considered an Excluded ODS-Containing Products.

**Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil** means soil, sediment or fill material contaminated with a petroleum product, including but not limited to, gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, hydraulic oil and lubricating oil. Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil must not have concentrations that would classify the soil to be a hazardous waste, including but not limited to waste containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon or containing any or all of the parameters listed in the Hazardous Waste Regulation, Section 41.1 table, Column I, in concentrations that exceed the standards specified in Column II. Odorous soil should be analyzed for soil vapour in accordance with CSR Technical Guidance 4. Should the soil vapour concentrations be greater than CSR Schedule 3.3 Industrial Land (IL) standards, the soil is considered to be hydrocarbon contaminated soil even if the soil concentrations are less than IL standards.

**Ignitable Materials** means having the properties of:

- (a) flammable gas;
- (b) flammable liquid; or
- (c) flammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion or substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases.

**Industrial Waste** means any waste by-products originating from an industrial process operation including, but not limited to: forestry, pulp and paper, mining, agriculture, fisheries, electric and communications generation and transmission.

**Infested Vegetation** means trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants or associated fruits that show the presence of Plant Disease, noxious insects, pathogens or related pests that have caused or are likely to cause significant damage to the trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants or associated fruit.

**Inspector** means any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Nelson Police, the Regional District's Bylaw Enforcement Officer or his or her designate, and any other person appointed from time to time by the Regional District to administer and enforce this Bylaw.

**International Waste** means waste surrendered at a Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) site that has been generated outside of the Regional District.

**Kitchen Waste** means organic, compostable plant and animal derived food waste material including raw and cooked food waste from a commercial or residential premise and includes but is not limited to:

- fruits and vegetables (with stickers removed)
- meat, fish, shellfish, poultry and bones thereof
- dairy products
- bread, pasta and baked goods
- tea bags (paper filters only), coffee grounds and filters
- soiled paper towels and napkins
- soiled parchment paper
- food soiled cardboard and paper
- egg shells

**Note:** Kitchen Waste can be broken down by naturally occurring microorganisms into natural substances, such as organic materials, carbon dioxide and water, within eight weeks in an open aerated windrow composting system, and when fully broken down, results in a material that meets the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation requirements.

**Land Clearing Debris** means any tree stumps, root mats, branches, brush, logs, vegetation, or other woody debris, generated from land clearing activity, that is greater than 15 cm (6") in diameter or greater than 1.25 m (4') in length, or that does not meet the definition of Wood Waste due to Contamination.

**Landfill** means a location for final Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste on land for which an Operational Certificate for the operation of a landfill has been issued to the Regional District under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Large Load** means a single load of Municipal Solid Waste that does not include any Hazardous, Recyclable, or Marketable Wastes, and that exceeds 2000 kg (4409 lb) net weight or 5.1m<sup>3</sup> (180 ft<sup>3</sup>) in volume.



**Lead-acid Batteries** means a product that falls under the Lead-acid Battery product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Major Appliances** means all products listed under the MARR list of products.

**Manager** means the General Manager of Environmental Services of the Regional District or his or her designate.

**Marketable Waste** means Recyclable Materials that can be managed through locally available recycling programs and for which a commercial market exists.

**MARR** means the Major Appliance Recycling Roundtable, a not-for-profit stewardship agency created to implement and operate a stewardship plan for end-of-life major household appliances in the province of British Columbia on behalf of the major appliance producers who are obligated under the BC Recycling Regulation.

**Metal Container** means any food or beverage container made of aluminum or tin-plated steel.

**Metals Contaminated Soil** means soil, sediment or fill material which contains metals contamination in concentrations exceeding the lowest applicable Industrial Land (IL) use standard in the Contaminated Sites Regulation, Schedule 3. Metals Contaminated Soil must not have concentrations that would classify the soil to be a leachable waste (hazardous waste).

**Milk Processing Waste** means dewatered sludge or biomass resulting from the treatment and/or processing of milk products or fluid milk.

**Mixed Waste** means mixed categories of refuse generated by residential, commercial and institutional sources, other than Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste, suitable for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility but does not include Prohibited Waste or Controlled Waste. Furniture and Cabinetry is considered Mixed Waste.

**Mixed Waste Paper** means a paper product that includes but is not limited to: newspaper and inserts, office paper including white and coloured ledger paper, computer paper, photocopy paper, writing pads, business forms, phone message notes, file folders, reports, envelopes, non-thermal fax paper, no carbon required (NCR) paper, calculator tape, self-adhesive notes, business cards, and paper index cards; paper bags; boxboard, including paper egg cartons, molded paper, laundry and cereal boxes; junk mail; gift wrapping paper; packing paper; magazines; catalogues; calendars; directories; postcards; and shredded paper. Mixed Waste Paper does not include waxed paper fibre products; carbon paper; materials that are impregnated with blood, grease, oil, chemicals, or food residue; materials that have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners or attachments; and materials that are contaminated with a material that will render the Mixed Waste Paper non-marketable.

**Municipal Solid Waste** means refuse that originates from residential, commercial, institutional, demolition, land clearing or construction sources, including Recyclable Material, or that is otherwise included in a waste management plan of the Regional District

that has been approved under the *Environmental Management Act*, where that plan authorizes Disposal or Deposit of the refuse at a Resource Recovery Facility.

**Municipal Wastewater Biosolids** means organic based material produced from the treatment of municipal wastewater, and is material which meets the applicable BC Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR) Industrial Lands (IL) soil quality standards. Municipal Wastewater Biosolids are municipal wastewater treatment plant sludge material which has been Stabilized and Dewatered. Acceptable Municipal Wastewater Biosolids are suitable for augmenting the topsoil component of the landfill closure system and/or mitigate fugitive methane emissions, and for use as a feedstock or fertilizer in development of soil for landfill closure.

**Municipal Wastewater Residuals** means Dewatered wastewater residuals which could include screenings, grit, oil, grease, or other material obtained from Pre-Treatment, Primary Treatment or other treatment of municipal wastewater which does not meet the requirements of Municipal Wastewater Biosolids, and is material which is not Hazardous Waste, as determined by the Hazardous Waste Regulation (HWR).

**Non-Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastic** means a plastic product that is certified as compostable by an accredited third-party certification program, but is not derived from renewable biomass sources (such as plant-based materials). This type of plastic may be made from synthetic polymers or other materials that meet the compostability standards established by recognized certification bodies, such as the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or similar organizations.

**Non-ODS Containing Products** means Major Appliances that do not contain ODS, including clothes washers, clothes dryers, ranges, range hoods and downdrafts, built-in ovens, built-in and over the range microwave ovens, surface cooking units, dishwashers, food waste disposers, trash compactors, built-in electric water dispensers.

**Noxious Weeds** means all species designated within the Provincial and Regional Noxious Weed lists of the Weed Control Regulation (B.C. Reg. 66/1985) and all amending regulations and species that are classified by the Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society as priority species within the boundaries of the Regional District including, but not limited to species listed in Schedule G.

**ODS** means ozone depleting substances as defined under the BC Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation (B.C. Reg. 389/99 as amended).

**ODS-Containing Products** means Major Appliances containing a compressor and ODS, including refrigerators, wine coolers/beverage centres, freezers, room air conditioners, portable air conditioners and dehumidifiers.

**Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC)** means containers or materials used in containers consisting of three or more layers of kraft paper material and having smooth exterior liners and a corrugated or rippled core, but excluding: containers which are impregnated with blood, grease, oil chemicals, food residue, wax; or have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners; or are contaminated with a material which will render the corrugated cardboard non-Marketable Waste.

**Organic Dust** means fine particles matter including but not limited to: mouldy hay, straw and grain, scat and feathers, compose dust, dust of heat-treated sludge, mould dust, dust of dander, hair particles and dried urine of rats.

**Other Flexible Plastic Packaging** means plastic packaging that are not Plastic Bags and Overwrap, accepted in the RBC Program, including crinkly wrappers and bags, flexible packaging with plastic seal, zipper lock and stand-up pouches, woven plastic bags, and non-food protective packaging.

**Organic Matter Recycling Regulation** means B.C. Reg. 18/2002 (O.C. 84/2002), deposited and effective February 5, 2002, which is made under the *Environmental Management Act*, S.B.C. 2003, c. 53, ss. 21 and 138, and the Public Health Act, S.B.C. 2008, c. 28, s. 115. The Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR) governs the construction and operation of compost facilities and the production, distribution, storage, sale and use of biosolids and compost. It provides guidance for local governments and compost and biosolids producers, on how to use organic material while protecting soil quality and drinking water sources.

**Organics Processing Facility** means a facility for accepting Organic Waste and applying a commercial processing process, such as open aerated windrow composting, for the purpose of diverting Organic Waste from landfilling and creating a beneficial compost end product in conformance with the Organic Matter Recycling Regulations.

**Organic Waste** means any plant and/or animal matter, originating in commercial or residential sources which can be processed within eight weeks in an open aerated composting to produce a useable soil amendment product, as specified in Schedule H.

**Other Recyclable Containers** means retail packaging products that includes but is not limited to aseptic containers, Tetra Packs, spiral wound containers, plastic lined paper cups and other paper packaging containing liquids when sold.

**Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste** means loads of Kitchen Waste that originates from outside the administrative sub-regions of the Regional District as described in Schedule F hereto, transferred to an RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facility, through an agreement made in advance between the RDCK and the organization transferring the Kitchen Waste.

**Out-of-Area Municipal Solid Waste** means loads, or a portion thereof, of Municipal Solid Waste that originates from outside the administrative sub-regions of the Regional District as described in Schedule F hereto.

**Packaging and Printed Paper** means a product that falls under the Packaging and Printed Paper product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Paint Filter Liquids Test, USEPA Method 9095A** means the method designed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine the presence of Free Liquids in a representative sample of waste; in this test, a 100 millimeter sample of waste is placed in a conical, 400 micron paint filter. If any liquid passes through the filter in five minutes, the waste fails the test and is not considered to be a solid.

**Paint Products** means a product that falls under the Paint product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Pesticide Products** means a product that falls under the Pesticides product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Petroleum By-Products** means used lubricating oil that is contaminated with any other products, and any fluid or liquid or sludge containing fuel or petroleum-based products.

**Pharmaceutical Products** means a product that falls under the Pharmaceuticals product category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Plant Disease** means a condition that exists in a plant or seed as the result of the action of virus, fungus, bacterium, or any other similar or allied organism and that injures or may injure the plant or any part thereof, and that may be spread to another plant or plants with economic, ornamental or aesthetic value, including, but not limited to Apple Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), Anthracnose or Perennial Canker (*Cryptosporiopsis curvispora*; *C. perennans*), Bacterial Canker (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*; *P. syringae* pv. *morsprunorum*), Blister spot (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *papulans*), Brown Rot (*Monilinia fructicola*), Coryneum Blight (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*), Crown Gall, Root Gall and Hairy Root (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*), Crown Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*), Cytospora Canker (*Leucostoma cincta*), European Canker (*Nectria galligena*), Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*), Little Cherry Virus, Powdery Mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*; *P. clandestina*; *Sphaerotheca pannosa*), Peach Leaf Curl (*Taphrina deformans*), and Verticillium Wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*).

**Plastic Containers** means clean mixed plastics marked with a Society of Plastic Industries code #1-#7 and may include but is not limited to toiletry and cleaning containers, margarine and yogurt containers, food and drink containers, and plastic milk jugs, but does not include Styrofoam, polystyrene items, or items that have contained Hazardous Waste.

**Plastic Bags and Overwrap** means a clean plastic bag product that includes but is not limited to: retail bags for groceries or dry cleaning, bread bags, produce and bulk food bags, frozen fruit and vegetable bags, outer wrap for soft drink can flats, paper towels, water softener salt and garden product bags, outer bags for diapers and feminine hygiene products, pre-washed salad bags, but does not include biodegradable or compostable plastic bags, plastic wrap, cellophane, chip or snack bags, zipper-lock bags, bubble packaging, lumber or construction wrap, garbage bags.

**Pre-Treatment** means the removal of solid foreign matter from wastewater by a screening process prior to treatment at a wastewater treatment plant.

**Preserved Wood** means Wood Waste which has been:

- (a) Previously treated with creosote or other chemical preservatives including but not limited to: alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ), copper azole (CA), micronized copper azole (MCA), didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate (DDAC), disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT or SBX), chromated copper arsenate (CCA), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and ammonium copper arsenate (ACA) to prevent rotting;
- (b) Treated with fire retardant; or
- (c) Coated with paint containing lead in concentrations that are within the allowable concentration limit to not be considered Hazardous Waste.

**Primary Treatment** means the process in which heavy solids, oil, grease and light solids are removed from wastewater by means of settling or floating at a wastewater treatment plant.

**Product Stewardship Materials** means designated materials that fall under a specific product category of the Recycling Regulation, including, but not limited to, Antifreeze, beverage containers, electronic and electrical products, fluorescent tubes and bulbs, Gasoline, Lead-acid Batteries, Packaging and Printed Paper, Paint Products, Pesticides, Pharmaceutical Products, Rechargeable Batteries, Solvents, Flammable Liquids, Tires, Used Oil, Used Oil Containers, and Used Oil Filters, as those products are defined under the Recycling Regulation.

**Product Stewardship Depots** means Recycling Areas specifically designated for the collection of Product Stewardship Materials.

**Prohibited Waste** means gaseous waste, liquid waste or other categories of Municipal Solid Waste not accepted for Disposal at Resource Recovery Facilities as specified in Schedule D hereto.

**Propane Tank** means a refillable or non-refillable metal container which is used to contain flammable hydrocarbon gasses used as fuel.

**Radioactive Material** means waste containing a prescribed substance as defined in the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (S.C.1997, c. 9) in sufficient quantity or concentration to require a license for possession or use under that Act and regulations made under that Act.

**Rechargeable Batteries** means a rechargeable product, used as a source of power, which falls under the Electronic and Electrical products category in the Recycling Regulation.

**Recyclable Materials** means the items listed in Schedule B hereto.

**Recycle BC** means the not-for-profit organization responsible for residential packaging and paper product recycling throughout British Columbia. Recycle BC ensures packaging and paper product is collected from households and recycling depots, sorted and responsibly recycled. Recycle BC provides recycling services either directly to communities or by working in partnership with local governments, First Nations, private companies, and other non-profit organizations.

**Recycling** means the practice of sorting, collecting and processing Marketable Waste for the purpose of creating new products and reducing the amount of Municipal Solid Waste being Disposed of in Landfills.

**Recycling Area** means an area of a Resource Recovery Facility that has been designated for the Deposit of Recyclable Materials.

**Recycling Depot** means any land or buildings leased, owned or operated by the Regional District for receiving those materials listed in part (c) of Schedule B.

**Recycling Regulation** means the Recycling Regulation (B.C. Reg. 449/2004) under the *Environmental Management Act*.

**Regional Board** means the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay.

**Regional District or RDCK** means the Regional District of Central Kootenay as incorporated under the *Local Government Act*.

**Rejected Organic Waste** means Organic Wastes brought to an Organics Processing Facility or a Transfer Station that accepts Organic Waste, which is found to contain materials that are not identified in Schedule H as Organic Waste, including, but not limited to: any materials identified in Schedule I, plastics, Mixed Waste, Municipal Solid Waste, glass, Scrap Metal, Biomedical Waste, Hazardous Waste, or any other materials that could compromise the ability to meet the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation requirements to achieve a Class A Compost.

**Rejected Tire off Rim** means a Tire that is contaminated with any foreign material such as soil, debris, Styrofoam, organic matter or any other foreign material, such that it is unsuitable for recycling.

**Resource Recovery Facility** means a Landfill, Transfer Station, Organics Processing Facility, or Recycling Depot leased, owned, or operated by the Regional District that is used for receiving Municipal Solid Waste for Disposal or Deposit.

**Reusable Product** means a household item that is in usable working condition and that complies with the health and safety requirements of the *Hazardous Products Act*, (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-3) and regulations under that Act, but does not include Bulky Waste or Product Stewardship Materials.

**Reuse Building/Depot** means any land or buildings leased, owned and/or operated by the Regional District designated for receiving Reusable Products.

**Rubble** means gravel, brick, Concrete, Asphalt, and rock or a mixture thereof.

**Satellite Depot** means a Recycling Depot not supported by Recycle BC, but operated at the expense of the RDCK to maintain services in designated areas. The range of materials accepted at Satellite Depot sites is decided by the RDCK and may vary between sites.

**Sawdust** means fine particles of wood made by sawing wood.

**Scrap Metal** means recyclable ferrous and non-ferrous metallic materials, including, but not limited to: sheet metal, siding, roofing, rebar, flashings, pipes, window frames, doors, furnaces, duct work, wire, Steel Cable (cut into 1.25 m (4 ft) lengths, on a spool, or coiled and tied in six places), bathtubs, fuel tanks, fencing, bicycle frames, automotive body parts, machinery, garbage cans, metal furniture, tire rims, appliances and fixtures, but does not include:

- (a) ODS-Containing Products unless properly certified as having refrigerants professionally removed.
- (b) Metal drums, cans, bulk storage tanks, and process vessels formerly containing Prohibited Waste materials, except if they are open top and cleaned out / rinsed clean.
- (c) Any tanks built for holding pressurized gas, excepting those which are de-valved or

visibly de-pressurized.

**Septage Pond Biosolids** means dewatered material removed from RDCK operated septic ponds.

**Service Personnel** means any person employed by or having a contract with the Regional District for performing work at a Resource Recovery Facility.

**Site Operator** means any person employed by or having a contract with the Regional District for caretaker or attendant duties at a Resource Recovery Facility and includes a person authorized to act on the Site Operator's behalf pursuant to said caretaker's contract.

**Site Regulations** means the regulations set out in Sections 3 – 10 of this Bylaw.

**Small Load** means Municipal Solid Waste or Recyclable Material to be Disposed of or Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility not exceeding 2000 kg (4409 lb) net weight at scaled sites or 5.1m<sup>3</sup> (180 ft<sup>3</sup>) at volume based sites per open day per credit account holder, or per Vehicle (if Vehicle is not registered to an RDCK credit account). The Disposal or Deposit of certain categories of Controlled Waste is restricted to quantities less than those permitted in Small Loads and as described in Schedule C.

**Solvents and Flammable Liquids** means a product that falls under the Solvents and Flammable Liquids product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Source Separated Waste** means waste including, but not limited to: Controlled Waste, Yard and Garden Waste, Noxious Weeds, Recyclable Material, Scrap Metal or Wood Waste which is separated into clearly distinguishable accumulations of different types of materials, substances, or objects belonging in the particular class of waste being disposed of.

**Specified Risk Material** means the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain, eyes, tonsils, spinal cord) and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older, and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of cattle of all ages. (Health of Animals Regulation (C.R.C., c, 296).

**Stabilized** means the process of making the organic or volatile portion of septage or municipal sludge less putrescible, less odorous, and to decrease the concentration of pathogenic microorganisms. In the case of Municipal Wastewater Biosolids, acceptable stabilization methods include anaerobic or aerobic digestion and methanization, and alkaline stabilization.

**Steel Cable** includes wire rope or cable.

**Tight-head Barrels** means any metal container with a secured top but does not include barrels that have contained Hazardous Waste.

**Tire** means the band of rubber placed over the rim of a wheel, that is free of any foreign material such as soil, debris or organic matter inside the Tire or the rim of a Tire, including: P (Passenger Vehicle Tires), LT (Light Truck Tires), or T (Temporary Tires), RV and small utility trailer tires, motorcycle, turf and all terrain vehicle tires, forklift, bobcat/skid steer, and LS

(Logger/Skidder Tires), agricultural tires, Bicycle Tire Bundle, and bicycle or inner tube of a bicycle wheel, but does not include:

- (a) Tires designed for use on cycles, wheelchairs, or three-wheeled motorized devices designed for the transportation of persons with physical impairment.
- (b) Tires designed for use on an aircraft or wheelbarrow.
- (c) Tires that ordinarily have a retail value of less than \$30.
- (d) Tires marked with tread code C (Compactor), E (Earthmoving), G (Grader), L (Loader), IND (Industrial) or NHS (Not for Highway Service) generally referred to as Grader/Loader or Small-Off-The-Road or Large-Off-The-Road tires.

**Tour Groups** means any group of people, including but not limited to school groups, that are wishing to visit a Resource Recovery Facility for educational purposes.

**Transfer Station** means a Resource Recovery Facility operated under the control of the Regional District for temporary Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste in preparation for transportation to a Regional District Landfill.

**Treated Septage Biosolids** means septage which has been treated to reduce pathogens and vector attraction, including primary settling in a residential septic tank.

**Uncontaminated Soil** means native or clean soil, comprised of less than 25% gravel by volume, with no signs or indications of contamination, typically sourced from a non-commercial, residential site, or undisturbed land, and which if analyzed for contaminants would yield results in concentrations less than the lowest applicable Industrial Land (IL) use standard in the Contaminated Sites Regulation, Schedule 3.1.

**Unsecured Loads** means a load of Municipal Solid Waste which is not secured and covered on a Vehicle as required under the Site Regulations.

**Used Oil** means a product that falls under the Lubricating Oil product category as defined in the Recycling Regulation.

**Used Oil Containers** means a product that falls under the Empty Oil Containers product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Used Oil Filters** means a product that falls under the Oil Filters product category of the Recycling Regulation.

**Vector** means a carrier organism that is capable of transmitting a pathogen from one facility, waste source, product or organism to another facility, waste source, product or organism.

**Vehicle** means a motor vehicle as defined under the *Motor Vehicle Act*.

**Waste Sharp** means needles, syringes, blades or other materials capable of causing punctures or cuts, originating from residential, agricultural, institutional or commercial generators.



**Waste Soil** means contaminated soil, Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil or Metals Contaminated Soil that is not suitable for any land use specified in the Contaminated Sites Regulation. Soil that meets specifications defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulation is Hazardous Waste and not Waste Soil.

**Yard and Garden Waste** means biodegradable, organic materials, substances or objects including, but not limited to: hedge clippings, weeds, shrubs, and shrub and tree branches up to 15 centimetres (6") in diameter, chipped Yard and Garden Waste, but does not include:

- (a) tree stumps;
- (b) Noxious Weeds;
- (c) plants or growing media that may have been identified by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency from time to time as infectious or potentially infectious and of which notice has been sent to the Regional District or publicized by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency;
- (d) plant and tree material in municipal street sweepings;
- (e) rocks, sand and Waste Soil; or
- (f) fruit or vegetable material
- (g) chipped Wood Waste.
- (h) Organic Waste

(2) The following schedules are hereby made and declared to be integral parts of this Bylaw:

- Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region
- Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region
- Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region
- Schedule B: Recyclable Materials
- Schedule C: Controlled Waste
- Schedule D: Prohibited Waste
- Schedule E: Resource Recovery Facilities
- Schedule F: Regional Map
- Schedule G: Noxious Weeds
- Schedule H: Materials Accepted for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities
- Schedule I: Materials Prohibited for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities

## SITE REGULATIONS

### Vehicles

- 3** (1) The Site Operator or Service Personnel may refuse to allow a Vehicle to enter a Resource Recovery Facility or require a Vehicle to leave a Resource Recovery Facility if:
- (a) The Vehicle's Load exceeds the permitted weight limits set out in the regulations passed pursuant to the *Motor Vehicle Act*, or the *Commercial Transport Act*;
  - (b) The Vehicle exceeds the speed limits posted at a Resource Recovery Facility; or
  - (c) The load is not properly secured and covered.
- (2) No person while driving a Vehicle at a Resource Recovery Facility shall drive their Vehicle on any part of the Resource Recovery Facility other than on roads and areas designated by the

Site Operator or Service Personnel.

**Loads**

- 4 (1) Subject to Section 4 (2) of this bylaw, before entering a Resource Recovery Facility all loads of Municipal Solid Waste must be secured and covered with a tarpaulin or other overlay that is used to confine the load to the Vehicle.
- (2) The following loads of Municipal Solid Waste may be accepted at Regional District Landfills without covers:
  - (a) Tree stumps: when chained on a flat bed or within the confines of a truck box;
  - (b) Rubble: when wholly within the confines of a truck box (tailgates closed); and
  - (c) Bulky Waste: when strapped on a flat bed or wholly within the confines of a truck box.
- (3) An Inspector, Site Operator, Service Personnel or other authorized employee of the Regional District may inspect any or all loads entering or exiting the Resource Recovery Facility for the purpose of determining compliance with this Bylaw. Any person depositing waste material may be required to remove the load cover upon request for inspection.

## Safety

- 5
- (1) Smoking tobacco, holding lighted tobacco, using an e-cigarette, and/or holding an activated e-cigarette at Resource Recovery Facilities is prohibited.
  - (2) Upon entering a Resource Recovery Facility all persons must check in with the Site Operator or Service Personnel.
  - (3) Any person Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility shall unload or discharge the waste in a manner that conforms with the *Workers Compensation Act* and its regulations and all WorkSafe BC rules and requirements under the *Workers Compensation Act*.
  - (4) The Site Operator or Service Personnel may refuse to accept any Reusable Product at a Reuse Building/Depot where the Reusable Product appears to be in a dangerous or hazardous condition, or does not meet the health and safety requirements of the *Hazardous Products Act*, R.S.C. 1985 c. H-3.
  - (5) The Regional District is not responsible for ensuring the safety or fitness for use of Reusable Products, and persons retrieving Reusable Products from a Reuse Building/Depot shall do so at their own risk.
  - (6) No person shall engage in Bullying/Harassment with the Site Operator, Service Personnel or public at a Resource Recovery Facility.
  - (7) No Domestic Animal shall enter any part of any Resource Recovery Facility, at any time, except pets that are fully contained within vehicles, during hours that are open to the public. This regulation does not apply to RDCK Staff who have signed and are in compliance with the RDCK Dogs at Work Policy.
  - (8) No Person delivering Municipal Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials to a Resource Recovery Facility shall, knowingly, or accidentally introduce a Vector to the site.

## Fees

- 6
- (1) The Regional District hereby establishes and imposes the fees set out in Schedule A-1, Schedule A-2, and Schedule A-3 hereto and every person Disposing or Depositing of Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility shall pay to the Regional District the applicable fees calculated in accordance with those schedules.
  - (2) The fees under Schedules A-1, A-2, and A-3 shall be doubled for:
    - (a) loads of Mixed Waste containing more than 10% Recyclable Material;
    - (b) Unsecured Loads; and
    - (c) loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated.
  - (3) The fee for each load of Municipal Solid Waste entering a Resource Recovery Facility will be determined based upon the highest fee under Schedules A-1, A-2, or A-3 that applies to any category of Municipal Solid Waste in that load.

- (4) Where permitted by the Site Operator or Service Personnel a load of Mixed Waste may be sorted on site and re-weighed (where a scale exists) in order to reduce the applicable fees.

### **Prohibited Waste, Controlled Waste, and Recyclable Material**

- 7** (1) No person shall Dispose of Prohibited Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility.
- (2) Controlled Waste may only be Disposed of in a Controlled Waste Area and in accordance with the specifications and restrictions of Schedule C of this Bylaw.
- (3) Where Schedule C requires that a person acquire advance written approval from the Manager prior to Disposing of Controlled Waste, before providing approval, the Manager may require that person to provide relevant documentation to satisfy the requirements of this bylaw and other legislation.
- (4) Recyclable Materials listed in Section (a) of Schedule B of this bylaw may only be Deposited at an area designated for the Deposit of that material at a Landfill or Transfer Station.
- (5) Recyclable Materials listed in Section (b) of Schedule B of this Bylaw may only be Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility where a Product Stewardship Depot has been established for the purpose of receiving that material.
- (6) Recyclable Materials listed in Section (c) of Schedule B of this Bylaw may only be Deposited at an area designated for the Deposit of that material at a Recycling Depot or Recycling Area, or through a curbside recycling program operated by or with the approval of the Regional District.
- (7) Recyclable Materials brought for Deposit to a Resource Recovery Facility in Small Loads will be accepted at no charge, unless such materials are specified in Schedules A-1, A-2, or A-3 of this Bylaw, in which case the charges under Schedule A-1, A-2, or A-3 will apply.
- (8) Any person wishing to establish a Product Stewardship Depot at an RDCK facility must apply in writing to the RDCK for permission to do so, the grant of which shall be solely at the discretion of the Resource Recovery Manager.

### **General**

- 8** (1) These Site Regulations are subject to change from time to time by the Regional District.
- (2) No person shall Dispose of or Deposit Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility except in accordance with this Bylaw.
- (3) Where this bylaw permits certain activities at the discretion of the Manager, the Manager's decision shall consider the following factors:
  - (a) Nature of the activity;
  - (b) Nature and condition of any waste involved;

- (c) Availability of qualified staff to assist in performance of the activity;
  - (d) Availability of equipment required to carry out the activity;
  - (e) Availability of space required for the activity;
  - (f) Applicable legislation;
  - (g) Potential risks transferred to the RDCK upon completion of the activity; and
  - (h) Any other factor that is relevant to the operation of a Resource Recovery Facility for the purposes set out in this Bylaw, or to the administration or enforcement of this Bylaw.
- (4) The Regional District hereby authorizes the Manager, the Site Operator and Service Personnel to:
- (a) enforce the Site Regulations and all rules under this Bylaw governing the use of a Resource Recovery Facility operated by the Site Operator; and
  - (b) provide directions to users of the Resource Recovery Facility which are consistent with this Bylaw and which are necessary or convenient for the efficient and lawful operation of the Resource Recovery Facility.
- (5) The days and hours of operation of Resource Recovery Facilities are to be established by Regional Board resolution and may be amended by Regional Board resolution when deemed necessary.
- (6) No Person delivering Municipal Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials to a Resource Recovery Facility shall Dispose of or Deposit the Municipal Solid Waste except in such a place and in such a manner as directed by the Site Operator or Service Personnel.
- (7) All Municipal Solid Waste Disposed of or Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility shall become the property of the Regional District.
- (8) Only Small Loads shall be accepted for Disposal or Deposit at a Transfer Station except with prior written approval from the Manager.
- (9) No Person shall remove or scavenge Municipal Solid Waste that has been Disposed of or Deposited at a Resource Recovery Facility except with prior written approval of the Manager.
- (10) No person shall Dispose of or Deposit Out-of-Area Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility unless approved by the Manager.
- (11) Municipal Solid Waste originating outside of the West Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area will not be accepted at a West Sub-region Resource Recovery Facility except material originating from the Central Sub-region direct hauled to the Ootischenia Landfill or by approval of the Manager.
- (12) Municipal Solid Waste originating outside of the Creston and Electoral Areas A, B and C Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Local Service Area will not be accepted at an East Sub-region Resource Recovery Facility except by approval of the Manager.
- (13) Municipal Solid Waste originating outside of the Central Waste Management Sub-region Municipal Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area will not be accepted at a

Central Sub-region Resource Recovery Facility except by approval of the Manager.

- (14) No Person shall Dispose of or Deposit Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility nor enter any Resource Recovery Facility at any time other than the designated hours of operation, except by approval of the Manager.
- (15) No Person other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative shall start any fires at any Resource Recovery Facility.
- (16) No Person other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative shall remove or alter any sign placed or erected at any Resource Recovery Facility.
- (17) No Person other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative shall discharge any firearm at any Resource Recovery Facility.
- (18) Children under 13 and pets are not permitted at Landfills or Transfer Stations except when they are inside a Vehicle. Children are permitted in Reuse Buildings and Recycling Depots under the supervision of an adult. Pets inside vehicles must be restricted in such a way as to prevent them from being in physical contact with any other Person using the Resource Recovery Facility. This regulation does not apply to RDCK Staff who have signed on and are in compliance with the RDCK Dogs at Work Policy.
- (19) No loitering is allowed at Resource Recovery Facilities or Recycling Depots. Vehicles must proceed directly to the Bin Area or Recycling Area and then leave the Resource Recovery Facility as soon as possible after unloading at the Bin Area.
- (20) No Person, other than the Site Operator or Service Personnel or their representative, shall access any Reuse Building or the surrounding property for any purpose more than one time, for a maximum of 15 minutes, within a 24 hour period.
- (21) Tour Groups are not permitted at Resource Recovery Facilities without prior approval from the Manager.

### **Conditions of Use**

- 9 (1) Every person Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste at a Resource Recovery Facility, accessing a Reuse Building/Depot, or coming to a Resource Recovery Facility for another purpose, shall comply with and abide by all directions of the Site Operator or Service Personnel, whether such directions are given in the form of signs or verbal instructions.
- (2) All persons entering a Resource Recovery Facility do so at their own risk. The Regional District accepts no responsibility or liability for damage or injury to persons or property, including but not limited to Vehicles, which occurs during or as a result of entry to a Resource Recovery Facility.

### **Contraventions**

- 10 (1) No Person shall do any act or suffer or permit any act or thing to be done in contravention of this Bylaw.
- (2) A person who contravenes the provisions of this Bylaw, fails to pay the fees required under this Bylaw, or fails to comply with the directions of the Site Operator or Service Personnel, or with posted notices and signs at a Resource Recovery Facility, may be denied entry to a Resource Recovery Facility.
- (3) A person who contravenes this Bylaw by doing any act which this Bylaw prohibits, or who omits to do any act which this Bylaw requires to be done, shall in addition to any other penalty imposed, pay any costs incurred by the Regional District to remediate or rectify that person's act or omission.

## **SEVERABILITY**

- 11 If any section, subsection or clause of this Bylaw is declared or held to be invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction, then that invalid portion shall be severed and the remainder of this Bylaw shall be deemed to have been adopted without the invalid and severed section, subsection or clause.

## **OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**

- 12 (1) Any person who violates any provision of this Bylaw will be deemed to have committed an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to the following penalties:
  - (a) a minimum fine of \$100.00;
  - (b) a maximum fine of \$10,000.00.
- (2) A separate offence shall be deemed to have been committed upon each day during which a contravention of this Bylaw continues.
- (3) In the case of a continuing offence, a separate penalty shall apply for each day that the offence continues.

## **REPEAL**

- 13 This Bylaw repeals Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2023 and all amendments thereto.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE**

- 14 This Bylaw shall come into effect on February 01, 2025.

**CITATION**

**15** This Bylaw may be cited as the **Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025.**

READ A FIRST TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A SECOND TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A THIRD TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

ADOPTED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

---

Aimee Watson, Board Chair

---

Mike Morrison, Corporate Officer



**SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 3 Containers)	\$4.50ea	\$4.50 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than three Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$86.75	\$34.58
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-1	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$72.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$24.00/tonne	\$36.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$34.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard and Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first 2 Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$6.50/load	<sup>(4)</sup> \$6.50/load

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$2.75ea	\$2.75 ea
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste	\$156.25/tonne	\$39.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Central Transfer Station.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the</p>		

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Central Landfill and the Grohman Narrows Transfer Station.		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than 4 Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25.00/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$34.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-2	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$58.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$53.25/tonne	\$79.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$24.00/tonne	\$36.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$34.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$6.50/load	<sup>(4)</sup> \$6.50/load
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25 ea	\$18.25 ea
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(5)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p>		

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Ootischenia Landfill.</p>		
<p>Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.</p>		<p>The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.</p>

**SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first four containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than four Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$ 266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$34.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-3	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$36.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$58.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$53.25/tonne	\$79.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$24.00/tonne	\$36.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$34.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$6.50/load	<sup>(4)</sup> \$6.50/load
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	



Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of April and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Creston Landfill.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Creston Landfill.</p>		
<p>Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.</p>		<p>The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.</p>

**SCHEDULE B OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS**

- a. Accepted for Deposit at Landfills and Transfer Stations:
  - 1. ODS Containing Products
  - 2. Scrap Metal
  - 3. Clean Wood Waste
  - 4. Yard and Garden Waste
  - 5. Propane Tanks
- b. Accepted for Deposit at Product Stewardship Depots, where they exist:
  - 1. Antifreeze
  - 2. Beverage containers
  - 3. Electronic and electrical products
  - 4. Fluorescent tubes and bulbs
  - 5. Gasoline
  - 6. Lead-acid Batteries
  - 7. Packaging and Printed Paper as defined in the Recycling Regulation
  - 8. Paint Products
  - 9. Pesticide Products
  - 10. Pharmaceutical Products
  - 11. Rechargeable Batteries
  - 12. Solvents and Flammable Liquids
  - 13. Tires as defined in the Recycling Regulation
  - 14. Used Oil
  - 15. Used Oil Containers
  - 16. Used Oil Filters
  - 17. Other designated product categories established by the Recycling Regulation
- c. Accepted for Deposit at Recycling Areas and Recycling Depots, where they exist:
  - 1. Glass Containers
  - 2. Metal Containers
  - 3. Mixed Waste Paper
  - 4. Old Corrugated Cardboard
  - 5. Plastic Bags and Overwrap
  - 6. Other Flexible Plastic Packaging
  - 7. Foam Packaging
  - 8. Other Recyclable Containers
  - 9. Plastic Containers #1 - #7
- d. Accepted for Deposit at Organic Waste Processing Facilities, and designated Landfills and Transfer Stations:
  - 1. Organic Waste

**SCHEDULE C OF BYLAW NO. 2961: CONTROLLED WASTE**

<b>SCHEDULE C: CONTROLLED WASTE</b>		
<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Specifications / Restrictions</b>	<b>Accepted for Disposal at:</b>
Animal Feces	2	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Asbestos- Friable	1, 4, 5, 6, 8	Landfills Only
Asbestos- Non friable	1, 5, 6, 8	Landfills Only
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	5, 6, 7, 18	Landfills Only
Municipal Wastewater Residuals	5, 6, 7, 8, 18	Landfills Only
Buckets	3	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Bulky Waste	5, 6, 7, 8	Landfills Only
Condemned Foods	1, 6, 22	Landfills Only
Dead Animals and Parts [quantities less than 1 container sized 81 cm by 102 cm (32" by 40") or 121 L (27 imperial gallons)]	2, 20	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Dead Animals and Parts [quantities greater than 1 container sized 81 cm by 102 cm (32" by 40") or 121 L (27 imperial gallons)]	5, 6, 8, 10, 20	Landfills Only
Dusty Material	2	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Food Processing Waste (quantities greater than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> )	5, 8, 15	Landfills Only
Fuel Tanks	9	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Industrial Waste	5, 7, 10	Landfills Only
Infested Vegetation	2, 6	Landfills Only
Land Clearing Debris (quantities greater than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> )	5, 8	Landfills Only
Large Load	10, 12	Landfills Only
Noxious Weeds	13, 17	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Rubble	11, 14	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Tight-Head Barrels	3	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Tires	19	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Waste Soil	7, 16, 17, 18	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only
Yard & Garden Waste	21	Landfills and Transfer Stations Only

**SCHEDULE C OF BYLAW NO. 2961: CONTROLLED WASTE *continued***

**Specifications and Restrictions**

1. Material must be double-bagged in 6mil Poly Bags.
2. Material must be double-bagged (any thickness bag).
3. Lids must be removed so that the Attendant may inspect for liquids. Container must not have contained any hazardous materials at any time.
4. Material must be manifested or documented as required by the Regional District and by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment.
5. Forty-eight (48) hours advance notice must be given to the Regional District prior to Disposal. (The Manager may at his/her discretion permit Disposal with less than 48 hours notice.)
6. Materials must be disposed of at a time designated by the RDCK.
7. Advance written approval required from the Manager prior to Disposal.
8. Special handling fees apply. Quantities in excess of 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> require advance estimate of special handling fees by the Manager.
9. Tank must be cut open so that the Site Operator or Attendant may inspect for liquids.
10. Material may be accepted at Transfer Stations at the discretion of the Manager with advance notice.
11. Accepted at Transfer Stations in quantities less than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>. Individual pieces must be smaller than 30 cm<sup>3</sup>. Maximum three loads per day.
12. Compact/crushed material may be accepted at Transfer Stations with written approval of the Manager.
13. Material must be bagged in transparent bags. Materials must be sealed and contained in a manner which prevents the ripping of bags. Alternative containment methods for large quantities may be approved in advance by the Manager.
14. Rebar must not project from the surface of Concrete by more than 30 cm.
15. Must not contain Dead Animals and Parts.
16. Prior to Disposal, a Waste Soil Disposal Application must be submitted to, and approved by, the Manager. An application fee of \$100 is required for each Disposal request. The application must be accompanied by documents that meet the requirements of the Regional District's Soil Acceptance Policy, including soil analysis information and assurances from a qualified professional. Loads less than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> may be exempt from these restrictions if no signs of contamination are present. The Regional District reserves the right to refuse Disposal of any load of Waste Soil.
17. Accepted at Transfer Stations in quantities less than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>. Maximum one load per day per customer.
18. Laboratory results must be submitted to the Manager, as requested. The laboratory results must be accompanied by a tabulated document that clearly identifies the material as meeting the required Provincial and Federal limits for safe disposal at a landfill.
19. Inside and/or rims of Tires must be free of any foreign material such as soil, debris or organic matter.
20. Disposal of Dead Animals and Parts must be done in accordance with the most recent Operational Certificate for the Landfill designated for final disposal; requirements and restrictions governing this disposal can vary between Operational Certificates.
21. Loads of Yard & Garden Waste >2.5 m<sup>3</sup>, during periods when tipping fees have been waived, are accepted for disposal at landfills only and are limited a maximum daily disposal of one load per customer.
22. Waste materials disposed at RDCK Organic Processing Facilities do not require specification #1, as cited in Schedule C.

## SCHEDULE D OF BYLAW NO. 2961: PROHIBITED WASTE

The following items are not accepted for Disposal at RDCK facilities. Facilities may have recycling options for some items:

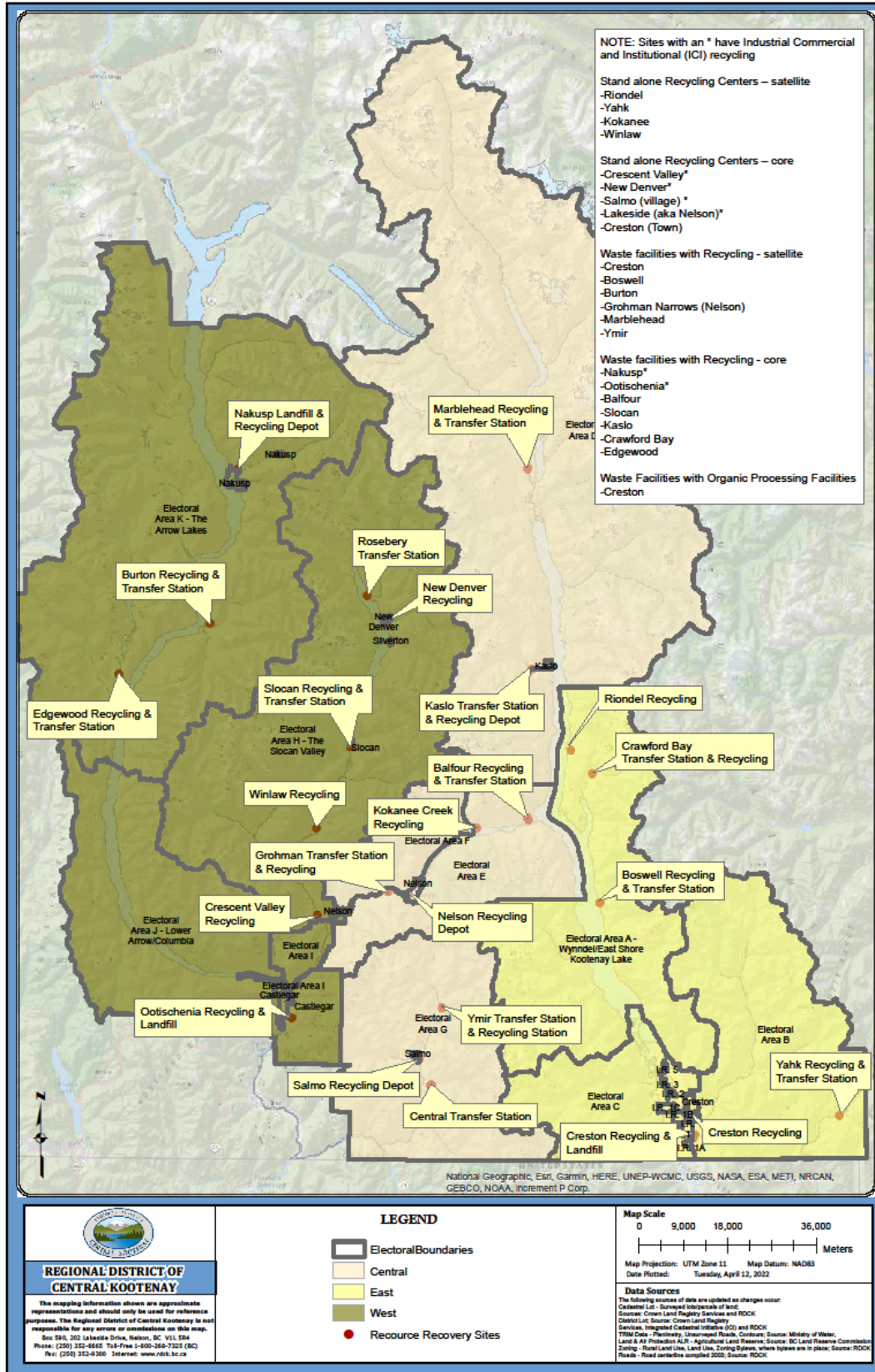
1. Antifreeze
2. Auto Hulks
3. Biomedical Waste
4. ODS Containing Products
5. Free Liquid
6. Gas Cylinders
7. Gasoline
8. Hazardous or Reactive Chemicals
9. Hazardous Waste
10. Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil
11. Ignitable Materials
12. International Waste
13. Lead-acid Batteries
14. Loads containing materials that are smoldering or on fire
15. Out-of-Area Municipal Solid Waste
16. Paint Products
17. Pesticide Products
18. Petroleum By-products
19. Pharmaceutical Products
20. Radioactive Material
21. Rechargeable Batteries
22. Refuse that would cause undue risk of injury or occupational disease to any person at the Resource Recovery Facility or that would otherwise contravene the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation B.C. Reg. 296/97 enacted pursuant to the *Workers Compensation Act*, as amended or replaced from time to time
23. Steel Cable that is not cut to 1.25 m lengths, on a spool, or coiled and tied in six places
24. Solvents and Flammable Liquids
25. Specified Risk Material
26. Tight-head Barrels
27. Tires designated with a tread code of C, E, G, L, or IND
28. Used Oil
29. Used Oil Containers
30. Used Oil Filters
31. Waste Sharps
32. Such other materials as are designated by the Manager from time to time to be inappropriate for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility for environmental reasons or reasons related to the safe or efficient operation of the facility

**SCHEDULE E OF BYLAW NO. 2961: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES**

<b>SCHEDULE E: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Name &amp; Civic Address</b>	<b>Legal Description</b>
Balfour Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 821 Heyland Road	Lot 15 Plan NEP762 District Lot 192 Kootenay Land District Lease #27254.
Boswell Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 12575 Hopher Road	Lot 1 Plan NEP84075 District Lot 5027 Kootenay Land District.
Burton Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 248 Caribou Creek Road	Lot 1 Plan NEP6834 District Lot 7700 Kootenay Land District.
Central Transfer Station and Compost Facility 550 Emerald Road	Lot A Plan NEP14234 District Lot 1236 Kootenay Land District.
Crawford Bay Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 16798 Crawford Creek Road	Portions of Lot 8 and 9 Plan NEP1316 District Lot 4595 Kootenay Land District Subsidy Lot 26, exc Area Outlined on License 401486.
Crescent Valley Core Depot 1385 Hwy 6	District Lot 303 Kootenay Land District Parcel A, Ref Pl 90583i Of Pcl 2.
Creston Landfill, Compost Facility and Satellite Recycling Depot 1501 Mallory Road	Section 13 and Section 24 Township 7 Kootenay Land District Exc Blk A and B.
Creston Core Recycling Depot 412 Helen Street	Lot 1 Plan Nep79844 District Lot 892 Kootenay Land District
Edgewood Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 8855 Highway 6	Lot 6 Block 6 and Lot 7 Plan NEP1214 District Lot 7892 Kootenay Land District Except Plan 8062.
Grohman Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 1201 Insight Drive	Lot A Plan NEP16929 District Lot 8370 Kootenay Land District Except Plan NEP82204.
Kaslo Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 1302 Kaslo West Road	Sublot 1, District Lot 819, Kootenay District, Plan X77.
Kokanee Park Marina Satellite Recycling Depot 5110 Highway 3A	Plan Nep8876 District Lot 789 Kootenay Land District Parcel A, (See Xb26846), Manufactured Home Reg. # B13553.
Marblehead Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 13825 Highway 31	District Lot 826 Kootenay Land District Except Plan RW Pl 674P 458I 6456.
Nakusp Landfill and Core Recycling Depot 1420 Hot Springs Road	District Lot 863 Kootenay Land District Exc (1) Blk A-C (2) Pl 9020.
Nelson Core Recycling Depot 70 Lakeside Drive	Lot A Plan NEP11613 District Lot 2627 Kootenay Land District Except Plan 18679.
Ootischenia Landfill and Core Recycling Depot 671 Columbia Road	Lot 1 Plan NEP6599 District Lot 4598 Kootenay Land District Lease/Permit/Licence # 340791, (2ndly) Pt Sublot 23 Pl X34 for Disposal of Refuse Purposes.

<b>SCHEDULE E: RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Name &amp; Civic Address</b>	<b>Legal Description</b>
New Denver Core Recycling Depot 611 Slocan Avenue	Not Applicable.
Riondel Satellite Recycling Depot 232 Fowler Street	Not Applicable.
Rosebery Transfer Station 5250 Highway 6	District Lot 8422 Kootenay Land District Except Plan NEP20747.
Salmo Core Recycling Depot 1003 Glendale Avenue	Not Applicable.
Slocan Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot 8875 Harold Street	Lot 2 and 3 Plan NEP76640 District Lot 395 Kootenay Land District.
Winlaw Satellite Recycling Depot 5700 Highway 6	Not Applicable.
Yahk Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 8790 Railway Ave	District Lot 4683 Kootenay Land District Parcel 1, (See 184985I).
Ymir Transfer Station and Satellite Recycling Depot 190 Oscar Bear Road	Lots 7 and 8 and Portions of Lots 5, 6, 10 and 11 and Lane, Block H, District Lot 1242, Kootenay District, Plan 640.

SCHEDULE F OF BYLAW NO. 2961: REGIONAL MAP





**SCHEDULE G OF BYLAW NO. 2961: NOXIOUS WEEDS**

<b>SCHEDULE G: NOXIOUS WEEDS</b>	
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>
African-rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian Elodea/Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i> Planch.
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Bur Chervil	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Common Bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i> subspecies <i>australis</i>
Cordgrass, Common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Cordgrass, Dense-flower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
Cordgrass, Salt Meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Cordgrass, Smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L.
Eurasian Water-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
False-brome, Slender	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.
Foxtail, Slender/Meadow	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> Huds.
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Giant Mannagrass/Reed Sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i> L.
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Hairy Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radica</i>
Halogeton/Saltover	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Hawkweed , Orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Hawkweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Hawkweed, Yellow	<i>Hieracium</i> spp.
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
Hoary Cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>

SCHEDULE G: NOXIOUS WEEDS	
Common Name	Latin Name
Hyacinth, Water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Japanese Butterbur	<i>Petasites japonicus</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>
Knapweed, Bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i> Puschk. ex Willd.
Knapweed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Knapweed, Brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Knapweed, Diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Knapweed, Meadow	<i>Centurea pratensis</i>
Knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Knapweed, Spotted	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>
Knapweed, Squarrose	<i>Centaurea virgata</i> Lam. ssp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Boissier) Gugler
Knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Fallopia x bohémica</i>
Knotweed, Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr. var. <i>lobata</i> (Willd.) Maesen & S. Almeida
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Locust, Bristly	<i>Robinia hispida</i>
Longspine Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Loosestrife, Garden Yellow	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> L.
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i> L.
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusa</i>
Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav.
North Africa Grass	<i>Ventenata dubia</i> (Leers) Coss.
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Policeman's Helmet/Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites serotina</i> Dum.
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo donax</i> L.
Ricefield/Bog Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i> (L.) Palla
Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Sage, Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i> L.
Sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i> L.
Salt Cedar	<i>Tamarix aphilla</i>

SCHEDULE G: NOXIOUS WEEDS	
Common Name	Latin Name
Scentless Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Shiny Geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i> L.
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spring Milletgrass	<i>Milium vernale</i> M. Bieb.
Spurge Flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i> (L.) Coss. & Germ.
Spurge, Cypress	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Spurge, Eggleaf	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i> Griseb.
Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Starthistle, Iberian	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev. ex Sprengel
Starthistle, Purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> L.
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sulphur Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Syrian Bean-Caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L.
Tansy, Common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Tansy, Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Texas Blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.
Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> L.
Thistle, Marsh Plume	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Thistle, Milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Thistle, Nodding	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Thistle, Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Thistle, Slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> W. Curtis
Thorn, Camel	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik.
Toadflax, Common	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Toadflax, Yellow	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Wild Four O'Clock	<i>Myrabilis nyctaginea</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Yellow Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>

Additional Priority Plants	
Common Name	Latin Name
Greater knapweed	
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Chicory	<i>Chicorium intybus</i>
Chilean tarweed	<i>Madia sativa</i>
Colt's foot	<i>Tussilago spp.</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum spp.</i>
Common periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Flat pea	<i>Lathyrus sylvestrus</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Goutweed (Bishop's weed)	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Meadow goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsis</i>
Night-flowering catchfly	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sweet fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Tall buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Tartary buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>
Wall lettuce	<i>Lactuca muralis</i>
Western goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>
White cockle	<i>Lychnis alba</i>
Wood sage	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>

Additional Aquatic Priority Plants	
Common/European frog-bit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Feathered mosquito fern	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>
Fragrant water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Parrotfeather milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Water chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>

**SCHEDULE H OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS ACCEPTED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES**

The following items are accepted for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities.

1. Animal bedding
2. Brewery waste/winery waste
3. Butchery Waste
4. Condemned Foods
5. Fish wastes
6. Kitchen Waste
7. Grass
8. Livestock Manure
9. Leaves
10. Milk Processing Waste
11. Plant matter derived from processing plants
12. Small twigs less than 2" in diameter and 12" in length
13. Food Processing Waste
14. Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics

**Note:** Disposal of Organic Wastes at Organic Waste Processing Facilities in quantities greater than 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> must first obtain permission Forty-eight (48) hours in advance from the Regional District prior to Disposal. (The Manager may at his/her discretion permit Disposal with less than 48 hours notice.)

**SCHEDULE I OF BYLAW NO. 2961: MATERIALS PROHIBITED FOR DISPOSAL AT RDCK ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES**

The following items are not accepted for Disposal at RDCK Organic Waste Processing Facilities.

1. Animal Bones greater than 2" in diameter
2. Any Materials identified in Schedule H containing more than 5% Free Liquids
3. Non-Biomass-Based Certified Compostable Plastics
4. Cattle waste from abattoirs
5. Plastic Containers
6. Cooking oil or used cooking oil, except as a residual in cooked or prepared foods or other Kitchen Wastes and comprising less than 5% of the total volume
7. Dead Animals and Parts
8. Diatomaceous earth, or any other natural/organic filtering product from brewing operations
9. Domestic septic tank sludge
10. Fruit and Vegetable stickers
11. Grease Trap Waste
12. Kitty litter and pet feces
13. Infested Vegetation
14. Municipal Wastewater Biosolids
15. Non-organics wastes, or waste containing any of the following:
  - a. Asbestos or asbestos-containing materials
  - b. Biomedical waste
  - c. Hazardous waste
  - d. Car wash sump waste
  - e. Sulfur-containing waste materials
  - f. Drywall waste
  - g. Construction and demolition waste
16. Noxious/Invasive weeds
17. Pet hair or human hair
18. Specific Risk Materials
19. Recyclable Materials
20. Ash and Soot
21. Plastic Bags and Overwrap

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

Bylaw No. 3011

---

A Bylaw to amend Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities  
Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025

---

WHEREAS the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay has enacted Bylaw No. 2961, being the "Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025" for the purpose of adopting regulations and to establish fees and charges for the use of Regional District Resource Recovery Facilities;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed appropriate to amend Bylaw No. 2961 to add new definitions, change fees as required;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay, in open meeting assembled, HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

**SCHEDULES**

- 1 That Schedules A-1, A-2, and A-3 attached to Bylaw No. 2961 be deleted in its entirety and the attached Schedules A-1, A-2 and A-3 to Amendment Bylaw No. 3011 be substituted therefore.

**DEFINITIONS**

- 2 That the definition of "Mixed Waste" and "Construction Demolition and Renovation Waste" be removed from Section 2.1 "DEFINITIONS" and replaced with:

**Mixed Waste** means mixed categories of refuse generated by residential, commercial and institutional sources, other than Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste, suitable for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility but does not include Prohibited Waste or Controlled Waste. Furniture and Cabinetry, Rubble and Contaminated Wood Waste are considered Mixed Waste.

**Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste** means:

- (a) mixed Municipal Solid Waste material resulting from the construction, demolition, renovation and repair of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities, including but not limited to: Asphalt, bricks, Concrete, other masonry materials, roofing materials including Asphalt Roofing Material, stucco, rock, glass, wood, wood products, Preserved Wood, wall covering, plaster, gypsum board or wallboard, counter tops, plumbing fixtures, scrap metal, rebar, ducting, electrical fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, insulation that does not contain asbestos, and soil, excluding Waste Soil.
- (b) loads of Burned Material.

**Note:** Clean, Source Separated Waste loads of drywall (verified to not be containing asbestos fibres), Asphalt Roofing Material, Scrap Metal, Clean Wood Waste, and Yard and Garden Waste are NOT Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Waste, and will be charged at their respective tipping fees.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

**3** This bylaw shall take effect May 1, 2025.

**CITATION**

**4** This Bylaw may be cited as “**Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025.**”

READ A FIRST TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A SECOND TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A THIRD TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

ADOPTED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

---

Aimee Watson, Board Chair

---

Mike Morrison, Corporate Officer



**SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 3 Containers)	\$4.50ea	\$4.50 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than three Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	<del>\$86.75</del> <u>166.50</u>	<del>\$34.58</del> <u>40.00</u>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-1	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$72.50</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Untaminated Soil	<del>\$24.00</del> <u>28.25</u> /tonne	<del>\$36.00</del> <u>42.50</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00 ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	<del>\$34.50</del> <u>20.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Yard and Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first 2 Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
<del>Yard and Garden Waste: Loads <math>\leq</math> 2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads <u>&gt; two Containers</u> <del>2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard and Garden Waste: Loads <u>&gt; two Containers</u> <del>2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$2.75ea	\$2.75 ea
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste	\$156.25/tonne	\$39.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Other Fees	Fee	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Central Transfer Station.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Central Landfill and the Grohman Narrows Transfer Station.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than 4 Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25.00/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	<del>\$86.75</del> 166.50/tonne	<del>\$34.50</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-2	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$58.50</del> 166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	<del>\$53.25</del> 66.00/tonne	<del>\$79.75</del> 98.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	<del>\$24.00</del> 28.25/tonne	<del>\$36.00</del> 42.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> 20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
<del>Yard &amp; Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: <del>Loads</del> > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25 ea	\$18.25 ea
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(5)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Ootischenia Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first four containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than four Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$ 266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	<del>\$86.75</del> 166.50/tonne	<del>\$34.50</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-3	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$36.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$58.50</del> 166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	<del>\$53.25</del> 66.00/tonne	<del>\$79.75</del> 98.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	<del>\$24.00</del> 28.25/tonne	<del>\$36.00</del> 42.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	<del>\$20.75</del> 31.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
<del>Yard &amp; Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of April and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Creston Landfill.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Creston Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

Bylaw No. 3011

---

A Bylaw to amend Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities  
Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025

---

WHEREAS the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay has enacted Bylaw No. 2961, being the "Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025" for the purpose of adopting regulations and to establish fees and charges for the use of Regional District Resource Recovery Facilities;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed appropriate to amend Bylaw No. 2961 to add new definitions, change fees as required;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay, in open meeting assembled, HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

**SCHEDULES**

- 1 That Schedules A-1, A-2, and A-3 attached to Bylaw No. 2961 be deleted in its entirety and the attached Schedules A-1, A-2 and A-3 to Amendment Bylaw No. 3011 be substituted therefore.

**DEFINITIONS**

- 2 That the definition of "Mixed Waste" and "Construction Demolition and Renovation Waste" be removed from Section 2.1 "DEFINITIONS" and replaced with:

**Mixed Waste** means mixed categories of refuse generated by residential, commercial and institutional sources, other than Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste, suitable for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility but does not include Prohibited Waste or Controlled Waste. Furniture and Cabinetry, Rubble and Contaminated Wood Waste are considered Mixed Waste.

**Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste** means:

- (a) mixed Municipal Solid Waste material resulting from the construction, demolition, renovation and repair of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities, including but not limited to: Asphalt, bricks, Concrete, other masonry materials, roofing materials including Asphalt Roofing Material, stucco, rock, glass, wood, wood products, Preserved Wood, wall covering, plaster, gypsum board or wallboard, counter tops, plumbing fixtures, scrap metal, rebar, ducting, electrical fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, insulation that does not contain asbestos, and soil, excluding Waste Soil.
- (b) loads of Burned Material.



**Note:** Clean, Source Separated Waste loads of drywall (verified to not be containing asbestos fibres), Asphalt Roofing Material, Scrap Metal, Clean Wood Waste, and Yard and Garden Waste are NOT Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Waste, and will be charged at their respective tipping fees.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

**3** This bylaw shall take effect May 1, 2025.

**CITATION**

**4** This Bylaw may be cited as “**Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025.**”

READ A FIRST TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A SECOND TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A THIRD TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

ADOPTED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

---

Aimee Watson, Board Chair

---

Mike Morrison, Corporate Officer

**SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 3 Containers)	\$4.50ea	\$4.50 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than three Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$166.50	\$40.00
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-1	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$28.25/tonne	\$42.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00 ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard and Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first 2 Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$2.75ea	\$2.75 ea
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste	\$156.25/tonne	\$39.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Other Fees	Fee	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Central Transfer Station.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Central Landfill and the Grohman Narrows Transfer Station.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than 4 Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25.00/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-2	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$66.00/tonne	\$98.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$28.25/tonne	\$42.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25 ea	\$18.25 ea
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(5)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Ootischenia Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first four containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than four Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$ 266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-3	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$36.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$66.00/tonne	\$98.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$28.25/tonne	\$42.50/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of April and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Creston Landfill.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Creston Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	





REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

Bylaw No. 3011

---

A Bylaw to amend Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities  
Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025

---

WHEREAS the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay has enacted Bylaw No. 2961, being the "Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025" for the purpose of adopting regulations and to establish fees and charges for the use of Regional District Resource Recovery Facilities;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed appropriate to amend Bylaw No. 2961 to add new definitions, change fees as required;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay, in open meeting assembled, HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

**SCHEDULES**

- 1 That Schedules A-1, A-2, and A-3 attached to Bylaw No. 2961 be deleted in its entirety and the attached Schedules A-1, A-2 and A-3 to Amendment Bylaw No. 3011 be substituted therefore.

**DEFINITIONS**

- 2 That the definition of "Mixed Waste" and "Construction Demolition and Renovation Waste" be removed from Section 2.1 "DEFINITIONS" and replaced with:

**Mixed Waste** means mixed categories of refuse generated by residential, commercial and institutional sources, other than Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste, suitable for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility but does not include Prohibited Waste or Controlled Waste. Furniture and Cabinetry, Rubble and Contaminated Wood Waste are considered Mixed Waste.

**Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste** means:

- (a) mixed Municipal Solid Waste material resulting from the construction, demolition, renovation and repair of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities, including but not limited to: Asphalt, bricks, Concrete, other masonry materials, roofing materials including Asphalt Roofing Material, stucco, rock, glass, wood, wood products, Preserved Wood, wall covering, plaster, gypsum board or wallboard, counter tops, plumbing fixtures, scrap metal, rebar, ducting, electrical fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, insulation that does not contain asbestos, and soil, excluding Waste Soil.
- (b) loads of Burned Material.

**Note:** Clean, Source Separated Waste loads of drywall (verified to not be containing asbestos fibres), Asphalt Roofing Material, Scrap Metal, Clean Wood Waste, and Yard and Garden Waste are NOT Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Waste, and will be charged at their respective tipping fees.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

**3** This bylaw shall take effect May 1, 2025.

**CITATION**

**4** This Bylaw may be cited as “**Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025.**”

READ A FIRST TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A SECOND TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A THIRD TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

ADOPTED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

---

Aimee Watson, Board Chair

---

Mike Morrison, Corporate Officer

**SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	(1)Weight-based fee	(2)Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 3 Containers)	\$4.50ea	\$4.50 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than three Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	<del>\$86.75</del> <u>166.50</u>	<del>\$34.58</del> <u>40.00</u>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-1	\$166.50/tonne	(3)\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$72.50</del> <u>166.50</u> /tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Untamminated Soil	<del>\$24.00</del> <u>25.00</u> /tonne	<del>\$36.00</del> <u>37.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00 ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	<del>\$34.50</del> <u>20.75</u> /m <sup>3</sup>
Yard and Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first 2 Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
<del>Yard and Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<del>(4)\$6.50/load</del>	<del>(4)\$6.50/load</del>
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> <del>2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	(4)\$66.50/tonne	(4)\$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> <del>2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	(4)(5)\$66.50/tonne	(4)(5)\$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$2.75ea	\$2.75 ea
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste	\$156.25/tonne	\$39.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Other Fees	Fee	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Central Transfer Station.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Central Landfill and the Grohman Narrows Transfer Station.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than 4 Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25.00/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	<del>\$86.75</del> 166.50/tonne	<del>\$34.50</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-2	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$58.50</del> 166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$53.25/tonne	\$79.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	<del>\$24.00</del> 25.00/tonne	<del>\$36.00</del> 37.75/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	<del>\$31.25</del> 20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
<del>Yard &amp; Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: <del>Loads</del> > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25 ea	\$18.25 ea
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(5)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Ootischenia Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first four containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than four Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$ 266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	<del>\$86.75</del> 166.50/tonne	<del>\$34.50</del> 40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-3	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$36.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	<del>\$58.50</del> 166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$53.25/tonne	\$79.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	<del>\$24.00</del> 25.00/tonne	<del>\$36.00</del> 37.75/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	<del>\$20.75</del> 31.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
<del>Yard &amp; Garden Waste: Loads ≤ 2.5 m<sup>3</sup></del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>	<del><sup>(4)</sup>\$6.50/load</del>

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > <u>two Containers</u> 2.5 m <sup>3</sup>	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of April and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Creston Landfill.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Creston Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	





REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY

Bylaw No. 3011

---

A Bylaw to amend Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities  
Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025

---

WHEREAS the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay has enacted Bylaw No. 2961, being the "Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2961, 2025" for the purpose of adopting regulations and to establish fees and charges for the use of Regional District Resource Recovery Facilities;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed appropriate to amend Bylaw No. 2961 to add new definitions, change fees as required;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay, in open meeting assembled, HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

**SCHEDULES**

- 1 That Schedules A-1, A-2, and A-3 attached to Bylaw No. 2961 be deleted in its entirety and the attached Schedules A-1, A-2 and A-3 to Amendment Bylaw No. 3011 be substituted therefore.

**DEFINITIONS**

- 2 That the definition of "Mixed Waste" and "Construction Demolition and Renovation Waste" be removed from Section 2.1 "DEFINITIONS" and replaced with:

**Mixed Waste** means mixed categories of refuse generated by residential, commercial and institutional sources, other than Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste, suitable for Disposal at a Resource Recovery Facility but does not include Prohibited Waste or Controlled Waste. Furniture and Cabinetry, Rubble and Contaminated Wood Waste are considered Mixed Waste.

**Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste** means:

- (a) mixed Municipal Solid Waste material resulting from the construction, demolition, renovation and repair of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities, including but not limited to: Asphalt, bricks, Concrete, other masonry materials, roofing materials including Asphalt Roofing Material, stucco, rock, glass, wood, wood products, Preserved Wood, wall covering, plaster, gypsum board or wallboard, counter tops, plumbing fixtures, scrap metal, rebar, ducting, electrical fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, insulation that does not contain asbestos, and soil, excluding Waste Soil.
- (b) loads of Burned Material.

**Note:** Clean, Source Separated Waste loads of drywall (verified to not be containing asbestos fibres), Asphalt Roofing Material, Scrap Metal, Clean Wood Waste, and Yard and Garden Waste are NOT Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Waste, and will be charged at their respective tipping fees.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

**3** This bylaw shall take effect May 1, 2025.

**CITATION**

**4** This Bylaw may be cited as “**Regional District of Central Kootenay Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Amendment Bylaw No. 3011, 2025.**”

READ A FIRST TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A SECOND TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

READ A THIRD TIME this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

ADOPTED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2025.

---

Aimee Watson, Board Chair

---

Mike Morrison, Corporate Officer

**SCHEDULE A-1 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: CENTRAL SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 3 Containers)	\$4.50ea	\$4.50 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than three Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$166.50	\$40.00
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-1	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$25.00/tonne	\$37.75/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00 ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard and Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first 2 Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea
Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard and Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75

Schedule A-1: User Fees: Central Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$2.75ea	\$2.75 ea
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Out-Of-Area Kitchen Waste	\$156.25/tonne	\$39.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Other Fees	Fee	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Central Transfer Station.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Central Landfill and the Grohman Narrows Transfer Station.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-2 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: WEST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first 4 Containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than 4 Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25.00/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-2	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$53.25/tonne	\$79.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$25.00/tonne	\$37.75/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea

Schedule A-2: User Fees: West Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25 ea	\$18.25 ea
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(5)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of May and October.</p> <p>(5) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Ootischenia Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	

**SCHEDULE A-3 OF BYLAW NO. 2961: USER FEES: EAST SUB-REGION**

Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>		
Mixed Waste: Per Container (applies to first four containers)	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Mixed Waste: Minimum charge for all weighed loads larger than four Containers.	\$16.50	\$16.50
Mixed Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Mixed Waste (compacted)	\$166.50/tonne	\$53.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste	\$266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Land Clearing Debris including tree stumps	\$ 266.25/tonne	\$66.50/m <sup>3</sup>
Contaminated Wood Waste	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Controlled Waste (See Bylaw Schedule C)</b>		
Controlled Waste specified in Schedule C that is not otherwise specified in this Schedule A-3	\$166.50/tonne	<sup>(3)</sup> \$36.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Asbestos	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Bulky Waste	\$293.00/tonne	Not Accepted
Municipal Wastewater Biosolids	\$66.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Noxious Weeds (Source Separated)	No Charge	No Charge
Noxious Weeds (not Source Separated)	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Rubble	\$166.50/tonne	\$87.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Waste Soil	\$53.25/tonne	\$79.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncontaminated Soil	\$25.00/tonne	\$37.75/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Recyclable Materials</b>		
Excluded ODS-Containing Products	\$20.00ea	\$20.00ea
ODS-Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Non-ODS Containing Products	No Charge	No Charge
Propane Tanks	No Charge	No Charge
Heavy Duty Industrial, Commercial or Institutional (ICI) Air Conditioning Unit	\$78.75	\$78.75
Reusable Products	\$166.50/tonne	\$40.00/m <sup>3</sup>
Scrap Metal	\$53.25/tonne	\$26.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Clean Wood Waste	\$86.75/tonne	\$20.75/m <sup>3</sup>
Yard & Garden Waste: Per Container (applies to first two Containers)	\$3.25 ea	\$3.25 ea



Schedule A-3: User Fees: East Sub-Region	<sup>(1)</sup> Weight-based fee	<sup>(2)</sup> Volume based fee
Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Chipped Yard & Garden Waste: Loads > two Containers	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$66.50/tonne	<sup>(4) (5)</sup> \$13.25/m <sup>3</sup>
Tires off rim	\$3.75 ea	\$3.75 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter of 20" or smaller or marked P, LT or T)	\$20.00 ea	\$20.00 ea
Tires on rim (inner diameter larger than 20" or not marked P, LT or T)	\$73.25 ea	\$73.25 ea
Tires on rim marked LS	\$159.75 ea	\$159.75 ea
Rejected Tires off rim	\$18.25	\$18.25
Bicycle Tire Bundle	\$3.75	\$3.75
Organic Waste: Per Container (applies to first four Containers)	\$2.75ea	Not Accepted
Organic Waste	\$106.50/tonne	Not Accepted
Rejected Organic Waste	\$332.75/tonne	Not Accepted
Dehydrated Kitchen Waste	\$166.50/tonne	Not Accepted
<b>Other Fees</b>	<b>Fee</b>	
Charge to weigh a Vehicle for a person not Disposing of or Depositing Municipal Solid Waste	\$6.50	
Application fee for Waste Soil	\$133.00	
Questionnaire fee for Waste Soil	\$66.50	
Special handling fees (subject to Schedule C) for Asbestos - Friable, Asbestos - Non Friable, Bulky Waste, Condemned Foods, Dead Animals and Parts, Food Processing Waste, Rejected Organic Waste	Rate for quantities less than 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> = \$33.25 Rates for all other quantities will be estimated in advance by the Manager and will reflect actual labour and equipment costs expected to be incurred by the RDCK plus a 20% administration fee	
Charge for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Recyclable Materials which are not otherwise considered Prohibited Waste	<sup>(6)</sup> Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Unsecured Loads	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for Loads of Source Separated Waste that are Contaminated	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (2) of this bylaw)	
Charge for a container larger than the maximum size	Double applicable user fee (subject to Section 6 (3) of this bylaw)	
Asbestos Disposal Cancellation Fee for less than 12 hours notice	\$66.50	
<p>(1) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(2) Applicable at Resource Recovery Facilities not equipped with a weigh scale.</p> <p>(3) Fee applies only to categories of Controlled Waste that are accepted at Transfer Stations. Refer to Schedule C for Controlled Waste acceptance at Transfer Stations.</p> <p>(4) Fee to dispose of up to a single Load per day of Yard &amp; Garden Waste is waived during the months of April and October.</p> <p>(5) Fee to dispose of Chipped Yard &amp; Garden Waste is reduced to \$26.75 /tonne year round at the Creston Landfill.</p> <p>(6) Double applicable user fee for Mixed Waste loads containing more than 10% Organic Waste only applies at the Creston Landfill.</p>		
Minimum Charge for any material with a weight-based fee.	The equivalent of 100kg of material to be applied at both scaled and volume-based facilities, with a minimum charge of \$6.50 and maximum charge of \$16.50.	





## Committee Report

<b>Date of Report:</b>	November 25, 2024
<b>Date &amp; Type of Meeting:</b>	December 11, 2024; Joint Resource Recovery Committee (JRRC)
<b>Author:</b>	Heidi Bench, Projects Advisor
<b>Subject:</b>	CHANGES TO MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND TIPPING FEES
<b>File:</b>	12-6300-20
<b>Electoral Area/Municipality</b>	Entire RDCK

### SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to outline material management and tipping fee updates proposed for 2025 as a result of the System Efficiency Study, as well as to propose options to address the inequities in the current cost recovery structure.

### SECTION 2: BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

The 2021 Resource Recovery Plan (RRP), approved by the Ministry in 2023, established the 10-year strategic plan for the RDCK Resource Recovery System. One of the primary focusses of this plan was *“establishing a cost recovery system that is fair and sustainable, while also incentivizing waste minimization and diversion.”* It was recognized that there would be cost implications to the strategies and actions outlined in the RRP, as these represented significant changes and improvements to the existing Resource Recovery system. Two actions were recommended to address financial implications of increasing costs associated with the strategic direction adopted with the RRP:

- 1) Consider an alternative administrative model for the Resource Recovery System; and,
- 2) Undertake a Resource Recovery system efficiency study and identify options to improve its cost effectiveness and equitability.

The System Efficiency Study, (the study) presented at the JRRC Open Meeting on November 13, 2024, was completed to satisfy the latter of these recommendations. The conclusions of this study reaffirmed the RRP recommendation to consider an alternative administrative model in recommending regionalization of the Resource Recovery system. The tipping fee cost recovery assessment portion of the study indicated that the RDCK’s cost to manage materials varies significantly across sub-regions and exceeds what is being recovered by current tipping fees for most materials. As a result of this assessment and the RDCK’s goal of for a user pay system, GHD Limited (GHD) recommended changing the management and tipping fees for specific materials. GHD’s detailed recommendations were provided as Table 3 of the November 13 JRRC report, which is included as Attachment A for reference.

#### Recommended Changes in Material Management

GHD recommended changes in material management for the following materials:

### Wood

Clean wood and wood waste are currently accepted at a lower tipping fee than mixed waste to incentivize diversion, but the RDCK does not currently have an end market for the wood being received. Wood grinding results in high processing costs, only for this material to be stored at facilities taking up space, posing an increased risk for interface fires, and eventually ending up primarily in the landfill. Many beneficial end uses of wood, such as compost or biochar, are prevented by mixing clean wood with other wood waste. GHD recommended using the classification of clean wood as defined in the Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905 (as amended in January 2024; hereafter referred to as Bylaw 2905) and only accepting clean wood at an incentivized tipping fee, as this material can be processed and mixed with dried septage at the landfill facilities that receive septage, used as daily cover around the grizzly plates, road base, and as part of the cover mix used for landfill closure. GHD recommended that wood waste be charged at minimum the tipping fee for mixed waste and should be landfilled instead of processed and stockpiled.

### Yard and Garden

Similar to wood waste, yard and garden materials are costly to manage due to processing and hauling, however with the compost facilities operating in Salmo and Creston, there is an end use for this material. Greater than 50% of the yard and garden materials collected are received during the free yard and garden events. Due to low tipping fees and free months, this service is substantially paid for through taxation. GHD recommended re-evaluating the free yard and garden waste months to help increase the tipping fee cost recovery for this material.

### Rubble

Rubble is not received in significant amounts across the region. It comprises less than 1% of the total waste stream, varying from 0.4% in the Central sub-region to 2.3% in the East sub-region. Rubble was historically incentivized with a lower tipping fee such that the material could be stockpiled and used at facilities for road building; however the small quantities received make storage and processing of this material costly and inefficient. Due to this, it currently gets disposed as mixed waste (i.e. landfilled). GHD recommended that the tipping fee should reflect this by charging at minimum the rate of mixed waste, and ideally the rate of construction, demolition, renovation (CDR) waste to reflect the additional challenges in managing this bulky material.

Further analysis and Staff recommendations for changes in management of these materials are included in Section 3.1 of this report.

### **Recommended Changes to Tipping Fees**

While tipping fee cost recovery is useful for better understanding and prioritizing material management, it should not be the only factor considered when setting tipping fees. The RRP goals of zero waste and user-pay are inversely correlated in that as the RDCK moves towards zero waste and increases diversion, tipping fee revenue (and therefore the sustainability of a user-pay system) will decrease. As diversion increases, the balance between tipping fees and taxation for cost recovery will need to shift as well; so, while a goal of this report is to establish tipping fee cost recovery goals for 2025, these should be periodically re-evaluated as programs and waste composition in the region change.

The tipping fee updates proposed by GHD were based on a general strategy of achieving 100% tipping fee cost recovery for mixed waste and most other landfilled materials, while keeping the existing higher tipping fees for asbestos (to account for added hazards and administration in handling this material) and CDR materials (to incentivize separation of divertible materials such as scrap metal and clean wood), and raising the tipping fees

for other divertible materials to 75% of the cost to manage mixed waste. As noted in Section 3.1 of the November 13 JRRC report, the proposed tipping fees as a result of this strategy were significantly higher than existing tipping fees and those in neighbouring regional districts for most materials.

To ensure that tipping fees are realistic, don't encourage illegal dumping or out-of-region waste disposal, and to strive for transparency, consistency, and fairness in the cost recovery structure, Staff propose an approach based more on categories of material management rather than simply using the cost to manage mixed waste as a benchmark of which to set the tipping fees for all other materials. Table 2 shows the proposed structure of this approach, outlining the categories of materials and tipping fee cost recovery objectives. The balance not covered by tipping fees would continue to be paid via taxation. Recyclable materials are not included, as to incentivize diversion there are no tipping fees for these materials. Cost recovery for these materials is achieved through a combination of incentives and taxation. Further financial analysis is provided in Section 3.1.

**Table 2:** Proposed waste categories and tipping fee cost recovery objectives

Category	Materials	Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objective
Landfilled – simple	mixed waste, biosolids, wood waste	100%
Landfilled – complex	asbestos, CDR, rubble	125%
Diverted	Tires	75%
Diverted (RDCK receives incentives)	scrap metal	25%
Re-purposed	organics (food waste), clean wood, uncontaminated soil, yard & garden	50%
Re-purposed (limited use)	waste soil	75%
Liquid waste	Septage	100%

This strategy aligns with the RDCK's goals to be user-pay by continuing to rely more on tipping fees than taxation for most materials, while moving towards zero waste by continuing to incentivize diversion with lower tipping fees. This approach would still result in tipping fee increases, but slightly lower than those recommended by GHD, in recognition that those recommended values (provided in Table 5 of the November 13 JRRC report) were not likely realistic. These proposed tipping fees, provided in detail in Section 3.1 below, would still put the RDCK at the high end of tipping fees for most materials compared to neighbouring regional districts, but this is logical based on the fact that the RDCK system cost per capita is also the highest of these regional districts. The high cost to manage materials in the RDCK is likely due to many factors, and the implementing changes based on the efficiencies identified in the System Efficiency Study, such as the above changes to material management, changes to facility hours or facility closures, and administrative centralization, should help to bring the cost to manage materials down, and if successful, allow for stabilization or reduction in the reliance on tipping fees.

The above strategy could be implemented regionally, which would be based on the tipping fee cost recovery values for the RDCK as a whole, or the current tipping fee structure could be de-harmonized to allow each sub-region to establish targets based on the tipping fee cost recovery values in that sub-region. Staff advise against de-harmonization as it would be counter-intuitive based on the RDCK's goal to run the Resource Recovery system more efficiently. It would also further the inequities between sub-regions, as residents in the Central sub-region would end up paying both higher tipping fees and taxation for the same level of service as the other sub-regions.

While some of the tipping fee increases based on the recommendations in the study and the development of a cost recovery strategy may be substantial, Staff recommend that any tipping fee changes be implemented

incrementally over a period of several years. As notice has already been sent out regarding up to 10% tipping fee changes, it is recommended that tipping fee changes for 2025 are limited to this, with the exception of materials that are changing classification, but that the strategy be used to guide transparent and consistent planning of subsequent tipping fee increases in future years.

Figure 1 summarizes the current cost recovery structure, as well as the cost to manage mixed waste and current tipping fee for mixed waste, the highest throughput material, for each sub-region and the RDCK as a whole.

**Figure 1:** Comparison of overall cost recovery and cost to manage mixed waste, by sub-region and for the RDCK as a whole

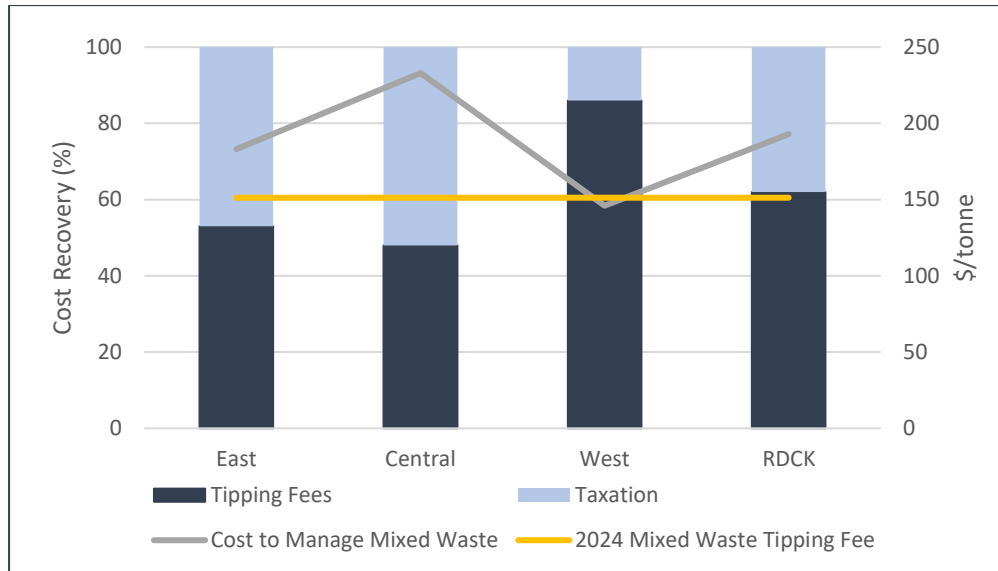


Figure 1 highlights the variability in cost recovery structure across the three sub-regions. There are several factors that influence this variability, such as the geographic location of waste disposal infrastructure, population of service area, the presence of scales at facilities, composition of the waste stream, and the administrative structure in which tipping fee revenue stays within the sub-region it was collected, not necessarily the sub-region where the waste was generated. As the RDCK regionalizes its waste management facilities and strives to meet the regulatory requirements in the *Landfill Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste* (BC Ministry of Environment, 2016) and proposed *Regulations Respecting the Reduction in the Release of Methane (Waste Sector)* (Government of Canada, 2024), it is anticipated that costs to manage the system are going to substantially increase due to more stringent requirements for infrastructure such as engineered liners, and landfill gas and leachate management systems. As waste management becomes more complex and costly, a regionalized administrative structure would maximize both financial efficiency and equitability for RDCK residents.

To ensure that the cost recovery strategy is fair and sustainable, Staff have developed the following options to promote administrative efficiency and address the sub-regional inequities in the current cost recovery structure:

- 1) Regionalize all Resource Recovery services (waste, compost, recycling);
- 2) Regionalize all Resource Recovery services (waste, compost, recycling), but create a new service for the management of HB Tailings Storage Facility based on the existing service area;
- 3) Regionalize only select Resource Recovery services (recycling, compost, septage) and leave the waste services as sub-regional, but implement a transfer of tipping fee revenue between sub-

regions, similar to the current transfer of Recycle BC incentives between sub-regions, that would equalize the taxation levels across sub-regions.

Continuing with the status quo would mean choosing to not address the sub-regional inequities and inefficiencies identified in the Study. All options would require some initial administrative time to implement. It is anticipated that Options 1 and 3 would best address the sub-regional inequities, while Options 1 and 2 would result in the greatest administrative efficiencies once implemented. Further analysis would be required to try to quantify this. Staff recommend Option 1 as this option best addresses both the sub-regional inequities and administrative inefficiencies, but are presenting these for consideration only at this point in time.

As requested at the November 13, 2024 JRRC meeting, Staff would like to meet with the JRRC members in a workshop format in January 2025. The intention of this workshop is to allow for more in depth discussion regarding the above options for addressing the sub-regional inequities and administrative inefficiencies of the current system identified by the System Efficiency Study, as well as around other outcomes and recommendations of the Study. This workshop will not be a repeat of what was presented in November, but an opportunity to provide more clarity on the results of the Study based on questions submitted by Directors, as well as to gather JRRC input on which recommendations from the study should be prioritized in Staff workplans for implementation or further analysis. Staff will reach out to Directors in advance of the workshop for questions to be submitted in writing and will use these questions to guide the workshop.

Staff recommend implementing the material management changes described in this report for wood, yard and garden waste, and rubble in 2025. Staff also recommend implementing incremental annual tipping fee increases, starting in 2025, to meet the cost recovery objectives of the tipping fee cost recovery strategy outlined in this report.

<b>SECTION 3: DETAILED ANALYSIS</b>			
<b>3.1 Financial Considerations – Cost and Resource Allocations:</b>			
<b>Included in Financial Plan:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>Financial Plan Amendment:</b>
<b>Debt Bylaw Required:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<b>Public/Gov’t Approvals Required:</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

**Changes in Material Management**

Cost analyses and recommendations related to changes in management or classification of wood, yard and garden, and rubble are provided below.

Wood

GHD recommended to separate clean wood from wood waste, as per the definitions of these materials in Bylaw 2905, to continue the current management practices for clean wood, and to consider wood waste under the category of mixed waste as there is currently no viable end use for separated wood waste. This change is expected to result in significantly decreased processing costs, increased tipping fee revenue, as well as some smaller increases to hauling costs. Table 3 outlines the estimated financial implications that could be expected as a result of changing the Bylaw such that wood waste is accepted as mixed waste. This does not include preserved wood or wood products that are mixed with other construction materials, which is considered CDR under the Bylaw, and shall remain as such.

**Table 3:** Estimated financial impacts of changing the management of wood materials

Sub-Region	Estimated Annual Values			
	Reduction in Wood Grinding	Increase in Hauling	Increase in Tipping Fee Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Total Impact on Cost to Manage Wood Waste
EAST	-\$44,897	\$1,510	-\$41,180	-\$84,566
CENTRAL	-\$75,770	\$7,529	-\$62,205	-\$130,446
WEST	-\$48,339	\$13,160	-\$59,958	-\$95,137
<b>RDCK</b>	<b>-\$169,006</b>	<b>\$22,199</b>	<b>-\$163,343</b>	<b>-\$310,149</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on 2024 tipping fee for mixed waste

There is insufficient data to estimate the proportion of the wood tonnages that is clean versus wood waste as, while the Bylaw differentiates these materials, it is not currently differentiated in the scale data system. For the calculation in the above evaluation, it was estimated that clean wood would make up 10% and waste wood would be 90% of the total wood tonnage. As wood materials have been historically stockpiled at many sites and material type is not tracked on waste hauling invoices, there is limited data to accurately determine hauling costs specifically for wood. The above increase in hauling values are considered best estimates based on the data that was available.

Based on the predicted cost savings and until a beneficial end use for wood waste can be determined, Staff agree with GHD’s recommendation to treat materials that fall under the definition of Wood Waste in Bylaw 2905 as Mixed Waste, by increasing the tipping fee to match that for mixed waste and landfilling this material. Materials that fall under the Bylaw definition of Clean Wood Waste shall continue to be separated and ground, as these materials can be used in other facility operations.

#### Yard and Garden

GHD recommended re-evaluating the cost recovery strategy for the yard and garden waste program, specifically the biannual free disposal months. GHD estimated that the free months for yard and garden waste costs the RDCK almost \$57,000 per year in lost tipping fee revenues based on the 2024 tipping fee. Table 4 below summarizes this estimated potential revenue, as well as the estimated annual cost of the yard and garden diversion program and average annual revenue from tipping fees by sub-region, based on the average annual tonnage collected during the free months from 2020 to 2022, and on 2024 tipping fees.

**Table 4:** Estimated yard & garden program costs, revenues, and potential revenue due to bi-annual free disposal months

Sub-Region	Estimated Annual Cost to Manage Yard & Garden Materials (\$)	Average Annual Tipping Fee Revenue (\$)	Average Annual Tonnage Collected at Free Events (tonnes)	Estimated Potential Revenue from Bi-annual Free Disposal Months (\$)
EAST	135,884	18,979	497	30,083
CENTRAL	253,832	35,373	359	21,740
WEST	53,059	7,821	85	5,121
<b>RDCK</b>	<b>442,774</b>	<b>62,173</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>56,944</b>

The potential revenue estimates are likely an overestimate as they do not account for the fact that if free disposal months were not to occur, many residents would likely burn a portion of these materials, stockpile them on their property, or just reduce clearing of brush in general. This would result in decreased tonnages in



these months and therefore decrease this estimated potential revenue, while increasing community hazards such as fire risk and air pollution which are difficult to quantify.

Additionally, yard and garden waste materials are used as part of the composting process at Central and Creston landfills. As food waste collection increases, it is expected that the compost facilities should be able to keep up with the yard and garden waste collected from around the RDCK. Without this feedstock, the RDCK would likely have to source and potentially purchase material elsewhere for compost production. The cost of this was not determined as part of this analysis.

Due to the multi-faceted benefits of this program, historical tipping fees have been set low to incentivize diversion and FireSmart initiatives, and protect air quality. The System Efficiency Study indicated that the tipping fee cost recovery for yard and garden waste was 17-18% in all three sub-regions, meaning that this program is currently heavily subsidized with taxation. While tipping fee increases, as discussed later in this section, are recommended for yard and garden waste to achieve 50% cost recovery as proposed in the tipping fee cost recovery objectives, Staff recommend continuing the biannual free months for yard and garden waste collection, at minimum until proposed tipping fee increases and further analysis can be completed.

In conducting this analysis, a significant discrepancy was identified between the actual and expected tipping fee revenue for this material. This is likely due to the fact that most yard and garden materials are not charged by weight or volume, but by unit (“load”), and indicates that the unit rates are not sufficiently aligned with the by weight tipping fee. Staff plan to conduct further analysis to address the variation in weight, volume, and unit tipping fees for materials where this discrepancy in tipping fee revenue was observed to exist, and will provide further material management or tipping fee recommendations based on the outcome of this analysis.

**Rubble**

As noted above, rubble comprises a very small proportion of the overall waste stream in the RDCK and it is currently landfilled, not diverted. Table 5 summarizes the current cost recovery and the anticipated changes to cost recovery and additional revenue if rubble were to be charged at the rate for CDR or mixed waste (MW), based on the 2024 tipping fees, as recommended by GHD.

**Table 5:** Changes to cost recovery and estimated additional revenue by changing the tipping fee classification of rubble

Sub-Region	STATUS QUO		OPTION 1: Change to CDR rate			OPTION 2: Change to MW rate		
	Rubble Tipping Fee (\$)	Cost Recovery (%)	CDR Tipping Fee (\$)	Cost Recovery (%)	Additional Revenue (\$)*	MW Tipping Fee (\$)	Cost Recovery (%)	Additional Revenue (\$)
EAST	53.25	17	242	132	48,320	151.25	83	25,088
CENTRAL	53.25	25	242	104	13,024	151.25	65	6,762
WEST	53.25	37	242	166	41,903	151.25	104	21,756
<b>RDCK</b>	<b>53.25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>103,246</b>	<b>151.25</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>53,606</b>

It should be noted that the additional revenue shown in the table is likely an overestimate, as higher rates may encourage rubble generators to seek out alternative disposal options, such as businesses that process aggregates, several of which exist in the RDCK and some of whom accept rubble for free. Based on this, the change in the tipping fee for rubble may not significantly increase the cost recovery associated with managing this material in-house, but rather shift management of this material from the RDCK to external stakeholders capable of not only diverting it but upcycling it into a usable material.

GHD recommended that rubble be managed and charged as CDR waste to reflect the additional challenges associated with landfilling larger materials, or at minimum the fee for mixed waste. While treating rubble as CDR is logical and ideal based on cost recovery, Staff recommend that initially rubble be managed and charged at the rate for mixed waste, with an eventual goal of changing this to CDR once viable diversion end uses for this material are established or confirmed. To determine a viable end use and to discourage illegal dumping of this material due to rate increases, Staff would plan to engage with aggregate processors across the RDCK to determine if these businesses have sufficient capacity and/or interest in this material.

### **Changes to Tipping Fees**

The System Efficiency Study identified that the cost to manage most materials exceeds the revenue recovered by the respective 2024 tipping fees and recommended increasing tipping fees for selected materials. Staff incorporated GHD's recommended changes in material classification, the tipping fee cost recovery values from the study, and the objective tipping fee cost recovery percentages in the strategy outlined in Table 2 above to calculate target tipping fees. For efficiency' sake due to time limitations for this report, these values assume a regional approach (i.e. keeping the tipping fees harmonized across sub-regions). If Director's prefer to de-harmonize tipping fees, further analysis can be completed and presented at a later date. Due to the magnitude of some of the increases, Staff propose these increases be implemented incrementally over a three or five year period. Tables 6 and 7 outline the proposed tipping fees changes and implementation schedule over a three and five year period, respectively. Only materials where changes to tipping fees are proposed are included.

**Table 6: Proposed tipping fee increases on 3-year schedule**

Material	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Target Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	2025		2026		2027	
			% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)
Mixed waste	\$151.25	\$193	10%	\$166	8%	\$180	7.5%	\$193
Biosolids	\$60.50	\$88	10%	\$67	15%	\$77	15%	\$88
Rubble <sup>1</sup>	\$53.25	\$193	262%	\$166	8%	\$180	7.5%	\$193
Soils (uncontaminated)	\$21.75	\$44	30%	\$28	25%	\$35	25%	\$44
Soils (waste)	\$48.50	\$66	36%	\$66	-	\$66	-	\$66
Wood (clean)	\$78.75	\$100	10%	\$87	7.5%	\$93	7.5%	\$100
Wood (waste) <sup>1</sup>	\$78.75	\$193	145%	\$166	8%	\$180	7.5%	\$193
Y&G	\$60.50	\$82	10%	\$67	10%	\$74	10%	\$82

<sup>1</sup>Significant tipping fee increase is due to change in material classification as this material is recommended to be classified as mixed waste going forward.

**Table 7: Proposed tipping fee increases on 5-year schedule**

Material	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Target Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	2025		2026		2027		2028		2029	
			% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	% change	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)
Mixed waste	\$151.25	\$193	10%	\$166	4%	\$173	4%	\$180	4%	\$187	3%	\$193
Biosolids	\$60.50	\$88	10%	\$67	8%	\$72	7%	\$77	7%	\$82	7%	\$88
Rubble <sup>1</sup>	\$53.25	\$193	262%	\$166	4%	\$173	4%	\$180	4%	\$187	3%	\$193
Soils (uncontaminated)	\$21.75	\$44	15%	\$25	15%	\$29	15%	\$33	15%	\$38	15%	\$44
Soils (waste)	\$48.50	\$66	10%	\$53	7%	\$57	5%	\$60	5%	\$63	5%	\$66
Wood (clean)	\$78.75	\$100	10%	\$87	4%	\$90	4%	\$94	4%	\$97	3%	\$100
Wood (waste) <sup>1</sup>	\$78.75	\$193	145%	\$166	4%	\$173	4%	\$180	4%	\$187	3%	\$193
Y&G	\$60.50	\$82	10%	\$67	6%	\$71	5%	\$74	5%	\$78	5%	\$82

<sup>1</sup>Significant tipping fee increase is due to change in material classification as this material is recommended to be classified as mixed waste going forward.

Tipping fee changes in the tables above are by weight, but would be carried through to other per unit tipping fees using conversion values once additional analysis of these conversions is completed. Conversion values for bagged waste were updated in 2024 as a result of the 2023 Waste Composition Study, but as mentioned in the yard and garden section above, Staff will re-evaluate the conversion values for volume and unit tipping fees in the coming year and provide additional recommendations as appropriate.

Changes to tipping fees were not recommended for the following materials:

- Organics: As recommended by GHD, organics were not included in proposed tipping fee increases to give the cost to manage this material time to stabilize.
- Septage: Tipping fee increases are already set for this material in 2025 and management processes (and therefore costs to manage this material) are in flux.
- Tires: Based on the results of the System Efficiency Study, a tipping fee reduction for this material could be warranted; however Staff recommend keeping the existing rate to direct this material to extended producer responsibility (EPR) collection partners in the region and away from RDCK sites. Tire Stewardship BC identifies twenty (20) return to retailer locations for recycling tires in the RDCK.
- Asbestos, CDR, land clearing waste, and scrap metal: The current tipping fees for these materials satisfied the proposed tipping fee cost recovery structure.

Table 8 summarizes the estimated increase in annual revenue anticipated as a result of the proposed tipping fee changes once fully implemented (2027 or 2029, depending on the implementation schedule selected).

**Table 8: Tipping fee objectives and anticipated impact on tipping fee revenue**

Material	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Target Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Impact on Tipping Fee Revenue		
			EAST	CENTRAL	WEST
Mixed waste	\$151.25	\$193	\$275,258	\$397,251	\$488,767
Biosolids	\$60.50	\$88	-	-	\$6,573
Rubble	\$53.25	\$193	\$35,776	\$9,643	\$31,025
Soils (uncontaminated) <sup>1</sup>	\$21.75	\$44	\$7,498	-	\$46,102
Soils (waste) <sup>1</sup>	\$48.50	\$66	\$10,938	-	\$67,358
Wood (clean) <sup>2</sup>	\$78.75	\$100	\$1,339	\$2,019	\$1,955
Wood (waste) <sup>2</sup>	\$78.75	\$193	\$64,894	\$98,027	\$94,485
Y&G <sup>3</sup>	\$60.50	\$82	\$10,965	\$25,155	\$4,967
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>\$406,667</b>	<b>\$532,094</b>	<b>\$741,230</b>

<sup>1</sup> The proportion of uncontaminated versus waste soil varies significantly from year to year; the proportion varied from 63-99% waste soil in the years since 2020. To provide a conservative estimate, the proportion of waste soil was assumed to be 65%.

<sup>2</sup> There is insufficient data to estimate the proportion of wood waste that is clean versus non-clean as, while the Bylaw differentiates these materials, it is not currently differentiated in the scale data system. It was estimated that clean wood would make up 10% and waste wood would be 90% of the total wood waste.

<sup>3</sup> Based on average tonnage of paid yard and garden waste (assumes continuation of bi-annual free yard & garden collection months).

These estimates are based on the average annual tonnages from the study (2020-2022) and do not account for fluctuations in tonnage that may occur due to changes in tipping fees and/or material management. Assuming the cost to manage these materials is relatively stable, the additional revenue from increasing tipping fees should reduce reliance on taxation required in the waste services.

As discussed in the November 13 JRRC report and in Section 2 of this report, while the above recommended tipping fee increases and material management changes would increase cost recovery, under the current administrative model the distribution of added tipping fee revenue would not be even across the three sub-regions and would further increase the discrepancies in taxation levels shown in Figure 1 above.

### **3.2 Legislative Considerations (Applicable Policies and/or Bylaws):**

Changes to tipping fees and material classification will require an amendment to the Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905.

Staff recommend that further in-house evaluation be completed to assess the costs and benefits of regionalization of the Resource Recovery system based on the options presented in Section 2 of this report. Any changes related to allocation of expenses and tipping fees revenues would require amendments to the following bylaws:

- Creston and Electoral Areas A, B & C Refuse Disposal Local Service Area Bylaw No. 924 (1992), as amended by Bylaw No. 1072 and Bylaw No. 1148;
- Central Waste Management Subregion Refuse Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1071, as amended by Bylaw No. 1149; and,
- West Waste Management Subregion Refuse Disposal/Recycling Local Service Area Establishment Bylaw No. 1070, as amended by Bylaw No. 1140.

### **3.3 Environmental Considerations**

The Study, its recommendations, and this additional evaluation focus on efficiency primarily from a financial perspective; however decisions regarding how to implement the recommendations need to also take into account the related environmental impacts which are much more difficult to quantify. Due to the technical analysis required, the following environmental considerations are presented for consideration but were not able to be quantified as part of this report.

The recommendations to landfill non-clean wood waste and rubble are not expected to have significant environmental impacts, as despite current tipping fees indicating an intention to divert these materials, both are destined for the landfill based on current practices.

For rubble, the recommended change is primarily administrative to ensure that the tipping fee reflects the cost to manage this material, as it is currently disposed at the landfill alongside mixed waste. As mentioned in the section above, to discourage illegal dumping of this material due to rate increases, Staff would plan to engage with aggregate processors across the RDCK to determine if these businesses have sufficient capacity and/or interest in this material. If they are a viable alternative option for rubble disposal, this would reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with hauling and landfill disposal of this material.

For wood waste, this change in management will reduce GHG emissions associated with wood grinding and reduce the on-site fire hazard from storage of chipped materials at facilities. If this material were truly being diverted from landfills currently, as intended by the reduced tipping fee, then this change in management would result in an increased amount of waste hauling (and associated GHGs), increased landfill airspace consumption, and increased organic material in the landfill resulting in increased GHG emissions related to anaerobic decomposition. However, since there is not currently a viable end-use for this material, current practices of grinding and stockpiling wood waste have simply delayed its hauling and disposal, and the associated environmental impacts. The environmental benefit of reduced GHG emissions related to grinding the material

would likely be offset by the extra hauling required to account for the additional volume of the unprocessed wood waste.

The purpose of the biannual free yard and garden months is to incentivize FireSmart and air quality initiatives. Elimination of this program could result in increased community fire risk or reductions in local air quality due to increased burning of these materials.

Changes to practices in material acceptance or increases to tipping fees could also result in increases in illegal dumping or reductions in diversion of materials from the landfill.

### **3.4 Social Considerations:**

Tipping fees have generally been set at the same rate across all three sub-regions to promote user equitability between sub-regions and to prevent excessive transportation of waste (i.e. users seeking cheapest disposal option). The revenue from these tipping fees currently stays in the sub-region in which it was collected. Where cost recovery is less than 100%, the balance is covered primarily through taxation, with some amounts covered by grants and/or incentives. The discrepancies in cost to manage materials across sub-regions, while having a single tipping fee structure to promote user equitability, results in inequitable tax subsidization for residents across the RDCK. Based on this structure, residents in the Central sub-region pay more than four times those in the West, while residents in the East pay almost three times those in the West in taxation for the same level of service. While raising tipping fees should decrease the overall reliance on taxation in each sub-region, the discrepancies between sub-regions will still exist and would likely widen. Regionalization is an option that would improve equitability in taxation across the Resource Recovery system.

### **3.5 Economic Considerations:**

None at this time.

### **3.6 Communication Considerations:**

Communication of plans to increase tipping fees by up to 10% for select materials was sent to all municipalities and account holders on October 18 and 30, respectively. The public will need to be notified of any additional changes to material acceptance practices and tipping fees that are recommended for implementation in 2025 as soon as possible once any amendments to Bylaw 2905 are approved.

### **3.7 Staffing/Departmental Workplace Considerations:**

The Environmental Coordinator has drafted an amendment to Bylaw No. 2905 to increase the tipping fee for mixed waste in early 2025, and will incorporate additional increases based on the outcome of this report. The Resource Recovery Operations Coordinator and Field Supervisors would oversee Staff training related to any changes in material management and implementation of new tipping fees.

The Resource Recovery Projects Advisor, with oversight and support from the Resource Recovery Manager and General Manager of Environmental Services, is planning to facilitate a workshop with Directors on the outcomes and recommendations from the System Efficiency Study.

### **3.8 Board Strategic Plan/Priorities Considerations:**

The changes to tipping fees and material management aligns with the RDCK's strategic objectives to manage assets and service delivery in a fiscally responsible manner and to continue to innovate to reduce the impact of waste.

## SECTION 4: OPTIONS & PROS / CONS

### RECOMMENDATION 1:

**OPTION 1: That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Bylaw No. 2905 to incorporate rubble and wood waste under the definition and fee schedule for mixed waste.**

**Pros:**

- Ensures that the tipping fees more accurately reflect the operational processes and associated cost to manage these materials
- Removes a financial incentive, intended to incentivize diversion, for materials that are not diverted as they do not currently have a viable end use and as a result are being stockpiled and/or disposed in the landfill
- Would reduce the fire risk associated with large stockpiles of wood waste at facilities across the RDCK
- Would reduce the cost to manage wood waste by reducing the need for grinding of this material

**Cons:**

- Increased cost to generators of these materials
- Significant increases to tipping fees for rubble and wood waste may lead to increased illegal dumping of these materials

**OPTION 2: That the Board does not authorize Staff to alter the definition or classification of rubble and wood waste categories in Bylaw No. 2905.**

**Pros:**

- Does not result in any increase to the tipping fee for generators of these materials

**Cons:**

- Existing tipping fee does not accurately reflect the operational processes and associated cost to manage these materials and provides a financial incentive intended for diversion, even though these materials are not being diverted from the landfill, resulting in more taxation required to subsidize the management of these materials
- Does not address the fire hazard of stockpiling wood waste at RDCK facilities
- Does not reduce the cost associated with grinding wood waste

### RECOMMENDATION 2:

**OPTION 1: That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Bylaw No. 2905 updating tipping fees to align with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives.**

**Pros:**

- Increases the tipping fee cost recovery for management of several waste materials in alignment with the RRP's goal of a user pay system
- Provides a consistent and transparent structure for the establishment of tipping fees based on cost recovery

**Cons:**

- Increases the cost of disposal for generators of materials that have tipping fee increases proposed

**OPTION 2: That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Bylaw No. 2905 updating only the tipping fee for mixed waste in 2025.**

**Pros:**

- Minimal increases to tipping fees for waste generators

**Cons:**

- Does not address the gaps in cost recovery identified in the System Efficiency Study, resulting in heavier reliance on taxation as opposed to the user pay goal as set in the RRP

## **SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **RECOMMENDATION 1:**

**That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Bylaw No. 2905 to incorporate rubble and wood waste under the definition and fee schedule for mixed waste.**

### **RECOMMENDATION 2:**

**That the Board authorize Staff to draft an amendment to Bylaw No. 2905 updating tipping fees to align with the proposed Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Objectives.**

Respectfully submitted,  
Heidi Bench, Projects Advisor

## **CONCURRENCE**

Resource Recovery Manager – Amy Wilson  
General Manager of Environmental Services – Uli Wolf  
Corporate Administrative Officer – Stuart Horn

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

**Attachment A – Committee Report: Results of the Resource Recovery System Efficiency Study (presented to the JRRC on November 13, 2024)**





# Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Assessment & Resource System Efficiency Study

Regional District of Central Kootenay

November 5, 2024

→ The Power of Commitment



<b>Project name</b>		Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Assessment and Resource Recovery System Efficiency Study				
<b>Document title</b>		Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Assessment & Resource System Efficiency Study   12617290				
<b>Project number</b>		12617290				
<b>File name</b>		12617290-GHD-00-00-RPT-WM-0001.pdf				
Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for issue		
		Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
S3	Riley Kieser / Laura Hnatiuk / Jack Durdan	Deacon Liddy		Deacon Liddy		
S4	Riley Kieser / Laura Hnatiuk / Jack Durdan	Deacon Liddy	<i>Deacon Liddy</i>	Deacon Liddy	<i>Deacon Liddy</i>	Nov. 5, 2024

**GHD**

Deacon Liddy, Technical Director | GHD

138 E 7th Avenue, Suite 100

Vancouver, BC V5T 1M6

T +1 780 705 7055 | E info-northamerica@ghd.com | [ghd.com](http://ghd.com)

# Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Scope and Limitations	1
<b>2.</b>	<b>Background and Current System Review</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	RDCK Sub-Region Administrative Model	1
2.2	Population	1
2.3	Overview of Solid Waste Management & Facilities	2
2.4	Waste Flow Mapping	6
2.5	2023 Waste Composition Study	6
2.6	Waste Reduction and Diversion Initiatives	7
2.6.1	Recycling	7
2.6.2	Organics Diversion	7
2.6.3	Waste Reduction and Reuse	7
2.6.4	Education and Awareness	8
2.7	Waste Metrics	11
<b>3.</b>	<b>Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Assessment</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1	Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Model Development	13
3.1.1	Inputs	13
3.1.2	Methodology	13
3.1.2.1	Operations and Maintenance Costs	14
3.1.2.2	Capital Costs	14
3.1.2.3	Administrative Costs	15
3.1.3	Assumptions and Limitations:	15
3.2	Model Results and Recommendations	16
3.2.1	East Sub-Region Costs and Revenues	16
3.2.2	Central Sub-Region Costs and Revenues	17
3.2.3	West Sub-Region Costs and Revenues	18
3.2.4	Overall RDCK Costs and Revenue	20
3.2.5	Tipping Fee Recommendations	20
3.3	Pro-Forma Annual Budget	22
<b>4.</b>	<b>System Efficiency Study</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1	Service Level Benchmarking Assessment	24
4.1.1	Research and Data Collection	24
4.1.2	Benchmarking	24
4.1.3	Summary of Benchmarking Assessment Findings	33
4.2	Current System Assessment	34
4.2.1	Strengths	34
4.2.2	Challenges	34
<b>5.</b>	<b>System Efficiency Recommendations</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Closing</b>	<b>36</b>

## Table index

Table 2.1	2021 Population Statistics per Member Municipality and Electoral Area	2
Table 2.2	RDCK Solid Waste Facilities	3
Table 2.3	Materials Accepted at RDCK Facilities	5
Table 2.4	RDCK Waste Reduction and Diversion Initiatives	9
Table 2.5	Annual RDCK Tonnage Disposed and Diverted (2022)	11
Table 3.1	Operations and Maintenance Cost Category Definitions	14
Table 4.1	Facility Type Classifications	25
Table 4.2	Regional Characteristic Benchmarking	26
Table 4.3	Facility and Operating Hours Benchmarking	27
Table 4.4	RDCK Facility Benchmarking	29
Table 4.5	Core and Satellite Depot Benchmarking	30
Table 4.6	Core Depot Distribution Analysis	31
Table 4.7	Total System Cost Comparison with Simplified Tipping Fee Revenue	33

## Appendices

Appendix A	Service Level Benchmarking - Detailed Facility Summary Table
Appendix B	Waste Flow Mapping Figures

# 1. Introduction

The Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) is undertaking a tipping fee cost recovery assessment and resource recovery system efficiency study (Study) to gain an understanding of the current costs, cost recovery structure and overall efficiency of the resource recovery system.

The RDCK's goal is to develop a resource recovery system that is financially sustainable, resilient, and supported by balanced funding mechanisms. The distribution of urban and rural residents, governed by three sub-regions, has resulted in a complex network of solid waste infrastructure to provide varying levels of waste management services for RDCK residents and the commercial sector. This Study analyses the current cost structure, allocates costs by material and operation type, and recommends potential opportunities to reduce costs and increase system efficiency.

## 1.1 Scope and Limitations

*This report has been prepared by GHD for Regional District of Central Kootenay.*

*GHD has prepared this report on the basis of information provided by Regional District of Central Kootenay and others who provided information to GHD (including Government authorities), which GHD has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the report which were caused by errors or omissions in that information.*

# 2. Background and Current System Review

The RDCK updated their Resource Recovery Plan (RRP) in 2021 to guide waste management programs, services, policies and procedures to reflect the region's current needs and support a zero-waste philosophy. The RRP gained approval by the BC Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy in 2023. The RRP identified actions for the RDCK to pursue which included a tipping fee cost recovery assessment and a resource recovery system efficiency analysis to ensure the resource recovery system is financially sustainable and resilient and supports waste reduction and diversion. This Study supports this RRP action. As part of the Study, a detailed background and current system review was completed to understand the RDCK resource recovery system.

## 2.1 RDCK Sub-Region Administrative Model

Located in the southern interior of British Columbia (BC), the RDCK consists of eleven unincorporated electoral areas (Central Kootenay A – K) and nine member municipalities (Castlegar, Creston, Kaslo, Nakusp, Nelson, New Denver, Salmo, Silverton and Slocan). The RDCK covers an area of approximately 22,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The RDCK operates under three separate sub-regional service areas to manage resource recovery (West sub-region, Central sub-region, and East sub-region). Each sub-region operates independently regarding their waste management facilities, recycling programs, and service methods (i.e., contracted vs in-house operations). Each sub-region also completes separate annual budgets and tax requisitions with governance provided by sub-regional Resource Recovery Committees.

## 2.2 Population

The 2021 Census reported a total RDCK population of 62,509 (Statistics Canada<sup>1</sup>). Table 2.1 summarizes the 2021 population breakdown for each member municipality and electoral area within each of the three sub-regions. The overall population density for the RDCK is 2.8 people per square kilometre. A total of 28,006 private dwellings were occupied by permanent residents, which equates to an average household size of 2.2 people.

---

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population.

Table 2.1 2021 Population Statistics per Member Municipality and Electoral Area

West Sub-Region		Central Sub-Region		East Sub-Region	
Municipality / Electoral Area	Population	Municipality / Electoral Area	Population	Municipality / Electoral Area	Population
Central Kootenay H	5,045	City of Nelson	11,106	Central Kootenay A	2,241
Central Kootenay I	2,607	Village of Salmo	1,140	Central Kootenay B	4,802
Central Kootenay J	3,517	Village of Kaslo	1,049	Central Kootenay C	1,475
Central Kootenay K	1,784	Central Kootenay D	1,462	Town of Creston	5,583
City of Castlegar	8,338	Central Kootenay E	3,897	Creston First Nation	93
Village of New Denver	487	Central Kootenay F	4,116		
Village of Silverton	149	Central Kootenay G	1,650		
Village of Nakusp	1,589				
Village of Slocan	379				
<b>West Sub-Region Total</b>	<b>23,895</b>	<b>Central Sub-Region Total</b>	<b>24,420</b>	<b>East Sub-Region Total</b>	<b>14,194</b>
<b>RDCK Total Population</b>					<b>62,509</b>

The Central sub-region contains the largest population of 24,420 people and covers a total area of approximately 8,830 km<sup>2</sup>, equating to a population density of 2.77 capita/km<sup>2</sup>. The West sub-region has a population of 23,895 people and covers a total area of approximately 9,970 km<sup>2</sup>, equating to a population density of 2.40 capita/km<sup>2</sup>. The East sub-region has the smallest population of 14,194 people but covers the smallest total area (4,350 km<sup>2</sup>), equating to the highest population density of 3.26 capita/km<sup>2</sup>. The RDCK is a unique regional district with over half (52%) of its population residing in electoral areas outside of municipal boundaries.

Population growth estimates were published by BC Stats and expect a population of 84,956 in the year 2046. This equates to an average growth rate of 1.1% annually (calculated with the 2021 census data). This growth rate is similar to the historic growth rate of 5% over the five-year period between the 2016 and 2021 census results.

## 2.3 Overview of Solid Waste Management & Facilities

The RDCK does not currently provide curbside collection services for garbage, recycling or organics. Member municipalities provide these programs to their residents to varying degrees:

- All nine member municipalities provide curbside collection of garbage, while only five provide curbside recycling collection (City of Castlegar, Village of Nakusp, City of Nelson, Village of Kaslo, and Town of Creston).
- Organic curbside collection is provided by the City of Castlegar and Town of Creston. City of Nelson is currently piloting a self-haul pre-treated organics program.
- Portions of Electoral Areas H, I, and J are the only electoral areas to have curbside recycling services provided by Recycle BC (RBC).

To increase program accessibility, the RDCK operates a network of 24 public-facing waste facilities to manage various waste and recyclable materials and contributes funding to one eco-depot (Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre). The network consists of a mixture of landfills, transfer stations, and recycling depots. All facilities are attended during opening hours, and inaccessible to the public outside of operating hours. The RDCK operates three landfills, two composting facilities, 13 transfer stations, and 22 recycling depots. The two composting facilities and 13 of the recycling depots are located at waste transfer stations or landfill sites. The RDCK partners with the Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre to provide the only full-service eco-depot in the regional district, located in the Central sub-region.

The RDCK identifies each of the 22 recycling depots as either a “core depot” or a “satellite depot” based on the Recycle BC funding approach. Each type provides a different level of service according to the designation. At all depots, the RDCK manages the costs for depot infrastructure, maintenance, staffing, and operations, while Recycle BC provides financial incentives based on the quantity and quality of residential recyclable materials received. Recycle BC also provides the collection bins for residential paper and containers at core depots and funds all post-collection costs, which includes the hauling, processing and marketing of recyclables from the 12 core depots. This allows core depots to accept all Recycle BC material categories (residential recyclables only). Satellite depots accept limited recyclable materials (paper, cardboard, plastic and metal containers and glass) as the RDCK pays for the post-collection hauling for consolidation at the nearest core depot or Recycle BC consolidation point. Although they are not directly funded by Recycle BC, satellite depots were integrated into the waste management network to maintain most of the historical level of local recycling services. As required by Recycle BC, all recycling depots are staffed to assist with proper sorting to reduce contamination of materials.

Transfer station sites accept similar waste materials throughout all sub-regions, including, but not limited to mixed waste (MSW), wood waste, scrap metal, tires and propane tanks. Smaller transfer stations (Boswell, Yahk, and Ymir) accept limited waste types due to collection and storage capacity.

The Organic Waste Diversion Strategy released in 2017 has driven organics initiatives throughout the RDCK focused on diverting organic materials from landfill. RDCK initiatives included the construction of two new composting facilities at the Creston Landfill and the Central (Salmo) Landfill. It also included upgrades to the Grohman Narrows transfer station and Ootischenia Landfill transfer area, allowing the sites to receive residential and commercial organic waste.

Table 2.2 summarizes the facilities operating in each sub-region. Table 2.2.3 summarizes the materials accepted at each facility<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 2.2 RDCK Solid Waste Facilities**

Sub-Region		Facility Type
<b>East</b>		
1	Boswell Transfer Station	Satellite Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
2	Crawford Bay Transfer Station	Core Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
3	Creston Depot	Core Recycling Depot
4	Creston Landfill	Satellite Recycling Depot, Landfill & Compost Facility
5	Yahk Transfer Station	Satellite Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
6	Riondel	Satellite Recycling Depot
<b>Central</b>		
7	Balfour Transfer Station	Core Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
8	Kaslo Transfer Station	Core Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
9	Marblehead (Meadow Creek) Transfer Station	Satellite Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
10	Grohman Narrows (Nelson) Transfer Station	Satellite Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
11	Central (Salmo) Transfer Station	Transfer Station & Composting Facility
12	Ymir Transfer Station	Satellite Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
13	Salmo	Core Recycling Depot
14	Nelson - Lakeside	Core Recycling Depot
15	Kokanee Park Marina Satellite Depot	Satellite Recycling Depot

<sup>2</sup> Regional District of Central Kootenay. 2023. Waste & Resource Recovery. Accessed online from <https://www.rdck.ca/EN/main/services/waste-recycling.html>

Sub-Region		Facility Type
16	Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre	Eco-Depot (Private – Public Partnership)
<b>West</b>		
17	Burton Transfer Station	Satellite Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
18	Crescent Valley	Core Recycling Depot
19	Edgewood Transfer Station	Core Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
20	Nakusp Landfill	Core Recycling Depot & Landfill (landfill closing in 2025 and transfer station will be constructed)
21	Ootischenia (Castlegar) Landfill	Core Recycling Depot & Landfill
22	Rosebery Transfer Station	Transfer Station
23	Slocan Transfer Station	Core Recycling Depot & Transfer Station
24	Winlaw	Satellite Recycling Depot
25	New Denver	Core Recycling Depot



Table 2.3 Materials Accepted at RDCK Facilities

Facility	Household Garbage	Commercial Garbage	EPR (i.e. Used Oil and Antifreeze, Paints, etc.)	Recycle BC - Household glass, plastic, and paper products	Recycle BC - Household foam and flexible plastics	Commercial Cardboard & Recycling	Wood	Metal	Yard & Garden Waste	Organics	Tires	MARR Appliances	Propane Tanks	Vehicle Batteries	Mattresses	Construction, Demolition & Renovation (CDR)
<b>East Sub-Region</b>																
1 Boswell Transfer Station	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	X		X
2 Crawford Bay Transfer Station	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
3 Creston Depot				X	X	X										
4 Creston Landfill	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 Yahk Transfer Station	X			X												
6 Riondel Satellite Depot				X												
<b>Central Sub-Region</b>																
7 Balfour Transfer Station	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
8 Kaslo Transfer Station	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
9 Marblehead (Meadow Creek) Transfer Station	X	X		X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
10 Grohman Narrows (Nelson) Transfer Station	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
11 Central (Salmo) Transfer Station	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
12 Ymir Transfer Station	X			X												
13 Salmo Core Depot				X	X	X										
14 Nelson – Lakeside Core Depot				X	X	X										
15 Kokanee Park Marina Satellite Depot				X												
* Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre			X											X		
<b>Western Sub-Region</b>																
16 Burton Transfer Station	X	X		X			X	X			X	X	X	X		X
17 Crescent Valley Core Depot				X	X	*paused										
18 Edgewood Transfer Station	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
19 Nakusp Landfill	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
20 Ootischenia (Castlegar) Landfill	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21 Rosebery Transfer Station	X	X					X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
22 Slocan Transfer Station	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
23 Winlaw Satellite Depot				X												
24 New Denver Core Depot				X	X	X										

\* Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre/Bottle Depot is operated by the Nelson Leafs. The RDCK provides financial support for the collection of non-EPR HHW at this site.

## Curbside Collection

The rural curbside collection feasibility study completed in 2020 suggests that a regional curbside collection program was feasible for implementation in select electoral areas. The RDCK undertook public engagement to gain feedback on expanding collection services. In July 2023, the RDCK Board of Directors directed staff to prepare a service establishment bylaw for three-stream collection in portions of Electoral Area F and H, and two-stream collection services in portions of Electoral Area J. In November of 2023, after third readings, the RDCK board directed Staff to submit the Service Establishment Bylaws to the BC Provincial Inspector of Municipalities for approval. This service would expand curbside collection services to an additional 3,350 homes and 7,700 people. The program was required to pass a public referendum, which was not supported, and therefore will not be considered further.

## 2.4 Waste Flow Mapping

Waste flow was mapped to demonstrate the movement of garbage, recyclables and metal throughout the regional district. Tonnage data for the year 2022 was analysed to identify the initial disposal facility for each sub-region. The analysis included MSW on both a scale and volume basis, other landfilled wastes (asbestos, construction, demolition and renovation (CDR), land-clearing, noxious weeds, rubble, bulky waste and septage), Recycle BC materials, Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) recyclable materials, biosolids, organic waste, scrap metal, uncontaminated soil, wood waste, and yard and garden waste.

Figures mapping the material flow within each sub-region are provided in Appendix B. The Central sub-region does not have an active landfill, therefore waste materials collected in this sub-region are transferred to Ootischenia Landfill for disposal.

## 2.5 2023 Waste Composition Study

The RDCK undertook a waste composition study in August of 2023 to evaluate the MSW composition received at the Ootischenia Landfill and Creston Landfill. The waste composition study evaluated MSW originating from residential curbside collection, ICI sector, transfer station and residential drop-off bins, and CDR activities.

The primary waste categories observed in the overall garbage composition from all sectors were compostable organics (24%), followed by paper (14%), plastic (14%), non-compostable organics (11%) and building materials (11%). The overall analysis for all sectors combined determined that approximately 67% of MSW disposed could be diverted from landfill through an existing diversion program, managed either by the RDCK or Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) organization.

The audit found that approximately 28% of the RDCK’s garbage was made up of paper and plastics combined, however, only 14% of the waste stream was considered recyclable (including glass and metal), due to gaps in Recycle BC’s EPR programming. This 14% also assumes that ICI materials are accepted, which is currently funded 100% by the RDCK as Recycle BC does not accept recyclable materials from this sector. Figure 2.1 highlights the RDCK overall garbage composition (materials ending up in landfill) and Figure 2.2 highlights the diversion potential of the landfilled waste stream.

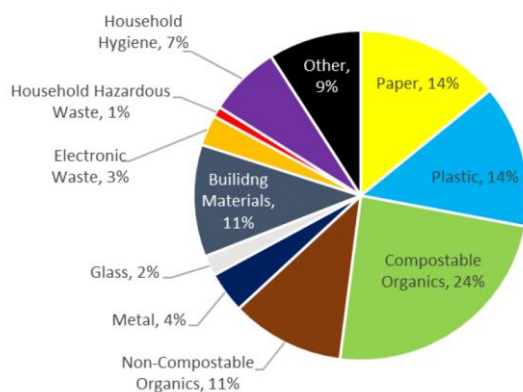


Figure 2.1 RDCK Overall Landfilled Waste Composition

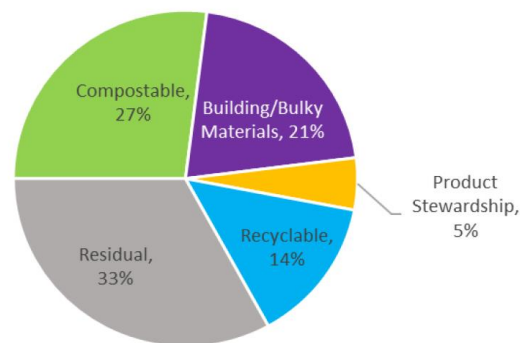


Figure 2.2 RDCK Diversion Potential of Landfilled Waste Stream

The highest diversion potential categories from each sector is summarized below:

- Single family residential: compostable materials represented 35% of the waste composition.
- ICI sector: compostable materials represented 39% of the waste composition.
- Transfer station self-haul: building/bulky materials represented 35% of the waste composition, followed by compostable materials at 12%.
- CDR sector: building/bulky materials represented 89% of the waste composition.

## 2.6 Waste Reduction and Diversion Initiatives

RDCK waste reduction and diversion programs, services and initiatives apply to all sub-regions and are summarized in Table 2.4.

### 2.6.1 Recycling

The RDCK's extensive network of 22 recycling depots provide varying levels of services for residential and ICI recycling of Packaging and Paper Products (PPP). This network provides primary PPP recycling services for 52% of the RDCK population living in rural areas and 4% of the urban population living in smaller municipalities without curbside recycling collection. The network provides secondary service for the remaining 44% of the RDCK population living in urban settings, who receive curbside recycling collection through their respective municipality.

Some EPR and product stewardship programs are available at RDCK transfer stations and landfills to provide residents with access to additional diversion programs. This includes materials such as tires, propane tanks, vehicle batteries and major appliances. The waste composition study indicated that product stewardship materials comprise 5% of overall disposed waste. This consisted of 3% electronic waste, 1% deposit beverage containers, and 1% household hazardous waste (HHW). To increase access to HHW disposal, the RDCK coordinates free annual HHW roundups in six locations across the region to collect non-EPR HHW. These events also collect non-PPP EPR materials (such as paint, motor oil, electronic equipment, lighting, small appliances, etc.) in areas with reduced access to EPR programs. The RDCK also supports the year-round collection of residential non-EPR HHW at the Nelson Leafs Centre. The RDCK plans to establish similar eco-depots in Creston, Castlegar and Nakusp in 2025.

### 2.6.2 Organics Diversion

The RDCK is in the process of implementing a robust organics waste diversion strategy which includes the commissioning of two new organics facilities and four organics drop-off locations. The 2023 waste composition study can be used as a baseline to track the performance of this system over time with the goal to lower the composition of compostable food waste and paper currently present in single family and ICI sector garbage. The RDCK plans to undertake another waste audit in 2028, in which composition can be compared and program performance evaluated.

The RDCK promotes backyard composting on their website to increase diversion where curbside collection or self haul of organics is not feasible.

### 2.6.3 Waste Reduction and Reuse

The Region may consider partnerships with local non-profits, organizations and municipalities to enhance and leverage education, awareness and services within the region. This may be done through securing additional recycling depot partnerships, much like the Nelson Leafs Recycling Center, and partnering with non-profit organizations such as Ocean Ambassadors Canada, who can provide programs such as zero waste coaching for small businesses (made available with regional funding support).

Regulatory approaches may include exploring amendments to the Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw to include landfill bans on recyclable materials or mandating three stream collection within the ICI sector. The RDCK currently incentivizes diversion from landfill by charging lower rates for materials such as wood and metal, compared

to garbage. Assessing tipping fees over time to ensure they align with diversion goals and best practices will continue to promote the user pay approach and may increase waste diversion, reduction and reuse.

## 2.6.4 Education and Awareness

The RDCK's public engagement platform is a system strength, that allows for community led solutions by enabling robust public feedback and input to improve current systems and future programs and services.

Table 2.4 RDCK Waste Reduction and Diversion Initiatives

	Initiative	Description	Performance & Recommendations
<b>Recycling</b>	Recycling Facilities for Packaging and Paper Products (PPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of the 22 RDCK recycling depots, the 12 Core Depots collect all Recycle BC items. The 10 Satellite Depots collect only glass, paper and plastics.</li> <li>Commercial recycling (cardboard) is currently collected at seven facilities (one is currently on hold).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2023 waste audit indicated 14.5% of single-family garbage was recyclable paper and plastic. Of this 14.5%, 9% are accepted for recycling at all 22 RDCK recycling facilities, while 5.5% (foam, plastic film and flexible packaging) are only accepted at the 12 core depots. Of the overall garbage landfilled, foam, plastic film and flexible packaging made up 3.8%.</li> <li>Enhanced public education and awareness should be implemented to increase diversion rates.</li> <li>Continued advocacy for fair and equitable access to Recycle BC programs to rural populations should be undertaken on a Regional and Provincial level.</li> <li>Ensure facilities have clear educational signage and prompts to direct users to appropriate bins and reduce contamination.</li> <li>Signage should direct users to other facilities where applicable to encourage recycling or reuse.</li> </ul>
	Other Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Product Stewardship Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre (open year-round), collects EPR materials such as paint, used motor oil, electronics, batteries, lighting products, small appliances etc.</li> <li>Product Stewards collect automotive batteries, tires, propane tanks, and major appliances directly from 13 RDCK transfer stations and landfills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2023 waste audit indicated that 5% of garbage going to landfill was EPR materials.</li> <li>Continue the partnership service model as demonstrated with the Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre into the future and to additional locations throughout the region.</li> <li>Advocate for increased EPR presence at events to collect expanded list of materials for increased diversion.</li> <li>Enhanced promotion of disposal options for these materials may increase diversion.</li> <li>Conduct a cost analysis or pilot program to include new EPR materials such as mattresses, electric vehicle batteries and other compressed canisters<sup>3</sup> (such as fire extinguishers as propane canisters are already accepted at 13 RDCK facilities).</li> </ul>
	Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual HHW collection events hosted in six communities around the region provide an opportunity to dispose of up to 35 different residential HHW materials for free. Some EPR materials, such as electronics, batteries, lighting, small appliances, etc. are also collected at these events.</li> <li>The RDCK partners with the Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre for increased access to non-EPR HHW recycling services.</li> <li>Commercial HHW is not accepted at the eco-depot or the events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2023 waste audit indicated that 1% of garbage going to landfill was HHW. In 2022, the RDCK collected 0.31 kg per capita of HHW at the events and 2.76 kg per capita at the eco-depot.</li> <li>Continue with annual HHW collection events which provide access to disposal programs to the regions under serviced areas.</li> <li>Advocate for increased EPR presence at events to collect expanded list of materials for increased diversion.</li> </ul>
<b>Organics Diversion</b>	Compost Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two composting facilities have been constructed to accept organics from the residential, agricultural, and ICI sectors (Creston facility launched in 2022 and Central facility launched in 2023).</li> <li>Customers will be able to drop off organics at four waste facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2023, 27% of the overall garbage landfilled was compostable materials (organics and food soiled paper). A follow-up waste composition study is planned for 2028 to evaluate program performance.</li> <li>Monitor incoming organics tonnage and service costs at each location annually to observe disposal trends by source, type and location.</li> <li>Increase collection points to improve access where capacity is required and economically feasible.</li> <li>Continue to undertake periodic waste audits and composition studies to understand diversion trends, challenges and opportunities for increased organics and recyclables diversion.</li> <li>A large portion of organics in the garbage stream comes from ICI sources. Landfill bans or surcharges on ICI organics in the garbage stream is a common practice throughout Canada and may provide as an effective incentive to divert this material stream to composting.</li> </ul>
	Backyard and Small-Scale Composting Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RDCK provides online educational resources via their website to the public to promote backyard composting to increase organics diversion. This supports organics diversion in areas where customer drop off is not feasible or desirable.</li> <li>The RDCK has supported small-scale composting in the Villages of Silverton and New Denver since 2021 by partially funding the development of a pilot program that uses Joracans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational workshops facilitated by the RDCK or local partners (in person and online) providing instruction on backyard composting.</li> <li>RDCK distribution of animal resistant backyard composters to households at subsidized cost. Jora composters are animal resistant self-contained units commonly used in communities with active bear populations. The RDCK could explore grant funding programs such as the Clean BC Organics Infrastructure and Collection Program to support subsidies.</li> </ul>
	Free Yard and Garden Waste Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annually, in April and October, three East sub-region waste facilities accept yard and garden waste at no charge to the resident.</li> <li>Annually, in May and October, 11 of the West and Central sub-region waste facilities accept yard and garden waste at no charge to the resident.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider discontinuation of the free yard and garden waste collection.</li> <li>Yard and garden waste has a cost to manage and is not at risk of being landfilled. The tipping fee for yard and garden waste could be increased to align with the cost of providing the service.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Reduction &amp; Reuse</b>	Diversion Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage diversion, tipping fees were increased 10% on March 1, 2023, and an additional 10% on January 1, 2024 at all RDCK landfills and transfer stations.</li> <li>Each sub-region has its own Fee Schedule.</li> <li>The Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw doubles tipping fees for loads containing more than 10% recyclable materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RDCK had a 32% diversion rate in 2022.</li> <li>Continue to promote diversion through user pay approach.</li> <li>Review of tipping fees every five years to consider adjustments to mixed waste and recyclables.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/recycling/recycle/extended\\_producer\\_five\\_year\\_action\\_plan.pdf](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/recycling/recycle/extended_producer_five_year_action_plan.pdf)

	Initiative	Description	Performance & Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Recycling depots have no tipping fees to encourage recycling.</li> <li>– The RDCK has 13 transfer stations and landfills in which materials such as scrap metal, wood, and soil (landfills only) are accepted for diversion or repurposing. These materials as well as food waste have lower tipping fees than mixed waste to encourage separation and diversion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Explore updates to the Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw to systematically divert additional materials from Landfill, such as landfill bans on recyclable and compostable materials. Bans along with revised tipping fee schedules will generate additional revenue from incoming waste and fines.</li> </ul>
	Trash to Treasure Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The RDCK and Regional District of Kootenay Boundary host Trash-to-Treasure days annually in April and October.</li> <li>– The one-day event allows residents to swap unwanted items on the roadside to promote reuse and circular behaviours.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Continue this initiative to promote reuse within the community.</li> <li>– Events can be supplemented with promotion of educational resources on other zero waste initiatives such as textile waste reduction.</li> </ul>
	Resource Recovery Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The RDCK Board has directed staff to incorporate zero waste as a long-term goal in the Resource Recovery Plan.</li> <li>– This philosophy is the foundation of the Resource Recovery Plan and guides future actions and policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The RDCK has fulfilled and/or is pursuing key commitments within the RRP such as consultation and study on regional curbside collection, waste audits, organic waste diversion and system efficiency and equitability studies.</li> <li>– Continue to prioritize and integrate zero waste initiatives throughout all RDCK operations and departments.</li> </ul>
	Reuse Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– There are currently six reuse centres at RDCK waste facilities, with one additional centre pending implementation.</li> <li>– This allows for the exchange and reuse of household items in good working condition to promote reuse and landfill diversion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Continue to expand and promote this service to additional waste facilities where economically feasible.</li> </ul>
<b>Education &amp; Awareness</b>	Resource Recovery Education Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The program employs year-round “waste spotters” at all scaled facilities.</li> <li>– Waste spotters screen loads of waste arriving at various disposal facilities for prohibited, controlled and recyclable items.</li> <li>– They also educate and inform customers on resource recovery policy and initiatives, waste diversion and zero waste practices and answer questions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Continue this program throughout the RDCK.</li> <li>– Monitor common materials contaminating recyclables or being landfilled to support education and awareness initiatives or development of new recycling programs.</li> </ul>
	Waste Diversion Education & Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Promotion of recycling and reuse via distribution of Recycle BC and RCBC resources online.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Continue promotion of these resources online via the RDCK website, at events and within distributed household materials.</li> <li>– Develop ICI specific recycling resources to provide businesses and institutions with guidance and contacts to increase recycling and composting.</li> <li>– Explore partnerships with non-profits to provide local businesses with zero waste coaching, education, training and operational support, such as the Ocean Ambassadors Canada Zero Waste Coaching for Small Businesses program.</li> </ul>
	Wildsight Beyond Recycling program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The RDCK supports the classroom based Beyond Recycling education program developed and delivered by Wildsight in the Columbia Basin. The program provides environmental education in local elementary schools, consisting of 25 lessons, projects, and field trips, as well as additional student and teacher resources and extension activities.</li> <li>– A minimum of five classrooms in the RDCK participate in the program every year. A key component of the program is the “waste field trip” in which students tour an RDCK landfill with RDCK staff highlighting solid waste management practices and key waste diversion messages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Continue with this program as a key learning opportunity for youth within the region.</li> </ul>
	Public Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The RDCK engagement website provides an opportunity to gain feedback and input on various waste diversion programs.</li> <li>– Currently, the RDCK has engaged the public on ICI organics, ICI used cooking oil, and organic waste diversion initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Continue to engage residents with this platform as an avenue to gain valuable feedback and input on challenges and barriers and new programs and services.</li> </ul>

## 2.7 Waste Metrics

Metrics for various waste categories were prepared with facility scale data and volume data provided by the RDCK. The metrics outline waste generation and diversion rates throughout the respective sub-regions and overall RDCK on a tonnage and per capita basis.

It should be noted that the Central sub-region is the only sub-region without a landfill. Therefore, materials that are only accepted at landfills (e.g. soils, biosolids, asbestos, etc.) generated by residents and the ICI sector within the Central sub-region are transported to the Ootischenia Landfill in the West sub-region for disposal. As a result, some values within the tables below may be artificially low in the Central sub-region and higher in the West sub-region.

In addition, the recycling data reported only includes Recycle BC data collected from RDCK Recycling Depots. This does not include curbside recycling collection data from municipalities and rural areas that operate under Recycle BC contracts (Castlegar, Nakusp, Nelson, Kaslo, Creston, portions of Areas I and J) or privately hauled ICI recycling. As a result, the calculated diversion rates below are underestimated.

**Table 2.5 Annual RDCK Tonnage Disposed and Diverted (2022)**

Material	West Sub-Region	Central Sub-Region	East Sub-Region	RDCK (Total)
MSW (Scale)	10,332	7,087	5,733	23,152
MSW (Volume)	986	2,289	490	3,765
Other Waste Landfilled <sup>1</sup>	2,391	1,178	946	3,585
Recycling, Diversion and Re-use <sup>2</sup>	6,592	2,379	4,219	13,190
Tires	11	18	15	44
Organics (Food, Yard & Garden) <sup>3</sup>	314	1,604	1,009	<b>2,927</b>
<b>Total Landfilled (tonnes)</b>	<b>13,709</b>	<b>9,625</b>	<b>7,168</b>	<b>30,502</b>
<b>Total Diverted or Repurposed (tonnes)</b>	<b>6,917</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>16,161</b>
<b>Total Generated (tonnes)</b>	<b>20,626</b>	<b>13,626</b>	<b>12,411</b>	<b>46,663</b>
<b>Diversion Rate (%)</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>35%</b>
Septage <sup>4</sup>	5,395	1,217	0	6,612

1. Includes asbestos, construction, demolition and renovation (CDR) waste, land-clearing waste, noxious weeds, biosolids, rubble, and bulky waste.

2. Includes wood, Recycle BC materials, metal, soil, and HHW.

3. Includes mostly yard and garden materials, as the collection of food waste started in the East in mid-2022, and food waste collection had not yet started in the Central and West as of 2022.

4. Septage is reported separately as it is managed as a different waste stream.

Waste generation and diversion metrics were developed on a per capita basis for each material type using Statistics Canada 2021 Census of Population, shown in Table 2.6 below.

Table 2.6 Per Capita Metrics by Waste Type (2022)

Waste Type	West Sub-Region (kg/person)	Central Sub-Region (kg/person)	East Sub-Region (kg/person)	RDCK (kg/person)
Asbestos	7 <sup>1</sup>	0 <sup>1</sup>	3	3
Biosolids	1 <sup>1</sup>	0 <sup>1</sup>	<1	<1
Construction, Demolition and Renovation Waste (CDR)	91 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	64	53
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	<1	7	<1	3
MSW or Mixed Waste	475 <sup>1</sup>	384 <sup>1</sup>	439	431
Food Waste <sup>2</sup>	0	0	10	2
Residential and Commercial Recycling	28 <sup>3</sup>	46 <sup>3</sup>	37 <sup>3</sup>	37
Scrap Metal	16	10	4	11
Soils	200 <sup>1</sup>	<1 <sup>1</sup>	202	122
Tires	<1	<1	1	<1
Wood Waste	32	35	54	38
Yard and Garden Waste	13	66	61	45
<b>Total Landfilled</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>488</b>
<b>Total Diverted</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Total Generated</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>710</b>
Septage <sup>4</sup>	208	38	0	94

1. Values in the West sub-region are artificially high and values in the Central sub-region are artificially low as most soils, all biosolids and asbestos, as well as some CDR and mixed waste generated in the Central sub-region are collected in the West sub-region where they are landfilled or used in operations at the Ootischenia Landfill.

2. Food waste values are low as collection had not yet started in the Central and West as of 2022 and the collection of food waste started in the East in mid-2022.

3 This excludes recycling data from municipalities and rural areas with Recycle BC curbside collection programs, as well as any privately collected ICI recycling; therefore, these values will be underestimated.

4 Septage is reported separately as it is managed as a different waste stream and is neither landfilled nor diverted.

The largest category of material managed in the RDCK is mixed waste, followed by soil, septage, yard and garden, CDR and wood waste. It is anticipated that as organics diversion programs mature, food waste diversion will increase significantly, potentially above 100 kg/person, with a corresponding reduction in mixed waste.

Bulking agents, such as yard and garden waste and chipped clean wood, are required to facilitate the composting process of food waste. As a new composting system is implemented, the volume of bulking agents required is high. However, as the program matures, the bulking agents ('overs') are recycled through the process, and the volume of bulking agents required is expected to decline. Yard waste, in addition to the minimum needed as a bulking agent, requires processing and storage requirements, resulting in additional costs.

The large volume of septage in the West sub-region is indicative of the high number of rural houses using septic tanks, and the low hours of operation at the Central landfill which results in many septage haulers from the Central sub-region disposing at Ootischenia landfill.



It should be noted that the relatively low tonnage of recyclables presented is not necessarily reflective of a low recycling rate. Recyclable materials generally have a low bulk density (e.g. cardboard, containers, etc.) and significant volumes of material may be diverted from landfill.

The large volume of soil reported may be a result of the low tipping fee for this material. Soil is required for landfill operations, and typically for small landfills a 1:6 to 1:8 soil ratio is used. The current soil acceptance ratio of approximately 1:5 indicates that the volume of soil currently accepted is slightly higher than needed for landfill operations. It also indicates that the tipping fee could be increased. It should be noted that a portion of the soil received in 2020-2022 is from RDCK projects and was accepted to alleviate a past deficit. The amount of soil received by landfills is not as sensitive to the tipping fee, as it is related to the capital projects in the immediate vicinity, and the ease of access for contractors. It is likely that if the tipping fee for soil was increased to match that of mixed waste, and the quantity of soil accepted would be closer to 1:6 to 1:8.

## **3. Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Assessment**

The RDCK is committed to establishing a user pay system, in which users who generate waste pay for its disposal, and tipping fees cover a significant portion of the cost to manage most materials. The RDCK resource recovery system is funded through both tipping fees collected at waste facilities and taxation based on assessed property value. This is done as existing tipping fees alone cannot cover the entirety of operating costs. Some materials, such as wood and metal, are subsidized through taxation such that tipping fees can be reduced to incentivize diversion. Tipping fee structures developed for each of the three sub-regions are based on waste material type, charging weight-based fees or volume-based fees as set out in the Resource Recovery Facilities Regulatory Bylaw No. 2905, 2023. Due to rising costs, tipping fees were increased 10% on March 1, 2023, and an additional 10% on January 1, 2024 at all RDCK landfills and transfer stations.

### **3.1 Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Model Development**

A tipping fee cost recovery assessment model (the Model) was developed to analyse the cost recovery of the existing tipping fee structure. This was completed by determining the cost to manage each material and identifying any gaps between management costs and tipping fee revenue. This was evaluated for each sub-region, as costs to manage materials vary dependant on the facilities and infrastructure available in each sub-region. In addition, the annual budgets and tax requisitions are managed separate for each sub-region.

#### **3.1.1 Inputs**

To develop the model, the following data inputs were provided by RDCK:

- Operational and administrative expenses for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022
- Tipping fee revenue for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022
- Tonnages received for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022
- Capital expenses from 2016 through 2022
- RDCK's capital plan for 2023 through 2027
- 10 Year Financial Plans for Resource Recovery

#### **3.1.2 Methodology**

Recognizing the complexity of RDCK's resource recovery system and the associated costs, a method for allocating and visualizing costs was determined in collaboration with the RDCK project team. The model incorporates the inputs in section 3.1.1 to provide enhanced insight into the cost of managing waste types across the RDCK.

As shown in Table 3.1, costs were assigned to three subcategories: Operations and Maintenance Costs, Capital Costs and Administrative Costs. This allocation method was chosen with input from the RDCK to articulate the various cost center expense data provided and to create a simple, yet informative visual for understanding associated material costs. The costs were represented as a cost per tonne.

It should be noted that costs related to the operations and maintenance of the HB Tailings Facility were provided by RDCK but excluded from the analysis.

### 3.1.2.1 Operations and Maintenance Costs

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs were derived from Resource Recovery expense data (Services S186-S188, A116-A120, and A102) provided by RDCK and organized into the following three categories:

**Table 3.1** Operations and Maintenance Cost Category Definitions

Category	Definition
Direct Operations & Maintenance	Line-item costs that were allocated to individual materials <sup>1</sup>
Indirect Operations & Maintenance	Costs that were related to the operations and/or maintenance of the RDCK resource recovery, but not directly material related <sup>2</sup>
Operations & Maintenance Related Salaries	Salaries, benefits and overtime costs incurred that were not considered administrative and were directly applicable to O&M related activities <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A vendor list derived from the expenses provided was reviewed by RDCK and where possible, costs were allocated to specific materials. This improves the model validity by assigning true costs to materials in lieu of a simple method of applying across all materials.

<sup>2</sup> Where direct material allocations were not possible, costs were allocated by three-year average tonnage percentages to produce a cost per tonne.

<sup>3</sup> Through discussions with RDCK, an allocation matrix was developed to assign O&M-related salary costs to materials where possible. Salary expenses for six O&M employee classifications were allocated to specific materials based on the proportion of each material managed by the respective type of employee (% based on tonnage, only included materials that were greater than 0.5% of the waste stream).

### 3.1.2.2 Capital Costs

The RDCK provided two capital datasets, one representing capital expenditures from 2016 through 2022 and the capital plan from 2023 through 2027. In the original analysis, these costs were considered separate and reflected in the model as Past and Future Capital Costs. Upon discussion with RDCK, it was determined to consolidate capital into one cost as a reflection of what RDCK can anticipate the average annual capital burden to be over a forward-looking period of 10-years, including both past and future capital costs. Capital costs include expenses associated with all assets, infrastructure, and landfill development and closure costs.

RDCK Staff identified individual capital cost line items were determined to be paid for through either financing, reserves or grants, where applicable. Originally excluded from the capital considerations, capital expenses paid for by reserves were included to accurately capture the cost of RDCK capital projects. Line items that were financed used the Municipal Finance Authority of BC's Long Term Lending Rates to determine an expected borrowing cost, with 3.6% being used in the model.

Additionally, capital costs were allocated to a specific material type where possible or, where not possible, given an 'All' category where costs were allocated across all materials based on three-year average fraction of tonnage managed.

Each capital cost was then assigned two remaining categories to complete the analysis, lifespan and whether the cost was recurring. Lifespan was determined to be either a period of 10 or 25 years, and capital items to be recurring (i.e. vehicles or bins) were identified. For those items with recurring costs, costs were inflated at the end of their respective lifespan for the duration of analysis years in the model based on an estimated annual inflation rate of 2%.

### 3.1.2.3 Administrative Costs

Administrative costs were estimated based on expenses in the Resource Recovery Services (S186-S188, A116-A120, and A102) as well as expenses related to transfers to other Services (A100, IT, and General Admin) provided by the RDCK. These costs reflected both the administrative and technical salary expenses incurred by the RDCK associated with the facilitation of the resource recovery program, as well as the portion of salaries and expenses from IT and RDCK general administration allocated to Resource Recovery. It also includes expenses related to program communications, advertising, insurance, legal, licensing and permit fees, Director stipends, mileage and travel expenses, RDCK vehicles, staff education, training, and travel, etc.

Since administrative expenses are not directly tied to specific materials, for the purposes of the model administrative expenses were applied equally across all materials to determine a cost per tonne for each administrative category (salaries and benefits, other administration expenses). Based on this allocation, administrative costs are directly proportional to the tonnage of a material managed.

### 3.1.3 Assumptions and Limitations:

During the development of the model, data limitations were noted, and assumptions were made to deliver an efficient and reflective model for RDCK to understand associated costs.

Identified data limitations in the review phase were resolved through discussions with RDCK staff. Key assumptions used in development of the Model include:

- Tonnage: Based on three-year average of tonnage data from 2020-2022<sup>4</sup>.
  - Tires: The RDCK is provided with tire collection tonnage from Tire Stewardship BC.
  - Household Hazardous Waste (HHW): Some HHW data was converted from litres to tonnes using best estimates
  - Organic Waste: As the organics program (food waste) had not yet been fully implemented in the study period, annual organics tonnages (and associated revenues) were estimated based on monthly tonnages received in 2023 and in 2024 to date.
- Salaries: The model used 2022 salary data for RDCK, as using an average would underestimate the salary burden of the resource recovery program as salaries are expected to increase year over year. To reflect expenses as accurately as possible, the model also incorporated new salaries that did not exist in 2022 (i.e. projects advisor and three field supervisors).
- Revenue: Based on three-year average tipping fee revenues from 2020-2022.
  - Tipping fees increased by 10% in 2023 and an additional 10% in 2024, however full fiscal year financial data was not available for these years when the model was built. To analyze cost recovery for each material as accurately as possible, the model shows both the 2020-2022 revenue per tonne as well as the calculated revenue per tonne based on the 2024 tipping fees.
  - The model used a conversion factor to convert the revenue collected from volume-based tipping fees to tipping fee per tonne to develop an estimated revenue per tonne of material received.
- HB Tailings Facility expenses were removed as per discussions with RDCK.
- The scope of work was modified from the initial proposal due to the fact that differences in cost recovery between rural versus urban waste, container/volume versus scaled waste, compacted versus non-compacted waste, and chipped versus non-processed yard and garden and wood waste could not be determined with the data available.

---

<sup>4</sup> Conversion factors were used to estimate tonnages of some materials, such as yard and garden and CDR as not all sites have scales.  
GHD | Regional District of Central Kootenay | 12617290 | Tipping Fee Cost Recovery Assessment & Resource System Efficiency Study

## 3.2 Model Results and Recommendations

The allocation of costs by material type are presented in the tables below. The Model outputs for the cost of managing 16 waste material types are broken down for each sub-region and the overall RDCK. The 16 waste material types and the estimated costs associated with managing each material are summarized. The cost to manage values in the tables below are estimates as several assumptions were made in the allocations of costs. However, these values can be considered accurate to +/- \$10/tonne for large throughput waste types (i.e. mixed waste, CDR, septage, wood, soil, yard and garden and recyclables).

These values were used to estimate the percent cost recovery from tipping fees. The cost recovery is slightly over estimated as the 2024 tipping fee revenue is compared to the costs from 2020-2022. Where tipping fee revenue covers less than 100% of the cost, the balance is currently covered through taxes. Some materials, such as recyclables and HHW, have no tipping fees and therefore are fully funded through taxation and/or other incentives, such as Recycle BC. Typically, in regional solid waste operations, revenue from mixed waste tipping fees is set higher than cost to manage to partially subsidize diversion costs for materials with lower or no tipping fees.

The model results are presented as follows:

- Table 3.3 – East Sub-Region Costs and Revenues per tonne per material
- Table 3.4 - Central Sub-Region Costs and Revenues per tonne per material
- Table 3.5 – West Sub-Region Costs and Revenues per tonne per material
- Table 3.6 - RDCK Overall Cost and Revenues Per Tonne Per Material

### 3.2.1 East Sub-Region Costs and Revenues

The cost to manage mixed waste, organic waste, rubble, scrap metal, wood, yard and garden, and soils is significantly higher than the revenue received, indicating that tipping fees are not recovering the cost of managing these materials in the East sub-region.

The cost of organics management is very high as compared to the revenue received. As engagement in the program increases (resulting in increased tonnage) the program is anticipated to increase the amount of tonnes processed which will decrease the cost per tonne to manage, but overall the program will be at a low scale due to the small population served by the facility and full cost recovery via tipping fees is not likely possible at this scale of operation.

The cost of managing mixed waste is higher than the tipping fee charged. This is due to the small population in the East sub-region resulting in lower economies of scale. The revenue from mixed waste in the East sub-region is approximately \$950,000 per year versus an estimated cost of \$1,220,000 to manage mixed waste.

Overall, the East sub-region recovers approximately 53% of system costs through tipping fees and the rest through taxation. On a per capita basis taxation is approximately \$77 per person.

**Table 3.3 East Sub-Region Costs and Revenues per Tonne of Material**

Waste Type	Cost to Manage (\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Revenue (\$/tonne)	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Cost Recovery (%)	% of Waste Managed (2020-2022 average)
Asbestos	\$183	\$505	\$302.50	276%	0.4%
Biosolids	\$-	\$-	\$60.50	-	-
Bulky Waste	\$183	\$246	\$151.25	135%	<0.1%
Construction, Demolition & Renovation Waste	\$183	\$222	\$242.00	122%	4.9%
Land Clearing	\$183	\$243	\$242.00	133%	0.2%

Waste Type	Cost to Manage (\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Revenue (\$/tonne)	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Cost Recovery (%)	% of Waste Managed (2020-2022 average)
Mixed Waste	\$183	\$144	\$151.25	79%	61.7%
Organic Waste	\$613	\$84	\$96.75	14%	0.4%
Rubble	\$183	\$31	\$53.25	17%	2.4%
Scrap Metal	\$196	\$97	\$48.50	49%	0.6%
Septage	\$-	\$-	\$-	-	-
Wood	\$191	\$73	\$78.75	38%	5.9%
Yard & Garden	\$135	\$23	\$60.50	17%	9.4%
Soils	\$95	\$22	\$21.75 (uncontaminated)/ \$48.50 (waste soil)	23%	9.0%
Tires	\$106	\$301	varies	284%	0.1%
Recycling	\$571	\$-	\$-	-	5.0%
Household Hazardous Waste	\$6,411	\$-	\$-	-	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,323,045</b>	<b>\$1,224,725</b>	-	<b>53%</b>	-

### 3.2.2 Central Sub-Region Costs and Revenues

The costs to manage materials in the Central sub-region are generally higher as there is no active landfill in this sub-region, so all materials for disposal must be hauled to the Ootischenia Landfill in the West sub-region.

The tipping fees do not cover the cost to manage materials of a significant quantity (over 1%). The cost to manage mixed waste, organic waste, wood, yard and garden, soils, scrap metal and septage remains significantly higher than the revenue received indicating that tipping fees are low for these materials in the Central sub-region.

Overall, the Central sub-region recovers approximately 48% of system costs through tipping fees and the rest through taxation. On a per capita basis taxation is approximately \$96 per person.

Table 3.4 Central Sub-Region Costs and Revenues per Tonne of Material

Waste Type	Cost to Manage (\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Revenue (\$/tonne)	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Cost Recovery (%)	% of Waste Managed (2020-2022 average)
Asbestos	\$-	\$-	\$-	-	-
Biosolids	\$-	\$-	\$-	-	-
Bulky Waste	\$-	\$-	\$-	-	-
Construction, Demolition & Renovation Waste	\$233	\$260	\$242	112%	0.8%
Land Clearing	\$-	\$-	\$242	-	-
Mixed Waste	\$233	\$180	\$151	78%	59%

Waste Type	Cost to Manage (\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Revenue (\$/tonne)	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Cost Recovery (%)	% of Waste Managed (2020-2022 average)
Organic Waste	\$202	\$127	\$96.75 / \$142.00 <sup>2</sup>	63%	7.8%
Rubble	\$233	\$57	\$ 53.25	25%	0.4%
Scrap Metal	\$174	\$78	\$48.50	45%	1.6%
Septage	\$106	\$57	\$70	54%	7%
Wood	\$239	\$78	\$78.75	33%	5.9%
Yard & Garden	\$166	\$28	\$60.50	17%	9.5%
Soils	\$101	\$22	\$21.75	22%	<0.1%
Tires	\$136	\$353	varies	260%	0.2%
Recycling	\$1,039	\$-	\$-	0%	6.6%
Household Hazardous Waste	\$1,195	\$-	\$-	0%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,465,275</b>	<b>\$2,124,284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup>This value is reflective of the Central and West Sub-Region organics service (not just Central).

<sup>2</sup> out of region rate

### 3.2.3 West Sub-Region Costs and Revenues

The West sub-region has the highest throughput facility and consequently the lowest overall costs per tonne for mixed waste and other landfilled materials. The revenue received for mixed waste is higher than the cost for managing it which could allow for subsidization of the regional system. However, it doesn't currently as tipping fee revenue cannot be transferred between sub regions.

The cost to manage wood, soils and septage, as well as biosolids, rubble, scrap metal, and yard and garden materials remains significantly higher than the revenue received indicating that tipping fees are low for these materials in the West sub-region.

The cost to manage soil is higher than the tipping fee received, and on average more soil was received than is necessary to meet landfill airspace utilization targets. A higher tipping fee that at least matches the cost to manage the material may result in less soil being received. A lower tipping fee could be considered for larger projects if additional soil is needed.

Overall the West sub-region recovers approximately 86% of system costs through tipping fees and the rest through taxation. On a per capita basis taxation is approximately \$23 per person. The West sub-region seems to be benefiting from hosting the regional landfill for the West and Central sub-regions through reduced hauling costs and through the collection of a large amount of the commercial tipping fees from both sub-regions.

Table 3.5 West Sub-Region Costs and Revenues per Tonne of Material

Waste Type	Cost to Manage(\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Revenue (\$/tonne)	2024 Tipping Fee(\$/tonne)	Cost Recovery (%)	% of Waste Managed (2020-2022 average)
Asbestos	\$146	\$336	\$302.50	231%	1%
Biosolids	\$78	\$60	\$60.50	77%	1%
Bulky Waste	\$146	\$266	\$266.25	183%	0%
Construction, Demolition & Renovation Waste (CDR)	\$146	\$237	\$242.00	163%	7%
Land Clearing	\$146	\$244	\$242.00	168%	0%
Mixed Waste	\$146	\$170	\$151.25	116%	42%
Organic Waste	\$38	\$-	\$96.75	-	0%
Rubble	\$146	\$54	\$53.25	37%	1%
Scrap Metal	\$92	\$69	\$48.50	75%	1%
Septage	\$78	\$58	\$70.00	74%	20%
Wood	\$149	\$70	\$78.75	47%	3%
Yard & Garden	\$168	\$30	\$60.50	18%	1%
Soils	\$78	\$48	\$21.75 (uncontaminated)/ \$48.50 (waste soil)	61%	21%
Tires	\$118	\$367	varies	311%	0%
Recycling	\$701	\$-	\$ -	-	2%
Household Hazardous Waste	\$5,284	\$-	\$ -	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,772,110</b>	<b>\$3,234,943</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup>This value is included in the Central sub-region organics service.

### 3.2.4 Overall RDCK Costs and Revenue

The Table 3.6 below presents a regional perspective if tipping fee revenue was shared between the sub-regions. Based on the inputs and allocations in the model, overall, the cost of mixed waste management is slightly below the revenue received which indicates that mixed waste tipping fees are not covering the cost of managing mixed waste in addition to not subsidizing diversion of other materials.

It should be noted that incentives or rebates are received for scrap metal and recycling. Revenues from this incentive when added to the tipping fee revenue for scrap metal fully recovers the RDCK’s cost to manage this material. Recycle BC incentives do not cover the cost of recycling operations, therefore recycling is heavily subsidized through taxation. Recycle BC is currently in the process of reviewing its incentive structure.

Overall, the RDCK recovers approximately 52% of system costs through tipping fees and the rest through taxation. On a per capita basis taxation is approximately \$81 per capita although taxes are not calculated based on the RDCK as a whole but by sub-region.

**Table 3.6 Overall RDCK Costs and Revenues per Tonne of Material**

Waste Type	Cost to Manage (\$/tonne)	Tipping Fee Revenue (\$/tonne)	2024 Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Cost Recovery (%)	% of Waste Managed (2020-2022 average)
Asbestos	\$193	\$364	\$302.50	189%	0.4%
Biosolids	\$88	\$61	\$60.50	69%	0.4%
Bulky Waste	\$193	\$261	\$266.25	135%	0.0%
Construction, Demolition & Renovation Waste	\$193	\$235	\$242.00	122%	4.6%
Land Clearing	\$193	\$246	\$242.00	127%	0.1%
Mixed Waste	\$193	\$167	\$151.25	87%	51.5%
Organic Waste	\$284	\$118	\$96.75	42%	1.0%
Rubble	\$193	\$43	\$53.25	23%	1.0%
Scrap Metal	\$144	\$75	\$48.50	52%	1.3%
Septage	\$101	\$58	\$70.00	57%	12.3%
Wood	\$199	\$74	\$78.75	37%	4.6%
Yard & Garden	\$163	\$26	\$60.50	16%	5.3%
Soils	\$88	\$44	\$21.75 (uncontaminated)/ \$48.50 (waste soil)	50%	12.7%
Tires	\$125	\$345	varies	275%	0.1%
Recycling	\$933	\$-	\$ -	-	4.2%
Household Hazardous Waste	\$1,664	\$-	\$ -	-	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,573,784</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$6,583,952</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>-</b>

### 3.2.5 Tipping Fee Recommendations

Of the high throughput materials (those greater than 3% of the waste stream), the costs to manage mixed waste, septage, wood, yard and garden and soils are significantly higher than the tipping fee revenues and therefore changes to the tipping fee rates and category definitions should be considered for these materials. Potential changes are as follows:



**Septage:** It should be noted that the tipping fees for septage have been increasing biennially and are scheduled to increase to \$90/tonne in 2025, which brings the tipping fees close to cost recovery. As required by the Ministry as part of the approval of the 2021 RRP, the RDCK plans to transition away from managing this material at landfills. Staff are currently in the consultation phase with stakeholders and municipalities and planning for alternate future management of septage.

**Mixed waste:** Plan mixed waste tipping fee increases such that the tipping fee revenue meets the cost of managing mixed waste in all sub-regions. The average cost to manage mixed waste across the sub-regions is \$193/tonne and the tipping fees could be raised to this amount to cover costs and encourage diversion.

**Wood:** Wood is accepted at a lower tipping fee to incentivize diversion, but the majority is not diverted from landfill. Wood is currently chipped, with some being mixed with septage and used as landfill cover, and the remainder being stockpiled at sites across the RDCK with no foreseeable end use. Beneficial uses of wood waste, such as in compost or biochar, are prevented by allowing painted and other wood types that may be considered contamination by some end users. The current Bylaw distinguishes between Clean Wood and Wood Waste in the definitions; however these materials currently have the same tipping fee and management practices. Clean wood is wood without paint or glues that can be beneficially reused. Waste wood includes laminate, painted wood and other wood materials such as furniture. These 'dirty' wood-based materials should be charged the mixed waste tipping fee and landfilled directly, thus saving on storage and chipping costs. Increasing the tipping fee for clean wood to approximately 75% that of mixed waste would aid in recovering the costs to manage the material while still incentivizing diversion.

**Yard and Garden:** Yard and garden waste is costly to manage and approximately one third appears to be accepted during bi-annual free collection events. Due to the low tipping fee and free events, the management of yard and garden waste is substantially paid for through taxation. Tipping fee increases or elimination of the free events would increase the tipping fee cost recovery for managing this material, reducing tax subsidization. Although it is likely that less yard and garden waste would be received if the free events did not take place, managing yard and garden waste costs more than the posted tipping fee and therefore managing the material for free increases costs further. Alternatively, as the free yard and garden events are well-utilized and there is a benefit in fire prevention, a user pay system may not be the most suitable option for this material.

The cost in lost revenue from providing the free yard and garden events for the Central sub-region is approximately \$22,000 per year, equivalent to approximately 1% of the annual tipping fee revenue received, \$30,000 per year in the East sub-region and \$5,000 in the West sub-region. The cost in lost revenue for the RDCK as a whole as a result of the bi-annual free yard waste events is approximately \$57,000 per year.

**Soil:** The current tipping fee for soil is \$21.75 for uncontaminated soil and \$48.50 for waste soil

- **Waste soil:** There are few alternatives for disposing of waste soil and therefore the tipping fee for waste soil should match either CDR or at minimum, mixed waste. The landfill environmental containment infrastructure is necessary to manage the potential impacts from contaminated soil similar to CDR or mixed waste, and the full cost of designing, constructing, operating and closing the facility should be recovered.
- **Uncontaminated soil:** Uncontaminated soil is needed for landfilling but not in the quantity received from 2020-2022. Landfilling large quantities of uncontaminated soil consumes airspace and reduces landfill life. As regulations regarding the relocation of uncontaminated soil have increased, there are few options for uncontaminated soil disposal and a low tipping fee is not necessary to incentivize uncontaminated soil disposal at the landfills. The tipping fee for uncontaminated soil could be increased to 75% of the mixed waste rate and it is likely that the Creston and Ootischenia landfill sites would continue to receive sufficient uncontaminated soil for operations. If additional uncontaminated soil was needed for operations, a lower rate could be provided to larger projects, who could also be required to provide equipment to stockpile the soil on site, thus lowering the management cost for the RDCK.

The following recommendations are made for the lower throughput materials (less than 3% of the waste stream):

**Organics:** The cost of managing organics is currently much higher than the tipping fee revenue. This is partially due to low tonnages as a result of being in the early stages of program implementation. It is anticipated that the cost to manage organics will decrease as tonnage increases; however not likely to the point of cost recovery based on current tipping fees. The RDCK would like to use taxation to subsidize tipping fees for this material to incentivize diversion of food waste. However, a tipping fee increase is not recommended at this stage of the program. Tipping fees could be reviewed two to three years after program implementation once the program is established and tonnage inputs are normalized, to bring the tipping fee revenue closer to the cost to manage.

**Rubble:** A significant quantity of rubble is not received across the region, with the exception of the East sub-region. Historically, tipping fees for rubble was lower as the material was stockpiled and used on site for beneficial reuse. Currently, rubble is collected and disposed of as mixed waste (i.e. landfilled) and therefore the separate category for rubble could be eliminated or combined with CDR (to account for the additional challenges associated with landfilling larger materials), or categorized as mixed waste.

If rubble was included in the CDR category at current tipping fee rates, the RDCK as a whole could increase tipping fee revenue by approximately \$109,000 per year. If rubble was included in the mixed waste category at current tipping fee rates, the region could increase tipping fee revenue by approximately \$59,000 per year.

Including rubble in the CDR category at current tipping fee rates would allow the East sub-region to increase their tipping fee revenue by approximately \$54,000 per year, the Central sub-region by approximately \$13,000 and the West sub-region by approximately \$42,000. If rubble was included in the mixed waste category at current tipping fee rates, East sub-region to increase their tipping fee revenue by approximately \$31,000 per year, the Central sub-region by approximately \$6,500 and the West sub-region by approximately \$22,000.

**Tipping Fee Revenue Allocation:** Currently tipping fee revenue remains in the sub-region that collects the fee as they are governed under different bylaws and have separate budgets in the RDCK's Financial Plan. Many operations in the West and Central sub-region systems are integrated as they share landfill and compost facilities, but the cost recovery through tipping fees is significantly different between the two sub-regions. An example includes how tipping fees from commercial waste stay in the West sub-region even if the waste originates in the Central sub-region. This results in a per capita tax rate of \$22 in the West sub-region vs. \$96 per capita in the Central sub-region. The aggregating of costs and revenues across the sub-regions into one RDCK cost to manage the solid waste system would result in a more equitable and efficient system for all residents. Tipping fee increases and other recommended cost saving actions could be implemented to increase the overall tipping fee cost recovery and lower the average per capita tax rate for all.

### 3.3 Pro-Forma Annual Budget

Using cost allocations produced by the Model, a pro-forma annual budget was developed and presented in Table 3.7 below.

Table 3.7 Pro-Forma Annual Budget

Cost Category	2023 System Costs (with average capital costs from 2024 - 2033)	Proportion of Total Budget (%)	Notes
<b>Operations</b>	<b>\$5,798,000</b>	<b>58%</b>	-
Recycling Depots and Transfer Station	\$3,262,500	32%	Variable – hours of operation and hauling efficiency (fuel and driver/tonne)
Landfill	\$1,470,600	15%	Variable – hours of operation and hauling efficiency (fuel and driver/tonne)
Hauling	\$818,900	8%	-
Compost	\$247,100	2%	Low as facility is not at full capacity
<b>Capital Costs</b>	<b>\$2,831,800</b>	<b>28%</b>	-
Past Capital Costs	\$536,400	5%	-
Future Capital Costs	\$2,295,000	23%	-
Future Legacy Landfill	\$664,000	7%	West, Central, East Legacy Landfill and Closure Works
Future Operating Landfill	\$967,800	10%	-
Future Transfer Station	\$1,034,200	10%	-
Future Compost	\$165,400	2%	-
<b>Administration / Management</b>	<b>\$1,427,000</b>	<b>14%</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,055,800</b>	<b>100%</b>	-

Based on the 2020 to 2022 fiscal data input in the model, the RDCK Resource Recovery system had an average annual budget of \$10,055,800. The items with the highest potential to reduce costs are the recycling depot/transfer station operations at 32% of the total budget, and future capital costs at 23%

Tipping fee revenue from this timeframe covered approximately 53% of the annual budget, with the remaining 47% paid for through taxation, grants, and other forms of revenue such as Recycle BC and scrap metal incentives. As tipping fees have increased since this timeframe (by 10% in 2023 and a subsequent 10% in 2024), the current cost recovery is estimated to be up to 62% in 2024, with 38% recovered through taxes.

## 4. System Efficiency Study

A service level benchmarking assessment was conducted to identify the following:

- If the RDCK is over or underserved internally, comparing the three sub-regions, as well as externally (compared to other similar regional districts).
- Potential opportunities to recognize financial and administrative efficiencies.
- Limitations on realizing or implementing efficiencies.

## 4.1 Service Level Benchmarking Assessment

### 4.1.1 Research and Data Collection

A jurisdictional scan was completed to identify BC regional districts with similar characteristics and demographics to the RDCK for use in the benchmarking assessment. The jurisdictional scan was conducted as per the following steps:

1. **Selection Criteria:** The following criteria were chosen to identify regional districts comparable to the RDCK: population, land area (km<sup>2</sup>), and population density (capita per km<sup>2</sup>).
2. **Long-List Development:** All regional districts in BC were included in the long-list and further researched to determine the population, area (km<sup>2</sup>), and population density (population/km<sup>2</sup>).
3. **Long-List Evaluation and Short-List Development:** The 27 regional districts in the long-list were compared against the selection criteria values for the RDCK. A short list of seven regional districts was developed based on similarity to the RDCK:
  - Cariboo Regional District (CRD)
  - Columbia Shuswap Regional District (CSRD)
  - Regional District of East Kootenay (RDEK)
  - Regional District of Fraser Fort George (RDFFG)
  - Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (RDKB)
  - Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen (RDOS)
  - Thompson Nicola Regional District (TNRD)

GHD provided the RDCK with a long list of potential criteria for benchmarking service levels. Based on discussions between GHD and RDCK Staff, criteria for the service level benchmarking assessment were narrowed down to the following:

- Types of materials accepted at each facility,
- Proportion of population residing in urban (municipality) and rural (electoral area) areas (%),
- Proportion of population with curbside collection or self-haul as reported by the regional district or member municipalities (%),
- Number of facilities (total and by facility type, i.e. landfill, recycling depot, transfer station),
- Facility density (per km<sup>2</sup> and per 10,000 residents), facility hours of operation (total and per 10,000 residents),
- Number of administrative sub-regions,
- Number of core and satellite recycling depots System costs per tonne waste generated and per capita (where available).

The above information, where available, was gathered and tabulated for each sub-region within the RDCK, for the RDCK as a whole, and for each of the short-listed regional districts as summarized in the next section.

### 4.1.2 Benchmarking

The service level criteria were evaluated for the RDCK, each of its sub-regions, and each of the seven short-listed regional districts. Upon beginning the data collection and compilation, the following changes were made to the above criteria based on data availability, complexity, and suitability:

1. **Facility type:** Standardization of facility type was a challenge due to significant variation in the operations of facilities across the regional districts (e.g. regional vs. RBC recycling depots, engineered vs. non-engineered landfills, transfer stations with recycling depots, standalone transfer stations or recycling depots, etc). Upon discussion between RDCK and GHD, it was decided that facilities would instead be categorized by estimated service population. However, since geographic waste sheds around each of the

161 facilities in the assessment are not defined, and data on populations for these waste sheds is not available, it was difficult to estimate service populations. It was subsequently decided to categorize facility type based on whether they were attended or unattended, as described in Table 4.1 below.

- Types of material accepted at each facility: Table 2.3 in this report documents materials accepted at the various sites across the RDCK. However, based on the large number of different materials handled, the high number of facilities included in the assessment (161), and the high frequency in which the types of materials accepted change, this criterion was not included in the benchmarking.

**Table 4.1 Facility Type Classifications**

Facility Type	General Characteristics
<b>Unattended</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typically, small transfer stations and/or regional-run recycling stations that only accept limited materials. Unstaffed sites cannot collect recyclable materials under contract with Recycle BC<sup>5</sup>.</li> <li>Service small populations (up to 2000, but majority service populations under 500).</li> <li>Accessible 24 hours, seven days a week.</li> <li>Unable to collect tipping fees.</li> <li>Costs associated with maintenance, repair, and clean up tend to be high due to higher risk of contamination, illegal dumping, vandalism and other health and safety hazards.</li> </ul>
<b>Attended</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facility type varies from small transfer stations and/or standalone recycling depots all the way to full-service landfills with transfer stations and recycling depots on-site.</li> <li>Service level and associated staffing costs vary significantly but tend to increase with size of facility/population served.</li> <li>More materials accepted than at unattended sites.</li> </ul>

Table 4.2 below outlines population and geography benchmarking, comparing each region’s population, area, population density, proportion of population in urban and rural settings, proportion of residents with access to curbside collection versus self-haul, and the number of administrative sub-regions. Table 4.3 benchmarks the sub-regions by facility and by operating hours.

A detailed summary of all waste facilities within each regional district showing the facility name, facility type, size classification (estimated population served), and number of hours of operation per week in summer (where available) is provided in Appendix A.

<sup>5</sup> RecycleBC Collectors Qualifications Standards require that an RBC recycling depot must be staffed when open to residents and securely fenced and locked when closed to residents (<https://recyclebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2023-Recycle-BC-Collector-Qualification-Standards.pdf>)

Table 4.2 Regional Characteristic Benchmarking

Regional District	Population (2021)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Urban Capita (%)	Rural Capita (%)	Curbside Collection (MSW & Recycling)	Self-haul	Administrative Sub-Regions
Regional District of Central Kootenay	62,509	23,150	2.83	48%	52%	44%	56%	3
West Sub-Region	23,895	9,969	2.40	46%	54%	43%	57%	1
Central Sub-Region	24,420	8,830	2.77	54%	46%	55%	45%	1
East Sub-Region	14,194	4,351	3.26	39%	61%	33%	67%	1
Cariboo Regional District	62,931	80,373	0.78	40%	60%	45%	55%	1
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	57,021	28,885	1.97	60%	40%	60%	40%	1
Regional District of East Kootenay	65,896	27,514	2.39	73%	27%	59%	41%	3
Regional District of Fraser Fort George	96,979	50,580	1.92	84%	16%	79%	21%	1
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	33,152	8,080	4.10	67%	33%	54%	46%	1
Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	90,178	10,406	8.67	75%	25%	100%	0%	1
Thompson Nicola Regional District	143,680	44,347	3.24	88%	12%	70%	30%	1
Thompson Nicola Regional District (without Kamloops)	45,778	44,049	1.04	63%	37%	5%	95%	1

Table 4.3 Facility and Operating Hours Benchmarking

Regional District	Facility Analysis							Operating Hours Analysis		
	Total Number of Facilities <sup>1</sup>	Attended Facilities	Unattended Facilities	Facility Density (per 10,000km <sup>2</sup> )	Rank	Facility Density (per 10,000 residents)	Rank	Total Attended Facility Operating Hours per week	Attended Facility Operating Hours per 10,000 residents	Rank
RDCK	24	24	0	10.4	2	3.8	2	519	83	2
RDCK (West Only)	9	9	0	9.0	-	3.8	-	182	76	-
RDCK (Central Only)	9	9	0	10.2	-	3.7	-	227	93	-
RDCK (East Only)	6	6	0	13.8	-	4.2	-	110	77	-
Cariboo Regional District	30	13	17	3.7	8	4.8	1	677	107	1*
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	19	19	0	6.6	4	3.3	4	353	62	4
Regional District of East Kootenay	23	8	15	8.4	3	3.5	3	63	10	7*
Regional District of Fraser Fort George	21	17	4	4.2	7	2.2	6	647	67	3*
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	10	6	4	12.4	1	3.0	5	186	56	6*
Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	5	4	1	4.8	6	0.6	8	134	15	8*
Thompson Nicola Regional District	29	29	0	6.5	5	2.0	7	845	59	5
<b>Average</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7.1</b>		<b>2.9</b>		<b>428</b>	<b>57</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Public solid waste facilities include transfer stations, core or satellite recycling depots, and eco-depots (some facilities may provide more than one of these services)

\*This regional district also has unattended facilities. Hours for unattended facilities were not included in this analysis.

### **Benchmarking Between Regional Districts (External)**

The regional characteristic benchmarking highlights which regional districts are most similar in operation to the RDCK. Overall, the RDEK is the most comparable to the RDCK, having similar regional district population, area, population density, and number of administrative sub-regions. The RDEK has a greater urban population of 73% compared to the RDCK's 48% and as such, has a higher proportion of residents with curbside collection services. The CRD is most similar to the RDCK in terms of overall population and proportion of rural to urban residents, with over 50% percent of residents residing in a rural setting. The CRD and RDCK both have 44-45% of the population receiving curbside collection of garbage and recycling, and 55-56% required to self-haul these materials.

The facility benchmarking indicates that the RDCK operates higher than the average number of facilities operated by the regional districts in the study (24 compared to the average of 20). When the total number of facilities in each regional district is normalized by its area and population (facility density per 10,000 km<sup>2</sup> and per 10,000 residents), the RDCK ranks second and was above average in both categories.

The hours of operation benchmarking indicates that the RDCK's total operating hours at attended facilities (all RDCK facilities) is above the average number of total operating hours and when normalized by population, ranks second amongst the regional districts in the assessment. It should be noted that the analysis did not include operating hours for unattended facilities (24 hours, seven days a week) as these were not considered comparable in level of service to attended facilities. These observations indicate that the RDCK provides a high level of service, both in terms of facility locations and operation hours, compared to similar regional districts.

### **Benchmarking Between Sub-Regions (Internal)**

The facility benchmarking in Table 4.3 indicates that the density of facilities based on population and area in all three of the RDCK's sub-regions is higher than the average for the regional districts in the assessment, with the East sub-region being the highest served in both metrics. The operating hours per 10,000 residents in all three sub-regions is higher than the average from the benchmarking group and second only to the CRD. The Central sub-region is the highest at 93-hours per 10,000 residents which is significantly higher than the average of 57-hours per 10,000 residents. The West and East sub-regions have similar hours of operation of 76 to 77-hours per 10,000 residents.

To highlight individual facilities where the RDCK may be under or over-operating internally, further benchmarking analysis was completed at the facility level. Table 4.4 ranks the value of the facilities within each sub-region based on the tonnage of waste (both garbage and recycling) received at these sites for each hour of operation.



Table 4.4 RDCK Facility Benchmarking

Facility	Type	No. Weekly Operating Hours in Summer (#)	Annual Tonnage Collected (2022)	Weight Collected per Hour of Operation (kg)	Rank
<b>East Sub-Region</b>					
Boswell Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	8	119	286	3
Crawford Bay Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	18	356	380	2
Creston Depot	Core Depot	40	397	191	4
Creston Landfill	Landfill/Satellite Depot	35	11,422	6,276	1
Yahk Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	4	17	81	5
Riondel Recycling Depot	Satellite Depot	5	12	46	6
<b>Central Sub-Region</b>					
Balfour Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	28	1,016	698	3
Kaslo Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	18	395	422	4
Marblehead (Meadow Creek) Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	8	111	266	5
Grohman Narrows (Nelson) Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	54	10,684	3,805	1
Central (Salmo) Transfer Station	Transfer Station	12	1,488	2,384	2
Ymir Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	6	74*	237	6
Salmo Recycling Depot	Core Depot	24	86	69	8
Nelson - Lakeside	Core Depot	54	544	194	7
Kokanee Park Marina Satellite Depot	Satellite Depot	23	47	40	9
<b>West Sub-Region</b>					
Burton Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	4	52	249	5
Crescent Valley Recycling Depot	Core Depot	35	141	78	7
Edgewood Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	8	71	170	6
Nakusp Landfill	Landfill/Core Depot	21	2,237	2,048	2
Ootischenia (Castlegar) Landfill	Landfill/Core Depot	54	21,599	7,692	1
Rosebery Transfer Station	Transfer Station	12	160	256	4
Slocan Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	18	800	855	3
Winlaw Recycling Depot	Satellite Depot	12	14	22	9
New Denver Recycling Depot	Core Depot	18	72	77	8

\* Annual waste tonnage data from Ymir is from October 2023 to October 2024 as 2022 tonnage data was not available.

As expected, the landfills receive the highest weight of waste per hour of operation, while the standalone recycling depots receive the lowest. One exception to this is Grohman Narrows Transfer Station, which receives more waste than the Nakusp Landfill. There were three facilities that received less than 50 kg of waste per hour of operation: Riondel Recycling Depot, Kokanee Park Marina Recycling Depot, and Winlaw Recycling Depot. These three facilities represent potential opportunities to reduce costs as each is in close proximity to other RDCK recycling facilities. Riondel Recycling Depot is approximately 13 km from the Crawford Bay Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot. Kokanee Park Marina Recycling Depot is approximately 11 km from the Balfour Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot and approximately 28 km from the Grohman Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot. The Winlaw Recycling Depot is approximately 19 km from the Slocan Transfer Station and Core Recycling Depot. Even at low weekly hours

of operation, the costs of maintaining and operating these three facilities is over \$100,000 per year which is significant considering that only 73 tonnes of materials were collected from these three facilities in 2022.

The Salmo Recycling Depot, Crescent Valley Recycling Depot, New Denver Recycling Depot, and Yahk Recycling and Transfer Station accept between 50 and 100 kg per hours of operation. The Yahk facility is also open only four hours per week and there are no nearby RDCK facilities. The Salmo, Crescent Valley and New Denver facilities hours of operation could be reduced to less than 12 hours or less per week to bring the level of service more in line with other RDCK facilities.

### Core and Satellite Recycling Depot Benchmarking

A Core Depot is a recycling facility in which Recycle BC funds all post collection costs including hauling, processing and marketing of the recyclables. A Satellite Depot is a facility in which a regional district funds the costs associated with hauling materials to the next Core Depot or another consolidation point before Recycle BC collection. Typically, a Satellite Depot accepts fewer materials than a Core Depot due to transportation costs and space restrictions. As per Recycle BC Statement of Work requirements, depots where materials collected will be processed under Recycle BC cannot be unattended and must be securely fenced and/or locked when closed to customers<sup>6</sup>. Recycle BC uses a service standard based on distance and minimum population to identify the number of Core Depots Recycle BC will fund in each regional district. Regional districts may choose to operate satellite depots at their own discretion. The RDCK supplements their 12 Core Depots with 10 Satellite Depots to maximize recycling accessibility to their rural residents.

Regional Recycle BC depot information was gathered for the regional districts within the scan from Recycle BC's 2023 Annual Report<sup>7</sup>, which lists all Recycle BC Core Depots. Table 4.5 summarizes the number and proportion of types of recycling depots in the regional districts that were part of this assessment, as well as for the RDCK's three sub-regions.

Table 4.5 Core and Satellite Depot Benchmarking

Regional District	Total Recycle BC Depots	Core Depots <sup>8</sup> (#)	Satellite Depots (#)	Core Depots (%)	Satellite Depots (%)
Regional District of Central Kootenay	22	12	10	55%	45%
West Sub-Region	8	6	2	75%	25%
Central Sub-Region	8	4	4	50%	50%
East Sub-Region	6	2	4	33%	67%
Cariboo Regional District	16	15	1	94%	6%
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	18	17	1	94%	6%
Regional District of East Kootenay	7	7	0	100%	0%
Regional District of Fraser Fort George	3	2	0 <sup>9</sup>	100%	0%
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	6	6	0	100%	0%
Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	9	9	0	100%	0%

<sup>6</sup> <https://recyclebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Recycle-BC-Depot-SOW-SAMPLE-2023.08.01.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Accessed online from [https://recyclebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Recycle-BC\\_Annual-Report\\_2023\\_F.pdf](https://recyclebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Recycle-BC_Annual-Report_2023_F.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Accessed from [https://recyclebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Recycle-BC\\_Annual-Report\\_2023\\_F.pdf](https://recyclebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Recycle-BC_Annual-Report_2023_F.pdf). Some Core Depots listed may not be operated by the Regional District, but are included as they contribute to the regions recycling accessibility.

<sup>9</sup> Number of future satellite depots are currently in the process of being determined by RDIFFG

Regional District	Total Recycle BC Depots	Core Depots <sup>8</sup> (#)	Satellite Depots (#)	Core Depots (%)	Satellite Depots (%)
Thompson Nicola Regional District	27	14	13	52%	48%

The RDCK operates a high number of Satellite Depots compared to other regional districts. Apart from the TNRD, all other jurisdictions in the scan do not supplement their Core Depots with formal Satellite Depots. Some, such as the RDEK, operate regionally run recycling programs at their own expense to supplement the Recycle BC program in place. Satellite depots can also be informal and not reported publicly. For example, many First Nation communities in the CRD, RDFFG and TNRD collect recycling curbside in mobile eco-depots (cube vans) which operate as satellite depots by consolidating recycling at regional district facilities.

The RDCK and TNRD are similar in that during the transition from a regional district run recycling system to a Recycle BC funded system not all of the historical locations met the service standard to become Core Recycle BC funded Depots. Both regional districts are choosing to continue providing a higher level of service than the service standard that Recycle BC uses. The RDCK could reduce three satellite depots and continue providing a high level of access and service.

Further analysis was completed to evaluate the distribution of Core Depots across regional districts. The number of Core Depots in each regional district was normalized by the number of residents who rely on these depots for recycling services (i.e. those who do not have access to curbside recycling programs), and by the total area of the regional district. Table 4.6 outlines the results of this analysis.

Table 4.6 Core Depot Distribution Analysis

Regional District	Population (2021)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Core Depot Analysis						
			Population w/o curbside recycling (%)	Population w/o curbside recycling (2021)	Core Depots (#)	# Core Depots per 10,000 residents <sup>1</sup>	RANK	# Core Depots per 10,000km <sup>2</sup>	RANK
RDCK	62,509	23,150	55%	34,380	12	3.5	5	5.2	4
RDCK (West Only)	23,895	9,969	57%	13,620	6	4.4	-	6.0	-
RDCK (Central Only)	24,420	8,830	45%	10,989	4	3.6	-	4.5	-
RDCK (East Only)	14,194	4,351	67%	9,510	2	2.1	-	4.6	-
Cariboo Regional District	62,931	80,373	55%	34,612	15	4.3	4	1.9	7
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	57,021	28,885	40%	22,808	17	7.5	2	5.9	3
Regional District of East Kootenay	65,896	27,514	41%	27,017	7	2.6	7	2.5	6
Regional District of Fraser Fort George	96,979	50,580	21%	20,366	2	1.0	8	0.4	8
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	33,152	8,080	34%	11,272	6	5.3	3	7.4	2
Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	90,178	10,406	0%	0	9	-	1 <sup>2</sup>	8.6	1
Thompson Nicola Regional District	143,680	44,347	30%	43,104	14	3.2	6	3.2	5
<b>Average</b>	<b>61,350</b>	<b>26,953</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>20,698</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.8</b>		<b>4.6</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Residents without access to curbside recycling programs.

<sup>2</sup> RDOS is ranked first as they have nine core depots while 100% of their residents have access to curbside recycling services.

Increased access to curbside recycling programs results in lower hours of operations needed for Core Depots; however Core Depots are still required to receive materials that are not collected in curbside programs (e.g. glass, flexible plastics, foams).

Several regional districts with higher proportions of populations with curbside collection services still have a high concentration of Core Depots. The highest-ranking regional district (RDOS) had the lowest number of residents without curbside collection and one of the lowest total land areas. The RDCK ranks in the middle for both metrics. It has slightly below the average number of Core Depots per 10,000 residents without access to curbside service, and slightly more than average for Core Depots by total area. This data may be skewed based on the fact that the dataset only includes eight regional districts and not the entire Recycle BC service area but this dataset indicates that areas without curbside collection programs (i.e. rural areas) may be underserved by Recycle BC.

## **Total System Costs**

Total system costs were identified for each benchmarked regional district, reported in public financial planning and solid waste related documents as annual waste management expenditures. The total system costs were calculated on a per capita basis and are shown in Table 4.7 below.

Total system costs per capita are estimates have the following limitations:

- Annual capital costs are not distributed evenly. The RDCK, RDKB, RDOS, and TNRD have varying degrees of capital investment costs reported, creating variability among the Regional Districts, and potentially skewing the results.
- Not all expenditures were available as historical actuals, therefore, in some cases budgets have been reported as total system cost.
- The make up of reported waste tonnage from regional jurisdictions is unclear, and either under-represents or over-represents the total tonnage used in the analysis.

Overall, the RDCK's total system cost per capita is slightly higher than the regional district average of \$168 per capita. The RDCK ranks as the third highest total system cost per capita among the regional districts in the scan, after the TNRD with the City of Kamloops excluded, and the RDKB. Considering the data limitations as described above, generally, the analysis indicates that the RDCK's cost per capita is aligned with the regional districts included in the scan, at \$10 per capita higher than the average, potentially supporting that the RDCK is providing a high level of service.

The total system costs for each regional district were compared to a simplified estimate of tipping fee revenue using tonnes landfilled multiplied by the mixed waste tipping fee. The total system costs and tipping fee revenue are estimates for comparison purposes, considering the limitations to the total system costs as described above. In addition, the corresponding year for data used in the annual mixed waste tonnage and tipping fee may not align, as tipping fees current as of 2024 were used in the estimates.

Overall, the RDCK has the highest tipping fees of all regional districts in the scan. With the RDEK removed, as they do not charge tipping fees for residential mixed waste, the average for mixed waste tipping fees is \$97/tonne as compared to the \$151/tonne in the RDCK.

On average, an estimated 40% the regional districts total system costs are funded by tipping fees (excluding the RDEK), compared to 45% by the RDCK. Based on the cost model and current tipping fee analysis, the RDCK is currently recovering up to 62% of cost through tipping fees. Both 45% and 62% cost recovery through tipping fees rank the RDCK higher than most regional districts in the scan on cost recovery through tipping fees. This potentially indicates that solid waste systems are increasingly being funded through taxation and less by tipping fees. This trend is consistent with regional districts over the last 15-years, as more materials are diverted from high tipping fee waste categories such as mixed waste, to lower tipping fee categories such as organics or recycling to incentive diversion. The overall cost of solid waste systems are increasing while the tonnage assigned a tipping fee decreases. To fund solid waste systems which are incentivising diversion, a model funded more through taxation than tipping fees becomes necessary.

Table 4.7 Total System Cost Comparison with Simplified Tipping Fee Revenue

Regional District	Estimated Tonnage Landfilled (2021) <sup>1</sup>	Mixed Waste Tipping Fee/Tonne <sup>6</sup>	Simplified Tipping Fee Estimate for Comparison Purposes (2021 Tonnage X Mixed Waste Tipping Fee)	Total System Cost (Expenditures) (2022)	Estimated Total System Cost per Capita	% of Total System Costs Funded by Simplified Tipping Fee Estimate
Regional District of Central Kootenay	29,920	\$151	\$4,525,400	\$ 10,488,840 <sup>4</sup>	\$178	45%
Cariboo Regional District	42,737	\$80	\$3,418,960	\$ 8,035,775 <sup>2</sup>	\$128	43%
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	36,900	\$90	\$3,321,000	\$ 7,588,255	\$133	44%
Regional District of East Kootenay	48,648	\$0	\$0	\$ 9,164,169 <sup>3</sup>	\$139	0%
Regional District of Fraser Fort George	82,740	\$98	\$8,108,520	\$12,164,001	\$125	67%
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	21,772	\$120	\$2,612,640	\$ 7,617,530 <sup>4</sup>	\$230	34%
Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen	51,808	\$110	\$5,698,880	\$15,735,840 <sup>4</sup>	\$174	36%
Thompson Nicola Regional District (City of Kamloops + TRND Systems)	94,757	\$90	\$8,528,130	\$23,015,298 <sup>5</sup>	\$160	37%
Thompson Nicola Regional District Only System (excluding City of Kamloops Facilities)	24,308	\$90	\$2,187,720	\$11,534,492 <sup>3,4</sup>	\$252	19%

- 2021 tonnage calculated based on the disposal rate reported on the BC Sustainability Website – Municipal Solid Waste Disposal in B.C from <https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/sustainability/municipal-solid-waste.html>. This includes waste from the residential and ICI sector, light industrial sources and CDR materials.
- Total system cost budgeted for year 2024.
- Total system cost for reported year of 2021.
- Includes one-time capital investment cost (cost varies per regional district).
- Based on TNRD SWMP Forecasts: A.-TNRD-Regional-Solid-Waste-Management-Plan-Final-draft-No-Appendices-reduced-size.pdf
- Tipping fees are current as of 2024.

### 4.1.3 Summary of Benchmarking Assessment Findings

Overall, the RDCK is providing a high level of service compared to other regional districts based on the hours of operation and the number of facilities per capita. To maximize system efficiency, the RDCK should consider closing facilities which collect less than 50 kg of recycling per hour of operation and are located less than a 20-minute drive from other RDCK facilities as residents are already using the neighbouring facilities for disposal of waste and core recyclable materials. There are other facilities that collect less than 100 kg of recycling per hour which are not near

other RDCK facilities where the hours of operation could be reduced while access is maintained. The recommendations by sub-region are as follows:

- East sub-region
  - Close Riondel Satellite Depot
- Central sub-region
  - Close Kokanee Park Marina Satellite Depot
  - Reduce the hours of operation at the Salmo Recycling Depot
- West sub-region
  - Close the Winlaw Satellite Depot
  - Reduce the hours of operation at the Crescent Valley and New Denver Recycling Depots

## 4.2 Current System Assessment

A current system assessment has been completed identifying current strengths, challenges and barriers, using the background review data and the service level benchmarking assessment.

### 4.2.1 Strengths

**Organics Infrastructure:** Recent organics infrastructure and organics initiatives are in place to divert residential and commercial organics from landfill. This includes the construction of two compost facilities (Creston and Central), which accept organics from residential, agricultural, and ICI sectors in the Region. In addition, public collection points have been set up at four waste facilities. The organics diversion initiatives should increase accessibility to programs and divert a portion of the 27% of the waste stream made up of compostable materials currently going to landfill.

**Service Levels:** The RDCK provides a consistent level of service throughout the region, with each category (type/size) of facility accepting similar materials regardless of location. On an hour of operation basis, the RDCK provides a high level of service compared to the other regional districts in the scan and could consider reducing hours of operation at Core Depots and closing some Satellite Depots. Based on the benchmarking, the number of Core Depots per capita is similar to other regional districts.

### 4.2.2 Challenges

**Administrative Model:** The RDCK operates under three administrative sub-regions that function similar to three separate regional jurisdictions. The administrative model creates challenges regarding the implementation of cohesive programming, funding mechanisms, and system efficiency. Of the short-listed regional districts, only the RDEK also operates under sub-region type of administrative model. Other jurisdictions have identified separate waste shed areas but still operate under one administration. The resource recovery system is reliant on each sub-region working cohesively as material consolidation and waste disposal require transferring across sub-regions.

Waste management infrastructure and operations in the RDCK has become more integrated, especially in the West and Central sub-regions, as the facilities have evolved and yet administrative and financially the sub-regions operate separately. Recycle BC will not provide funding to sub-regions but provides funding to the RDCK overall. Therefore, the operations are becoming more regional and integrated, but staff must spend time disintegrating operations and allocating costs to allow each sub-region to report separately.

**Geography:** The RDCK has a high population of residents living in rural areas (52%). The main population centres of Castlegar and Nelson are separated from Creston by the Kootenay Pass which at 1,774 m is the highest elevation highway pass in BC making regional consolidation of waste and recycling challenging.

**Number of Facilities:** The RDCK ranks as one of the highest in facilities per operating area compared to the benchmarked regional districts. The RDCK currently requires a high number of facilities to provide residents throughout urban, rural and remote areas with relatively equitable access to waste disposal and diversion programs. The operation of more facilities leads to higher operational costs.

**Staffing Requirements:** All RDCK facilities are staffed, which increases facility costs. Recycling facilities cannot be unattended as per Recycle BC contract requirements. In addition, staffing solid waste facilities is best practice as unattended sites often have issues with contamination, theft and vandalism, resulting in higher costs. The RDCK's facility operating hours are above average in all service population categories compared to the jurisdictions in the benchmarking exercise.

## 5. System Efficiency Recommendations

To increase system efficiency, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. The RDCK may consider implementing one tipping fee schedule across all sub-regions to simplify the operations and administration. The RDCK can consider the following changes to the tipping fees to increase cost recovery, noting that these would be some of the highest tipping fees in BC:
  - Asbestos, Biosolids, Bulky Waste, CRD, Land clearing, Noxious Weeds, Organic Waste, Scrap Metal, Tires – No change.
  - Mixed Waste – Increase to approximately \$193 per tonne to match the cost of management.
  - Rubble – Eliminate the rubble category and include in CDR at \$242/tonne.
  - Septage – Implement planned change to \$90/tonne.
  - Wood – Manage clean wood and waste wood as two different materials to reduce the amount of wood being stockpiled and processed and improve the potential for beneficial reuse (e.g. exclude painted wood, furniture, laminate, etc.). Increase the tipping fee for clean wood to 75% of the mixed waste fee, at approximately \$145/tonne. Wood waste should be charged the mixed waste tipping fee and landfilled.
  - Yard and Garden Waste – Consider the cost savings of discontinuation of the free yard and garden waste events vs. the popularity of the events and benefits to fire prevention. Increase the tipping fee to 75% of the mixed waste fee, at approximately \$145/tonne.
  - Soils – Increase the tipping fee for uncontaminated soils to 75% of the tipping fee for mixed waste (\$145/tonne) and increase the tipping fee for waste soils to the CDR tipping fee at \$242/tonne.
3. To save costs and still provide a level of service that is consistent with other regional districts, the RDCK could consider reducing hours of operation at some facilities that receive less than 100 kg per hour of recyclables. Table 4.4 in the benchmarking assessment was used to determine a list of potential facilities where it would be beneficial to re-evaluate the current hours of operation:
  - Salmo Recycling Depot
  - Crescent Valley Recycling Depot
  - New Denver Recycling Depot
4. To save costs and still provide a level of service that is consistent with other regional districts, the RDCK could consider closing three Satellite Depots that receive less than 50 kg per hour of recyclables and are within a 30-minute drive of other RDCK facilities. These include:
  - Riondel Recycling Depot
  - Kokanee Park Marina Recycling Depot
  - Winlaw Recycling Depot
5. The Grohman Transfer Station is one of two metal collection points that require metal to be moved off-site. As shown in the waste mapping figures in Appendix B, Grohman Transfer Station accepted approximately 25% of all scrap metal throughout the region and relocates this material to the Central (Salmo) Transfer Station. This additional material handling may account for the high operation costs at the Grohman. It is recommended that the RDCK review the site layout and operations to minimize double handling.

6. The RDCK has recently upgraded their scale software program. With a complex network of facilities, it is recommended that the scale software continue to be used to track the flow of materials to better understand tonnes collected and transferred at each facility. Accurate tonnages will allow the RDCK to evaluate the impacts of future program changes (reduced facility hours, organics diversion initiatives).
7. The hauling of waste is a significant cost to the RDCK but the costs of hauling waste with tipping fees are not tracked by material type (e.g. wood, mixed waste, etc.), and therefore allocating hauling costs by material is challenging. Tracking hauling trips and costs by material type would improve the ability for the RDCK to assess costs by material type and set tipping fees appropriately. Hauling of recyclables is tracked separately, however there is no tipping fee applied for this material.
8. New materials will be managed by EPR programs by 2026. These include electric vehicle (EV) batteries, mattresses, compressed canisters, and medical sharps. The RDCK already collects propane tanks at all facilities, but currently does not collect mattresses or EV batteries for diversion. Currently, mattresses are accepted at RDCK landfills for disposal. The RDCK should monitor the implementation of these programs and assess annually how the RDCK should participate in the programs. Mattresses and compressed gas cylinders are the best match with existing collection at landfills and larger transfer stations.
9. The three administrative sub-regions are unique to the RDCK, with only the RDEK operating with a similar system but the RDEK operates without tipping fees. There are benefits to a single centralized administrative system, such as more efficient decision-making processes, ability to apply a focused vision for the future state throughout the region, simplified organizational processes, and reduced administrative and managerial costs. The three sub-regional resource recovery service model can pose challenges in delivering efficient and effective waste management services. The Central and West facilities and operations are becoming more and more integrated increasing the complexity of cost allocation to sub-regions. The RDCK should consider undertaking the study highlighted in the RRP to assess the cost-benefit of regionalization versus the current sub-region model at minimum for the management of organics, recycling, and septage.

## 6. Closing

Overall, the RDCK Resource Recovery system is operated efficiently with equitable access to waste and recycling services across the sub-regions, and between rural and urban areas.

The benchmarking assessment indicated that the RDCK provides a slightly higher-than-average level of service and accessibility for waste and recycling services compared to similar regional districts. In addition, the RDCK has implemented robust organics management infrastructure, with the construction of two composting facilities, and four public collection points. The RDCK has made significant progress on organics diversion programs within the region and can expect to see increased organics diversion in the future as the program continues to be established and participation increases.

It is recognized that the RDCK achieves a reasonable value for service. At a high-level, this assessment is based on the tipping fee revenue generated as a percentage of the total cost of the system. The analysis of costs and revenue shows that up to 62% of the total system cost is recovered through tipping fees. Given the large geographic nature and requirements for the RDCK to maintain the system, the tax burden for services is reasonable and may be low compared with other regional districts.

The cost of the system per capita is similar to other regional districts, ranking third highest and \$10 per capita over the average, indicating that the RDCK is on the higher scale, but not unreasonable, comparatively. The RDCK's tipping fees for mixed waste ranks the highest within the scan, at \$54/tonne higher than the average. The RDCK's mixed waste tipping fees are on the high end of market rates.

The RDCK is currently recovering 62% of costs through tipping fees, and the remaining portion is recovered through taxes. This portion of cost recovery through tipping fees is higher than other regional districts, many of which are moving to a taxation model to recover 50-70% of system costs. Overall, the RDCK's cost recovery model is reasonable for the level of service provided. As diversion increases, the opportunities to increase tipping fees to



recover additional costs will be less (i.e. tipping fees can only go so high before waste departs the region) and the RDCK will have to transition to recovering over 50% of the system costs through taxation rather than tipping fees. Tipping fees can be increased in the short term, but the more successful the diversion programs, the more the need to recover costs through taxation, as waste will be shifting from categories with high tipping fees to categories with lower or no tipping fees.

This study identified a potential opportunity for increased efficiency and increased equitability by sharing costs and revenues between the sub-regions. The RDCK may consider undertaking a regionalization study to further determine the feasibility of this action. Incremental changes have been proposed including increased tipping fees for some materials to better recover the costs to manage those materials, the closure of three satellite recycling depots and reducing hours of operation at three core recycling depots.

The administrative sub-regions add a level of complexity to managing waste in the RDCK that reduces administrative efficiency. The tipping fee revenue collected in the West sub-region is much higher than in the Central sub-region indicating that the West sub-region is potentially subsidizing its programs with tipping fee revenues from materials such as commercial waste, soils, and septage from the Central sub-region as it hosts the primary landfill for these sub-regions. The waste systems between the West and Central are now highly integrated and allocation of costs is complicated and can lead to unequal taxation based on the taxation structure and interpreted cost allocations. The allocation of costs from shared services is time consuming, staff time could be better allocated to operating the system and executing the planned capital projects.

# Appendices

# Appendix A

## Service Level Benchmarking - Detailed Facility Summary Table

Regional District	No.	Facility	Type	Hours of Operation (summer/hrs/week)
RDCK	<b>East Sub Region</b>			
	1	Boswell Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	8
	2	Crawford Bay Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	18
	3	Creston Depot	Core Depot	40
	4	Creston Landfill	Landfill/Satellite Depot	35
	5	Yahk Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	4
	6	Riondel	Satellite Depot	5
	<b>Central Sub Region</b>			
	7	Balfour Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	28
	8	Kaslo Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	18
	9	Marblehead (Meadow Creek) Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	8
	10	Grohman Narrows (Nelson) Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	54
	11	Central (Salmo) Transfer Station	Transfer Station	12
	12	Ymir Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	6
	13	Salmo	Core Depot	24
	14	Nelson - Lakeside	Core Depot	54
	15	Kokanee Park Marina Satellite Depot	Satellite Depot	22.5
	16	Nelson Leafs Recycling Centre	Eco-Depot	34
	<b>Western Sub Region</b>			
	16	Burton Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Satellite Depot	4
	17	Crescent Valley	Core Depot	35
	18	Edgewood Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	8
	19	Nakusp Landfill	Landfill/Core Depot	21
	20	Ootischenia (Castlegar) Landfill	Landfill/Core Depot	54
21	Rosebery Transfer Station	Transfer Station	12	
22	Slocan Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Core Depot	18	
23	Winlaw	Satellite Depot	12	
24	New Denver	Core Depot	18	
CRD	<b>North Cariboo</b>			
	1	Baker Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station	60
	2	Alexandria Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	3	Cottonwood Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	4	Titetown Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	5	Wells Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	<b>Central Cariboo</b>			
	6	150 Mile Transfer Station	Transfer Station	63
	7	Central Cariboo Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	70
	8	Frost Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station	60
	9	Horsefly Recycling Depot	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	63
	10	McLeese Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	8
	11	Wildwood Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	60
	12	Big Lake Landfill	Landfill	24/7
	13	Chimney/Felker Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	14	Likely Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	24/7
	<b>South Cariboo</b>			
	15	Forest Grove Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	57.5
	16	Interlake Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	60
	17	Lac La Hache Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	58
	18	Lone Butte Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	60
	19	South Cariboo Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	63
	20	Watch Lake Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	54
	21	Eagle Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	22	Mahood Lake Landfill	Landfill	24/7
	<b>Chilcotin</b>			
	23	Alexis Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	24	Cochin Lake Landfill	Landfill	24/7
	25	Kleena Kleene Landfill	Landfill	24/7
	26	Nemaiah Valley Landfill	Landfill	24/7
27	Puntzi Lake Landfill	Landfill	24/7	
28	Riske Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7	
29	Tatla Lake Landfill	Landfill	24/7	
30	West Chilcotin Landfill	Landfill	24/7	
	1	Golden Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	36
	2	Revelstoke Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	36
	3	Sicamous Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	30
	4	Salmon Arm Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	56
	5	Scotch Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	35
	6	Skimikin Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	30

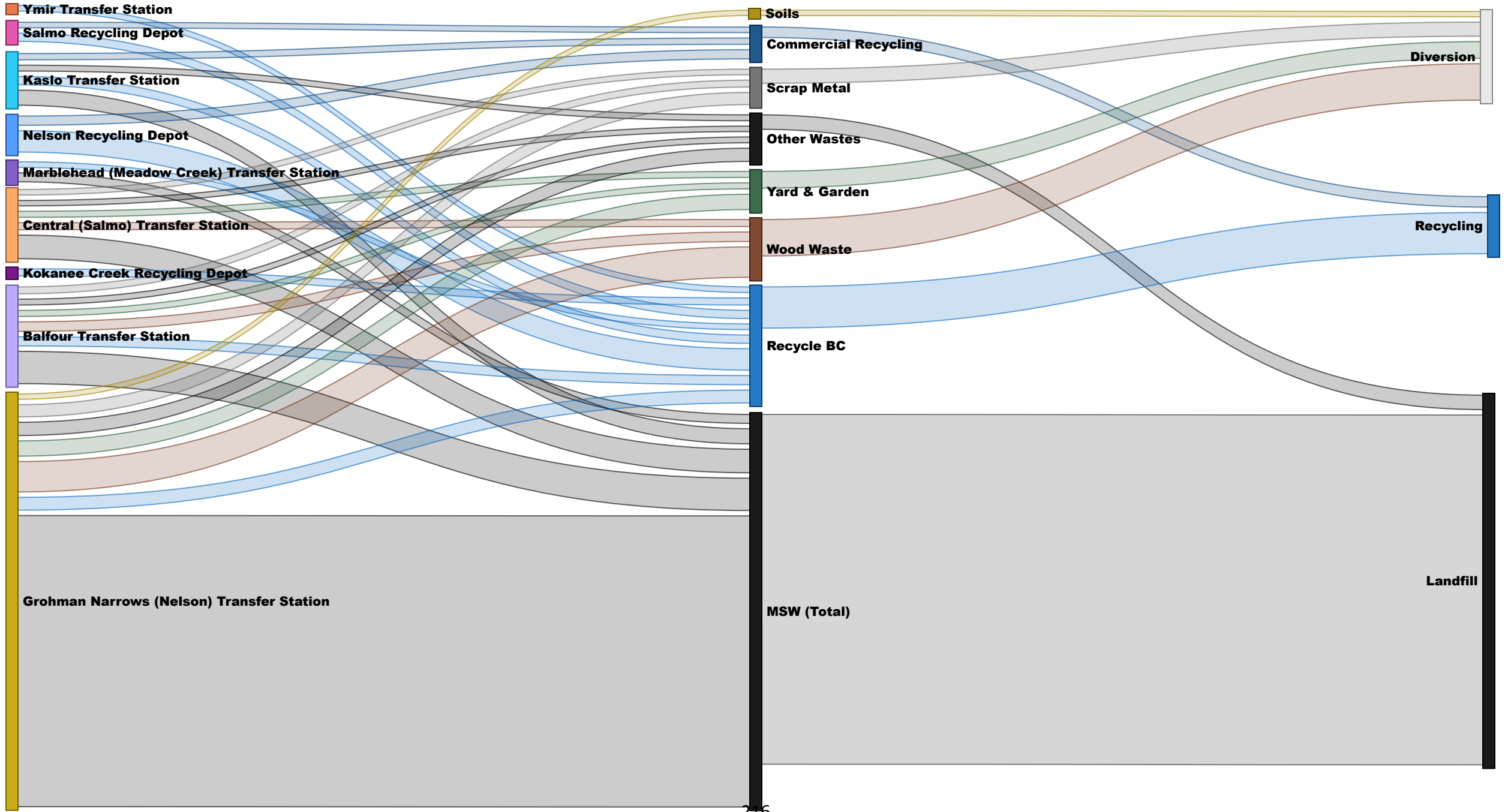
Regional District	No.	Facility	Type	Hours of Operation (summer/hrs/week)
CSRD	7	Falkland Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	18
	8	Glenemma Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	12
	9	Malakwa Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	14
	10	Parson Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	8
	11	Seymour Arm Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	4
	12	Trout Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	4
	13	Kicking Horse Recycling Depot	Recycling Depot	24
	14	Sorrento Recycling Depot	Recycling Depot	24
	15	Malakwa Recycling Station	Recycling Depot	12
	16	Sicamous Return-It Depot	Recycling Depot	35
	17	Revelstoke Bottle Depot	Recycling Depot	37.5
18	Bills Bottle Depot	Recycling Depot	56	
19	Golden Bottle Depot	Recycling Depot	26	
RDEK	Columbia Valley Sub Region			
	1	Columbia Valley Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	63
	2	Brisco Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	3	Canal Flats Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	4	Edgewater Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	5	Fairmont Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	6	Invermere Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	63
	Central Subregion			
	7	Central Subregion Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	54
	8	Cranbrook Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	63
	9	Kimberly Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	63
	10	Baynes Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	11	Elko Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	12	Fort Steele Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	13	Grasmere Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	14	Green Bay/Monroe Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	15	Moyie/Sunrise Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	16	Newgate Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	17	Sheep Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	18	Tie Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	19	Wardner Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	20	Wasa Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	Elk Valley Subregion			
21	Elkford Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	48	
22	Sparwood Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	48	
23	Fernie Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	52	
RDFFG	1	Bear Lake Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station	10
	2	Berman Lake Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	38
	3	Buckhorn Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	36
	4	Chief Lake Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	36
	5	Cummings Road Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	32
	6	Dunster Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	37
	7	Foothills Boulevard Regional Landfill	Landfill	66
	8	Hixon Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	22
	9	Legrand Demolition and Construction Waste Landfill	Landfill	24/7
	10	Mackenzie Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	40
	11	Mackenzie Select Waste Landfill (C&D)	Landfill	40
	12	McBride Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	46
	13	McLeod Lake Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	14	Miworth Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	15	Quinn Street Recycling Depot and Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	40
	16	Shelley Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	36
	17	Summit Lake Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	18	Valemount Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	46
	19	Vanway Recycling Depot and Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	56
	20	West Lake Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	30
	21	Willow River Regional Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	36
RDKB	Greater Trail Area			
	1	McKelvey Creek Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	64
	Boundary Area			
	2	Grand Forks Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	41.5
	3	Christina Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	25
West Boundary Area				
4	West Boundary (Greenwood) Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	21	
5	Beaverdell Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	8	

Regional District	No.	Facility	Type	Hours of Operation (summer/hrs/week)
	6	Rock Creek Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	26
	7	Christian Valley Transfer Station	Transfer Station	24/7
	8	Idabel Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	9	Mt. Baldy Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
	10	Big White Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
RDOS	1	Pentitcton (Campbell Mountain) Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	56
	2	Oliver Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	42
	3	Okanagan Falls Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	24
	4	Keremeos Landfill	Landfill/Recycling Depot	12
	5	Apex Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24/7
TNRD	1	70 Mile Eco-Depot	Recycling Depot	35
	2	Agate Bay Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	4
	3	Aspen Grove Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	4
	4	Black Pines Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	4
	5	Blue River Eco Depot	Recycling Depot	16
	6	Boston Flats Eco Depot	Recycling Depot	48
	7	Brookmere Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	4
	8	Clearwater Eco Depot	Recycling Depot	48
	9	Clinton Eco Depot	Recycling Depot	32
	10	Eagan Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	4
	11	Heffley Creek Eco Depot	Recycling Depot	48
	12	Knutsford Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	40
	13	Lac Le Jeune Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	8
	14	Logan Lake Eco Depot	Recycling Depot	48
	15	Loon Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24
	16	Louis Creek (Barriere) Eco-Depot	Recycling Depot	48
	17	Lower Nicola (Merritt) Eco-Depot	Recycling Depot	56
	18	Lytton Eco Depot	Recycling Depot	30
	19	Paul Lake Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	40
	20	Savona Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	24
	21	South Thompson (Pritchard) Eco-Depot	Recycling Depot	48
	22	Spences Bridge Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	16
	23	Sun Peaks Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	40
	24	Tranquille Valley Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	8
	25	Upper Nicola Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	32
	26	Vavenby Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	16
	26	Westwold Transfer Station	Transfer Station/Recycling Depot	16
	28	Heffley Creek Landfill	Landfill	48
	29	Lower Nicola Landfill	Landfill	56

# **Appendix B**

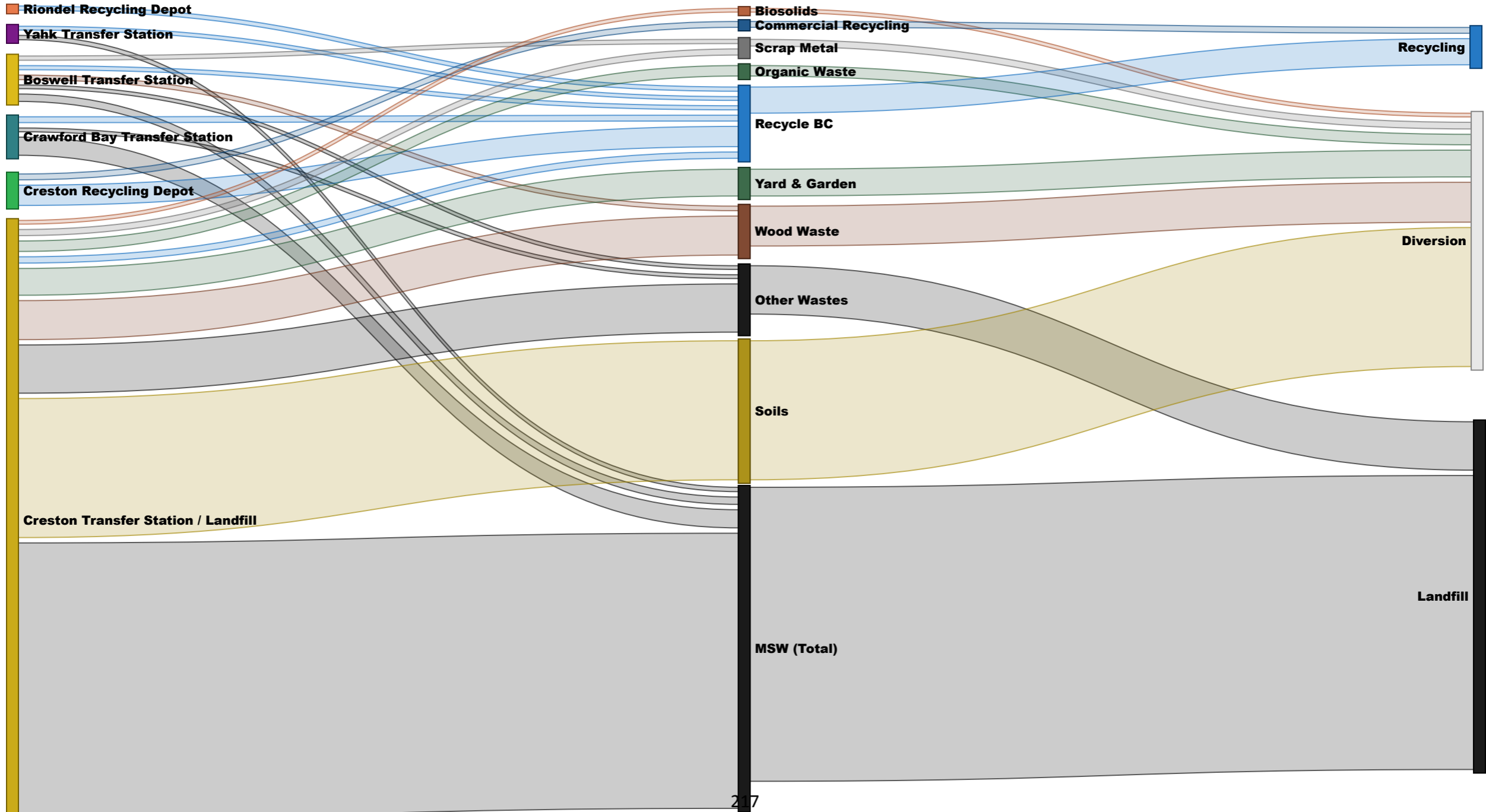
## **Waste Flow Mapping Figures**

# Waste Flow Sankey: Central Sub-Region (By Weight)

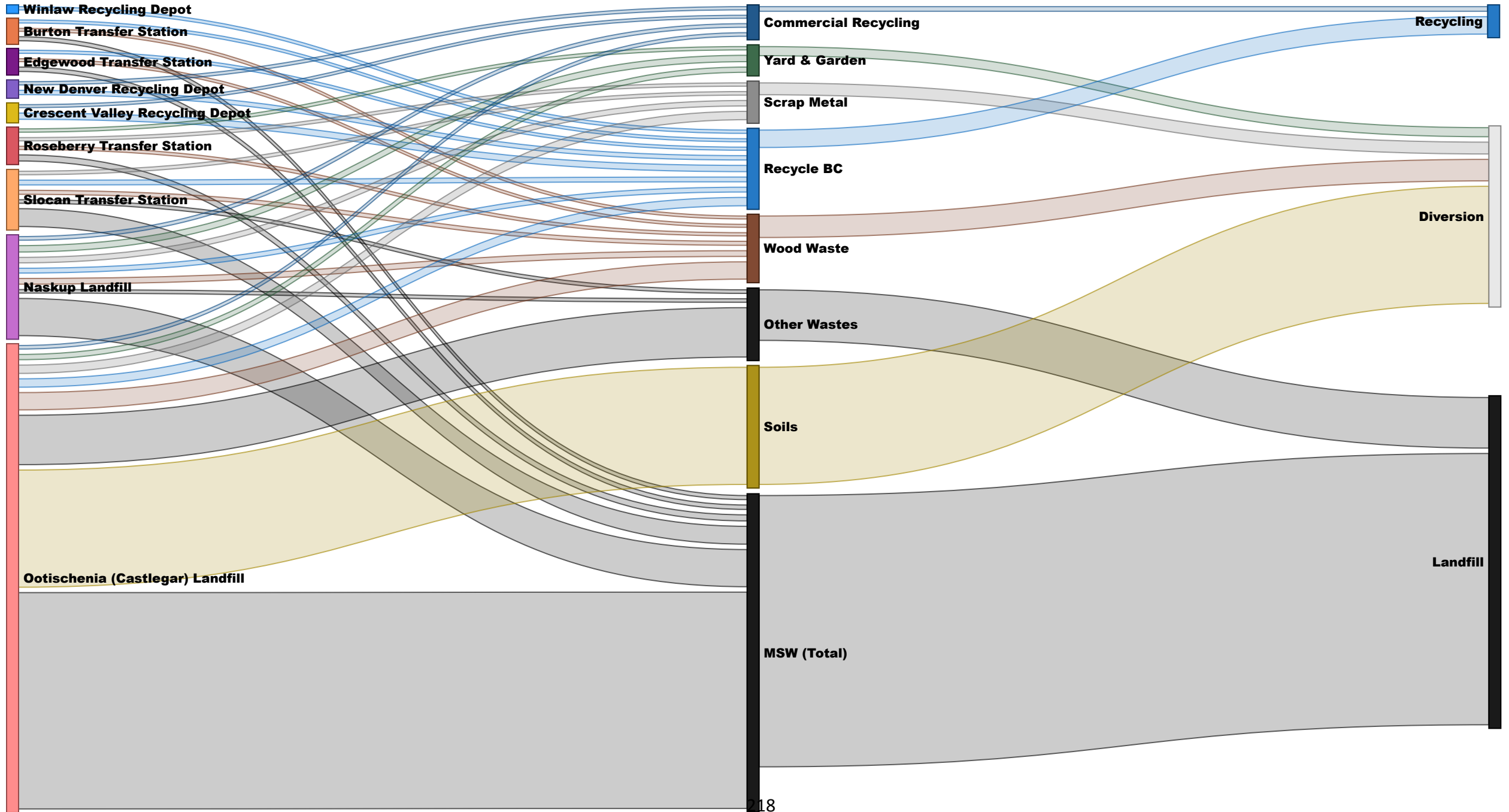




# Waste Flow Sankey: East Sub-Region (By Weight)



# Waste Flow Sankey: West Sub-Region (By Weight)





[ghd.com](http://ghd.com)

→ **The Power of Commitment**



# Committee Report

January 15, 2025

## Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program Award

<b>Author:</b>	Heidi Bench, Projects Advisor
<b>File Reference:</b>	06_2230_10_2024
<b>Electoral Area/Municipality:</b>	Entire RDCK
<b>Services Impacted</b>	S186 East Resource Recovery Waste S187 Central Resource Recovery Waste S188 West Resource Recovery Waste A119 East Resource Recovery Compost A120 Central-West Resource Recovery Compost

### 1.0 STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That the Board approve the RDCK entering into a Consulting Services Agreement with Masse Environmental Consultants for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program for the period of January 31, 2025 to March 31, 2028, with the option for up to two (2) one (1) year extensions;

AND FURTHER, that as part of this agreement, Masse Environmental Consultants will sub-contract ALS Canada Ltd. to provide laboratory services for the duration of the Consulting Services Agreement for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program;

AND FURTHER, that the total costs for the three-year contract period be paid from the following Services:

- S186 East Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$139,365.50
- S187 Central Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$212,880.71
- S188 West Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$95,966.27
- A119 East Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$18,009.55
- A120 Central-West Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$44,773.81

AND FURTHER, that the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the necessary documents.

### 2.0 BACKGROUND/HISTORY

Environmental monitoring programs (EMPs) are a standard regulatory requirement for modern landfill facilities. The purpose of an EMP is to:

- Identify and characterize potential contaminants of concern, such as leachate (landfill, septage, tailings, etc.);
- Assess, identify, and monitor potential impacts to the environment and public health; and,
- Identify appropriate water quality performance standards and assess compliance at the site boundary.

EMPs must be developed, maintained, conducted, and reported on by a Qualified Professional. EMPs have been conducted at various RDCK facilities since the early 2000s. Table 1 lists the RDCK facilities that currently have an EMP and summarizes the number of monitoring and sampling events, as well as reporting deliverables that are required under the EMP for each site.

**Table 1: Annual EMP Events for RDCK Facilities**

FACILITY	MONITORING/SAMPLING EVENTS			REPORTING DELIVERABLES	
	Groundwater	Surface Water	Landfill Gas	Interim Memo	Annual Report
Creston Landfill	4	4	4	4	1
Creston Compost Facility	1	1	-	1	-
Crawford Bay Former Landfill	-	1	-	1	-
Destiny Bay Former Landfill	-	1	-	1	-
Central Landfill	1	2	1	2	1
Central Compost Facility	2	2	-	2	-
Grohman Transfer Station	1	-	-	1	-
HB Mine Tailings Storage Facility	4	4	-	4	1
Nakusp Landfill	2	-	2	2	1
Ootischenia Landfill	2	2	2	2	1
Slocan Former Landfill	1	-	-	1	-
<b>TOTAL EVENTS/DELIVERABLES</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>

Historically the Environmental Technician has overseen the contract and project management of RDCK EMPs. However, due to significantly increasing workload related to several landfill Design and Operation Plan updates, the pending Nakusp landfill closure, and legacy landfill closures, EMP oversight will be transitioning to the Resource Recovery Projects Advisor starting in 2025.

### 3.0 PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

Execution of the EMPs by a Qualified Professional is a regulatory requirement for the RDCK to maintain compliance with facility operational certificates. The existing contract for the monitoring, sampling, and reporting associated with the EMPs expires on March 31, 2025 and does not allow for any additional extensions.

Historically, the RDCK has managed a separate service agreement for laboratory services. The existing contract for the provision of laboratory services associated with environmental monitoring and sampling at RDCK facilities expired December 31, 2024.

To ensure consistent and continuous completion of the RDCK EMPs, and to satisfy the RDCK’s Purchasing Policy, a Request for Proposals (RFP) was posted on the RDCK website and BC Bid on October 25, 2024. The primary scope of work in the RFP was the execution of the EMPs, with an option for the consultant to include a cost breakdown for laboratory services. Four (4) proposals were received and evaluated by a team of three (3) Staff. Staff used an evaluation matrix, included in the RFP, to rank the proposals and propose a solution as described in Section 4 below.

### 3.1 Alignment to Board Strategic Plan

Consistent and continuous execution of the EMPs aligns with the RDCK's strategic objective for environmental responsibility. It does this by assessing and monitoring potential environmental concerns associated with RDCK facilities and ensuring compliance with regulatory criteria developed for environmental protection.

### 3.2 Legislative Considerations

Completion and annual review of the landfill EMPs is required to maintain compliance with the Operational Certificates for Creston, Central, Ootischenia, and Nakusp landfills (under the *Environmental Management Act*).

The Pollution Control Permits for the former Slocan, Crawford Bay, and Destiny Bay landfills, issued in the 1990's under the *Waste Management Act*, do not explicitly outline a requirement to conduct an EMP; however for landfill closure under current regulations, a minimum of 25 years of post-closure monitoring is required. All three of these former landfills ceased operations in the early 2000s, at which point EMPs were developed and implemented to support the eventual landfill closure for these sites.

The EMP for Grohman Narrows transfer station is not required by provincial legislation, but is part of an agreement with the former owner of the property directly downgradient of the site; however due to inability to reach the former landowner, this sampling has not been conducted since 2018. Costing for this EMP was conservatively included in the RFP scope of work; however Staff will review historical environmental data and engage with the new property owner in early 2025 to determine whether this sampling should be continued.

Due to the current scale of operations, completion of the EMPs for the compost facilities is not yet regulated under the *Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR)*; however EMPs were created as part of the facility operational plans and were included in this scope of work in anticipation of future regulation. In addition to routine EMP work, the scope of work for these facilities also included compost solids quality testing required by OMRR for the eventual use and/or sale of the end product.

Completion and annual review of the EMP for the HB Mine Tailings Storage Facility is required as part of the Reclamation and Closure Plan for the site, to maintain compliance with the *Mines Act*.

### 3.3 What Are the Risks

In addition to non-compliance with Provincial regulations, inconsistent completion of the EMPs could result in potential impacts to the environment not being identified in a timely manner, which could subsequently result in impacts to human or ecological health from RDCK facilities.

## 4.0 PROPOSED SOLUTION

Staff propose awarding the Resource Recovery EMP contract to Masse Environmental Consultants (Masse). Masse is a Nelson-based consulting firm who has conducted the RDCK routine EMPs since 2016, as well as numerous biological sampling programs and support for short-notice water sampling. The project team has been relatively consistent throughout this time, and as such is familiar with all aspects of the EMPs and the challenges associated with each site. In addition to submitting the lowest cost and highest ranked proposal, they have a proven track record of providing high quality service to the RDCK.

Masse also included an option to sub-contract laboratory services. As part of their proposal, Masse included a cost-comparison for two laboratories, ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS) and CARO Analytical. Both laboratories are fully accredited for the analyses required and the overall cost of laboratory services was almost identical between the

two. For consistency of service, which would reduce the need to adapt to new laboratory sampling and reporting requirements, Masse recommended retaining ALS for laboratory services associated with the EMP.

#### 4.1 Financial Considerations of the Proposed Solution

Reporting associated with the completion of 2024 EMPs is expected to be completed by March 31, 2025 and will be invoiced under Masse’s existing contract. The proposed contract and costing in this section are reflective of field activities completed between the execution of this new agreement and December 31, 2027, and subsequent reporting for activities completed between April 1, 2025 and March 31, 2028.

Masse has the capacity to sub-contract laboratory services and provided costing to include as option in their proposal. Table 2 provides the annual EMP costs from Masse’s proposal, inclusive of monitoring, sampling, reporting, and laboratory services, broken down by sub-region and by Service.

**Table 2:** Summary of annual EMP costs with lab services managed by Masse (excluding GST)

Sub-region	Cost by Sub-region	Cost by Service	Service
East	\$52,458.35	\$6,003.18	A119
		\$46,455.17	S186
Central	\$85,884.84	\$14,924.60	A120
		\$70,960.24	S187
West	\$31,998.76	\$31,998.76	S188
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$170,341.95</b>		

The estimated laboratory costs provided by Masse were maximum anticipated laboratory fees, based on the assumption that all sampling locations in the EMP for every site are accessible and have sufficient water to sample. This pricing includes a 3% markup on laboratory invoices for Masse to cover associated administrative costs.

All costs associated with the EMPs have been included in the 2025 Financial Plan and is funded via a mix of tipping fees and taxation. Costs related to the compost facilities in Services A119 and A120 are inclusive of compost solids quality sampling required for the eventual use and/or sale of the end product.

#### 4.2 Risks with the Proposed Solution

While having Masse sub-contract the laboratory services is a new component to this service agreement, given their proven track record of successfully completing the EMP for the past eight (8) years, the risk of failure with this proposed solution is considered extremely low.

#### 4.3 Resource Allocation and Workplan Impact

The Resource Recovery Projects Advisor will oversee the contract and project management for the EMP. This will include, but is not limited to:

- Executing the Consulting Service Agreement
- Conducting a project kick-off meeting and ongoing communications with the consultant
- Supporting the consultant with site access for field activities

- Implementing recommendations related to EMPs from the Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessments completed in 2023 and 2024
- Technical review of all reporting deliverables (summarized in Table 1)
- Submission of environmental reporting deliverable to the Ministry of Environment and Parks (the Ministry)

Routine EMP work is continuous and ongoing. It is estimated that this oversight would comprise up to 20% of the Projects Advisor’s workload in the first year as several EMPs require updates based on the recent Hydrogeology and Hydrology Assessments, and less thereafter. The Projects Advisor’s workplan has been adjusted to reflect this.

The Environmental Projects Lead will be responsible for oversight of communications required and works completed at the HB Mine Tailings Storage Facility, in compliance with the *Mines Act*.

#### 4.4 Public Benefit and Stakeholder Engagement of Proposed Solution

Not applicable.

#### 4.5 Leveraging Technology

Not applicable.

#### 4.5 Measuring Success

Success will be measured by the completion of annual EMP requirements on time and within proposed budgets. Annual reports are not typically presented to the JRRC; however, if any significant environmental impacts that vary from historical results are identified, Staff will report these to the JRRC within the year that they are identified.

### 5.0 ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION(S)

The alternative solution would be to award the contract to Masse for EMP monitoring, sampling, and reporting only, and conduct a separate procurement for laboratory services.

#### 5.1 Financial Considerations of the Alternative Solution(s)

Table 3 provides the annual EMP costs based on Masse’ proposal for monitoring, sampling, and reporting only, with the estimated costs of laboratory services if managed in-house, broken down by sub-region and by Service.

**Table 3:** Summary of annual EMP costs with lab services managed by RDCK (excluding GST)

Sub-region	Cost by Sub-region	Cost by Service	Service
East	\$55,996.45	\$5,992.87	A119
		\$50,003.58	S186
Central	\$81,437.74	\$8,019.88	A120
		\$73,417.86	S187
West	\$32,199.52	\$32,199.52	S188
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$169,633.70</b>		



Staff assumed an 8% increase in laboratory costs from 2024 based on a 3% increase in lab fees, plus 5% contingency to account for sampling of wells and/or surface water locations that may have been dry or inaccessible in 2024). These values do not account for costs associated with Staff time for procurement, contract management, and finance.

The estimated annual savings of managing the laboratory services contract in-house is just over \$700, which is less than 0.5% of the total expected cost of these services.

### 5.2 Risks with the Alternative Solution(s)

A potential risk of the alternative solution is that there may be other laboratories with lower rates than ALS; however Masse mitigated this risk by providing a cost analysis between ALS and a second laboratory option, indicating that ALS fees were comparable and slightly cheaper than the other lab. As there are limited accredited laboratory options, it is not expected that a formal procurement would result in significant cost savings for the laboratory services, and could potentially result in higher costs as laboratories often give consultants preferential pricing due to bulk purchasing of services.

### 5.3 Resource Allocation and Workplan Impact

In addition to the resources discussed in Section 4.3, this option would require more Staff time to conduct an additional procurement. Based on the anticipated value of lab services, this would also require an additional report be brought to the JRRRC for approval. This option would also result in increased project management and administrative time for processing additional invoices.

### 5.4 Public Benefit and Stakeholder Engagement of Proposed Solution

Not required.

### 5.5 Measuring Success

Success would be measured in the same way as for the recommended option.

## 6.0 OPTIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT PRESENTED

Submissions from three other consultants were reviewed and evaluated; however the budget in all three of these proposals significantly exceeded the amounts in the RDCK draft 2025 budgets for environmental sampling. Based on this, and lower evaluation scores for these proponents (presented in Table 4 below), these were not presented as options.

**Table 4:** Summary of evaluation scores for EMP proposals

Proponent	Evaluation Score
Masse Environmental Consultants Ltd.	87
SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.	57
Steer Environmental Associates Ltd.	67
West Earth Sciences	56

## 7.0 OPTIONS SUMMARY

### Option 1:

#### Recommendation:

That the Board approve the RDCK entering into a Consulting Services Agreement with Masse Environmental Consultants for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program for the period of January 31, 2025 to March 31, 2028, with the option for up to two (2) one (1) year extensions;

AND FURTHER, that as part of this agreement, Masse Environmental Consultants will sub-contract ALS Canada Ltd. to provide laboratory services for the duration of the Consulting Services Agreement for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program;

AND FURTHER, that the total costs for the three-year contract period be paid from the following Services:

- S186 East Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$139,365.50
- S187 Central Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$212,880.71
- S188 West Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$95,966.27
- A119 East Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$18,009.55
- A120 Central-West Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$44,773.81

AND FURTHER, that the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the necessary documents.

### Option 2:

#### Recommendation:

That the Board approve the RDCK entering into a Consulting Services Agreement with Masse Environmental Consultants for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program for the period of January 31, 2025 to March 31, 2028, with the option for up to two (2) one (1) year extensions;

AND FURTHER, that the costs be paid from the following Services:

- S186 East Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$101,060.81
- S187 Central Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$138,889.02
- S188 West Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$75,998.63
- A119 East Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$11,051.49
- A120 Central-West Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$19,662.95

AND FURTHER, that the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the necessary documents;

AND FURTHER, that the Board direct Staff to procure lab services under a separate procurement process and agreement.

## 8.0 RECOMMENDATION

That the Board approve the RDCK entering into a Consulting Services Agreement with Masse Environmental Consultants for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program for the period of January 31, 2025 to March 31, 2028, with the option for up to two (2) one (1) year extensions;

AND FURTHER, that as part of this agreement, Masse Environmental Consultants will sub-contract ALS Canada Ltd. to provide laboratory services for the duration of the Consulting Services Agreement for the Resource Recovery Environmental Monitoring Program;

AND FURTHER, that the total costs for the three-year contract period be paid from the following Services:

- S186 East Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$139,365.50
- S187 Central Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$212,880.71
- S188 West Resource Recovery Waste Service, not to exceed \$95,966.27
- A119 East Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$18,009.55
- A120 Central-West Resource Recovery Compost Service, not to exceed \$44,773.81

AND FURTHER, that the Chair and Corporate Officer be authorized to sign the necessary documents.

Respectfully submitted,  
Heidi Bench – Projects Advisor

## CONCURRENCE

Resource Recovery Manager – Amy Wilson  
General Manager of Environmental Services – Uli Wolf  
Corporate Administrative Officer – Stuart Horn

### ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A – Draft Consulting Services Agreement 2024-275-ENV



# Consulting Services Agreement

**Contract #:2024-275-ENV**

**Project: Environmental Sampling, Reporting & Monitoring for Resource Recovery Sites**

**GL Code: See Schedule B**

THIS AGREEMENT executed and dated for reference the:

\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025  
(Day) (Month) (Year)

**BETWEEN**

**REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY**

(hereinafter called the "RDCK")

at the following address:

Box 590, 202 Lakeside Drive  
Nelson, BC V1L 5R4

Agreement Administrator: Nathan Schilman

Telephone: 205.551.5937

Email: [NSchilman@rdck.bc.ca](mailto:NSchilman@rdck.bc.ca)

**AND**

**MASSE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS LTD.**

(hereinafter called the "Consultant")

at the following address:

812 Vernon Street  
Nelson, BC V1L 4G4

Agreement Administrator: Ico de Zwart

Telephone: 250.352.1147

Email: [ico@masse-env.com](mailto:ico@masse-env.com)

**FOR GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, THE RECEIPT OF WHICH IS CONFIRMED, THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY AND THE CONSULTANT AGREE AS FOLLOWS:**

- (a) **SERVICES:** The Consultant shall provide the services which are set out in the Consultant's proposal dated December 6, 2024 (the "Proposal") which forms part of this Agreement and as detailed in Schedule "A" of this Agreement (the "Services"). It is agreed that Services may also include any additional services authorized and agreed to by the Consultant and the RDCK by written agreement after the Agreement has commenced ("Additional Services").
- (b) **CHANGES TO SERVICES:** The RDCK and the Consultant acknowledge that it may be necessary to modify the Services, the Project schedule and/or the Budget in order to complete the Project. In the event that the RDCK or the Consultant wishes to make a change or changes to the Services, the Project schedule and/or the Budget it shall notify the other of the proposed change and reason(s) therefore. The party receiving the notification shall review and consider the proposal for change and shall as soon as is reasonably possible and no longer than within five (5) working days, advise in writing the party proposing the change whether it agrees to the change. Where the parties agree to the change, such agreement will form part of this Agreement and be formalized by means of a Scope Change Letter.

Any RDCK authorized services required of the Consultant beyond those Services set out in the Proposal shall

be considered Additional Services. The Consultant shall be compensated for all Additional Services on an hourly or per diem basis, as agreed upon by the RDCK and the Consultant in writing by means of a Scope Change Letter prior to the Consultant performing the Additional Services.

- (c) **TERM:** Notwithstanding the date of execution of this Agreement the Consultant shall provide the Services described in Schedule A hereof commencing on **January 30, 2025** (Start Date) and ending on **March 31, 2028** (End Date) (the "Term").
- (d) **LOCATION:** The location for delivery of the Services shall be the sites listed in Schedule A.
- (e) **PAYMENT:** The total budget for the Services, as specified in the Proposal is **\$511,025.85** (excluding GST) and on the terms set out in Schedule B. The budget for the Services is broken into tasks in the Proposal. The Consultant agrees to complete all of the tasks specified in the Proposal at a cost that will not exceed the budget amount for each task. The Consultant shall submit an invoice to the RDCK for payment, together with supporting documents, in respect of the hours worked and disbursements made on or before the last day of each month, for the RDCK's approval and due processing.
- (f) Schedules A through D are incorporated into, and form part of this Agreement.
- (g) The following terms and conditions are incorporated into, and form part of this Agreement.

## THE CONSULTANT' OBLIGATIONS

- 1 The Consultant shall:
  - (a) Undertake all work and supply all materials necessary to perform the Services, unless stipulated otherwise in Schedule A.
  - (b) In performing the Services, at all times, act in the best interests of the Regional District of Central Kootenay (herein after called the "**RDCK**"). Also, the Consultant shall exercise that degree of professional care, skill and diligence required according to generally accepted professional standards current as of the date that the Services are rendered.
  - (c) Engage the services of staff, sub-consultants and sub-contractors who have the education, training, skill and experience necessary to perform the Services, and shall cause them to perform the Services on behalf of the Consultant.
  - (d) Employ only those sub-consultants and sub-contractors identified in the Proposal to supply the Services. The Consultant agrees that it has the responsibility for the coordination of all professional Services rendered to the RDCK by the Consultant or by its sub-consultants or sub-contractors on the Project. The Consultant may, with the written approval of the RDCK, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld, replace any of the identified project team members described in the Proposal with other professional staff possessing equivalent knowledge, ability and skills.
  - (e) Ensure that all personnel hired by the Consultant to perform the Services will be the employees of the Consultant and not to the RDCK with the Consultant being solely responsible for the arrangement of reliefs and substitutions pay supervision, discipline, employment insurance, workers compensation, leave and all other matters arising out of the relationship of employer and employee.
  - (f) Upon the request of the RDCK fully inform the RDCK of the work done by the Consultant in connection with the provision of the Services and permit the RDCK at all reasonable times to inspect, review and copy all works, productions, buildings, accounting records, findings, data, specifications, drawings, working papers,

reports, documents and materials, whether complete or otherwise, that have been produced, received or acquired by the Consultant as a result of this Agreement.

- (g) Comply with all applicable municipal, provincial and federal legislation and regulations.
- (h) At its own expense, obtain all permits and licenses necessary for the performance of the Services, and on request provide the RDCK with proof of having obtained such licenses or permits.
- (i) Promptly pay all persons employed by it.
- (j) Not assign this Agreement, not subcontract any of its obligations under this Agreement, to any person, firm or corporation without the prior written consent of the RDCK.
- (k) At all times, exercise the standard of care, skill and diligence normally exercised and observed by persons engaged in the performance of services similar to the Services.
- (l) Not perform any service for any other person, firm or corporation which, in the reasonable opinion of the RDCK, may give rise to a conflict of interest.
- (m) Be an independent Consultant and not the servant, employee or agent of the RDCK. The Consultant and the RDCK acknowledge and agree that this Agreement does not create a partnership or joint venture between them.
- (n) Accept instructions from the RDCK, provided that the Consultant shall not be subject to the control of the RDCK in respect of the manner in which such instructions are carried out.
- (o) At its own expense, obtain Workers Compensation Board coverage for itself, all workers and any shareholders, directors, partners or other individuals employed or engaged in the execution of the Work. Upon request, the Consultant shall provide the RDCK with proof of such compliance.
- (p) Be responsible for all fines, levies, penalties and assessments made or imposed under the *Worker's Compensation Act* and regulations relating in any way to the Services, and indemnify and save harmless fines, levies, penalties and assessments.
- (q) Not in any manner whatsoever commit or purport to commit the RDCK to the payment of any money.
- (r) Establish and maintain time records and books of account, invoices, receipts, and vouchers of all expenses incurred.
- (s) Notwithstanding the provision of any insurance coverage by the RDCK, indemnify and save harmless the RDCK, its successor(s), assign(s) and authorized representative(s) and each of them from and against losses, claims, damages, actions, and causes of action (collectively referred to as "Claims"), that the RDCK may sustain, incur, suffer or be put to at any time either before or after the expiration or termination of this Agreement, that arise out of errors, omissions or negligent acts of the Consultant or its subconsultant(s), subcontractor(s), servant(s), agent(s) or employee(s) under this Agreement, excepting always that this indemnity does not apply to the extent, if any, to which the Claims are caused by errors, omissions or the negligent acts of the RDCK its other consultant(s), contractor(s), assign(s) and authorized representative(s) or any other persons.
- (t) Use due care that no person or property is injured and no rights infringed in the performance of the Services, and shall be solely responsible for all losses, damages, costs and expenses in respect to any damage or injury, including death, to persons or property incurred in providing the Services or in any other respect whatsoever.

(u) The Consultant must provide the RDCK with a certificate of insurance upon execution of this Agreement in a form acceptable to the Chief Financial Officer of the Regional District and shall, during the Term of this Agreement, take out and maintain the following insurance coverage:

- (i) Automobile Liability (third party) insurance with a minimum limit of \$5,000,000.
- (ii) comprehensive commercial general liability insurance against claims for bodily injury, death or property damage arising out of this Agreement or the provision of the Services in the amount of **\$2,000,000 dollars per occurrence with a maximum deductible of \$5,000;**

Such insurance will:

- (A) name the Regional District, its elected officials, employees, officers, agents and others as an additional insured;
  - (B) include the Consultant's Blanket contractual liability;
  - (C) include a Cross Liability clause;
  - (D) include occurrence property damage;
  - (E) include personal injury;
  - (F) include a Waiver of Subrogation clause in favor of the RDCK whereby the insurer, upon payment of any claim(s), waives its right to subrogate against the RDCK for any property loss or damage claim(s);
  - (G) be primary in respect to the operation of the named insured pursuant to the contract with the RDCK. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by the RDCK will be in excess of such insurance policy (policies) and will not contribute to it;
  - (H) require the insurer not cancel or materially change the insurance without first giving the RDCK thirty days' prior written notice; provided that if the Consultant does not provide or maintain in force the insurance required by this Agreement, the Consultant agrees that the RDCK may take out the necessary insurance and the Consultant shall pay to the RDCK the amount of the premium immediately on demand.
- (iii) professional liability coverage in the amount of **\$2,000,000 dollars per claim and \$5,000,000 dollars aggregate, with a maximum deductible of \$50,000;**
  - ~~(iv) pollution/environmental impairment liability insurance in the amount of \$ Amount of Insurance dollars per occurrence and \$ Amount of Insurance dollars aggregate, with a maximum deductible of \$50,000;~~

Such insurance will:

- ~~(A) name the Regional District, its elected officials, employees, officers, agents and others as an additional insured;~~
- ~~(B) include the Consultant's Blanket contractual liability;~~
- ~~(C) include a Cross Liability clause;~~

- ~~(D) include occurrence property damage;~~
- ~~(E) include a Waiver of Subrogation clause in favor of the RDCK whereby the insurer, upon payment of any claim(s), waives its right to subrogate against the RDCK for any property loss or damage claim(s);~~
- ~~(F) be primary in respect to the operation of the named insured pursuant to the contract with the RDCK. Any insurance or self insurance maintained by the RDCK will be in excess of such insurance policy (policies) and will not contribute to it;~~
- ~~(G) require the insurer not cancel or materially change the insurance without first giving the RDCK thirty days' prior written notice; provided that if the Consultant does not provide or maintain in force the insurance required by this Agreement, the Consultant agrees that the RDCK may take out the necessary insurance and the Consultant shall pay to the RDCK the amount of the premium immediately on demand.~~

- (v) Keep confidential for an unlimited period of time all communications, plans, specifications, reports or other information used in connection with the Project except:
  - (i) those requiring disclosure by operation of law; and
  - (ii) any disclosure authorized in writing by the RDCK.

#### **CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION**

- (w) Inspect the site where the Services are to be performed (the "Site") and become familiar with all conditions pertaining thereto prior to commencement of the Services.
- (x) Where materials and supplies are to be provided by the Consultant, use only the best quality available.
- (y) Where samples of materials or supplies are requested by the RDCK, submit them to the RDCK for the RDCK's approval prior to their use.
- (z) Not cover up any works without the prior approval or consent of the RDCK and, if so required by the RDCK, uncover such works at the Consultant's expense.
- (aa) Keep the Site free of accumulated waste material and rubbish caused by it or the Services and, on the completion of the Services, leave the Site in a safe, clean and sanitary condition.
- (bb) At all times, treat as confidential all information and material supplied to or obtained by the Consultant or subconsultant as a result of this Agreement and not permit the publication, release or disclosure of the same without the prior written consent of the RDCK.

#### **STANDARD OF CARE**

- (cc) The RDCK recognizes that sub-surface conditions may vary from those encountered where samplings, borings, surveys or explorations are located by the Consultant and that the data, interpretations and recommendations of the Consultant are based solely on the information available to it.

#### **UNDERGROUND UTILITIES**

- (dd) The Consultant shall be responsible for locating all underground utilities prior to commencing subterranean work and provide proof of such to the RDCK.



## SAFETY

- (ee) The Consultant shall be responsible for its activity and that of its employees on the job site. This shall not be construed to relieve the RDCK or any other contractor of their obligation to maintain a safe job site. Neither the presence of the Consultant nor of its employees, sub-consultants, sub-contractors and agents shall be understood to imply control of the operations of others, nor shall it be construed to be an acceptance of responsibility for job site safety.

## THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY'S OBLIGATIONS

- 2 The RDCK shall:
  - (a) Retain the Consultant to provide the Services as set out in this Agreement.
  - (b) Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, pay the Consultant, in full payment for the Services which in the opinion of the RDCK at the times set out is Schedule "B" of this Agreement (herein called "**Agreement Price**"), and the Consultant shall accept such payment as full payment for the Services.
    - (i) Notwithstanding Subsection 2(b), not be under any obligation to advance to the Consultant more than 90% of the Agreement Price for Services rendered in accordance with Schedule "A" to the satisfaction of the RDCK. The 10% holdback shall be retained and paid back in accordance with the *Builder Lien Act*.
    - (ii) providing that it is not in breach of any of its obligations under this Agreement, holdback from the Agreement Price in addition to the 10% holdback contemplated in Subsection 2(b)(i), sufficient monies to indemnify the RDCK completely against any lien or claim of lien arising in connection with the provision of the Services.
  - (c) Provide the Consultant with all reports, data, studies, plans, specifications, documents and information available to the RDCK and relevant to the Project. The Consultant shall be entitled to rely on the reports, data studies, plans, specifications, documents and other information provided by the RDCK.
  - (d) Provide access to any site or adjacent properties as required to complete the Project. The Consultant shall be liable for any and all injury or damage which may occur to persons or to property due to any act, omission, neglect or default of the Consultant, or of his employees, sub-consultants, sub-contractors or agents.
  - (e) Give the Consultant reasonable notice of anything the RDCK considers likely to materially affect the provision of the Services.
  - (f) Examine all studies, reports, sketches, proposals and documents provided by the Consultant under this Agreement, and render decisions pertaining thereto within a reasonable time.

## TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

- 3 Should the Consultant neglect to complete the Services properly or fail to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement, the RDCK may notify the Consultant in writing that it is in default of its contractual obligations and instruct it to correct the default within fourteen (14) working days of receiving the notice. Failure to comply with the default request extends to the RDCK the option, without any other right or remedy, of suspending the Consultant's performance of the Services or immediately terminating this Agreement. The RDCK shall pay the Consultant for all Services performed and all disbursements incurred pursuant to this Agreement and remaining unpaid as of the effective date of such suspension or termination.
- 4 Other than for reasons set forth in section 3 the RDCK may suspend or terminate this Agreement for any

reason by giving thirty (30) calendar days' prior written notice to the Consultant. Upon receipt of such written notice, the Consultant shall perform no further Services other than those reasonably necessary to close out the Project. In such an event, the Consultant will be paid by the RDCK pursuant to this Agreement, for the completed tasks according to the Project schedule of tasks remaining unpaid as of the effective date of such suspension or termination.

- 5 Should the RDCK fail to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement, the Consultant may notify the RDCK in writing that it is in default of its contractual obligations and instruct it to correct the default within fourteen (14) working days of receiving the notice. Failure to comply with the default request extends to the Consultant the option, without limiting any other right or remedy the Consultant may have, of immediately terminating this Agreement and requesting settlement for all Services performed and for all disbursements incurred pursuant to this Agreement and remaining unpaid as of the effective date of such termination.
- 6 Should the Consultant's Services be suspended by the RDCK at any time for more than thirty (30) calendar days in any calendar year through no fault of the Consultant, the Consultant shall have the right until such suspension is lifted by the RDCK, to terminate this Agreement upon giving seven (7) working days' written notice to the RDCK. In such an event, the Consultant will be paid by the RDCK pursuant to this Agreement, for the completed tasks as per the Schedule of Tasks that remain unpaid as of the effective date of such termination.

## GENERAL TERMS

- 7 The RDCK shall be the sole judge of the work, material and the standards of workmanship in respect of both quality and quantity of the Services, and their decision on all questions in dispute with regard thereto, or as to the meaning and intentions of this Agreement, and as to the meaning or interpretation of the plans, drawings and specifications, shall be final, and no Services shall be deemed to have been performed as to entitle the Consultant to payment therefrom, until the RDCK is satisfied therewith.
- 8 The RDCK certifies that the Service purchased pursuant to this Agreement are for the use of and are being purchased by the RDCK and are therefore SUBJECT TO THE FEDERAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX.
- 9 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia.
- 10 Time shall be of the essence of this Agreement.
- 11 Any notice required to be given hereunder shall be delivered or mailed by prepaid certified or registered mail to the addresses above (or at such other address as either party may from time to time designate by notice in writing to the other), and any such notice shall be deemed to be received 72 hours after mailing.
- 12 This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties and their respective successors, heirs and permitted assigns.
- 13 A waiver of any provision or breach by the Consultant of any provision of this Agreement shall be effective only if it is in writing and signed by the RDCK.
- 14 A waiver under Section 13 shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.
- 15 Everything produced, received or acquired (the "**Material**") by the Consultant or subcontractor as a result of this Agreement, including any property provided by the RDCK to the Consultant or sub-consultant, shall:

- (a) be the exclusive property of the RDCK; and
- (b) be delivered by the Consultant to the RDCK immediately upon the RDCK giving notice of such request to the Consultant.

- 16 The copyright in the Material belongs to the RDCK.
- 17 The RDCK may, at its discretion, notify the Consultant that the terms, amounts and types of insurance required to be obtained by the Consultant hereunder be changed.
- 18 Where the Consultant is a corporation, it does hereby covenant that the signatory hereto has been duly authorized by the requisite proceedings to enter into and execute this Agreement on behalf of the Consultant.
- 19 Where the Consultant is a partnership, all partners are to execute this Agreement.
- 20 Sections 1 f), l), m), s), and 18 of this Agreement will, notwithstanding the expiration or earlier termination of the Term, remain and continue in full force and effect.
- 21 The ideas, processes, or other information contained in the Consultant's Proposal is proprietary and, until the Consultant's Proposal is accepted, shall not be disclosed to any parties outside of the RDCK's staff or be duplicated by any means or used in whole or in part for any purpose. Should the Consultant's Proposal be accepted, the RDCK shall have the right to duplicate, use or disclose the information contained therein.
- 22 Neither the RDCK nor the Consultant will be considered in default of this Agreement for non-performance due to strikes, labour disputes, riots, civil insurrection, mechanical breakdowns, war, floods, or acts of God or for other reasons beyond the reasonable control of the RDCK or the Consultant.
- 23 Unbudgeted disbursements incurred by the Consultant due to delays caused by weather conditions and/or poor site access shall be for the RDCK's account.
- 24 The parties shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve a dispute by amicable negotiations and agree to provide, on a without prejudice basis, frank, candid and timely disclosure of relevant facts, information and documents to facilitate these negotiations.
- 25 All matters in dispute, which cannot be settled by the RDCK and the Consultant, may, with the concurrence of both the RDCK and the Consultant, be submitted to final and binding arbitration to a single arbitrator appointed jointly by them.
- 26 No person shall be nominated to act as arbitrator who is in any way financially interested in the Project or in the affairs of either the RDCK or the Consultant.
- 27 In the event that the RDCK and the Consultant cannot agree to an arbitrator, such arbitrator shall be chosen by reference to a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
- 28 If any portion of this Agreement is held to be illegal or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the illegal or invalid portion shall be severed and the decision that it is illegal or invalid does not affect the validity of this Agreement.
- 29 This Agreement constitutes the sole and entire Agreement between the RDCK and the Consultant relating to the Project and completely supersedes and abrogates any prior agreements existing between the RDCK and the Consultant, whether written or oral.
- 30 The headings in this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the interpretation

or construction of this Agreement.

- 31 Part 2 of the Request for Proposals of the RDCK dated October 25, 2024 and the Consultant’s Proposal provided in response are hereby incorporated into and forms part of this Agreement.
- 32 Except as expressly set out in this Agreement, nothing herein shall prejudice or affect the rights and powers of the RDCK in the exercise of its powers, duties or functions under the *Community Charter* or the *Local Government Act* or any of its bylaws, all of which may be fully and effectively exercised as if this Agreement had not been executed or delivered.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have duly executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KOOTENAY	MASSE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
<hr/>	<hr/>
(Signature of Authorized Signatory)	(Signature of Authorized Signatory)
<hr/>	<hr/>
(Name and Title of Authorized Signatory)	(Name and Title of Authorized Signatory)
<hr/>	<hr/>
(Signature of Authorized Signatory)	(Signature of Authorized Signatory)
<hr/>	<hr/>
(Name and Title of Authorized Signatory)	(Name and Title of Authorized Signatory)

## SCHEDULE A - SERVICES

The Consultant will conduct routine and as-needed environmental monitoring and sampling at RDCK Resource Recovery Facilities. The Consultant shall be responsible for developing a project timeline, methodology/approach, and specific steps to meet the overall objectives, adhering to the requirements presented herein.

The Consultant must have the required expertise to carry out the Work in a competent manner. All equipment, labour, materials and associated costs for the monitoring, sampling, and reporting will be the responsibility of the Consultant.

### 1 GENERAL SITE INFORMATION

Table 1 below summarizes the general site information for RDCK sites requiring environmental monitoring and sampling.

**Table 1:** General site information

Site Name	Address	Background
Central Landfill	550 Emerald Road, Salmo, BC	Landfill was closed in 2016 and now operates as a transfer station
Central Compost Facility	550 Emerald Road, Salmo, BC	Open-air windrow composting facility constructed in 2023; located at the Central Landfill to the south of the closed landfill cells
HB Tailings Storage Facility	550 Emerald Road, Salmo, BC	Located within and south of the Central Landfill property; accessed via a gravel road that connects the landfill to the HB TSF
Creston Landfill	1501 Mallory Rd, Creston, BC	Active natural attenuation landfill
Creston Compost Facility	1501 Mallory Rd, Creston, BC	Open-air windrow composting facility, constructed in 2021; located at the Creston Landfill approximately 300m to the south of
Crawford Bay Transfer Station	16798 Crawford Creek Rd, Crawford Bay, BC	Former landfill now operates as a transfer station
Destiny Bay Legacy Landfill	Boswell, BC	Former landfill accessed off Highway 3A via Akokli Forest Service Road
Grohman Narrows Transfer Station	Insight Drive, Nelson, BC	Active transfer station, opened in 2014
Nakusp Landfill	1420 Hot Springs Road, Nakusp, BC	Active natural attenuation landfill; formal closure scheduled for 2028
Ootischenia Landfill	671 Columbia Road, Castlegar, BC	Active natural attenuation landfill; will become an engineered landfill as it expands
Slocan Landfill	8875 Slocan South Road, Slocan, BC	Former landfill now operates as a transfer station

## 2 FIELD PROGRAMS

Routine field activities include one or more of the following: monitoring and/or sampling of groundwater wells, surface water (stream, creek, and/or seep), compost, and/or landfill gas. All field activities including, but not limited to, planning/preparation, equipment calibration and decontamination, preparation of field notes, field monitoring, sample labeling, sample collection, sample storage and shipping, chain-of-custody records, and follow-up activities must be conducted in accordance with site-specific Operational Certificates, Environmental Monitoring Programs (EMPs), and applicable criteria and guidelines, including the following:

- [BC Field Sampling Manual](#)
- [Guidelines for Environmental Monitoring at Municipal Solid Waste Landfills](#) (groundwater, surface water)
- [Landfill Gas Management Facilities Design Guidelines](#) (landfill gas)

EMPs with detailed monitoring and sampling requirements are included in Appendix A. Operational Certificates/Waste Permits are provided in Appendix B, as applicable. Table 2 below provides a general summary of the routine environmental monitoring that currently occurs at each of the sites.

**Table 2:** Summary of environmental monitoring and sampling

Site Name	Groundwater Wells (#)	Surface Water Locations (#)	Compost Samples (#)	Annual Frequency (# times per year)
Central Landfill	28	8	-	1 (GW and SW) 2 (2 SW locations)
Central Compost Facility	-	2	1-2	3 (SW) <sup>1</sup> 5-7 (compost) <sup>2</sup>
HB Tailings Storage Facility	11	13 <sup>3</sup>	-	4
Creston Landfill	14	9	-	4
Creston Compost Facility	4	2	1-2	1 (GW and SW) <sup>1</sup> 1-3 (compost) <sup>2</sup>
Crawford Bay Transfer Station	-	2	-	1
Destiny Bay Legacy Landfill	-	3	-	1
Grohman Narrows Transfer Station	1	-	-	1
Nakusp Landfill	6	-	-	2
Ootischenia Landfill	9	-	-	2
Slocan Landfill	4	-	-	2

<sup>1</sup> Surface water sampling frequency is dependent on weather and water levels within a leachate collection pond.

<sup>2</sup> Sampling frequency and parameters are dependent on tonnage of material processed and quality of previous samples.

<sup>3</sup> Flow measurements are required at two surface water locations.

The number of sites and/or sampling frequency may change at the discretion of the RDCK. There may be times when additional sampling is required on short notice. The Consultant must have the ability to respond to any event-driven sampling requests within 48 hours. If any issues arise resulting in an increase in scope, either during the field program or reporting phase, the Consultant must address these immediately by informing the RDCK and mutually determining a course of action.

### **2.1 Water Quality Monitoring**

Water quality monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the applicable criteria and guidelines listed in the above section. At minimum, groundwater monitoring must include measurement of hydraulic levels (below ground surface, below top of pipe, distance from ground to top of pipe) and field parameters including temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen (DO), oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), and turbidity.

### **2.2 Sampling and Laboratory Submission**

Sampling method, frequency, and individual parameters to be analyzed must be in accordance with the respective EMP for each site and include samples as necessary for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) as per the guidance documents listed in Section 2.2. The Consultant shall explicitly describe their QA/QC program in writing. The sampling program may be modified to include additional or exclude parameters, locations, or increase or decrease frequency as directed by the RDCK.

The Consultant shall arrange for the laboratory to provide the following:

- Sample containers and preservatives (as required) for samples that are part of the EMP and sufficient QA/QC samples
- Coolers and labels for shipping;
- Filters for field filtering metals (to be paid for by the Consultant);
- Filtering of metals at laboratory (if required);
- Electronic data transfer of results to Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the Ministry) electronic management system (EMS) and provide any follow up as necessary; and,
- Electronic copy provided to Consultant and RDCK.

The Consultant is responsible for coordinating with the laboratory regarding analysis requests, ensuring all analyses required by the EMPs for each sampling event at each sample site are sampled for and requested on the Chain of Custody (COC), and ensuring samples arrive at the laboratory within requirements of holding time. Shipments must be sent to the laboratory immediately following the sampling event so samples are received in the required timeline and condition. All samples shall remain the property of the RDCK, until reaching the contracted laboratory's maximum sample holding time.

The Consultant is responsible for reviewing laboratory reports within 24 hours of receipt to ensure:

- All requested analyses were completed by the laboratory; and,
- QA/QC checks are satisfactory and meet data quality objectives.

The Consultant must liaise with the laboratory providing analytical services to resolve errors, omissions, and clarifying results as necessary. If any issue arises from the laboratory report review these must be addressed immediately. The Consultant shall inform the RDCK and mutually determine a course of action.

### 2.3 Landfill Gas Monitoring

As the RDCK does not have landfill gas probes, monitoring to assess for landfill gas migration is currently conducted by monitoring the headspace gas in monitoring wells without saturated well screens for combustible gases using a GEM5000. This is only performed in monitoring wells at or near the site perimeter at Creston, Ootischenia, and Nakusp landfills, as required by their respective Operational Certificates. As part of their Proposal, Consultants should clearly outline how they would conduct landfill gas monitoring to satisfy the requirements of the Operational Certificates for these sites.

### 2.4 Flow Measurements

While conducting field programs at the HB Tailings Facility, the Consultant must also complete quarterly flow measurements at two locations using the transect method with a Swiffer Water Velocity Meter, or similar. The flow measurement monitoring and locations are not described in the EMP. Measurements shall be collected from the Spillway Inlet surface water sample location, and the Outlet Ditch surface water sample location, as described in the EMP. Results shall be included in the annual reporting for the site, described in Section 2.3.1.

### 2.5 Maintenance and Security of Monitoring Wells

While conducting field programs, the Consultant will be expected to take notes on and report the conditions of all sampling sites on a regular basis and recommend maintenance or relocation where necessary. The Consultant may be required to replace caps, locks, and hasps on wells as required.

## 3 REPORTING

The RDCK is required to provide the Ministry with a sampling event memorandum within 60 days of each sampling event at Creston, Central and Ootischenia landfills. Annual EMP reports are required for the following sites: Central Landfill, Central Compost Facility, Creston Landfill, Creston Compost Facility, Ootischenia Landfill, Nakusp Landfill, and HB Tailings Storage Facility. **No annual reports are required for Crawford Bay, Destiny Bay, Grohman Narrows or Slokan.**

Reports must be prepared and signed off by Qualified Person(s). The Consultant must ensure data standardization across all field notes, results, and reports. The Consultant is responsible for ensuring samples are compared to up-to-date criteria. The criteria must be updated when updates are issued and inform the Consultant must inform the RDCK when criteria are updated.

The scope of the Reports may be modified by the RDCK. The format of all reports shall be approved by the RDCK at the start of the contract term. All draft and final reports shall be reviewed and approved by the RDCK. Reports shall be submitted to the RDCK via email in PDF-format as well as workable Excel and Word formats.

The Consultant shall permit the RDCK to use and share all findings, drawings, figures, specifications, and any other materials found in the final reports provided by the Consultant as a result of this Contract. The ownership of reports and sampling data shall be retained by the RDCK.

### 3.1 Reporting for Landfills and HB Tailings Storage Facility

#### Sampling Event Memoranda (Interim Reports)

Following sampling events at each site, the Consultant shall provide the RDCK with the analytical results and summary of findings. Memoranda shall adhere to the requirements in the landfill Operational Certificates and must include:

1. A brief monitoring event summary identifying any exceedance of the selected criteria or non-compliance with the site Operational Certificate;



2. Tabulated analytical results compared to the appropriate criteria, identifying criteria exceedances; and,
3. PDF and Excel laboratory reports with COC records.

The Operational Certificates for Central, Creston, and Ootischenia landfills require that the RDCK provide the Ministry with a memorandum within 60 days of any sampling event.

The Consultant must be able to adhere to the following schedule for this reporting:

**Table 3: Summary of reporting timelines**

Timeline	Submission Event
Day 1	Sampling event finishes and samples are submitted to laboratory
Day 35	Consultant submits draft report to RDCK
Day 45	RDCK provides feedback to the Consultant
Day 55	Consultant provides final interim report to RDCK
Day 59	Interim report submitted to the Ministry by RDCK

### Annual EMP Reports

The annual EMP reports for landfills must be completed in accordance with the Operational Certificate for each site, the most recent version of Guidelines for Environmental Monitoring at Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, and the Landfill Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste. The annual EMP report for the HB Tailings Facility shall follow the landfill annual EMP reporting format. All annual EMP reports must include, at minimum:

- Summary of annual EMP activities, including any deviations from the program
- Results and assessment
  - Identification of applicable water quality standards
  - Field monitoring observations and results
  - QA/QC discussion and results
  - Discussion of analytical results for each substrate sampled (e.g. groundwater, surface water, etc.) including spatial and temporal trends, criteria compliance, and an evaluation of the impacts on the receiving environment
- Recommendations and proposed changes to the EMP
- Tables summarizing the following:
  - EMP activities completed
  - Landfill gas monitoring results, where required
  - Hydraulic monitoring results
  - All other field monitoring results, including flow data for the HB Tailings Facility
  - Analytical results
- One figure showing the site and all sampling locations

Drafts of all annual EMP reports must be submitted to the RDCK by February 10<sup>th</sup> each year. RDCK staff will review the report and provide feedback within three (3) weeks of receipt. The Consultant shall complete revisions and submit a final copy of the annual EMP report to the RDCK by March 15<sup>th</sup> of each year.

### 3.2 Reporting for Compost Facilities

Compost facility annual EMP reports for water quality monitoring and sampling shall follow the same format as the Sampling Event Memoranda requirements described in Section 2.3.1. Results of compost quality sampling do not need to be included in any written report, outside of results received from the laboratory.

## 4 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REPORTING

The RDCK has committed to reducing corporate emissions and achieving carbon neutral operations under the provisions of the Provincial Climate Action Charter. As part of this, the RDCK requires that contractors and consultants who provide routine services for a value of greater than \$25,000 per year communicate the quantity of fuel used as part of the delivery of the services described in their contract on an annual basis. Fuel consumption associated with the provision of these services must be provided to the RDCK with an annual deadline of March 30<sup>th</sup> at the Consultant's sole cost.

Contractors and consultants are to provide the following information about total fuel consumption from the operation of vehicles, equipment and machinery used in the provision of service to the RDCK's Resource Recovery program:

- Vehicle class (as defined in Table 4 below);
- Type of fuel used by each vehicle; and
- Amount of fuel in litres consumed from the operation of each vehicle and all equipment and machinery for the contracted service between January 1st and December 31st.

**Table 4:** Description of vehicle class types

Vehicle Class	Includes
Light Duty Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 door passenger cars</li><li>• 4 door passenger cars</li><li>• Station Wagon</li></ul>
Light Duty Truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SUV's, minivans</li><li>• Full-size vans</li><li>• Pick up trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) under 3856 Kg (8500 lbs) and a curb weight under 2722 Kg (6000 lbs)</li></ul>
Heavy Duty Truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Road vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) over 3856 Kb (8500 lbs) and a curb weight over 2722 Kg (6000 lbs)</li></ul>
Off Road Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vehicles and equipment not licensed for road use (e.g. snow mobiles, ATVs, lawnmowers and trimmers, tractors, construction equipment)</li></ul>

If actual quantities are not available, an estimate would be acceptable. If providing an estimate, the basis for determining this data must be provided.

## 5 CONSULTANT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

All equipment, labour, materials and associated costs for sampling and reporting will be the responsibility of the Consultant.

The Consultant must provide a 7-day notification to the RDCK's Projects Advisor prior to the start of any sampling event.

The Consultant must provide a 7-day notification to the Prime Contractor of a site, if the prime contractor is not

the RDCK (e.g. Creston Landfill, Ootischenia Landfill, Nakusp Landfill), prior to the start of any sampling event. Prime contractor contact information will be provided to the successful proponent.

The Consultant must provide a 7-day notification to the RDCK's Environmental Projects Lead prior to the start of any sampling events taking place at the HB Tailings Storage Facility. In addition, the Consultant must abide by the *Mines Act* at all times, while on the tailings facility site. This includes sending a text message to the Environmental Projects Lead when arriving at and leaving the site, and every 2.5 hours while at the site.

Within 2 weeks of the execution of the contract, the successful proponent will be asked to provide a Health & Safety Plan that includes a working alone policy.

## **6 CONSULTANT EQUIPMENT**

If repairs are required on the Consultant's equipment due to the actions of the Consultant, the full costs for repair will be borne by the Consultant.

## **7 PERSONNEL**

The Consultant will, at all times during the term of this Contract, employ a Supervisor charged with the responsibility of supervising the operations of the Consultant. The Supervisor will represent the Consultant in the performance of the Work, and directions given to them by the RDCK will be held to have been given to the Consultant. Contact information for the Supervisor will be given to the RDCK, and the Supervisor must respond promptly to all requests by the RDCK.

The Consultant must employ properly qualified personnel to carry out the Work. The Consultant acknowledges that its employees, agents and sub-contractors may come into contact with the public in the execution of this Contract and that it is of primary importance to the RDCK that excellent relations with the public be maintained. All personnel performing work under this Contract must conduct themselves in a courteous and polite manner towards the public.

## **8 CONSULTANT'S CONTROL OF THE WORK**

The Consultant will have complete control of the Work and must effectively direct and supervise the Work using their best skill and attention. The Consultant will be solely responsible for all means, methods, techniques, sequences and procedures required for the execution of the Work and for coordinating all parts of the Work under the Contract.

## **9 LABORATORY SERVICES**

The Consultant will sub-contract laboratory services from ALS Canada Ltd. for the analyses required in the EMPs and may apply a 3% markup on laboratory invoices to cover associated administrative costs. Laboratory pricing shall adhere to that presented in Appendix 4 of the Consultant's proposal for the three-year term of this Contract.

## SCHEDULE B – CONTRACT PAYMENT TERMS

- 1 Total budget shall not exceed \$511,025.85 (excluding GST).
- 2 Invoices to be submitted upon completion of each Task.

The following contract number and GL code(s) **must** be quoted on the invoice(s):

Contract Number: **2024-275-ENV**

**GL Codes:**            **Account:** 54030

**Site Work Order:**

OPR152-100    Crawford Bay Transfer Station  
OPR298-101    Creston Landfill  
OPR642-100    Creston Compost Facility  
OPR152-100    Destiny Bay transfer station  
OPR296-101    Central Landfill  
OPR643-100    Central Compost Facility  
OPR303-101    Grohman Narrows Transfer Station  
OPR417-302    HB Tailings Facility  
OPR304-101    Ootischenia Landfill  
OPR302-101    Nakusp Landfill  
OPR307-101    Slocan transfer station

Invoices should be emailed to ap@rdck.bc.ca, with the contract administrator identified on the first page of this contract in cc.

- 3 Invoices to be paid on net 30 day term.
- 4 GST (if applicable) shall be listed as a separate line item on all invoices.
- 5 All invoices for work performed in the calendar year shall be emailed to ap@rdck.bc.ca, with the contract administrator identified on the first page of this contract in cc, no later than January 10th of the following year.

### ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS

- 6 The price as presented in Schedule C: *Consultant's Proposal and Pricing Schedules* shall be adjusted annually on March 31 according to the following formula:

*Cumulative Annual Contract Price x Percentage Change of the Statistics Canada Average Consumer Price Index for British Columbia for All Items of the 12 months prior to the month immediately preceding the date for which the fee rate is being adjusted.*

- 7 On the anniversary of the Contract it is the responsibility of the Consultant to engage with the RDCK to determine any adjustments. Supporting calculations and documentation shall be available for both parties to review and approve. The Consultant shall adjust invoices accordingly as soon as possible.
- 8 The RDCK will, at its absolute discretion, reserve the right to review and adjust the formula annually. The tables referenced by Statistics Canada will be the most up to date and relevant tables available at the time

of the adjustment. No other adjustment to the Contract Price will be made during the term of the Contract.

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT



# Committee Report

January 15, 2025

## Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Organics Collection Pilot Program Supports and Disposal Ban Investigation

**Author:** Alayne Hamilton, Environmental Projects Lead  
**File Reference:** 12-6210-20  
**Electoral Area/Municipality:** City of Nelson  
**Services Impacted** Allocation Service A102 Resource Recovery, Allocation Service A120 Central-West Compost

### 1.0 STAFF RECOMMENDATION

#### RECOMMENDATION 1 – ICI PILOT PROGRAM SUPPORTS

That the Board approve the proposed subsidies and supports for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics diversion pilot program within the City of Nelson, including:

- a) A pilot reduction in commercial organics tipping fees from \$96.75/tonne to \$55/tonne.
- b) Provision of education and training support for participating businesses.
- c) Development of a communications program to promote and support the pilot.
- d) Rebates for up to two organic waste carts for the first 25 participating businesses.

AND FURTHER that \$8,500 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are specific to the City of Nelson, and the rebates for the organic waste carts;

AND FURTHER that \$4,000 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Allocation Service A102 Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are more general and can be utilized for future pilot programs in other communities.

#### RECOMMENDATION 2 – ICI ORGANICS DISPOSAL BAN

That the Board direct staff to investigate the feasibility of implementing an Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics disposal ban, and to return to the Committee in Q3 2025 with an initial framework for implementing a disposal ban for discussion.

### 2.0 BACKGROUND/HISTORY

Currently, organics delivered to compost facilities comes almost exclusively from residential curbside collection and self-haul; voluntary Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) sector participation in organics diversion remains undeveloped.



The RDCK's Organic Waste Diversion Strategy identified a combined ICI diversion potential of approximately 900 tonnes per year in areas with access to existing organics infrastructure. This diversion estimate includes organics from Nelson, Castlegar, Creston, Salmo, and surrounding electoral areas.

Over the past two years, Staff have worked extensively to encourage voluntary participation in ICI diversion. Efforts to date have included:

- Developing a generators list with estimated diversion potential and contact details from Interior Health and Chamber of Commerce data.
- Mailing surveys and information packages to all ICI sector businesses identified on the generators list, which received a low response rate.
- Reducing organics tipping fees in late 2022 as the limited feedback from the ICI survey was that tipping fees were too high for businesses to justify making the change.
- Setting up the EngageHQ ICI Organic Waste Recycling project page.
- Engaging with waste haulers to discuss ICI organics collection.
- Participating in ICI training opportunities.
- Engaging with other regional districts and municipalities that have had successes or failures with ICI implementation.
- Presenting on ICI organics diversion at Nelson District Chamber of Commerce meetings.
- Attempting engagement with Castlegar and Creston Chambers of Commerce.
- Conducting calls and meetings with the largest generators in each municipality.
- Developing ICI information packages and a new expanded survey.
- Setting up a fully grant funded contract with Nelson District Chamber of Commerce (NDCC) to continue business and hauler engagement around organics diversion and an ICI pilot.
- Developing back-of-house signage for ICI generators to clearly define waste streams, and assist with source separation.

Building on the work staff have completed with NDCC, GFL Environmental Inc. has recently put forward pricing for an ICI organics collection pilot program in the City of Nelson, due to expressed interest by several downtown restaurants, and successes of GFL's ICI pilot program in the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (RDKB).

The pilot program offer developed by GFL includes weekly servicing of a 1-yard front load bin, at a cost of \$291.60/month which includes tipping fees, a 20% fuel surcharge, and 9.6% environmental fee. Feedback from businesses indicates that while there is interest, the current cost remains prohibitive due to the high monthly costs on top of upfront expenses such as training staff, purchasing smaller bins, and adjusting operations. Staff began looking at options for ways to support the pilot program to make it more feasible for businesses to join.

If the pilot is established and over the year is proven to be a viable business model, GFL could offer expanded services with the option of utilizing larger carts (120 or 240 L) opposed to only the front load bins. This could further encourage participation as some businesses report having space limitations or only a small amount of organic waste. If the pilot is successful, other haulers would likely also be interested in offering services, including in other municipalities. Expansion of the program and increased competition could lead to overall reduced costs.

While the possibility of a pilot program being established is a positive step towards voluntary ICI participation, widespread ICI organics diversion may ultimately require an ICI organics disposal ban. The potential need for a disposal ban was outlined in the RDCK's 2017 Organic Waste Diversion Strategy, which included the following highlights:

- A ban is a common and effective policy tool that is used to signal to generators and haulers that they are expected to source separate organics when alternatives are readily available.
- The ban is enforced at the point of disposal (i.e. at transfer stations and landfills) through the application of significant surcharges on garbage found to contain banned materials.
- The need to enforce a disposal ban is often short-term and minimal if adequate collaboration, communication, and education is completed before implementation.
- The goal of the surcharge is not to make money for the regional district but is to educate.

Haulers have frequently voiced preference for the RDCK to implement a disposal ban, and currently, 67.4 percent of B.C.'s population is covered by an organics disposal ban for both residential and ICI organics.

Providing financial supports to the ICI pilot program, and taking steps towards the early planning stages of a possible ICI organics disposal ban should be considered to continue the work to establish widespread participation in ICI diversion.

### **3.0 PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION**

Currently, based on scale data, there are no registered waste collection contractors bringing ICI organics to any RDCK facility, although some of the larger loads that are being self-hauled may come from commercial sources. The RDCK has an opportunity to address low participation rates in ICI organics diversion, which hinders waste reduction and methane mitigation efforts, and leads to a higher cost per tonne for processing at the compost facilities.

High costs and operational challenges for businesses remain barriers to voluntary participation in an ICI diversion program. The proposed ICI pilot program, coupled with the proposed financial and educational supports, aims to close this gap and test a scalable model for broader implementation.

Additionally, investigating the feasibility of an ICI organics disposal ban provides a strategic avenue to enforce participation and improve long-term diversion rates, aligning with regional sustainability goals.

#### **3.1 Alignment to Board Strategic Plan**

This initiative aligns with the RDCK's 2024 Strategic Plan, particularly the objectives of leading by example and implementing strategies to support environmental stewardship, leveraging available opportunities in order to enhance our waste management system, and supporting our local agriculture and food security. Increasing ICI organics diversion by supporting a pilot and investigating a disposal ban contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing waste diversion, optimizing existing composting infrastructure, supporting a circular economy, and demonstrating innovation in waste management practices.

#### **3.2 Legislative Considerations**

There are no immediate legislative requirements to consider; however, a future possible implementation of an ICI organics disposal ban would require amendments to the Resource Recoveries Facilities Bylaw.

#### **3.3 What Are the Risks**

No additional risks that were not identified already in Section 3.0.

## 4.0 PROPOSED SOLUTION

To support businesses that wish to join the pilot, staff are proposing several supports designed to encourage participation in the program. The possible supports that staff see as feasible to assist with pilot implementation include:

### 1. Reduction in Commercial Organics Tipping Fees

- Reduce commercial organics tipping fees from \$96.75 to \$55/tonne, which was a recommendation from GFL on how to most effectively reduce costs of the pilot program.
- This could be completed under a pilot structure so that a formal bylaw amendment is not needed.
- Staff are proposing that this tipping fee reduction be in place for 1 year from the commencement of the pilot, before staff return to the Committee with an update on the pilot program, and a discussion on if the tipping fee reduction should be extended further.
- This reduction would lower the commercial hauler service monthly organics collection cost for participating businesses from \$291.60 to \$194.40, a savings of \$97.20.
- Monthly fees are a significant operational cost for businesses. Reducing tipping fees should incentivize participation and increased diversion.

### 2. Education and Training Support

- Provide on-site training and back-of-house signage for participating businesses, particularly those that are unfamiliar with organics diversion.
- Effective training and clear signage are essential for ensuring proper waste separation and reducing contamination in organics streams. Providing this support will improve the program's effectiveness.

### 3. Communications Program

- Staff will develop communications that announce the pilot program, highlight its benefits, and explain how businesses can participate. This could include emails, mailers, media release or feature story, sponsored social media posts, and posters.
- Much of this material that will be prepared could be utilized for pilots that are established in other communities.
- Should the pilot be a success, the RDCK will prepare co-communications to highlight the businesses and the programs achievements.
- Clear communication is essential to ensure businesses understand the program's benefits, how to get involved, and why participation is crucial. Joint communications will raise awareness and encourage broader engagement in the program.

### 4. Rebate for Organic Waste Bins or Carts

The current pilot proposal is for 1-yard front load bins only, so this support option is for back-of-house use to store materials before transport to the 1-yard bin, or for businesses that wish to join the pilot program once cart collection is able to be offered.

- The RDCK could cover the cost of the purchase of up to two organics bins or carts for each business, at up to a total costs of \$400 for the first 25 businesses, with proof of purchase.
- For carts purchased for the pilot program once cart collection is able to be offered, only standardized carts that are compatible with the collection vehicle would be funded.
- For carts that will be stored outside, bear-resistant models would need to be purchased. For carts used for back-of-house and transfer to the larger 1-yard front load bin, bear-resistant models would not be required.

- Smaller bins or carts are ideal for areas where there is limited space, and this support would help businesses with start-up costs.

Although the above supports could help get a pilot program started in Nelson, to support planning for further ICI diversion, staff are also proposing that the Committee begin to consider an ICI organics disposal ban. Implementing a ban can be a very lengthy process, often encompassing 1-2 years of planning, engagement, and education development, and 1-2 years of education, followed by phased implementation with progressive thresholds and enforcement.

Due to these lengthy timelines and that eventual regulation is likely needed to encourage maximum ICI diversion across all areas with access to organics diversion infrastructure, Staff are recommending that the Committee direct staff to complete additional investigation into a ban strategy, and return to Committee in Q3 2025 with a framework for implementation for consideration by the Committee. Starting this process now allows RDCK to proactively address these timelines and avoid delays, should the ICI pilot program in Nelson not result in expansion of an ICI diversion program.

#### 4.1 Financial Considerations of the Proposed Solution

It is difficult to estimate the potential revenue from the proposed pilot program and the financial impacts associated with the proposed supports, as the number of businesses within the City of Nelson that are interested in joining the pilot is small but is expected to grow. The proposed supports include:

##### 1. Reduction in Commercial Organics Tipping Fees from \$96.75 to \$55 per tonne (43.2% decrease).

Although implementing this change will reduce the tipping fee potential, it should result in overall increased revenue for A120 Central-West Compost, which currently has no known revenue from commercial sources.

Although diversion amounts from the pilot are anticipated to be small to start, with increased organics diversion from the ICI sector in the City of Nelson, there will also be an associated decrease in mixed waste tipping fee revenues for Service S187.

##### 2. Education and Training Support

This item has no associated cost outside staff time.

##### 3. Communications Program

It is estimated that \$5,000 should be included in the draft 2025 to 2029 Financial Plan to cover the cost of communications development.

As much of these communications materials could be utilized for other pilots established in other communities in the future, staff are proposing that \$4,000 be paid from Allocation Service A102. For costs that are unique to the City of Nelson pilot, including distributing and printing materials and cost for the development of materials that are Nelson-specific, staff propose including \$1,000 in Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery.

##### 4. Rebate for Organic Waste Bins

Staff are proposing that the RDCK cover up to \$400 per business for up to two cart or bin purchases, for the first 25 businesses that are confirmed to be participating in the pilot. Under the assumption that a variety of bin types will be purchased, and not all businesses will use the maximum amount available, the

total cost of this support is estimated to be \$7,500, to be paid from Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery, and that these costs be included in the draft 2025 to 2029 Financial Plan.

Staff are proposing proceeding with all of the supports listed in Options 1 through 4, at a total cost of up to \$12,500. The pilot period is currently assumed to be 1 year. Depending on the launch date in 2025, some of these costs may extend into 2026; however, for budget purposes the full costs will be included in the 2025 fiscal year.

Staff are exploring with Columbia Basin Trust if commercial organics supports could be added to the existing grant funding received from CBT to support the rural organics curbside program.

#### **4.2 Risks with the Proposed Solution**

The risks include financial impact of the proposed supports, which could be mitigated by setting a 1 year timeline before reviewing the reduction in tipping fees and setting a maximum number of businesses that could qualify for the bin purchase rebate initially.

#### **4.3 Resource Allocation and Workplan Impact**

ICI diversion planning was identified previously to the Committee as being a focus in 2025 for the Organics Coordinator. The Resource Recovery Manager and Environmental Projects Lead will be supporting the Organics Coordinator in this scope of work. As a result of the heavy focus on this project that will be required in Q1, there may potentially be delays to other items in the Organics Coordinator's work plan for Q1, including assisting with the HB Tailings Facility First Nations Engagement, and developing ICI organics diversion pilot programs in other communities with access to organics infrastructure.

#### **4.4 Public Benefit and Stakeholder Engagement of Proposed Solution**

There is no legislated obligation for stakeholder engagements; however, stakeholder engagement, including with businesses and haulers, will be key to success.

The public benefit will be that the program aims to reduce landfill waste, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and promote sustainable practices.

#### **4.5 Leveraging Technology**

Staff have already launched the ICI Organic Waste Recycling page on EngageHQ. Business owners can ask questions, take the survey, or subscribe for project updates. Sponsored social media posts will also be used to promote the launch of an ICI pilot program in Nelson.

#### **4.5 Measuring Success**

Success will be measured by participation rates in the pilot program after 1 year, increased organics tonnage/revenues from commercial sources, contamination rate and business feedback. The Board will be updated in Q3 2025 with the ICI organics disposal ban framework, and at the 1 year mark after the implementation of the pilot program, to determine if supports should continue.

### **5 ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION(S)**

**Alternative 1:** Continue with the plan to provide supports for the ICI pilot program within the City of Nelson but instead of reducing commercial organics tipping fees, provide a rebate for monthly collection costs.

Rebates could be offered to businesses for the pilot's duration (e.g., first 12 months), and could be offered to a set number of businesses that are the first to join the program, or could apply to all businesses that participate in the program. Similar to reducing the commercial organics tipping fee, rebates also lower the cost barrier for businesses to participate in the pilot program, but are administratively more complex than a tipping fee reduction for both the RDCK and the business.

Although rebates are a reasonable fallback option, staff recommend focusing on the tipping fee reduction for simplicity and maximum impact.

**Alternative 2:** Do not provide any supports for the pilot and continue encouraging voluntary efforts from the ICI sector.

**Alternative 3:** Do not provide any supports for the pilot and direct staff to work towards implementing a disposal ban as quickly as possible. Accelerating the implementation of a disposal ban would incur upfront consulting, planning and enforcement costs but would likely achieve the highest diversion rates over the shortest amount of time.

## 5.1 Financial Considerations of the Alternative Solution(s)

**Alternative 1:** Providing rebates for monthly collection costs would require additional funds be included in the draft 2024-2029 Financial Plan in Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery. Limiting the rebate to a specific number of businesses and a set length of time would provide a funding cap for the expenses. Staff suggest a monthly rebate of \$50 per month per business, for the first 12 months of participation, for the first 25 participating businesses, at a total cost of up to \$15,000.

**Alternative 2:** Continuing with encouraging voluntary efforts and not providing any supports to the pilot would carry no additional cost to the RDCK but would result in low diversion rates and missed revenue opportunities from increased organic waste processing. The lack of ICI organics disposal revenue in the long-term should be included in the financial assumptions for the organics services in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan.

**Alternative 3:** Accelerating the implementation of a disposal ban would likely require the expertise of a solid waste consultant that has been involved in a disposal ban implementation previously. The cost to have a consultant lead the disposal ban process in an expedited timeline is estimated to be \$25,000. This cost would be paid from Allocation Service A102, and the funds would need to be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan. Although this option carries a large upfront cost, it would likely achieve the highest diversion rates and organics tipping fee revenues over time.

## 5.2 Risks with the Alternative Solution(s)

**Alternative 1:** Administrative complexity with rebates could deter participation, and rebates may not provide sufficient motivation to increase diversion rates significantly. Added workload to our finance department.

**Alternative 2:** Without supports, businesses have said they could not voluntarily participate in the pilot as it is cost prohibitive. This would result in continued low diversion rates and failure to meet sustainability goals.

**Alternative 3:** A rapid shift to a disposal ban could still be a multi-year process, and does not address the immediate need to continue with supporting voluntary participation in ICI diversion. If a disposal ban is

implemented in a manner that is too rushed, it could leave inadequate time for stakeholder engagement and may face strong resistance.

### 5.3 Resource Allocation and Workplan Impact of the Alternative Solution(s)

**Alternative 1:** Staff time would be required to administer rebate programs, potentially impacting other projects due to the additional administrative workload. The administering of rebates would be completed by the Environmental Services administration staff with support from the finance department.

**Alternative 2:** Minimal staff resources would be needed as efforts would focus solely on voluntary participation.

**Alternative 3:** Significant staff time would be required for planning, stakeholder engagement, communications and education, RDCK staff training and enforcement associated with implementing a disposal ban, potentially delaying other initiatives.

### 5.4 Public Benefit and Stakeholder Engagement of the Alternative Solution(s)

**Alternative 1:** Engagement efforts would need to focus on educating businesses on the benefits of rebates versus tipping fee reductions. Businesses may connect the direct rebate more so as a benefit from the RDCK, opposed to a tipping fee reduction coming through the contractors billing.

**Alternative 2:** Limited public benefits, as reliance on voluntary participation is unlikely to significantly increase diversion rates. Continued higher waste tipping fee revenue.

**Alternative 3:** Implementing a disposal ban would deliver substantial public benefits in terms of waste reduction and sustainability but would require intensive stakeholder engagement to address resistance and ensure compliance.

### 5.5 Measuring Success of the Alternative Solution(s)

**Alternative 1:** Success would be measured by the number of businesses utilizing rebates and the associated increase in diversion rates.

**Alternative 2:** Success would depend on voluntary participation metrics, which are anticipated to remain low.

**Alternative 3:** Success would be evaluated by the timeline for implementing the disposal ban and the resulting increase in organics diversion, alongside business compliance rates.

## 6.0 OPTIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT PRESENTED

Full subsidy of pilot program costs including monthly fees, and all bins and other startup costs for any number of businesses. This option is deemed to be financially unsustainable.

## 7.0 OPTIONS SUMMARY

### RECOMMENDATION 1 – ICI PILOT SUPPORTS

Option 1.1:

Recommendation:

That the Board approve the proposed subsidies and supports for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics diversion pilot program within the City of Nelson, including:

- a) A pilot reduction in commercial organics tipping fees from \$96.75/tonne to \$55/tonne.
- b) Provision of education and training support for participating businesses.
- c) Development of a communications program to promote and support the pilot.
- d) Rebates for up to two organic waste carts for the first 25 participating businesses.

AND FURTHER that \$8,500 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are specific to the City of Nelson, and the rebates for the organic waste carts;

AND FURTHER that \$4,000 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Allocation Service A102 Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are more general and can be utilized for future pilot programs in other communities.

Option 1.2:

Recommendation:

That the Board approve the proposed subsidies and supports for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics diversion pilot program within the City of Nelson, including:

- a) A monthly rebate for the cost of the collection service of \$50 per month per business, for the first 12 months of participation, for the first 25 participating businesses.
- b) Provision of education and training support for participating businesses.
- c) Development of a communications program to promote and support the pilot.
- d) Rebates for up to two organic waste carts for the first 25 participating businesses.

AND FURTHER that \$23,500 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are specific to the City of Nelson, and the rebates for the organic waste carts;

AND FURTHER that \$4,000 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Allocation Service A102 Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are more general and can be utilized for future pilot programs in other communities.

Option 1.3:

Recommendation:

That the Board does not support providing any subsidies or supports for the Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional organics collection pilot.

## **RECOMMENDATION 2 – ICI ORGANICS DISPOSAL BAN**

Option 2.1:



Recommendation:

That the Board direct staff to investigate the feasibility of implementing an Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics disposal ban, and to return to the Committee in Q3 2025 with a framework for implementing a disposal ban for discussion.

Option 2.2

Recommendation:

That the Board direct staff to immediately commence planning for an Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics disposal ban;

AND FURTHER That \$25,000 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Allocation Service A102 for consultant support for organics disposal ban implementation planning.

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATION**

### **RECOMMENDATION 1 – ICI PILOT SUPPORTS**

That the Board approve the proposed subsidies and supports for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics diversion pilot program within the City of Nelson, including:

- a) A pilot reduction in commercial organics tipping fees from \$96.75/tonne to \$55/tonne.
- b) Provision of education and training support for participating businesses.
- c) Development of a communications program to promote and support the pilot.
- d) Rebates for up to two organic waste carts for the first 25 participating businesses.

AND FURTHER that \$8,500 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Service S187 Central Subregion Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are specific to the City of Nelson, and the rebates for the organic waste carts;

AND FURTHER that \$4,000 be included in the draft 2025-2029 Financial Plan for Allocation Service A102 Resource Recovery to fund portions of the communications program materials that are more general and can be utilized for future pilot programs in other communities.

### **RECOMMENDATION 2 – ICI ORGANICS DISPOSAL BAN**

That the Board direct staff to investigate the feasibility of implementing an Industrial, Commercial and Institutional organics disposal ban, and to return to the Committee in Q3 2025 with a framework for implementing a disposal ban for discussion.

Respectfully submitted,  
Alayne Hamilton – Environmental Projects Lead

## **CONCURRENCE**

Resource Recovery Manager – Amy Wilson  
General Manager of Environmental Services – Uli Wolf  
Chief Administrative Officer – Stuart Horn

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

None



The Corporation of the Village of Silverton  
421 Lake Avenue  
Silverton, BC | V0G 1S0  
Phone: 250-358-2472  
Website: <http://www.silverton.ca>

December 10, 2024

Regional District of Central Kootenay  
Box 590, 202 Lakeside Drive  
Nelson, BC  
V1L 5R4

*Sent via Email*

**Attention Chair Watson and Board Members;**

**Re: Potential Tipping Fee Increase**

On behalf of Mayor and Council of the Village of Silverton, we wish to express our opposition to the potential increase in tipping fees for 2025 of between 5 – 10%, as outlined in a letter from Amy Wilson, Resource Recovery Manager, dated October 17, 2024.

The Village of Silverton residents experienced a significant period of inconvenience and extra cost due to increased travel distance when the Rosebery Transfer Station was closed this year, for the purpose of upgrades. It was our hope that the upgrades might include better service to our community and surrounding areas, like a weight scale, and the ability to make payments by debit card. Unfortunately whatever improvements were undertaken are not apparent, and yet we are now being expected to support another tipping fee increase, after a similar 10% increase just last year.

We ask that staff seek alternatives to the proposed tipping fee increase, and that before another increase is considered, the services to the Village of Silverton and area are improved.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tanya Gordon".

Mayor Tanya Gordon  
Village of Silverton



## **Organic Waste Diversion Project Report December 2024**

The Healthy Community Society of the North Slokan Valley is now into its sixth year of managing a successful organic waste diversion program for the Villages of New Denver and Silverton and outskirts.

We use a simple, neighbourhood based composting system that manages most food waste in barrel style composters called Joracans. Jora Canada has recently been bought out and rebranded as Novaterra Canada. It is a Quebec based company that has designed these practical insulated units that are functional until about -15 degrees Celsius and are resistant to wildlife. The units have two sides (one active and one curing) and the curing side is emptied every three to four weeks. The system is low tech and minimizes the use of large equipment and fuel to haul food waste.

We have purchased 11 units between the two villages and added 36 new participants to the program over the last two years. Eight households have purchased their own Joracan composters and several others have designed backyard wildlife proof composting systems. Three resorts and our local supermarket are using our system as is Lucerne School and Early Learning programs and the Youth Centre.

We now have roughly 242 individual year round participants as well as the school/staff population of 115 and we serve greater numbers over the summer months. About 120 residences are served year round. We also support composting at large events such as Garlic Festival.

When the material is removed from the composters it is 80% finished and looks like chocolate brown soil. The composted material then needs a few months to cure which helps lower acidity level and balance oxygen uptake whilst introducing new beneficial bacteria to the mix.

### **New Curing Area**

Thanks to financial support from the RDCK and an agreement with the Village of New Denver, this year we moved our main compost curing area from a private property in Rosebery to a convenient site right on the edge of New Denver at the end of 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

This new curing site will make the program more efficient and sustainable as our contracted manager, who empties and maintains most of the Village composters, will no longer have to haul the product five kilometers to Rosebery with each empty. Furthermore, when participants are welcomed back to get finished compost for gardening, it can be picked up directly from this site without hauling the product back from Rosebery.

The new curing pad is 6ft deeper than the previous pad allowing for more volume. The final step for completion is an electrified fence to deter wildlife, pets and rodents. Channels have been built into the pad that drain toward a leachate catchment tank. With sufficient funds we will also extend the cement blocks forward.



The new location on the edge of New Denver will allow this program to be near a zero ecological footprint. The final product can even be picked up by bicycle!



### **Background:**

Composting has always been part of the culture of the North Slokan but issues with aging, bears, rental rules and now rats have made this practice challenging for many. According to statistics from Revelstoke, food waste alone makes up 22% of the waste stream. Since backyard composting of yard waste is still safe and easy and the Villages do biannual Arbour Day pick up, we have chosen to keep our focus to the diversion of food waste whilst offering educational events on yard waste composting.

We settled on the Joracans after discussions with Wildsafe BC who had tested the Joracans against bears and with the community of Plateau Montreal which has successfully managed 85 Joracan composters in this area for many years with neighbourhood participation.

### **Community Involvement:**

One unexpected benefit of this small scale model has been the neighbourhood camaraderie it has developed in the process. People most often walk their household collection buckets to their neighbourhood Joracan, open the latch, dump in the cut up food waste and some added wood pellets or sawdust then close and turn the unit. Neighbours quite often bump into each other at the composter and socialize while feeling satisfied to be part of a righteous community system.

Many hours of volunteer maintenance replacing parts, shovelling snow and repairing dents by a few super participants has been extremely helpful.

Two local neighbourhoods in the Orchard are so keen that they have become completely independent in the management of their composters and have a roster for emptying the units. We hope other neighbourhoods can follow this same model if the program expands.



After a few months final curing time to reduce acidity and allow for different microbial action, the final product is a highly sought after garden amendment that participants pick up eagerly in large buckets or totes.



**Partners:**

An initial group that formed at a CBT Climate Action meeting to research community composting has grown to partner with the Healthy Community Society, the Villages of New Denver and Silverton, WildSafeBC and the RDCK. The HCS oversees the project and hires contractors. The Villages have helped with the brochure, photocopying areas for the units, educational venues and some initial funding. The Village of New Denver Sustainability Committee would like to help see the program expand. WildSafeBC continues to promote our program and has involved us in the local Bear Management group. We were part of a monthly Spotlight which included this Vimeo of our program.

<https://vimeo.com/579216954>



### Infrastructure:

Besides the now 11 Joracan composters placed throughout our two communities we have a large insulated “Magic Box” designed by Transform for larger batches of compost from events where we manage waste such as Garlic Festival and Windfall Wednesday.

After 6-8 weeks in the Joracans we empty the finished side into 75L totes and drive them to Rosebery for curing. The independent neighbourhoods use a wheelbarrow to take the compost to their yards for final curing. The current value of one Joracan 401 with tax and shipping is roughly \$1700.

At least 8 local households have purchased their own Joracans (slightly smaller models) that they run independently now.

We also own 4 large Grizzly poly carts for safe compost pick up at events or in the event that the Joracans freeze up.

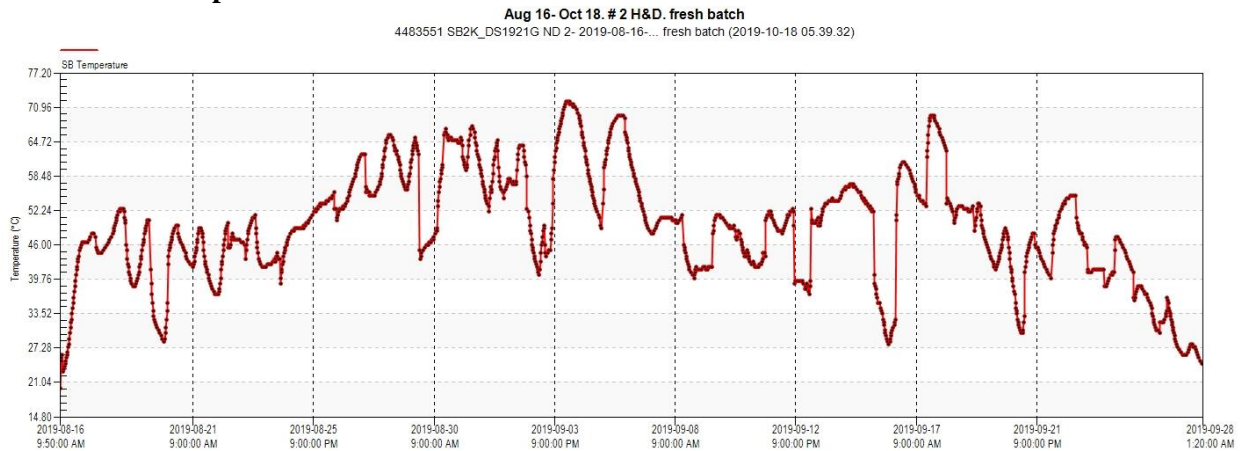




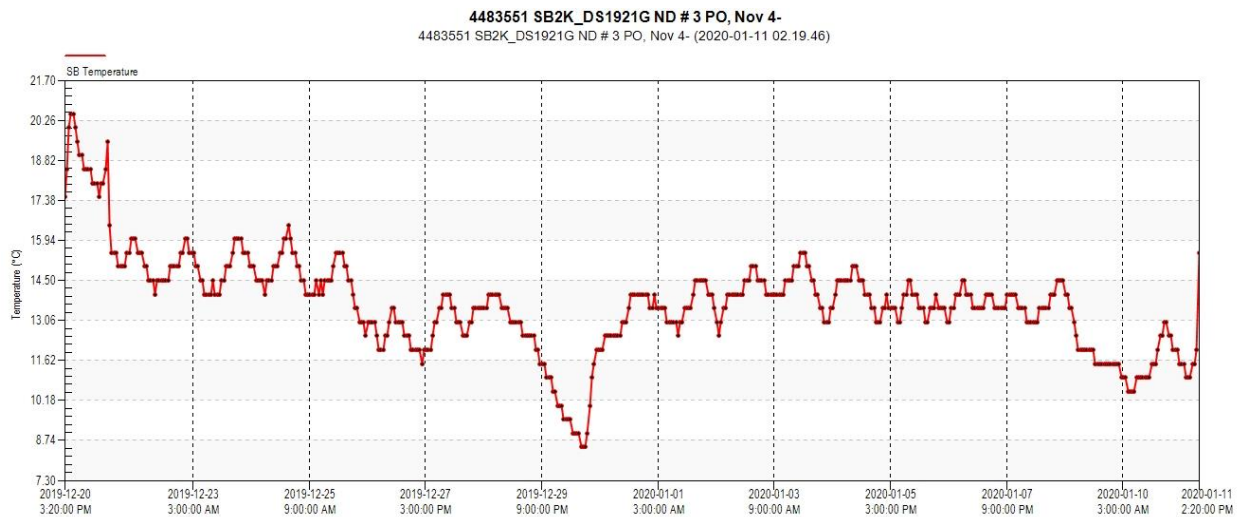
## Data Collection/Metrics:

This method of composting falls into a grey area between backyard and commercial composting according to BCs Organic Matter Recycling Regulations. For their purposes the Joracan units are seen as Collection Vessels when in fact they process the waste at high temperatures for sustained periods in all but the coldest weather. The active side is often steaming upon opening and the temperature reading we have done indicate that it reaches the required 55 degree Celsius temperature for many days in the warmer months but less so in the colder months. Last winter we managed to keep the units going for over a week of 15-20 temperatures with diligent turning.

## Summer/fall temperatures:



## Mid-Winter Temperatures:



## **Volumes:**

This last year our compost manager estimated the compost removed from the various units directly in kilograms to help with a more accurate measurement of tonnage. Previous years we measured in litres and then made an estimate conversion from litres to kilos of compost. To get a picture of actual food waste diverted, we then have to adjust for the significant reduction in volume of the compost out compared with the input of food waste which can be up to 80% water.. Evaporation and microbial action have a large effect on volumes. We compared our data with Marcia Dick's, City of Kamloops Solid Waste Analyst, who has been using the Joracans for a number of years. Our estimates now both assume that the product that we empty out of the composter after an 8 week period is roughly 40% of the original input of food waste.

With this new method of weighing the compost directly we come to a volume estimate of 7950 kilograms of finished product which would be 40% of the 19,875 kilograms of original food waste diverted, or roughly 19.9 tonnes.

This year we also diverted roughly 500 kilograms of food waste at the Garlic Festival which brings the figure up to 20.4 tonnes.

We realized this year that our finished compost going back to participants is well under 20m<sup>3</sup> which takes us out of the industrial composting category under the Organic Matter Recycling Regulations and eliminates the requirement for lab testing.

## **Education and School Involvement:**

Education has been a big focus for this project. Every child in our community from pre-school to grade twelve understands how and why we compost and the science behind it. They use they use the final product on the school garden and greenhouse. They take pride in helping make events such as Garlic Fest and Harvest Festival zero-waste and reprimand their elders for throwing food away. Our goal is to make composting easy, normal and interesting and to bring the process full cycle.

Lucerne School boasts one of the first school gardens in our region and has been composting all their yard and food waste since 2008. Compost science and explorations are always part of the HCS led garden based educational programming and a learning station at our annual community Harvest Festival, also based at Lucerne School.

This year two grade twelve students took over at the garden/compost station at Harvest Festival and explained how bringing compost to the garden and taking weeds away was the like "cycle of life". Studying Compost Critters is always popular with all grades. In 2024, as always, we

needed no imported soil for the school garden and greenhouse, except a little potting soil and the children relished in the making and distribution of compost for their flowers and vegetables.



Previous trainings with this program have included two of our members taking the Compost Facility Operator's course in Abbotsford with John Paul Transform Compost Systems who later came up to inaugurate our new program and lead a full day workshop.

Three of our members trained in Community Based Social Marketing to help promote this program and to help monitor barriers and shifts in behaviour from the offset. Additionally, Mario Lanthier, of Crop Health Advising in Kelowna has lead several very popular composting workshops in our community over the years.



### **Participant Benefits:**

Five years in, the large majority of feedback from participants of this program is still positive. People are generally happy not to be throwing food waste into the landfill for environmental reasons and they are grateful for an alternative to backyard piles that attract wildlife. Most people are now aware of the problems with methane emissions from landfills, they feel good about a locally based, small-scale program and they are always eager for the compost for their gardens. The finished product has been almost free of contaminants such as plastics and metals. By the time we deliver, the product is usually full of worms and chestnut brown.

We have a demand for at least 1 or 2 more Joracan units particularly from the residents of the new Osprey affordable housing and the Rosebery residents. Denver Siding residents have also expressed interest in the program and our other units are all used to their maximum potential of 25-30 users each.

### **Participant barriers:**

1. For older participants the units are often hard to turn.
2. For the first three years we included meat bones as accepted inputs but we have eliminated these now to create finished product that is more acceptable to the whole group as the large bones to do decompose.
3. We use a combination lock on several of the units to avoid passers-by throwing in waste and, in the cold of winter these locks can sometime freeze up. We then take them off.

### **Management concerns:**

1. Many of the units are starting to break down after 5 years. Three of them now have new bearings and turn better but we have also had issues with the foam insulation warping and falling out and broken shaft and fixture bolts due to corrosion.
2. Participants do need regular reminders to cut up their waste for the compost process to work properly. There is no cutting action in this system and so whole fruits and vegetables do not compost easily. This can slow down the process and leave whole undecomposed produce when the units are emptied that can draw wildlife.
3. Certain foods such as corn husks and cobs, mango pits, shellfish and avocado products do not break down in this units unless cut very small.
4. The Magic Box works well for large batches but does need a machine ideally to mix, load, empty and reload the product if it dries out.
5. From time to time passers-by do drop contaminants into the units if they are unlocked. Our manager scoops these out on his rounds.

### **Outreach to other communities:**

We have shared our experience and data of this unique rural community composting program with the Villages of Kaslo, Slocan and researchers for the City of Nelson and the Village of New Denver. It sounds of though some of these communities will pilot our method as part of their new organic waste diversion programs.

The Healthy Community Society of the North Slocan Valley has learned a great after five years piloting our Organic Waste Diversion Program for the Villages of New Denver and Silverton. We are glad to have been able to offer a service to our community that has been much needed and appreciated. The added bonuses have been delivering back many tonnes of finished compost for people's gardens and being involved in educating the youth and adults in our community about the wonders of composting.

A photo of a recent tour of the school composting system and gardens with a group from the Kaslo Community Garden looking to service their community.



We hope to continue with this program and perhaps partner with the Villages and the RDCK as new techniques and ideas for small scale rural composting evolve and develop further.

Though funding for expansion of the program has not come through yet, there seems to be a good demand. Our recent partnership with the Village of New Denver and the RDCK for a convenient, local curing area with a larger capacity will help ensure the sustainability of the program and allow for a modest expansion.

We are extremely grateful to the RDCK, WildSafeBC, and to the Villages of New Denver and Silverton for their ongoing support of this program. Please see our budget for 2025 attached.



**Healthy Community Society  
Organic Waste Diversion**

<b>2025 Budget</b>			
	<b>Hours/mo</b>	<b>Hours/yr</b>	<b>\$/yr</b>
<b>Manager- Hands on work</b>			<b>\$25.hr</b>
4hr/month check units/pick up and add carbon stocks	4	48	
4hr/month- empty units to curing area	4	48	
Snow removal/Site Maintenance/Jora maint	1	12	
Events- windfall wed, g.fest		10	
Magic Box processing and School Assistance		3	
WCB 1.94%			\$ 60.00
	<b>9</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>\$ 3,025.00</b>
<b>Administration/ Outreach</b>			
Communications/Meetings-Compost Manager /RDCK/Joracan/CBT/ Labs/ Villages/other communities/ Machine Operator/Wildsafe/HCS	1	12	
Promotion-Education- Presentations- Pro-D		12	
Member sign up, public relations, partner agreements	1	12	
Reporting and Budget work, data entry		12	
Support toward independent members		4	
Email notices to members and Villages	1	12	
WCB 1.94%			\$ 30.00
	<b>3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$ 1,600.00</b>
<b>Professional Fees</b>			
Electric Fence assistance		450	
Composter metal fabrication for repair		500	
		950	<b>\$ 950.00</b>
<b>Materials and Supplies</b>	<b>\$ per/yr</b>		
Pellets		1000	
Parts for units		600	
Misc-, tools, totes,		250	
		<b>1850</b>	<b>\$ 1,850.00</b>
<b>Travel/ Program Delivery</b>			
For travel to sites and town trips x3	50	600	
WCB 1.94%		12	
			<b>\$ 610.00</b>
<b>Office Expenses</b>			
Supplies/ Printing		100	
		<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 100.00</b>
<b>Advertising</b>		210	<b>\$ 210.00</b>
<b>Educational Events</b>		500	<b>\$ 500.00</b>
<b>Infrastructure- two new Joracan units shipping included</b>		1452.5	<b>\$ 2,905.00</b>
0			



**Healthy Community Society  
Organic Waste Diversion**

<b>Book keeping/ Insurance/ HCS Admin</b>	<b>2025 Budget</b>		
Bookkeeping, invoices, banking, reports, bills, insurance			<b>\$ 1,500.00</b>
<b>Total for Annual Expenses:</b>			
			<b>\$ 13,340.00</b>
<b>Revenue:</b>			
RDCK- 2024			<b>\$ 3,900.00</b>
Event Sponsorship			<b>\$ 500.00</b>
RDCK-2025 Pending			<b>\$ 8,940.00</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>			<b>\$ 13,340.00</b>