INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Thursday, June 18, 2020
SCRD Boardroom, 1975 Field Road, Sechelt, B.C.

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER 9:30 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda

PRESENTATIONS AND DELEGATIONS

2. Ned Hodaly, Telus — Verbal
Regarding Expansion Plans for the Sunshine Coast

REPORTS

3. Water Supply Update — Verbal
General Manager, Infrastructure Services
(Voting – A, B, D, E, F and Sechelt)

4. YMCA Wastewater Treatment Plant Update — Annex A pp 1-3
Manager, Utility Services
(Voting – A, B, D, E, F)

5. Sechelt Landfill Ground Disturbance – Update — Annex B pp 4-11
General Manager, Infrastructure Services
(Voting – All)

6. Solid Waste Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee (PMAC) Meeting Minutes - May 19, 2020 — Annex C pp 12-15
(Voting – All)

COMMUNICATIONS

7. Mayor Beamish, Town of Gibsons dated May 26, 2020 — Annex D pp 16-31
Regarding Request to Harmonize Bylaws for 2020 Drought Response
(Voting – A, B, D, E, F and Sechelt)

NEW BUSINESS

IN CAMERA

ADJOURNMENT

SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT STAFF REPORT

TO: Infrastructure Services Committee – June 18, 2020

AUTHOR: Shane Walkey, Manager, Utility Services

SUBJECT: **YMCA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATION(S)

THAT the report titled YMCA Wastewater Treatment Plant Update be received for information;

AND THAT $7,500 funding from Operating Reserves be approved for a feasibility study for Langdale Wastewater Service Area.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this report is to provide a status update on the YMCA and Langdale Wastewater Treatment Plants amalgamation.

Camp Elphinstone (YMCA) wastewater treatment plant was commissioned in the fall of 2014 and SCRD staff have operated the wastewater plant since that time. Approval and transfer of ownership and associated easements on the YMCA wastewater plant, ocean outfall, capacity review and connection of the Langdale subdivision to the YMCA wastewater system are still required.

A feasibility study is required to address the best opportunity for wastewater treatment and disposal for the Langdale Wastewater plant effluent. The feasibility study will include engineer requirements and financial impact which will assist in guiding the impact on residents while planning for the future.

At the February 13, 2020 Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) Board meeting, a resolution 025/20 No. 6 was passed:

> **Recommendation No. 33** *Wastewater Feasibility Study – Infrastructure Planning Grant Program Application*
>
> AND THAT the grant applications and cost sharing requirements for the Wastewater Feasibility Study be supported if the grants are successful.

Subsequently applications were submitted for six wastewater service areas to subsidize the cost of completing feasibility studies one of which was the Langdale Wastewater plant.

At the May 2020 meeting of this Committee staff verbally informed the Board that the grant application for the Langdale Wastewater Plant was unsuccessful. The report Wastewater Feasibility Study-Infrastructure Planning Grant Program Results will be presented at the

June 22, 2020 CAS and will discuss next steps regarding the other three plants for which the grant application was refused.

Feasibility studies are necessary to provide guidance to the SCRD with respect to determining the capital expenditures necessary to continue providing services. The Langdale Wastewater Treatment Plant requires the feasibility study analysis to move forward with options that SCRD and YMCA staff have discussed and reviewed but not formalized.

DISCUSSION

SCRD staff have continued to communicate with YMCA staff regarding the two wastewater plants and have agreed that a solution needs to be made soon to arrive at a conclusion regarding YMCA and Langdale WWTP amalgamation issues. The poor condition of the Langdale plant and the lack of a formal agreement is causing concern on both sides.

Previously due to the failing condition of the Langdale disposal field the Langdale effluent discharge was connected to the YMCA plant. While this was implemented as a temporary measure this situation is ongoing. Inequities have been identified regarding the YMCA funding all costs associated to the YMCA wastewater plant operating costs while treating the additional flows from Langdale wastewater plant.

The YMCA is experiencing no attendance at their facilities at Camp Elphinstone due to Covid-19 and financing the operating costs of the wastewater plant is a hardship. Given the ongoing operational and financial benefit the SCRD continues to receive from the disposal of the effluent from the Langdale into the YMCA facility, staff suggest that it would explore financial options to compensate the YMCA for this service moving forward.

Two important steps are required for the process to move forward. An agreement between the SCRD and Camp Elphinstone and the formal integration of the YMCA and Langdale subdivision wastewater systems.

The following provides additional detail related to these outstanding requirements.

1. YMCA Wastewater Treatment Plant Ownership Transfer

The YMCA wastewater treatment plant two year operational period came to an end in late 2014. Since that time SCRD staff have provided the labour for maintenance, sampling and monitoring, with all associated costs paid by Camp Elphinstone.

A cost sharing agreement, transfer of ownership, associated easements and establishment of a formal service function are still required. Discussions with Camp Elphinstone regarding transfer of the YMCA plant have continued.

2. Integration of the Langdale Subdivision and YMCA Treatment Systems

Preliminary design concepts have been discussed by SCRD and YMCA staff for options that include a permanent connection of the Langdale wastewater plant to the YMCA wastewater plant. Flow data analyses, connection costs and required upgrades to the wastewater treatment plants need to be assessed by a professional engineer in a feasibility study.

Final design, associated costs for the connection of the two plants, billing analysis, funding analysis for Langdale wastewater plant construction costs, transfer of the YMCA wastewater plant and completion of the bylaw process are required.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Langdale Wastewater Plant Currently has an Operating Reserve that can fund the study. A final cost for the feasibility study will be realized after the contracts are tendered with a maximum budget value of $7,500.

	Operating Reserves (April 2020)	Proposed Feasibility Study	Remaining Reserves
Langdale	$33,668.97	$7,500.00	$26,168.97

STRATEGIC PLAN

N/A

CONCLUSION

Camp Elphinstone (YMCA) wastewater treatment plant was commissioned in the fall of 2014 and SCRD staff have operated the wastewater plant since that time. Approval and transfer of ownership and associated easements on the YMCA wastewater plant, ocean outfall, capacity review and connection of the Langdale subdivision to the YMCA wastewater system are still required.

At the May 2020 meeting of this Committee staff verbally informed the Board that the grant application for the Langdale Wastewater Plant was unsuccessful.

Staff recommend $7,500 funding from Operating Reserves be approved for a feasibility study for the Langdale Wastewater Treatment Plant to move forward with options that SCRD and YMCA staff have discussed and reviewed but not formalized.

Reviewed by:			
Manager		CFO/Finance	X – T. Perreault
GM	X – R. Rosenboom	Legislative	
CAO	X - D. McKinley	Other	X – K. Doyle

SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT STAFF REPORT

TO: Infrastructure Services Committee – June 18, 2020

AUTHOR: Remko Rosenboom, General Manager, Infrastructure Services
Arun Kumar, Manager, Solid Waste Operations

SUBJECT: **SECHELT LANDFILL GROUND DISTURBANCE - UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATION(S)

THAT the report titled Sechelt Landfill Ground Disturbance - Update be received.

BACKGROUND

On February 3 and February 5, 2020 staff identified sinkholes at two different locations at the Sechelt Landfill. These were located at the upper loading area and in the exit lane respectively. These two sinkholes were in addition to one identified underneath the share shed in 2019. In all cases the area around the sinkholes was immediately cordoned off with traffic cones and tape. After the latest sinkholes were identified, staff decided to close the landfill for several days to allow for a more thorough technical assessment of the area.

The Board approved a budget to assess the situation and develop and implement remediation measures:

038/20 **Recommendation No. 30** *Regional Solid Waste [350] – 2020 R2 Budget Proposal (Part 2)*

The Corporate and Administrative Services Committee recommended that the report titled 2020 R2 Budget Proposal for [350] Regional Solid Waste – Part 2 be received;

AND THAT the following budget proposal be approved and incorporated into the 2020 Budget:

- Budget Proposal 10 – Remediation Measures for Sechelt Landfill Drop-Off Area, $200,000 funded through Taxation.

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the project to address the ground disturbance at the Sechelt Landfill.

DISCUSSION

Intermediate measures taken

Since reopening on February 11, 2020 the drop-off area at the Sechelt Landfill has operated at a significantly reduced footprint of approximately 35% of the original footprint. This has been achieved by using smaller low-rise bins for ease of access by the public, resulting in increased truck service for more frequent emptying of the bins and adding additional staff.

More detailed assessments, including use of a ground penetrating radar, confirmed that other sections of the upper loading area and areas in front of the share shed and exit lane had an increased likelihood of containing voids that could result in more sinkholes developing.

Assessments

The geophysical assessments conducted to date concluded that voids have developed at locations where high concentrations of drywall had historically been deposited. While drywall is currently not permitted to be buried at the Sechelt Landfill, several decades ago when the current drop-off area was still part of the active landfill, drywall was buried.

Over time, this drywall has absorbed moisture, disintegrated into a paste and lost a significant amount of volume which has created voids. The thickness and type of soil on top of these voids and the frequency and weight of the traffic using the area are all factors that determine if a void will result in an actual safety risk or not. A void could sustain pressure from traffic, gradually collapse over time resulting in a dip in the surface or instantaneously collapse, resulting in a sinkhole.

The completed assessments indicate that there are several spots across the entire area where there could be voids present. As indicated, most of these areas, the largest ones, are located in the area that is currently not in use.

Given that voids could be present in the entire area and the area may not sustain long-term traffic use without collapsing, remediation of all voids in the areas that will be used moving forward is suggested. Assessing the safety risk associated with each void is technically possible but very time consuming and expensive and is therefore not suggested.

Remediation Options

Our consultant, Braun Geotechnical, identified three remediation techniques for our consideration (see also Attachment A):

- Rapid Impact Compaction:
  The technique uses a hydraulic hammer and an anvil to densify granular soils to a depth of about 6 metres deep.
- Expose and Recover:
  An excavator would remove and replace the top layer over the entire area and in doing so expose and fill in all voids.
- Void Filling with Grout:
  Holes would be drilled at one metre distance and grout will be poured into any identified void.

The table below presents the major limitations, costs and timelines associated with each technique:

	Rapid Impact Compaction	Expose and Recover	Void Filling with Grout
Cost estimate	$450,000	Up to $900,000	over $1,000,000
Auxiliary costs	up to $550,000		
Time required	Up to 3 weeks	Up to 8 weeks	Up to 6 months
Limitations	Full closure drop-off area	Partial closure drop-off area	Partial closure drop-off area
	Not suitable close to and underneath infrastructure ($400,000 for Void Filling and Grout)	Not suitable underneath infrastructure (extra $200,000 for Void Filling and Grout)	

The auxiliary costs include those associated with the engineering design and construction of a new raised drop-off area for 40-yards bins, similar to the ones used until earlier this year, a contingency allowance and project management.

Given its lower costs and shorter timeframe required to treat an area, staff are considering to proceed with the Rapid Impact Compaction method. Instead of utilizing a secondary method, such as Void Filling with Grout, in close proximity to existing infrastructure, staff are considering removal of the infrastructure prior to treatment and replacing the infrastructure post treatment.

Given the significance of these cost estimates, staff are currently exploring different options to reduce the scope of the remediation efforts and thus the overall project costs. These options include:

- Remediate a reduced area and adjust our current operations such that it could be continued until the closure of the landfill. This could include making long-term arrangements for the use of low-rise containers and trucks and may require additional permanent staffing resources.
- Remediate a reduced area and develop a new raised drop-off area for 40-yards bins similar to the one used until earlier this year.
- Remediate a reduced area and develop infrastructure that would have a function post landfill closure, such as a facility for the transfer of solid waste to a new solid waste disposal facility.

In all these options the former upper loading area would be abandoned and fenced off. It is expected that a drop-off area could continue to be operated long-term with a smaller than original footprint.

Staff are assessing these options and will present a report with its finding and recommendations at a future Committee meeting.

Operational Implications

Each of the remediation options described in this report will have operational implications that will be further assessed and included in future staff reports.

The current way of operating the drop-off area could be maintained until such time that a long-term remediation option is confirmed and implemented.

Financial Implications

Each of the remediation options described in this report will have substantial financial implications that will be further assessed and included in future staff reports. This assessment will also include the potential funding options.

The current way of operating the drop-off area is resulting in additional expenditures that are currently being funded out of the approved project budget. In addition to several one-time expenditures, the cost for low-rise bin rental and the contracting of a dedicated truck and driver to allow for more frequent emptying of the smaller bins is approximately an additional $25,000 per month.

It will depend on the decision and implementation timeline of a long-term remediation plan whether the current project budget is sufficient to sustain current operations until then. Staff will provide an update on this at the June 25, 2020 Corporate and Administrative Services Committee meeting.

Timeline and next steps

Staff are assessing the implications of three options to proceed with the remediation of a reduced drop-off area and will present a report with its finding and recommendations at a future Committee meeting.

STRATEGIC PLAN

N/A

CONCLUSION

The assessments completed following the development of sinkholes in early February 2020 at the Sechelt Landfill concluded that they were the result of the disintegration of drywall and the subsequent creation of voids. This drywall was deposited decades ago when the drop-off area was still being used as an active landfill area. Further assessments concluded that voids could exist in the entire drop-off area and hence the entire area is recommended for remediation.

Staff identified several remediation options and are currently assessing the operational and financial impacts of the options to develop a drop-off area with a reduced footprint compared to the original footprint. These will be presented at a future Committee meeting.

Attachments

Attachment A: Braun Geotechnical Engineering Memo dated June 5, 2020

Reviewed by:			
Manager		Finance	
GM		Legislative	
CAO	X – D. McKinley	Other	

BRAUN GEOTECHNICAL LTD.

ENGINEERING MEMO

TO:	XCG Consultants Ltd.	**FILE NO.:**	13-5854
ATTENTION:	Trevor Mahoney, P.Eng.	**DATE:**	June 5, 2020 (Rev. 1)
FROM:	Gunther Yip, P.Eng.	**CLIENT:**	XCG Consultants Ltd.
CC:			
SUBJECT:	Assessment of Sechelt Landfill Sinkhole Remediation Options		
LOCATION:	Sechelt Landfill – 4905 Dusty Road, Sechelt, BC.		

BACKGROUND:

Further to your request, Braun Geotechnical has completed a preliminary assessment of costs for three remediation options for the sink holes at the Sechelt Landfill. The purpose of the current scope of work was to allow The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) to evaluate relative costs and risks involved with the three remediation options.

The three remediation options selected by The SCRD are:

1. Rapid Impact Compaction (RIC)
2. Expose, reorganize and cover the municipal solid waste
3. Void filling with grout

To complete this high-level assessment, we contacted one contractor for remediation Option 1, and three to four contractors with experience and equipment to complete remediation Options 2 and 3.

Each contractor was provided the following information:

- Report titled, Preliminary Geotechnical Report, Sechelt Land Fill Sinkhole, dated February 20, 2020
- Treatment area = 13,000 m^3
- 0.7 m to 0.9 m thickness of surficial granular fill
- 1.5 m to 1.7 m thickness of municipal solid waste, including drywall materials (MSW) with possible voids
- Maximum depth of treatment 2.4 m below existing grade
- For Option 3 (Void filling with grout):
    - 2 m triangular spacing for primary drill holes and 1 m spacing for secondary drill holes.
    - 28 day compression strength < 1 MPa for the grout mix
    - Drill holes for void filling should be drilled with grout to avoid filling voids with water. Grout would likely not displace water in voids.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES FROM CONTRACTORS AND COMMENTS:

Responses and information that we received from the Contractors are summarized on the attached table.

Option 1 – Rapid Impact Compaction

Based on the feedback provided by the Contractors for the various remediation options, RIC appears to be the lowest cost and quickest treatment option. Limitations include, inability to identify voids and it cannot treat areas near existing structures (buildings and retaining walls) due to soil displacement, vibration and noise. We are not aware if this technique has been used to remediate voids in fill. Additionally, for voids that are the result of materials supported by debris, it is unclear if the voids could be collapsed by RIC. Function/use of this area would likely be limited or not available during treatment as the ground surface would be disturbed.

Option 2 – Expose, Reorganize and Cover

Expose, reorganize and cover, is a method whereby voids within the MSW would be identified/exposed and remediated. This method requires stripping and stockpiling the surficial granular fill layer, then reorganizing the MSW, and replacing and compacting the stripped granular fill. We understand that the drywall material in the MSW may contain asbestos. As such, an environmental consultant would likely be required to assist the Contractor with exposing and handling of hazardous materials. Reorganizing of the MSW would likely result in a reduction of the MSW volume and importation of granular fill may be required to restore site grades. If treatment extends to areas of existing structures and retaining walls, structures may be required to be temporarily relocated and the retaining walls could be dismantled and reconstructed after treatment of the area has been completed. Relocation of structures (including the share shed), and dismantling and reconstruction of Lock Block

retaining walls was not included in the assumptions for the cost estimates. Function/use of the treatment area could be possible by coordinating with the Contractor.

Option 3 – Void Filling With Grout

Void filling with grout is a technique that minimally disturbs the ground surface and the underlying fill and soil/MSW. Holes would be drilled through the surficial fill and the MSW with grout to minimize infilling of possible voids with water thus restricting the filling/displacement of water in the voids with grout in the MSW. However, given the recommended spacing of drill holes, voids smaller than approximately 1 m^3 may not be encountered/identified. Existing structures including retaining walls and the share shed would likely not be compromised by this technique. An environmental consultant may be required to assist with handling of the MSW which may return to the surface in the drill cuttings/grout. Function/use of the area may be possible during treatment, after the grout in the filled drill holes has cured and the mounding of soil around the drill holes is removed.

It should be noted that the cost for Option 3 is expected to be high and could vary considerably. A very large component of the cost for Option 3 is the supply of grout. The volume of grout required for void filling is not known, and as such, there is a large cost risk with this option. Further, the time to complete the work (using one crew/drill) for Option 3 is considerably longer than Options 1 and 2. As such, it is expected that Option 3 would likely not be viable.

Consideration could also be given to the use of a combination of the 3 options based on the limitations of each. However, this could be cost prohibitive as there would be mobilization costs for each contractor.

Closure

It should be noted that the current scope of work was limited to a very preliminary/high level review of costs for the three options. Actual remedial costs could be higher or lower as the required area of remediation could vary, the thickness of MSW and overlying fill could vary, and the location and volume of voids is not known. Contractor pricing can also vary due to changing market conditions and material costs. The Owner should obtain pricing directly from Contractors being considered to complete the work prior to deciding upon an option.

Subsequent to remediation, consideration should be given by XCG to provide a cover over the drywall (MSW) area to reduce the likelihood of further infiltration of surface water.

Enclosure: Sinkhole Remediation Option Assessment (Summary Table)

Braun Geotechnical Ltd.

Gunther Yip, P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
G. T. YIP
30502

Reviewed by:

Sonny Singha, P.Eng.

BRAUN GEOTECHNICAL LTD.

Sechelt Landfill - Sinkhole Remediation Option Assessment

Project No.: 13-5854 April 22, 2020

Option	Remediation Option Description	Cost ($) Minimum	Cost ($) Maximum	Schedule	Comments
1	Rapid Impact Compaction - 1 response	$293,000		2 to 3 weeks	- cannot treat close to existing structures - causes ground shaking/vibration - may generate dust if surficial soils are dry - importation of fill required to fill "craters" - does not identify presence of voids - cannot remediate beneath the share shed - relatively fast treatment - not recommended during periods of wet weather - technique has not been used to remediate voids beneath granular fill
2	**Expose, Reorganize and Cover MSW** - 2 responses	$375,000	over $800,000	5 to 8 weeks	- exposes voids, if present - may generate dust - space required to stockpile salvaged surficial fill - cannot remediate areas close to existing structures/retaining walls - cannot remediate beneath the share shed - water may be required for dust suppression - environmental consultant required / hazardous materials exposure - not recommended during periods of wet weather - extensive disturbance to site - may require importation of additional material to restore site grades/fill voids
3	**Void Filling with Grout** - 2 responses, but only Southwest Contracting response is presented as other price was excessively high	$559,000 (Excluding void filling) Cost for Void Filling: $1,750/$m^3$		3 to 6 months	- possible to treat close to existing structures/retaining walls - possible to treat beneath the share shed - could miss voids less than 1 m^3 - water supply required for mixing grout - treatment not weather dependent - proven technique - noisy - environmental consultant required / hazardous materials exposure

SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

May 19, 2020

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE CEDAR ROOM OF THE SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT AT 1975 FIELD ROAD, SECHELT, BC

PRESENT:	Chair	I. Winn
(Voting)	Members	J. Boyd
		G. Bennett
		P. Robson
		M. Cambon
		D. New-Smalls
ALSO PRESENT:	Director, Electoral Area E	D. McMahon
	Director, Electoral Area F	M. Hiltz
	Director, Electoral Area A	L. Lee
(Non-voting)	Manager, Solid Waste Programs	R. Cooper
	Solid Waste Programs Coordinator	A. Patrao
	Infrastructure Services Assistant/Recorder	S. Clayton
	Public	0
REGRETS:	PMAC Members	S. White
		S. Higginson
		B. Hetherington

Directors, staff, and other attendees present for the meeting participated by means of electronic or other communication facilities in accordance with Sunshine Coast Regional District Board Procedures Bylaw 717.

CALL TO ORDER 11:01 a.m.

AGENDA The agenda was adopted as amended to add the following items of New Business:

- Update on curbside food waste collection timing.
- Date of PMAC meeting.

MINUTES

Recommendation No. 1 *PMAC Meeting Minutes of February 18, 2020*

The Solid Waste Management Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee recommended that the Solid Waste Management Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee meeting minutes of February 18, 2020 be received.

PRESENTATIONS AND DELEGATIONS

Robyn Cooper, Manager, Solid Waste Programs, presented the following draft SCRD curbside food waste collection outreach materials to PMAC:

- Curbside collection guide – to be distributed to residences along with the physical green bins as part of the curbside food waste collection starter kit.
- Display Panels for curbside food waste collection – to be posted online and printed for display as part of community outreach.

Discussion included the following:

- Supportive of the collection guide and the display panel's messaging and design.
- Expressed that all of the SCRD curbside food waste collection outreach materials be reviewed and modified to contain consistent content regarding:
    - Section titles
    - Disposal guidelines for oils, fats and oyster shells.
    - Messaging regarding liquids, milk and dairy disposal.
    - The X's next to the What's Out items should be coloured red where appropriate instead of green.
    - Staples, produce stickers, and elastics (not accepted) to be noted on all materials.
- Requested clarity to be added to communication materials regarding:
    - Whether food soiled newspaper and pizza boxes would be accepted in the green bin.
    - How paper cups should be addressed.
- Requested that the curbside food waste collection calendar be reviewed regarding:
    - The text for the collection schedule zones on the map, particularly Area F.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Recommendation No. 2 *SCRD Board Resolutions Related to Solid Waste*

The Solid Waste Management Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee recommended that the table titled SCRD Board Resolutions Related to Solid Waste –February, March, April 2020 be received;

AND THAT the SCRD Board Resolutions Related to Solid Waste table be a standing item on the Solid Waste Management Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee agenda.

Discussion included the following:

- Expressed interest in receiving further information surrounding boat and motorhome acceptance at the Sechelt landfill regarding:
    - Fibreglass recycling facilities and whether export of fibreglass would be possible.
    - Whether fibreglass can be broken down and repurposed.
    - How other countries recycle fibreglass.
    - Whether boat trailers are accepted and how they would be recycled or buried.

REPORTS

Recommendation No. 3 *February 20, 2020 ISC Staff Reports*

The Solid Waste Management Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee recommended that the following reports from the February 20, 2020 Infrastructure Services Committee meeting be received for information:

- Recycle BC Curbside Recycling Collection Eligibility Update;
- Commercial use of SCRD's Green Waste Recycling Program Considerations;
- Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Recycling Considerations;

Recommendation No. 4 *March 19, 2020 ISC Staff Reports*

The Solid Waste Management Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee recommended that the following reports from the March 19, 2020 Infrastructure Services Committee meeting be received for information:

- Garbage Drop-Off Service Options For Non-Permanent Residents and Tourists;
- Disposal Options for Boats and Motorhomes;

Recommendation No. 5 *April 16, 2020 ISC Staff Reports*

The Solid Waste Management Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee recommended that the following reports from the April 16, 2020 Infrastructure Services Committee meeting be received for information:

- Impacts of Covid-19 Pandemic on Infrastructure Services Department Work Plan;
- Infrastructure Services Department – 2020 Q1 Report;

NEW BUSINESS

Update on Food Waste Collection Program Timing

Robyn Cooper, Manager, Solid Waste Programs, provided the following verbal update to PMAC:

- Anticipated launch date of Fall 2020; specific date by mid-late June.
- Introductory brochure to be mailed approximately four to six week prior to launch.
- www.scrd.ca/curbside-food has preliminary information and will be updated accordingly.

Date of PMAC Meeting

Discussion included the following:

- Whether the lag time between PMAC meetings and Infrastructure Services Committee meetings can be improved.
- Any items from May Infrastructure Services Committee Meeting will be on June PMAC meeting; if the PMAC meeting was earlier than the third Tuesday, then the items would be on the July PMAC meeting.
- Decision to keep PMAC meetings on the third Tuesday of the month.

NEXT MEETING Tuesday June 16, 2020

ADJOURNMENT 12:22 p.m.

TOWN OF GIBSONS
PO Box 340
474 South Fletcher Road
Gibsons BC | VON 1VO

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www.gibsons.ca

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR | WILLIAM BEAMISH

May 26, 2020 0530-60

Sunshine Coast Regional District
c/o Chair Lori Pratt
1975 Field Road
Sechelt BC V0N 3A1

Dear Chair Pratt,

Re: Request to Harmonize Bylaws for 2020 Drought Response

Further to your correspondence of April 27, 2020, we wish to confirm that the Town of Gibsons' Water Regulation Bylaw No. 1192 is aligned with the Sunshine Coast Regional District's Bylaw No. 422, Schedule J.

In Summary:

3.3 Water Restrictions

This policy has been organized in four stages of water use and conservation response and has been aligned with the 2014 Sunshine Coast Regional District Drought Management Plan where appropriate. The Town is obligated by the water supply agreement with the SCRD to follow the SCRD Drought Management Plan for Zone 3 as a minimum (See Schedule B). Zone 1 and 2 responses are able to be set by the Town, however for consistency with messaging to Town customers the responses in both zones are to be harmonized where practical. The SCRD Drought Management Plan Water Use Restrictions have been included for convenience in Schedule C. However, the most current SCRD Drought Management Plan and associated Water User Restrictions shall always take precedence.

3.3.1 Stage 1 – "Normal water supply conditions with seasonal restrictions"

Stage 1 restrictions are implemented at a minimum from May 1 until September 30 consistent with the SCRD direction and apply to all water zones in the Town.

3.3.2 Stage 2 – "Moderate water supply conditions with additional restrictions"

Stage 2 restrictions are implemented consistent with the SCRD direction and apply to all water zones in the Town.

3.3.3 Stage 3 – "Acute water supply conditions with additional restrictions"

Stage 3 restrictions are implemented consistent with the SCRD direction for Zone 3 only. For any Zone in the Town, the Director of Engineering may impose Stage 3 restrictions in the event of an emergency with consideration to the risk of not having sufficient water supply to meet the needs of the Town. The Director must report to Council at the next regularly scheduled Council meeting for discussion regarding the continuation of Stage 3 restrictions.

3.3.4 Stage 4 – "Severe water supply conditions with additional restrictions"

Stage 4 restrictions are implemented consistent with the SCRD direction for Zone 3 only. For any Zone in the Town, the Director of Engineering may impose Stage 4 restrictions in the event of an emergency, with consideration to the risk of not having sufficient water supply to meet the needs of the Town and where Stage 3 restrictions are not sufficiently reducing demand. The Director must report to Council at the next regularly scheduled Council meeting for discussion regarding the continuation of Stage 4 restrictions.

Regards,

Bill Beamish, Mayor

Encl: Town of Gibsons Water Use and Conservation Policy 4.15

Cc: Dave Newman, Director of Infrastructure Services

TOWN OF GIBSONS
Policy Manual

SECTION:	**PUBLIC WORKS**		
TITLE:	**Water Use and Conservation Policy**	**POLICY # 4.15**	
EFFECTIVE DATE:	March 15, 2016	**APPROVED DATE:** **REVISED DATE:** **RESOLUTION #:**	**2016-03-15** **2016-03-15** **R2016-065**

1 PURPOSE

To formalize water use, conservation and quality direction so that the vision and goals of the Town as articulated in the Official Community Plan, Eco-Assets Strategy, and Water Supply Strategy can be realized. This policy is relevant to the Town, as the operator of the water supply and distribution system, and to residents and businesses as the consumers of water. The Town also acknowledges the important role that the Sunshine Coast Regional District plays in treating and supplying water to Zone 3. This policy provides a significant update to Policy 4.15, adopted December 18, 2012 and also replaces the 2005 Drought Management Plan.

The terms listed below are used within this policy and are defined as follows:

American Waterworks Association (AWWA) – The American Waterworks Association is the largest non-profit, scientific and educational association dedicated to managing and treating water. They provide public standards and best practices used throughout North America for the design, installation, and operations and maintenance of water systems. The BC Water and Waste Association (BCWWA) is the local chapter of the AWWA.

Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) – A national organization that provides data on public fire protection for fire insurance underwriting companies. They publish the Fire Underwriters Survey Guidelines for Water Supply for Public Fire Protection and also conduct assessments to determine a community's Public Fire Protection Classification. This Classification is one of the largest contributors to determine the fire insurance premiums for buildings in a community.

Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI): A commonly used benchmark for Water Audits that identifies the ratio between Real Losses and the theoretical lowest amount of losses based on current technologies. An ILI of 1.0 means that the community has reached the theoretical lowest level of losses based on technology available.

Litres per Capita per Day (l/c/d): A commonly used measure that identifies either the total amount of water supply to the community divided by the community's population (including leaks and non-residential water uses) or the average metered water consumed by residential

customers. It is a benchmark that communities can use to track changes in demand, but it can be difficult to use as a comparison to other communities since a significant portion of water use is by businesses and seasonal visitor population. Furthermore, the length and age of the water system of each community can impact the amount of water lost through leaks.

Level of Service: The service level delivered to the public by the Town. This can take the form of the selection of services that are provided, the standard of infrastructure in place, or the standard to which an asset is maintained. As the supply of potable water is undertaken by the Town under permit from the Vancouver Coastal Health Authority (VCHA), there are established minimum levels of service. The desire of Council or the public for Level of Service beyond the requirements of VCHA will directly affect utility fees.

Real Losses: The annual volume of water lost through all types of leaks and breaks in the water system upstream (before) the customers' water meters.

Water Audit: An examination of records to trace and account for the flows of water from the source of supply, through the distribution system, and into customer properties.

2 OBJECTIVE

To ensure adequate provision of potable water is made in line with the Town's Level of Service commitments for both today and future generations by:

2.1 Ensuring the Town meets all legislative requirements for water provision;

2.2 Maintaining assets in the most natural, energy-efficient and reliable manner that cost the least to operate over the life cycle of the asset;

2.3 Ensuring that the Town's services and infrastructure are provided in a sustainable manner, with appropriate Levels of Service to all users within the Town;

2.4 As much as possible treating the water system holistically and applying rates and regulations equitably across the Town regardless of the water source;

2.5 Continuously working to reduce or maintain low water consumption rates through education and other water conservation strategies;

2.6 Regularly tracking water use characteristics so that the effectiveness of water conservation initiatives can be measured, excess use can be identified and responses put into place to eliminate this excess use where practical;

2.7 Avoiding the need to oversize infrastructure based on water wastage or unaffordable Levels of Service; and

2.8 Minimizing the Town's ecological footprint as measured by dependence on the groundwater aquifer and supply capacity from the SCRD.

3 POLICY

3.1 Background

Council's vision and goal for the community which are outlined in the OCP and summarized in the Water Supply Strategy include implementing wise water use and conservation practices.

3.2 Water Conservation

3.2.1 Water usage will reflect industry best practices and place Gibsons as a leader in water stewardship by:

3.2.1.1 Maintaining metered residential water use at 207 l/c/d or less through the promotion of reduction of discretionary water use;

3.2.1.2 Target reducing Real Losses by 10% (4.5 ML/year) by 2020 from 2015;

3.2.1.3 Maintaining a target Infrastructure Leakage Index of 3.8 or lower;

3.2.1.4 Completing an updated Water Audit and rates review at least once every 5 years; and

3.2.1.5 When Well 4 is not running, the artesian water flows from the fountain north of the well. This water will be made available for non-potable water use, providing sufficient water can be supplied to the Town using other Town wells.

3.2.2 Fire protection Level of Service offered by the Town's water system will be increased by funding system capacity increases in conjunction with system replacement due to condition and upsizing due to growth. The ultimate goal is that all areas of the Town will have fire flows available that conform to the Fire Underwriters Survey recommendations.

3.2.3 Develop and update standards for new development by:

3.2.3.1 Reducing demands on the water system by reducing irrigation demands and considering water reuse (where practical); and

3.2.3.2 Reducing the fire protection requirement placed on the system by requiring new developments to design their buildings to reflect system capacities (where practical) or where upgrades are required that they do not exceed those identified in the Water Supply Strategy in accordance with the Fire Underwriter's Survey Guidelines.

3.2.4 The Town will establish accurate accounting of Town-wide water use by:

3.2.4.1 Continuing to equip all water services for all developed properties within the Town of Gibsons with water meters;

3.2.4.2 Maintaining, testing and replacing meters to ensure accurate water use data collection in accordance with best practices;

3.2.4.3 Upgrading all meters to a radio-read system by 2020 so that meters can be read efficiently and at a sufficient interval to inform public behaviours; and

3.2.4.4 Identifying opportunities to require monitoring wells in locations according to the Town's Aquifer Mapping Studies during any process involving development within the Town that may impact the aquifer.

3.3 Water Restrictions

This policy has been organized in four stages of water use and conservation response and has been aligned with the 2014 Sunshine Coast Regional District Drought Management Plan where appropriate. The Town is obligated by the water supply agreement with the SCRD to follow the SCRD Drought Management Plan for Zone 3 as a minimum (See Schedule B). Zone 1 and 2 responses are able to be set by the Town, however for consistency with messaging to Town customers the responses in both zones are to be harmonized where practical. The SCRD Drought Management Plan Water Use Restrictions have been included for convenience in Schedule C. However, the most current SCRD Drought Management Plan and associated Water User Restrictions shall always take precedence.

3.3.1 Stage 1 – "Normal water supply conditions with seasonal restrictions"

Stage 1 restrictions are implemented at a minimum from May 1 until September 30 consistent with the SCRD direction and apply to all water zones in the Town.

3.3.2 Stage 2 – "Moderate water supply conditions with additional restrictions"

Stage 2 restrictions are implemented consistent with the SCRD direction and apply to all water zones in the Town.

3.3.3 Stage 3 – "Acute water supply conditions with additional restrictions"

Stage 3 restrictions are implemented consistent with the SCRD direction for Zone 3 only. For any Zone in the Town, the Director of Engineering may impose Stage 3 restrictions in the event of an emergency with consideration to the risk of not having sufficient water supply to meet the needs of the Town. The Director must report to Council at the next regularly scheduled

Council meeting for discussion regarding the continuation of Stage 3 restrictions.

3.3.4 Stage 4 – "Severe water supply conditions with additional restrictions"

Stage 4 restrictions are implemented consistent with the SCRD direction for Zone 3 only. For any Zone in the Town, the Director of Engineering may impose Stage 4 restrictions in the event of an emergency, with consideration to the risk of not having sufficient water supply to meet the needs of the Town and where Stage 3 restrictions are not sufficiently reducing demand. The Director must report to Council at the next regularly scheduled Council meeting for discussion regarding the continuation of Stage 4 restrictions.

3.4 Water Quality

The Town shall:

3.4.1 Conduct regular testing of the water distribution system and storage facilities according to requirements of the Vancouver Coastal Health Authority;

3.4.2 On an annual basis, engage a qualified hydrogeologist to complete an enhanced groundwater assessment on the Gibsons Aquifer according to the recommendations in the Aquifer Mapping Study;

3.4.3 Work with the SCRD to determine if regional bylaws could be amended to align with the Town's policies and plans regarding Gibsons Aquifer protection;

3.4.4 Follow AWWA best practices for water system operations, maintenance and construction;

3.4.5 Engage a qualified hydrogeologist to identify potential contaminant sources over the aquifer and develop a comprehensive analytical program; and

3.4.6 Review on an annual basis the recommendations contained in the Aquifer Mapping Study to confirm the priorities for the updated five year financial plan.

3.5 Communication and Education

3.5.1 The Town will develop and maintain a community engagement and education strategy regarding water conservation and the value of water and measure progress;

3.5.2 The following messages are to be conveyed on an ongoing basis:

3.5.2.1 Water is one of our most valuable resources and we must use only

what we need;

3.5.2.2 Our aquifer and water supply/distribution system are two of our most valuable assets and we must preserve and protect them by only using what we need;

3.5.2.3 The Gibsons Aquifer has a finite capacity and by using less we leave more water for future generations;

3.5.2.4 By investing in our water supply/distribution system we will ensure the availability of high quality water for many more years to come; and

3.5.2.5 By taking a pragmatic risk based approach the Town is focusing investment in the areas of greatest importance first and looking to provide a stable and predictable rate for our water services.

3.5.3 Key messages will be disseminated through a variety of communication tools, including:

3.5.3.1 The Town website and Facebook page;

3.5.3.2 Direct mail (utility bill stuffers);

3.5.3.3 Email;

3.5.3.4 Local media outlets; and

3.5.3.5 Schools

3.5.4 Education and engagement activities will be undertaken according to Schedule A with the following primary objectives:

3.5.4.1 Provide information regarding the management of the water system, water conservation, water restrictions, and water quality so that everyone has a common understanding of our current water supply and system and its value;

3.5.4.2 Provide information to the public to raise awareness of aquifer vulnerabilities and potential contamination of groundwater resulting from human activity; and

3.5.4.3 Gain public support for an ongoing commitment to reducing water use so that the goals outlined are able to be achieved.

4 RESPONSIBILTIES

4.1 Council is responsible for:

4.1.1 Adopting this Water Use and Conservation Policy and future updates;

4.1.2 Allocation of resources to meet the objectives of this Policy and the most current version of the Water Supply Strategic Plan;

4.1.3 Providing high level oversight of the delivery of the organization's Water Supply Strategy; and

4.1.4 Ensuring that Town's resources are appropriately utilized to address the organization's strategic plans and priorities.

4.2 The Chief Administrative Officer has overall responsibility for:

4.2.1 Initiating the development of water use and conservation strategies, plans, and procedures, in conjunction with the management team;

4.2.2 Reporting to Council and updating the community regularly on the status, effectiveness, and performance of work related to the implementation of this Water Use and Conservation policy; and

4.2.3 Considering and incorporating responsible water use and conservation in all other corporate plans (e.g. Strategic Plans).

4.3 The Director of Planning is responsible for:

4.3.1 Ensuring that the goals and objectives in the Official Community Plan and this policy are implemented through new development applications;

4.3.2 Ensuring that other bylaws, policies and plans are consistent with water conservation and use principles;

4.3.3 Reviewing for all new development applications:

4.3.3.1 Actual fire flow requirements in accordance with the Fire Underwriters Survey (excluding single family residential developments) and confirm suitable system capacity with the Director of Engineering; and

4.3.3.2 Opportunities to reduce demands on water system such as reducing irrigation demands and considering water reuse (where practical).

4.3.4 Investigation with the SCRD to determine if a fringe area agreement or similar agreement could be made to protect the Gibsons Aquifer outside of the Town

boundaries.

4.4 The Director of Engineering is responsible for:

4.4.1 Reviewing Water Supply Strategic Plans annually to determine when the plans require updating;

4.4.2 Review on an annual basis the recommendations contained in the Aquifer Mapping Study to confirm the priorities for the updated five year financial plan;

4.4.3 Reviewing water use characteristics annually and update Water Audits at least once every 5 years;

4.4.4 Reviewing all relevant water-related strategies on an ongoing basis and bring forward items for budgetary consideration by Council for the five-year financial plan using a risk based approach;

4.4.5 Forwarding all demands for new Zone 3 developments to the SCRD for review and confirmation of sufficient supply prior to approval;

4.4.6 Completing meter calibration and testing in accordance with American Waterworks Association (AWWA) best practices as follows:

4.4.6.1 Work with SCRD to have main supply meters calibrated annually;

4.4.6.2 Test 75mm and larger meters and well supply meters every 2-3 years;

4.4.6.3 Sample test 1-2% of meters 50mm and smaller every 5 years; and

4.4.6.4 Replace meters that do not fall in line with AWWA standards for accuracy.

4.4.7 Ensuring that water sample results are posted on the Town's website on a regular basis;

4.4.8 Communicating with the public regarding water use, leak detection and disruptions from replacement or upgrades of water infrastructure;

4.4.9 Conducting ongoing reviews and implementing changes to realize efficiencies in operations and maintenance practices;

4.4.10 Regularly posting water use from the main water supply meters on the Town's website, especially during periods of Stage 3 or 4 water restrictions; and

4.4.11 Working with the Director of Public Works to ensure that the Town's

emergency response plans are updated on an annual basis.

4.5 The Director of Public Works is responsible for:

4.5.1 Working with the Director of Engineering on the efficient implementation of water infrastructure upgrades;

4.5.2 Reviewing reduction of water waste when maintaining Town facilities and when creating and implementing infrastructure operations and maintenance programs;

4.5.3 Working with the Director of Engineering to ensure that the Town's emergency response plans are updated on an annual basis; and

4.5.4 Metering and recording all operations and maintenance water use activities whenever practical.

4.6 Director of Parks and Cultural Services is responsible for:

4.6.1 Conducting ongoing reviews and implementing changes, vis-à-vis park operations, to realize efficiencies in operations and maintenance practices; and

4.6.2 Minimizing avoidable water waste when maintaining Town facilities, parks, and boulevards and when creating and implementing infrastructure operations and maintenance programs.

4.7 The Director of Finance is responsible for:

4.7.1 Accurately recording water consumption by user classification, e.g., single family residential, commercial, and industrial; and

4.7.2 Reviewing water rates annually to ensure that The Town is recovering the costs associated with providing water services including:

4.7.2.1 Providing appropriate maintenance for the water system to deliver established Levels of Service with the goal to extend the useful life of Town assets; and

4.7.2.2 Providing stable, long-term funding for replacement, renewal and/or disposal of water assets.

5 SCOPE

This policy applies to all Town of Gibsons activities related to the supply, distribution and use of potable water.

6 LEGISLATION

The authority for this policy is provided by Water Regulation Bylaw 1192.

All aspects of Water Conservation and Use within the Town shall be conducted in accordance with applicable legislation.

7 RELATED DOCUMENTS

a) Water Supply Strategy Update, 2015

b) Water Regulation Bylaw No. 1192, 2014

c) Aquifer Mapping Study, 2013

d) Official Community Plan No. 985, 2005

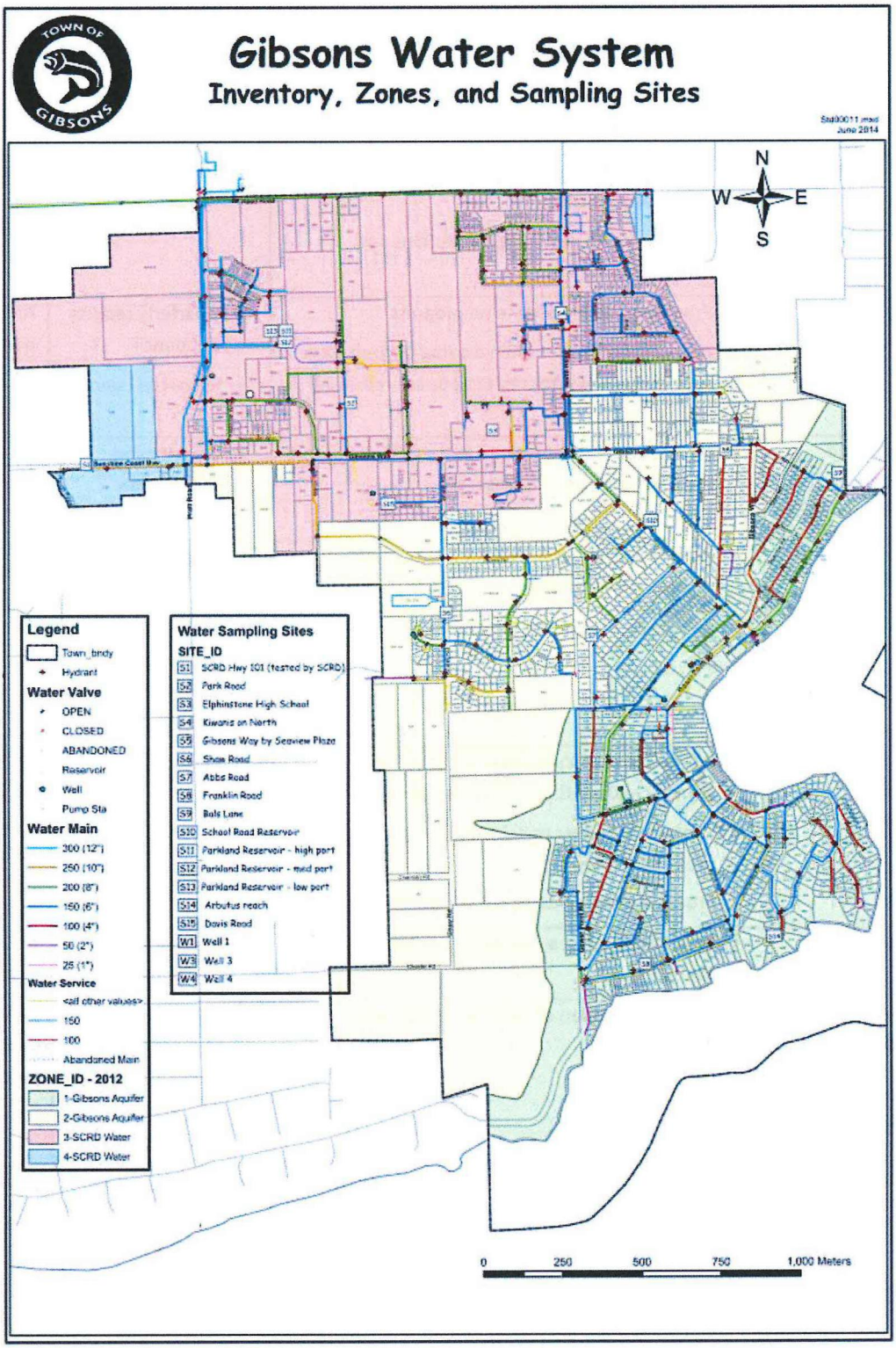
8 REVIEW DATE

This policy has a life of 5 years. It will be reviewed in 2020.

Schedule A: Education and Engagement Activities

Activity	Purpose	Description	Timing
Council Orientation	• Introduce Water Supply Strategy • Confirm support for Strategy • Discuss goals, targets and recommendations • Introduce Water Use and Conservation Policy	• Meeting with Council	December 2015
Meeting with SCRD	• Communicate new Water Supply Strategy and future water needs • Collaborate on Watering Restrictions and exemptions	• Meeting	January 2016
Council Presentations	• Provide quarterly update on progress • Provide notification when moving beyond Stage 2 restrictions and after restrictions are removed	• Quarterly reports to Council • Report to Council	April 2016 and quarterly thereafter As necessary
Website and social media content updating	• Update content on website and social media and highlight goals and key message	• Website and social media content updating	January 2016 and ongoing
Meeting with SCRD	• Explore concept of Fringe Area Agreement regarding well drilling	• Meeting	Fall 2016
Readerboard Signs	• To inform of water restriction stage	• Install and update signs in advance of Stage 3 or 4 restrictions	As needed
Information mailout to customers	• Bill stuffer to all customers outlining new strategy and goals and key messages • Summary of water restrictions and permitted uses each spring • Promote drinking water week activities	• Mailout	With spring 2016 bill mailout and annually thereafter unless messaging warrants otherwise
Schools	• Provide educational materials and presentations to schools	• Presentations	Prior to BCWWA Water Week
High Water Use Customers	• Provide education on ways to reduce water use	• Follow up with high water use customers to discuss ways to reduce water use	Following high water use readings and water audits
Media	• Advise of water restriction stage 2 weeks prior to Stage 1 activation and then regularly during the summer until restrictions are removed • Promote drinking water week	• Newspaper and radio advertisements • Aquifer tours and presentations	As needed

Schedule B: Water System Zones



Schedule B: SCRD Drought Management Plan – Water Use Restrictions

RESIDENTIAL				
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
Water Supply Level	Normal	Moderate	Acute	Severe
Effective Dates	May 1			
Sprinkling of lawns, trees, shrubs, flowers or vegetables			**Not allowed** except with micro/drip irrigation	**Not Allowed**
Even addresses	**Tues, Thurs, Sun 7-9 am & 7-9 pm**	**Thurs, Sun 7-9 am**		
Odd addresses	**Mon, Wed, Sat 7-9 am & 7-9 pm**	**Wed, Sat 7-9 am**	**Not Allowed**	
Unestablished new lawns	By permit only, must be displayed on lawn.	As per existing permit. No new permits issued.	**Not Allowed**	
Hand watering trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables, including greenhouse plants	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	**Not Allowed**
Washing vehicles or boats	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	Not allowed except for washing salt water from equipment	**Not Allowed**
Washing sidewalks and driveways, windows or exterior building surfaces	ONLY with spray-trigger nozzle or pressure washer	**Not allowed** except pressure washing to prep for paint, etc. or as required by law for health/ safety	**Not allowed** except as required by law for health/ safety	**Not allowed** except as required by law for health/ safety
Filling swimming pools, spas, garden ponds, decorative fountains	OK	OK	**Not Allowed**	**Not Allowed**

Note: This summary of water use restrictions is intended for convenience.
Please refer to the SCRD Drought Management Plan Water Use Restrictions for details.

COMMERCIAL				
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Stage 4**
Water Supply Level	Normal	Moderate	Acute	Severe
Effective Dates	May 1			
Sprinkling of landscaped areas			**Not allowed** except with micro/drip irrigation	**Not Allowed**
Even addresses	**Tues, Thurs, Sun 7-9 am & 7-9 pm**	**Tues, Thurs, Sun 7-9 am & 7-9 pm**		
Odd addresses	**Mon, Wed, Sat 7-9 am & 7-9 pm**	**Mon, Wed, Sat 7-9 am & 7-9 pm**	**Not Allowed**	
Unestablished new lawns	By permit only, must be displayed on lawn.	As per existing permit. No new permits issued.	**Not Allowed**	
Hand watering trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	OK at any time, ONLY with container or spray-trigger nozzle.	**Not Allowed**
Washing vehicles or boats	OK at any time	OK at any time	Essential uses only	**Not Allowed**
Washing sidewalks and driveways, windows	ONLY with spray-trigger nozzle or pressure washer	**Not allowed** except pressure washing to prep for paint, etc. or as required by law for health/ safety	**Not allowed** except as required by law for health/ safety	**Not allowed** except as required by law for health/ safety
Washing exterior building surfaces	ONLY with spray-trigger nozzle or pressure washer	ONLY with spray-trigger nozzle or pressure washer	Essential uses only	**Not Allowed**
Filling swimming pools, spas, garden ponds, decorative fountains	OK	OK	**Not Allowed**	**Not Allowed**

Note: This summary of water use restrictions is intended for convenience.
Please refer to the SCRD Drought Management Plan Water Use Restrictions for details.