

Circulation Package



Northern Lights over Woss Lake. Photo Credit: Madison Guldager

May 2024

PLANNING NEWSLETTER



THIS MONTH'S REPORT

MAY 2024 VOL.2

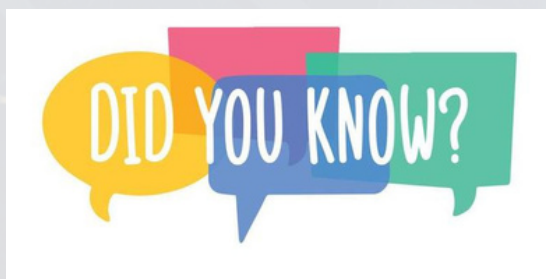
The Planning Report gives an Overview of developments and activities occurring within the region. Each month a volume is issued by the Planning Department in local media news as an opportunity to create awareness amongst our dynamic local community. For inquires contact: Emmanuel Okorji Development Technician eokorji@rdmw.bc.ca 250-956-3301 (ext 1014)



<https://www.trustedhousesitters.com/house-and-pet-sitting-assignments/canada/british-columbia/regional-district-of-mount-waddington/>

INSIGHTS ON DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

Did you know that a Site Permit or Building Permit (in the case of Coal Harbour) is required for any construction, alteration, and occupation of property lots within the RDMW community? Property Owners and Development applicants are encouraged to apply for the appropriate permit by contacting the RDMW Planning department staff.



KEY NOTES

At the present, the RDMW does not have an Animal Control Bylaw. RDMW residents are advised to contact the RCMP and or BCSPCA for issues regarding Animal Control. As OCP and zoning bylaw updates are underway soon, establishing an Animal Control Bylaw might be an important issue to consider and deliberate upon.

KEY EVENTS

These are a few of the Key Events happening in and around the Regional District pertaining to planning;

- The RDMW is seeking to update its OCP and zoning bylaws.
- New Application from 1142795 B.C. Ltd at Quatsino which seeks to Amend zoning from Forest Preserve (FP-1) to Rural residential (RR-1) zone.
- The use of 5th wheel trailer and RV for dwellings is prohibited throughout the region, except in areas designated for RV parks and marinas.

EXTREME HEAT INFORMATION FOR COMMUNITY PARTNERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

[Health Emergency Management BC](#), [First Nations Health Authority](#) and [Island Health](#) have joined together to provide this resource to all of our communities as extreme heat affects us all. During the heat dome event in 2021, 619 people died of heat-related illness in British Columbia, including 48 within Island Health. The [BC Coroners Service](#) reported that 67% of deaths involved those more than 70 years old, and 98% occurred indoors. In 2022, there were another 16 deaths across BC, attributed to the extended period of heat from July 23-Aug 3, followed by a further 3 deaths in 2023.

Importantly, provincial data show that more heat-related deaths occur during early season heat events (May-June) compared to late season events (July-August). **This highlights the importance of preparing early.**

In 2022, the BC [Heat Alert Response System \(BC HARS\)](#) launched to alert the public of heat risk through an organized communication system. There are two levels of heat alerts:

- [Heat Warning](#) → Daytime high-nighttime low-daytime high temperatures of 29°-16°-29°C for the Southwest Region and 28°-13°-28°C for the Northwest Region (see pg. 14 of the [BC HARS](#)).
- [Extreme Heat Emergency](#) → Heat warning criteria have been met and temperatures are forecasted to continue increasing for three or more consecutive days.

Please see the [BC HARS](#) for specific recommended actions for **Local Authorities and Indigenous Communities**, as well as **NGOs and Partner Organizations**.

THOSE MOST VULNERABLE TO EXTREME HEAT ARE PEOPLE WHO:

Live alone or are socially isolated	Are chronically ill (i.e., heart disease, diabetes)
Are over 65 years of age	Use substances or take specific medications
Are materially or socially deprived	Work outdoors or in hot environments
Live with a disability or reduced mobility	Live with mental illness (e.g., schizophrenia , depression, anxiety)
Have a cognitive impairment	Are infants, young children or pregnant

SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS

Mild to Moderate Heat-related Illness	Severe Heat-related Illness
Heavy sweating, headache, muscle cramps, extreme, thirst, dark urine	High body temperature, confusion, dizziness/fainting and flushed skin with no sweating
If these symptoms develop, seek a cooler environment, drink plenty of water and use water to cool your body. Wear a wet shirt or apply damp towels to cool your skin.	This is a medical emergency – call 911. While waiting for help, cool the person right away by moving them to a cool place, if you can; apply cold water to large areas of the skin.

HealthLink BC: [Beat the Heat resource](#) and online tool for [Heat-related illnesses: Check your symptoms](#)

HOW TO PREPARE FOR HEAT EVENTS:

- **Maintain situational awareness** among your team by subscribing to heat alerts through the [WeatherCAN app](#); set up [custom notifications](#) for staff as necessary.
- **Create, review or update your health outreach plans** geared toward vulnerable and high-risk populations that you support. This may involve:
 - Developing or adopting resources on heat and health, including print and online resources.
 - Training staff and volunteers on how to help individuals during extreme heat events using resources such as the NCCEH's [Health Checks During Extreme Heat Events](#), available in five languages. This tool was developed by heat health experts to help non-healthcare professionals identify and respond to heat-related illness.
 - Specific resources have been developed for [service providers](#) who work with people living with [schizophrenia](#) or those [who use substances](#).
 - Community members who are eligible for Community Health Services can receive support for heat-related illness through [Island Health Community Virtual Care](#).
 - Encourage community members to check on neighbours.
 - Encourage community members to stay cool at home by preparing their own [Cool Kit](#).
- Encourage at-risk community members to apply for **BC Hydro's [Free AC Program](#)**. This program provides a free portable AC unit to people based on age, income level and home health referrals.
- **Plan ahead for cooling centres:**
 - Identify public air-conditioned buildings, including community centres, libraries and swimming pools that could be utilized as cooling centres.
 - Consider factors such as accessibility, hours, appropriate space, and distance to facilitate attendance for high-risk or vulnerable populations.
 - Consider using heat-mapping tools to identify areas within the community where cooling is needed most. Heat-mapping tools are listed in the Resources section below.
 - Research has identified a number of ways to encourage cooling center attendance:
 - Provide ample seating, especially for older adults;
 - Incorporate programming, activities or amenities that encourage socializing;
 - Actively promote cooling centers and in multiple languages, as appropriate;
 - Seek to counter the common misperception that cooling centres are intended for unhoused populations.

WHAT TO DO DURING A HEAT WARNING OR HEAT EMERGENCY:

- Activate heat response and communication plans at the appropriate level and update your organization's website and social media page with consistent heat health messaging.
- Focus community outreach on susceptible or high-risk populations and groups that support them.
- Publicize the location of cooling shelters and other cooling assets (spray parks, misting stations, and drinking water fountains) via various media sources, including print and public signage.
 - Municipalities and community organizations are strongly encouraged to update the locations and hours of cooling centres on [EmergencyInfoBC.ca](#).

- Explore options for coordinating free public transport with local providers to access cooling centres.
- Consider extending the hours of operation of pre-existing cool public spaces and reducing the cost of access to those spaces (e.g., swimming pools).
- Consider distributing water to at-risk populations while outdoors (e.g., portable water stations).
- Consider adjusting work schedules to cooler times of the day.
- Encourage local services, sports teams, clubs and organizations to reschedule services or major events to cooler times of the day, particularly for outdoor events or venues without air conditioning.
- Monitor local weather conditions at [Environment Canada](#).

COOLING STRATEGIES TO LESSEN INDOOR TEMPERATURES:

- Get an easy-to-read thermometer to track indoor temperature.
- Turn on air-conditioning units, or consider installing air-conditioning units. [Fans alone](#) cannot effectively lower core body temperature at temperatures over 35°C, especially for older adults.
- Shade windows from the outside, if safe to do so.
- Close windows and pull indoor shades by 10 a.m. to trap cooler air inside.
- Open windows and doors around 8 p.m. to let in cooler overnight air (check that outside temperatures are below inside temperatures).

INDOOR TEMPERATURE GUIDE:

Indoor environments may be **most dangerous overnight, especially for individuals who live alone**. If you are a susceptible individual and you have no way to cool the inside of your home, relocate to another cooler location or outside.

- Sustained exposure to temperatures **26°C and below is safe**.
- Sustained exposure to temperatures **26°C to 31°C may pose a risk to the most vulnerable**.
- Sustained exposure to temperatures **over 31°C should be avoided for vulnerable populations** whenever possible. If they cannot be avoided, monitoring of the environment (thermometers) and the individual (heart rate) should be considered. In both cases, values that increase rather than remain stable indicate danger.

DUAL WILDFIRE SMOKE AND EXTREME HEAT EVENT

Overheating is usually a bigger risk to health than smoke inhalation. Many people are at risk of potential severe injury and death if they overheat, while a much smaller proportion are at risk of severe acute respiratory or cardiovascular attack. Individuals most at risk from smoke are also at risk from heat, and their risks may be compounding. Therefore, most people should prioritize staying as cool as possible in very hot weather.

Seek cooler, cleaner indoor air – at home if possible, and elsewhere if not. The public can identify their nearest cooling shelter on the [EmergencyInfo BC map](#).

Working together to protect the public's health,



Reka Gustafson
Vice President and Chief Medical Health Officer
Island Health



Chris Jancowski
Manager of Emergency Planning and Response
First Nations Health Authority



Ryan Kuhn
Director
Health Emergency Management BC

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Resources for individual preparedness:

- Island Health webpages on [Heat Safety](#) and [Sun Protection](#) and [Extreme Heat Poster](#)
- [Prepared BC's Extreme Heat Preparedness Guide](#) (Government of BC)
- [Three Steps to Cost-Effective Apartment and Condo Heat Protection](#) (INTACT Centre)
- [Three Steps to Cost-Effective Home Heat Protection](#) (INTACT Centre)

Resources for Service Providers and Landlords

- [Prepare for Extreme Heat: A Guide for Service Providers](#) (BCCDC Harm Reduction)
- [What to do During Extreme Heat: Guide for Service Providers](#) (BCCDC Harm Reduction)
- [Irreversible Extreme Heat: Protecting Canadians & Communities from a Lethal Future](#) (INTACT Centre)
- [Creating Cooling Spaces During Hot Weather](#) (Vancouver Coastal Health)
- [Community Care Facilities and Heat](#) (Vancouver Coastal Health)
- [Extreme heat preparedness social media package](#) (EMCR)
- [Summer heat and health: Recommended actions for owners and managers of rental and/or strata housing](#) (Fraser Health)

Heat mapping tools

- [Capital Region Extreme Heat Information Portal](#) (Capital Regional District)
- [Mapping the Vulnerability and Exposure to Extreme Heat Waves of Populations Living in Housing in Canadian Communities](#) (Laval University)
- [HealthyPlan.City](#) (Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium)

CONTACT US

Island Health's [Health Protection and Environmental Services Locations](#)
Or email Health Emergency Management BC at hembc@islandhealth.ca

WILDFIRE SMOKE INFORMATION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH PARTNERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

[Health Emergency Management BC](#), [First Nations Health Authority](#) and [Island Health](#) have joined together to provide this resource to support communities coping with increasing wildfire smoke exposure. Because wildfire smoke is a [complex mixture of different air pollutants](#), it can impact people of all ages in various ways. Reducing exposure to wildfire smoke is the best way to protect population health.

Over the last decade, the [BC Health and Smoke Exposure Coordination Committee](#) has coordinated planning and response efforts related to public health impacts for significant wildfire smoke events.

[THOSE MOST VULNERABLE TO WILDFIRE SMOKE INCLUDE:](#)

People with chronic respiratory conditions (e.g., asthma or COPD)	People with physically demanding jobs and those who work outdoors
People with heart disease, diabetes or other chronic health conditions	Infants and young children
Older adults	Pregnant people

[SIGNS, SYMPTOMS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR WILDFIRE SMOKE-RELATED ILLNESS:](#)

Mild	More Severe
Eye irritation, runny nose, sore throat, wheezing, mild cough, headaches	Shortness of breath, bad cough, dizziness, chest pain, fast beating/fluttering heart
Reduce exposure by reducing outdoor activity and implementing indoor air cleaning	SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION

Wildfire smoke may also impact [mental health](#), in some cases leading to increased anxiety, depression and feelings of stress or frustration.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR WILDFIRE SEASON:

- **Maintain situational awareness** among your team by monitoring the [Air Quality Health Index \(AQHI\)](#) or other real-time air quality data such as the [Smoky Skies Bulletin](#), interactive [smoke forecast](#) mapping or [AQHI maps](#). The [WeatherCAN](#) app can also send customized notifications.

In addition, your local PM_{2.5} sensor network can provide extremely localized, timely information on changing air quality. The [Air Quality Map](#), created by the University of Northern British Columbia and Environment and Climate Change Canada, corrects the data available from public sensors and provides information on AQHI and what actions to take.

- **Consider developing a community [wildfire smoke response plan](#)** and provide training to staff and volunteers to ensure they know what to do to protect their clients, students, the public and themselves during wildfire smoke events.
 - Prepare staff and volunteers to [recognize the signs of illness from wildfire smoke](#) exposure and to know when to seek medical care.
 - Communicate your response plan with community members ahead of time to build confidence and enhance implementation when needed.
 - Consider encouraging the families of vulnerable children (i.e., those with asthma) to complete [an asthma action plan](#), which can also be shared with their care provider. Asthma action plans for [children aged 1 to 5](#) and for [children aged 6 to 18](#) have been developed to help families (and care providers) respond to sudden asthma symptoms with the appropriate medication while help is on the way.

- **Improve the indoor air quality of your facilities.** Consider developing [wildfire smoke readiness plans](#) for each of your facilities, which should include the following:
 - Ensure the buildings' heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems are well-maintained and functioning. For filtration, MERV-13 filters are considered [the minimum acceptable](#) for removing wildfire smoke particles. Ensure all filters are replaced as needed. If HVAC upgrades are possible, consider making ventilation systems High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter-ready, such that standard filters can be swapped out for HEPA filters during smoke events.
 - [Filtration in institutional settings](#) should be considered to support clients in community.
 - If central filtration with MERV-13 filters is not possible, portable air cleaners with HEPA filtration may be an option. Ensure the unit's clean air delivery rate is [suitable for the room's size](#) and avoid air cleaners that produce ozone.
 - If necessary, home-made box fan air cleaners can be used to create a clean air space, based on [instructions and safety advice](#) from the BCCDC.
 - Air cleaning works best when windows and doors are closed, so energy-efficient cooling systems (e.g. ductless heat pumps or air conditioners) may also be necessary on hot days. **BC Hydro's [Free AC Program](#)** offers free portable air conditioning units to low-income households and those who are medically vulnerable.
 - PM_{2.5} monitoring using a low-cost sensor can show whether filtration has been effective compared to [the nearest outdoor sensor](#).
 - Health Canada has guidance on creating [cleaner air spaces](#) during wildfire smoke events.

- **Encourage community members** to engage in personal preparedness, as outlined in Get Prepared BC's [Wildfire Preparedness Guide](#). Key activities for smoke include monitoring air quality changes, implementing air cleaning in the home, reducing outdoor activity and stocking up on at least five days of important medications.

WHAT DO TO DURING A WILDFIRE SMOKE EVENT

- Monitor rapidly changing air quality conditions through [your local AQHI](#) or the [WeatherCAN app](#).
- Monitor clients / students for signs of illness and ensure everyone drinks water and stays cool.
- Ensure clients / students with chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma) follow their care plan, have any necessary medications on hand and seek additional advice from their physician if needed.

- Reduce outdoor activity during periods of poor air quality, especially [outdoor exercise](#). Use [this AQHI table](#) to guide actions for the general public vs. people at higher risk.
- Activate measures to improve or maintain indoor air quality, as above.
- While [respirators and multilayer face masks](#) can provide some protection if well-fitted, simple one-layer cloth masks, bandanas or gaiters, etc., offer no protection whether wet or dry.

DUAL WILDFIRE SMOKE AND EXTREME HEAT EVENT

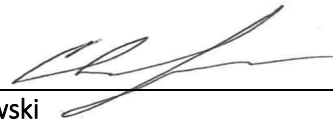
Overheating is generally a bigger risk to health than smoke inhalation during wildfires. Many people are at risk of potential severe injury or death if they overheat, while a much smaller proportion are at risk of severe acute respiratory or cardiovascular health consequences. Individuals most at risk from smoke are also at risk from heat, and older adults may begin to experience heat impacts at temperatures above 26°C. Therefore, most people should prioritize staying as cool as possible in very hot weather.

Seek cooler, cleaner indoor air – at home if possible, and elsewhere if not, such as a shopping mall or a community cooling or clean air centre.

Working together to protect the public’s health,



Reka Gustafson
Vice President and Chief Medical Health Officer
Island Health



Chris Jancowski
Manager of Emergency Planning and Response
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Director
Health Emergency Management BC

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Island Health webpage on [Wildfires](#)
- BCCDC [Wildfire Smoke](#) resources, translated into 10 languages
- Province of BC’s [Wildfire Preparedness Social Media Package](#)

CONTACT US

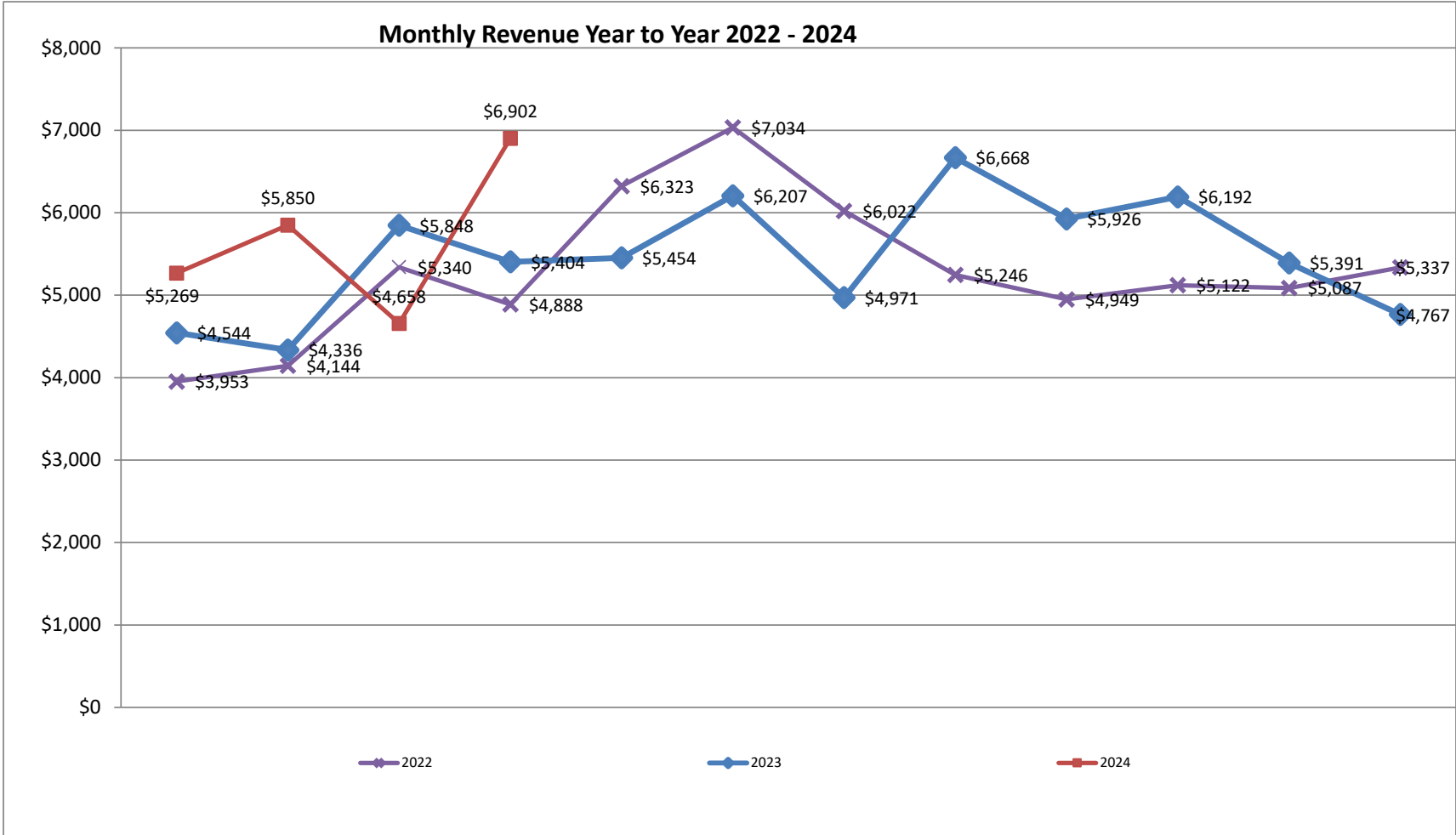
Island Health’s [Health Protection and Environmental Services Locations](#) Or email Health Emergency Management BC at hembc@islandhealth.ca

Average Monthly Revenue

	2022	2023	2024
April	\$4,888	\$5,404	\$6,902
Annual	\$63,446	\$65,707	\$68,039 <i>Projected</i>
Change	11.6%	3.6%	3.5%

Year/Year Comparison (Revenue)

2023 Jan - Apr	\$20,132
2024 Jan - Apr	\$22,680
increase	12.7%



Mount Waddington Transit Revenue Trends

2024

Revenue Source	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date	Projected
Farebox	\$2,208	\$2,049	\$1,873	\$2,347									\$8,477	\$8,476.50
Ticket Sales	\$819	\$1,418	\$63	\$1,838									\$4,137	\$4,137.00
Pass Sales	\$663	\$804	\$1,143	\$1,138									\$3,746	\$3,746.00
BC Bus Passes	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580									\$6,320	\$6,320.00
Total	\$5,269	\$5,850	\$4,658	\$6,902	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,680	\$68,038.50

*estimate/average

Projected: 3.5%

2023

Revenue Source	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Farebox	\$1,981	\$2,046	\$1,890	\$2,643	\$2,683	\$2,907	\$2,530	\$2,657	\$2,509	\$2,324	\$2,298	\$1,978	\$28,447
Ticket Sales	\$315	\$0	\$1,575	\$75	\$189	\$609	\$84	\$1,575	\$851	\$1,313	\$0	\$525	\$7,110
Pass Sales	\$668	\$710	\$803	\$1,106	\$1,002	\$1,111	\$777	\$856	\$986	\$976	\$1,513	\$684	\$11,190
BC Bus Passes	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$18,960
Total	\$4,544	\$4,336	\$5,848	\$5,404	\$5,454	\$6,207	\$4,971	\$6,668	\$5,926	\$6,192	\$5,391	\$4,767	\$65,707

*estimate/average

3.6%

2022

Revenue Source	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Farebox	\$1,767	\$1,566	\$2,127	\$1,615	\$2,110	\$2,512	\$2,526	\$2,576	\$2,440	\$2,015	\$2,365	\$2,017	\$25,636
Ticket Sales	\$126	\$63	\$788	\$872	\$1,313	\$2,258	\$1,313	\$0	\$0	\$578	\$53	\$525	\$7,886
Pass Sales	\$480	\$935	\$846	\$1,028	\$1,528	\$918	\$835	\$1,090	\$929	\$949	\$1,090	\$1,216	\$11,841
BC Bus Passes	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,375	\$1,373	\$1,347	\$1,348	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$18,083
Total	\$3,953	\$4,144	\$5,340	\$4,888	\$6,323	\$7,034	\$6,022	\$5,246	\$4,949	\$5,122	\$5,087	\$5,337	\$63,446

*estimate/average

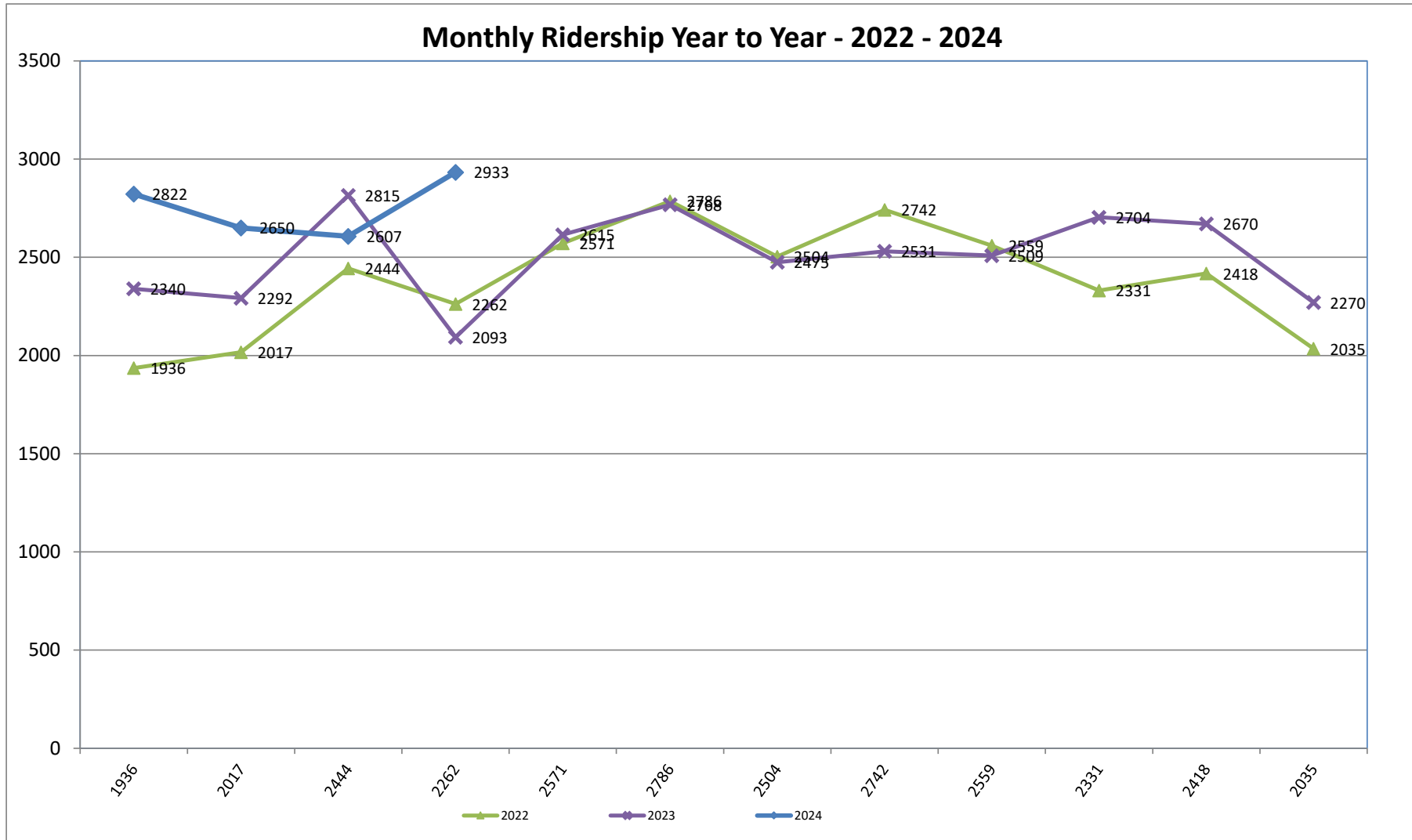
11.6%

Average Passengers per Month:

	2022	2023	2024
April	2262	2093	2933
Annual	28605	30082	33036 <i>Projected</i>
Change	19%	5%	10%

Year/Year Comparison (Ridership)

2023 Jan - Apr	9540
2024 Jan - Apr	11012
increase	15.4%



Mount Waddington Transit Ridership Trends

2024	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	2024 Total	Projected 2024 Total
Route 1 to Port McNeill	544	515	502	574										2135
Route 1 Saturdays	0	0	0	23										23
Route 2 to Port Hardy	548	485	519	564										2116
Route 2 Saturdays	0	0	0	13										13
Route 4-Ft Rupert	488	484	468	564										2004
Route 4-Airport Extension	19	34	26	31										110
Route 5-Coal Harbour/Quatsino	625	547	539	572										2283
Route 5-Coal Harbour Saturdays	30	63	75	39										207
Route 6-Woss/Mount Cain	21	20	21	-										62
Route 11-PH Local	363	324	280	359										1326
Route 12-PM Local	178	173	158	194										703
HandyDART-PH	6	5	19	0										30
HandyDART-PM	0	0	0	0										0
2024 Monthly Total	2822	2650	2607	2933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33036

2023	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	2023 Total
Route 1 to Port McNeill	540	531	572	421	552	554	490	537	484	472	519	446	6118
Route 1 Saturdays	0	0	0	13	16	14	11	8	25	10	17	0	114
Route 2 to Port Hardy	455	509	555	390	551	540	502	506	506	495	460	391	5860
Route 2 Saturdays	0	0	0	15	7	11	7	12	29	18	15	0	114
Route 4-Ft Rupert	387	347	574	367	457	451	346	370	381	488	477	403	5048
Route 4-Airport Extension	44	22	45	22	25	4	6	13	1	4	12	24	222
Route 5-Coal Harbour/Quatsino	473	391	623	459	540	658	647	647	578	616	612	528	6772
Route 5-Coal Harbour Saturdays	21	48	13	34	35	58	65	40	51	21	34	0	420
Route 6-Woss/Mount Cain	22	40	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	126
Route 11-PH Local	260	262	277	241	278	310	238	219	308	368	353	288	3402
Route 12-PM Local	134	140	139	131	154	168	163	178	134	212	158	125	1836
HandyDART-PH	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	6	20
HandyDART-PM	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	8	30
2023 Monthly Total	2340	2292	2815	2093	2615	2768	2475	2531	2509	2704	2670	2270	30082

2022	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	2022 Total
Route 1 to Port McNeill	375	384	497	441	487	550	506	577	544	537	579	438	5915
Route 1 Saturdays	0	0	0	10	9	9	8	15	15	14	16	1	97
Route 2 to Port Hardy	500	515	587	578	663	634	467	516	561	548	572	460	6601
Route 2 Saturdays	0	0	0	9	5	15	11	4	9	8	5	0	66
Route 4-Ft Rupert	350	342	439	401	485	526	468	396	343	323	337	286	4696
Route 4-Airport Extension	3	11	11	12	17	20	9	13	1	14	28	29	168
Route 5-Coal Harbour/Quatsino	351	404	539	395	470	565	543	682	546	436	464	429	5824
Route 5-Coal Harbour Saturdays	13	18	27	20	39	27	30	35	37	24	17	0	287
Route 6-Woss/Mount Cain	16	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	89
Route 11-PH Local	160	181	192	244	268	281	249	297	278	224	236	212	2822
Route 12-PM Local	168	148	132	150	127	157	204	195	219	196	158	137	1991
HandyDART-PH	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
HandyDART-PM	0	0	0	2	1	2	8	11	6	7	6	2	45
2022 Monthly Total	1936	2017	2444	2262	2571	2786	2504	2742	2559	2331	2418	2035	28605

2024 Volunteer Transportation Network/HandyDart Trip Summary

Month	Total Trips	Total Clients	Lift Van	Community - Trips (T) /Clients (C)														Int w/ Transit	HandyDART				Int w/ VTN
				Port Hardy		Port McNeill		Alert Bay		Malcolm Island		Woss		Fort Rupert		Port Alice			Port Hardy		Port McNeill		
				T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C		AM	PM	AM	PM	
January	13	45	4	0	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	8	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
February	8	22	2	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	
March	16	103	4	0	0	5	18	0	0	0	0	11	85	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	
April	11	60	5	0	0	5	22	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
May	0	0																					
June	0	0																					
July	0	0																					
August	0	0																					
September	0	0																					
October	0	0																					
November	0	0																					
December	0	0																					
TOTAL	48	230	15	0	0	18	59	0	0	0	0	30	171	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0
Riders/trip		4.8			0.0		3.2778				0		5.7					0.0					
Projected	144	690	45	0	0	54	177	0	0	0	0	90	513	0	0	0	0	0	3	54	0	0	0
Change	-36%	44%	7%	0	0	-23%	32%	0	0	-100%	-100%	96%	123%	0	0	-100%	-100%	0	-40%	2600%	-100%	-100%	0

7-MILE LANDFILL MONTHLY TONNAGE SUMMARY FOR APR 2024

	MONTH	4	PROJECTIONS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
MATERIALS MANAGED IN THE LANDFILL AREA - TONNES	Apr 1 to Apr 30 (2023)	2023 UP TO Apr 30, 2023	PRO-RATED ANNUAL PROJECTION	BUDGET ANNUAL PROJECTION	VARIANCE	% WASTE STREAM
LANDFILL	593.22	2028.46	6085	7000	-13.1%	65%
GENERAL REFUSE FROM BELLA BELLA	37.04	135.96	408	464	-12.1%	
GENERAL REFUSE FROM KLEMTU	6.45	25.08	75	136	-44.7%	
GENERAL REFUSE FROM WUIKINUXV	2.95	12.00	36			
OTHER MATERIAL LANDFILLED FROM OUTSIDE OF RDMW	0.00	0.00	0	100		
FEE EXEMPT PUBLIC CLEANUP (<i>NOT ACCOUNTED IN LANDFILL TONNAGE</i>)	0.97	11.68	35	100	-65.0%	0.4%
VOLUME BASED LOADS CONVERTED TO TONNES	0.00	2.84	9			
TOTAL AMOUNT SENT TO ACTIVE LANDFILL FACE	640.63	2213.18	6639.54	7800.00		
RECYCLABLES AND STEWARDSHIP MATERIALS DIVERTED AT LANDFILL FACE	0.00	0.00	0	50	-100.0%	0.0%
WOODWASTE DIVERTED AT LANDFILL FACE	1.84	9.84	30	200	-85.2%	0.3%
METAL DIVERTED AT LANDFILL FACE	1.65	7.00	21	50	-58.0%	
OTHER MATERIALS DIVERTED AT LANDFILL	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200</u>	-100.0%	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF MATERIAL DIVERTED AT THE ACTIVE LANDFILL FACE	3.49	16.84	50.52	500.00	-89.9%	
TOTAL AMOUNT ACTUALLY LANDFILLED	637.14	2196.34	6589.02	7300.00	-9.7%	71%
MATERIALS DIVERTED FROM THE LANDFILL - TONNES						
TOTAL AMOUNT OF MATERIAL DIVERTED AT THE ACTIVE LANDFILL FACE	3.49	16.84	51	500	-89.9%	
OUTBOUND METAL	0.00	0.00	0	150	-100.0%	0%
SALVAGED MATERIALS	0.00	1.94	6	5	16.4%	0%
CREOSOTE LOGS	0.00	4.42	13	5	165.2%	0%
PAPER/WAX CARDBOARD - COMPOSTABLE	0.00	0.00	0	250	-100.0%	0%
WOODWASTE FOR CHIPPING AT \$25/TONNE	111.80	375.50	1127	500	125.3%	12%
COMPOSTABLE MATERIALS	118.42	448.51	1346	1100	22.3%	14%
FINE GARDEN WASTE (NO CHARGE)	0.00	0.00	0	100	-100.0%	0%
RECYCLED MATERIALS	0.00	19.27	58	700	-91.7%	1%
ASPHALT SHINGLES	16.93	31.23	94	75	24.9%	1%
ASBESTOS TO ASBESTOS DISPOSAL AREA	0.41	18.75	56	100	-43.8%	1%
MMBC MATERIAL	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>300</u>	-100.0%	0%
TOTAL DIVERTED	233.71	916.46	2749.38	3785.00	-27.4%	29%
OTHER MATERIALS: ADDITIONAL TO LANDFILL - TONNES						
	Apr 1 to Apr 30 (2023)	2023 UP TO Apr 30, 2023	ANNUAL PROJECTION PRO-RATED FROM ACTUALS	BUDGET PROJECTION	VARIANCE	% WASTE STREAM
SOIL FOR REMEDIATION	0.00	0.00	0	100	-100.0%	0%
SOIL FOR DIRECT DEPOSIT	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100</u>	-100.0%	0%
TOTAL IMPORTED FILL	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	-100.0%	0%
TOTAL TONNAGE MANAGED AT 7 MILE LANDFILL	870.85	3112.80	9338.40	11285.00	-17.2%	