

**DATE:** September 11, 2026  
**TO:** Environmental Staff, District of Squamish  
**CC:** Pete Heinrich, Property Owner  
**FROM:** Karlene Loudon, R.P.Bio., CoastRange Environmental Ltd.  
**RE:** Invasive Species Management + Erosion and Sediment Control Plan  
37 Bracken Parkway, Squamish, BC  
**FILE:** 155-01-01

Pete Heinrich retained CoastRange Environmental Ltd. (CoastRange) to prepare an Invasive Species Management Plan with erosion and sediment control measures for the following property.

#### PROPERTY DETAILS

**Civic:** 37 Bracken Parkway, Squamish, BC  
**Legal:** LOT 6 BLOCK 30 SOUTH 1/2 OF THE SOUTH EAST 1/4 OF SECTION 22 TOWNSHIP 50 PLAN 14705  
**PID:** 006-042-287  
**Area:** 0.073 ha  
**Zoning:** R-2-Residential

#### METHODOLOGY

Karlene Loudon, R.P.Bio. of CoastRange, conducted the field assessment on September 9, 2026. Invasive plants were mapped using a Juniper Geode GNSS2 sub-meter GPS Receiver (Map 1).

#### APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The provincial *Weed Control Act* and the District of Squamish's [Invasive Species Management Bylaw](#) (Bylaw No. 2786, 2020) jointly require landowners and occupiers to prevent the growth and control the spread of invasive plant species on, to and from their land. The District's [Soils Management Bylaw](#) (Bylaw No. 2641, 2018) requires a Soil Permit for the movement of any volume of soil that contains invasive species. The Soil Management Bylaw requires erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented to ensure sediment is contained on the parcel and does not enter any stream, and that these measures be included in the application information.

#### INVASIVE PLANT CLASSIFICATION

The Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council (SSISC) maintains a Priority Species List ([link](#)) which ranks invasive plant species into the following five priority categories for the Sea to Sky Region as well as individual

Invasive Species Management Areas (ISMAs), such as Squamish. The spread of invasive species is to be prevented, regardless of the priority classification.

- **Prevent** These species are not yet found in the region/ISMA, but are found in neighbouring areas or are considered likely to arrive soon.
- **Eradicate** These species exist in the region/ISMA, but with very limited distribution. Eradication is feasible.
- **Contain** These species are abundant in certain portions of the ISMA/region, but have not yet infested all potential habitats.
- **Strategic Control** These are widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control and/or have relatively low impact.
- **No Action** These are widespread species, where site-scale control is ineffective or futile; and/or these species have relatively low impact.

## OBSERVATIONS

Invasive plant species observed on or near the subject property are listed in Table 1 and shown in Map 1. A photo log is provided below, and factsheets for each species are provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Invasive Species Observed

| Common Name                    | Scientific Name              | Fact Sheet | Observation        | Reproduction                    | SSISC Priority Class |          | Provincial |     |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|-----|
|                                |                              |            |                    |                                 | Sea to Sky           | Squamish | SCJ        | WCA |
| Himalayan Blackberry           | <i>Rubus armeniacus</i>      | ✓          | 26 m <sup>2</sup>  | Seeds, Runners + Fragments      | Contain              | Control  | Y          | -   |
| Cutleaf Evergreen Blackberry   | <i>Rubus laciniatus</i>      | ✓          | 10 m <sup>2</sup>  | Seeds, Runners + Fragments      | Contain              | Control  | -          | -   |
| Hedge Bindweed (Morning Glory) | <i>Calystegia sepium</i>     | ✓          | 12 m <sup>2</sup>  | Roots + Root Fragments          | Control              | Control  | -          | -   |
| Orange Hawkweed                | <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> | ✓          | 740 m <sup>2</sup> | Seeds, Stolons + Root Fragments | Control              | Control  | -          | -   |
| Hairy Cat's Ear                | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>  | x          |                    | Seeds                           | Control              | Control  | -          | -   |

SCJ = Community Charter, Spheres of Concurrent Jurisdiction - Environment and Wildlife Regulation

WCA = Provincial Weed Control Act and Regulation



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

**TIMING:** Ground disturbance is to be timed to avoid inclement weather, and works are to be completed as quickly as possible once commenced.

**STRIPPING:** Organic soils are to be stripped from the works area at the onset of works to prevent muddy conditions.

**ACCESS PADS:** The existing paved driveway is to be used for access. Additional gravel access pad and working pads are to be constructed, as needed, to prevent muddy conditions on site and on adjacent roadways.

**GRADING:** The works area is to be graded in a way that promotes onsite infiltration of stormwater.

**SWALES:** Infiltration swales are to be installed around the disturbance area to promote infiltration and direct water, as needed.

**SILT FENCING:** Silt fencing is to be installed along the downslope boundary of the disturbance area, as needed.

**CATCH BASIN FILTERS:** N/A

**STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT:** Stockpiled material is to be covered with tarps or poly and/or surrounded by silt fencing, as needed. If left in place for more than one growing season, they are to be seeded with native turf grass.

**WATER MANAGEMENT:** The QEP is to be contacted should management of water be required. In the event that the works result in sediment-laden water, this water is to be directed to a location on site where it will infiltrate to ground. An infiltration pit is to be constructed or an engineered solution, such as a Stormtec flocculant system, is to be implemented, as needed. Clean construction water, as determined through water testing by the QEP, can be discharged to the roadside swale.

**DUST ABATEMENT:** Non-potable water is to be sprayed on-site, as required, to control dust migration (e.g., during dry and windy summer days). Additional dust suppression measures include seeding bare soils or topping them with gravel, incorporating environmentally friendly additives in the non-potable water, or, less preferably, covering stockpiles with tarps or poly. Public Works (604-815-6868) can be contacted to arrange access to non-potable water.

**ROAD CLEANING:** Municipal roads are to be kept clean and free of debris at all times. Hand sweeping or mechanical cleaning is to be implemented, as needed.

**REVEGETATION:** All bare soils are to be seeded and revegetated as soon as possible following completion of works. Areas that are continually disturbed during development need not be seeded throughout the development process.

Date: September 11, 2026  
Mapper: Karlene Loudon  
CoastRange Environmental Ltd.  
Project No.: 155-01-01  
Data Source: ESRI/DOS  
Projection: NAD83 U10

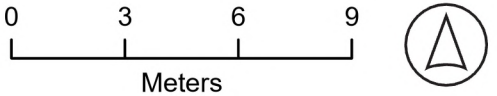




Photo 1. Looking northwest at the subject property from Bracken Parkway. September 9, 2026



Photo 2. Looking southeast through the backyard of the subject property. September 9, 2026



Photo 3. Himalayan Blackberry on the subject property. September 9, 2026



Photo 4. Cutleaf Blackberry on the subject property. September 9, 2026



Photo 5. Morning Glory  
on the subject property.  
September 9, 2026



Photo 6. Orange  
Hawkweed and Hairy  
Cat's Ear on the subject  
property. September 9,  
2026

## INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT

### Definitions

Invasive Vegetative Matter includes stems, leaves, berries and easily grubbed roots from invasive plants (i.e., all plant matter excluding soil).

Invasive-contaminated soil is defined as soil, fill or other material that contains invasive seeds, plant fragments or roots. This generally includes the soil adjacent and under invasive plants that may contain roots or seedbanks.

### Item 1: Removal

Mechanical removal is recommended for all invasive plant species observed within the subject property. Management of invasive plants is to be done under the guidance of a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP).

Within the Works Area: Invasive plants within the works area can be removed by a labourer and an excavator prior to development. The substrate within invasive plant areas should be stripped to the depth of invasive roots (e.g., 30 cm) and stripping should be extended around the plants to include seed banks.

Outside of the Works Area: Management of invasive plants outside of the works area can be done in the same way as within the work area, as detailed above, or they can be managed by repeated manual treatments in accordance with the attached factsheets by the landowner until the plants are eradicated.

### Item 2: Separation and Disposal

#### Invasive Vegetative Matter

Invasive vegetative matter can be disposed of at the Squamish Landfill, as detailed in Appendix 2, or it can be disposed of with invasive-contaminated soils as described below (subject to approval from the disposal facility). Invasive species should not be composted, as this material gets turned into soil and distributed back into the community, and composting temperatures are insufficient to kill many invasive species.

#### Invasive-contaminated Soil

Invasive-contaminated soils are not accepted at the Squamish Landfill. This soil can be disposed of at an appropriate disposal facility. It is recommended that the property owner (or representative) contact the companies listed below well in advance to inquire about disposal. Alternatively, Metro Vancouver maintains a list of disposal options for invasive plant material and soil ([link](#)).

Coast Valley Contracting Ltd.

LOT 72, DISTRICT LOT 3186 NEW WESTMINSTER, DISTRICT PLAN VA5201, BCA GROUP 1

Eron Herd, 604-892-7688; [eronherd@coastvalley.ca](mailto:eronherd@coastvalley.ca)

Coast Aggregates – Landscape Depot

2600 Centennial Way, Squamish  
604-898-6005

West Barr Contracting Ltd.  
Lot 37, Plan VAP5201, District Lot 3186  
604-892-9390

### Item 3: Transport

All invasive material is to be covered and secured during transport to prevent incidental spread while en route.

### Item 4: Cleaning of Equipment

Invasive seeds and plant fragments can be spread by equipment. All equipment used for invasive species treatment is to be cleaned after use.

## EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

The erosion and sediment control measures shown in Map 1 are to be implemented prior to and throughout works.

## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Revegetation (Prevention):** Bare soils and stockpiles resulting from construction should be seeded if they remain in place for more than one growing season. Active portions of the site with bare inorganic substrates that are frequently compacted or disturbed by construction activities or vehicle traffic to an extent that precludes vegetation growth need not be seeded.
- **Monitoring + Retreatment:** Management of invasive plant species is to be monitored by a QEP. Once initial management is complete, the property should be monitored for regrowth multiple times (e.g., monthly) during the growing season. Regrowth should be mechanically removed in accordance with the attached factsheets.
- **Bird Nests:** Vegetation disturbance, if proposed, is to occur outside of the bird nesting window (late March to mid-August). If the removal of vegetation is proposed during this period, a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) is to be retained to assess potential impacts on birds and propose measures to ensure compliance with the *BC Wildlife Act* and federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act*.
- **Noise Control:** Works are to conform to the District of Squamish's [Noise Regulation Bylaw](#) (Bylaw No. 2312, 2014). The duration and level of noise is to be minimized whenever possible.

- **Site Access:** The site can be accessed from Bracken Parkway.
- **Soil Permit:** A municipal Soil Permit is required under the District's Soils Management Bylaw (No. 2641, 2018) for the movement of more than 30 m<sup>3</sup> of soil or other material, and any volume of invasive-contaminated soils.
- **Ditches:** The roadside ditch is classified as *yellow* on the municipal WebMap, however, the ditch appears to be a *green* isolated infiltration swale. It is mowed regularly and shows no signs of flow (staining, erosion, etc.). Even though *green* ditches are not governed by Development Permit Area 1, it is recommended that this ditch be maintained in its current form as it provides infiltration capacity during storm events. Reclassification of ditches is subject to review by the District of Squamish.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned should you have any questions.

This report was prepared by:



Karlene Loudon, B.T.M., B.Sc., M.N.R., R.P.Bio., QEP

Principal Consultant + Biologist

CoastRange Environmental Ltd.

[kloudon@coastrangeenvironmental.ca](mailto:kloudon@coastrangeenvironmental.ca)

## APPENDIX 1: FACTSHEETS

*Rubus discolor*  
**HIMALAYAN  
BLACKBERRY**

### Origins

Himalayan Blackberry is an invasive species. It originated from Western Europe and Africa, and was introduced to North America for agricultural purposes around 1885.

### Impacts

- Outcompetes native plants and shade-intolerant tree species, thereby reducing flora biodiversity.
- Infests stream channels and banks.
- Restricts wildlife access to waterbodies.
- Increases erosion along stream banks.

### Priority Category

|                     | Prevent | Eradicate | Contain | Strategic Control | No Action |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Squamish Sea to Sky |         |           | ✓       | ✓                 |           |

For more information on Priority Categories, [click here](#).

### Vectors of Spread

Himalayan Blackberry can spread by root and stem fragments, or from canes coming into contact with the ground. Seeds are dispersed by birds and mammals that consume the fruit. Equipment, machinery and the movement of soil can spread seeds and plant fragments.

### Seasonality

|         | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Leaves  | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   |
| Flowers |     |     |     | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   |     |     |     |     |
| Seeds   |     |     |     |     |     |     | ■   | ■   | ■   |     |     |     |

### Mechanical Control

Mechanical removal is effective if all parts of the plant and roots are removed. If regrowth occurs, canes should be cut or pulled before berries are produced, and the roots should be removed with hand tools or machinery. Frequent mowing throughout the year can reduce the plants biomass, eventually depleting the energy stored in its roots.

### Chemical Control

Himalayan Blackberry can be controlled chemically. For more information, [click here](#). For the greatest success, integrate mechanical control with chemical treatment.

### Integrated Control

Grazing by goats and chickens has been shown to reduce infestations.

**Disposal:** Invasive plant material should be kept separate and disposed of according to the District of Squamish's [Invasive Plant Disposal Protocol](#). Small loads of vegetative matter can be disposed of in your curbside garbage tote or the Invasive Species Bin at the Squamish Landfill. Large loads can be disposed of via the scale at the Squamish Landfill. Soils cannot be disposed of at the Squamish Landfill. For alternatives, consult a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP).

**Source:** This document contains excerpts from the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council [Himalayan Blackberry Fact Sheet](#) (SSISC 2020) and Invasive Species Council of BC ([link](#)).

*Rubus laciniatus*

# CUTLEAF EVERGREEN BLACKBERRY

## Origins

Cutleaf Evergreen Blackberry is an invasive species in the Sea to Sky. It originated from Europe, and was introduced to North America for fruit production.

## Impacts

- Outcompetes native plants and shade-intolerant tree species, thereby reducing flora biodiversity.
- Infests stream channels and banks.
- Restricts wildlife access to waterbodies.
- Increases erosion along stream banks.

## Priority Category

|                     | Prevent | Eradicate | Contain | Strategic Control | No Action |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Squamish Sea to Sky |         |           | ✓       | ✓                 |           |

For more information on Priority Categories, [click here](#).

## Vectors of Spread

Cutleaf Evergreen Blackberry can spread via seeds, roots or from canes coming into contact with the ground. Seeds are dispersed by birds and mammals that consume the fruit. Equipment, machinery and the movement of soil can spread seeds and plant fragments.

## Seasonality

|         | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Leaves  | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   |
| Flowers |     |     |     |     |     | ■   | ■   | ■   |     |     |     |     |
| Seeds   |     |     |     |     |     | ■   | ■   | ■   |     |     |     |     |

## Mechanical Control

Stems should be cut and roots should be removed. Plants should be removed before berries are produced. Frequent mowing throughout the year can reduce the plants biomass, eventually depleting the energy stored in its roots.

## Chemical Control

Cutleaf Evergreen Blackberry can be controlled chemically. For more information, [click here](#). For the greatest success, integrate mechanical control with chemical treatment.

## Integrated Control

Grazing by goats and pigs has proven effective, and chickens can reduce seed banks.

**Disposal:** Invasive plant material should be kept separate and disposed of according to the District of Squamish's [Invasive Plant Disposal Protocol](#). Small loads of vegetative matter can be disposed of in your curbside garbage tote or the Invasive Species Bin at the Squamish Landfill. Large loads can be disposed of via the scale at the Squamish Landfill. Soils cannot be disposed of at the Squamish Landfill. For alternatives, consult a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP).

**Source:** This document contains excerpts from the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council [Cutleaf Evergreen Blackberry Fact Sheet](#) (SSISC 2021).

# MORNING GLORY + BINDWEEDS

Morning Glory is listed by the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council under two names: Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) and Creeping Jenny (*Strophocaulos arvensis*). Metro Vancouver lists it as Hedge Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*).

## Origins

These species were likely introduced to North America from Europe.

## Impacts

- Quickly overwhelms gardens, weighing down and breaking branches or stems of other plants.
- Threatens native plants and newly installed plants.
- Produces chemicals that inhibit growth of other plants.
- Reduces agricultural crop yields.
- Seeds are poisonous if consumed in large quantities and roots are poisonous to pigs.

## Priority Category

|                        | Prevent | Eradicate | Contain | Strategic Control | No Action |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Squamish<br>Sea to Sky |         |           |         | ✓                 | ✓         |

For more information on Priority Categories, [click here](#).

## Vectors of Spread

These species spread by underground stems and roots that can resprout from fragments if these structures are left in the soil. Seed production is limited. Root fragments can be transported by soil movement, vehicles, equipment and machinery.

## Mechanical Control

Small infestations and young plants with at least 5-6 leaves can be repeatedly pulled by hand. Underground stems can be dug up and removed.

## Chemical Control

Chemical control is challenging but possible for this species. For more information, [click here](#).

## Biological Control

Biological control is not available for these species.

## Disposal

Invasive plant material should be kept separate and disposed of according to the District of Squamish's [Invasive Plant Disposal Protocol](#). Small loads of vegetative matter can be disposed of in your curbside garbage tote or the Invasive Species Bin at the Squamish Landfill. Large loads can be disposed of via the scale at the Squamish Landfill. Soils cannot be disposed of at the Squamish Landfill. For alternatives, consult a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP).

**Source:** This document contains excerpts from the Metro Vancouver [Hedge Bindweed Fact Sheet](#) (Metro Van 2021).

*Hieracium aurantiacum*

# ORANGE HAWKWEED

## Origins

Orange Hawkweed is an invasive species. It was introduced to North America from Europe in the 1800's, possibly as a contaminant in pasture seed.

## Impacts

- Forms dense mats and outcompetes native species, thereby decreasing natural biodiversity.
- Is unpalatable and outcompetes forage stock, thereby decreasing agricultural productivity.

## Priority Category

|            | Prevent | Eradicate | Contain | Strategic Control | No Action |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Squamish   |         |           |         | ✓                 |           |
| Sea to Sky |         |           |         | ✓                 |           |

For more information on Priority Categories, [click here](#).

## Vectors of Spread

Orange Hawkweed spreads by seed as well as vegetatively via above-ground runners (stolons) and below ground roots (rhizomes). The plant is spread by wind, dumping of garden waste, equipment, machinery, footwear and soil movement. Orange Hawkweed is still sold as an ornamental plant.

## Seasonality

|         | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Leaves  |     |     |     | ■   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Flowers |     |     |     | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   | ■   |     |     |     |
| Seeds   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | ■   |     |     |     |

## Mechanical Control

Hand pulling and repeated mowing will help reduce seed production; however, partially disturbing stolons and rhizomes and the surrounding soil can promote increased vegetated spread. The entire plant, including the root mass and associated soils, should be dug out or excavated.

## Chemical Control

Chemical treatment can be effective for Orange Hawkweed. For more information, [click here](#).

## Biological Control

There are no known biological controls for Orange Hawkweed at this time; however, research is underway.

**Disposal:** Invasive plant material should be kept separate and disposed of according to the District of Squamish's [Invasive Plant Disposal Protocol](#). Small loads of vegetative matter can be disposed of in your curbside garbage tote or the Invasive Species Bin at the Squamish Landfill. Large loads can be disposed of via the scale at the Squamish Landfill. Soils cannot be disposed of at the Squamish Landfill. For alternatives, consult a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP).

**Source:** This document contains excerpts from the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council's [Orange Hawkweed Fact Sheet](#) (SSISC 2020) and the ISCBC Fact Sheet ([link](#)).

## APPENDIX 2: DISPOSAL PROTOCOL



## Invasive Plant Disposal Protocol – District of Squamish

### Overview

Invasive plants pose serious environmental, personal safety and economic threats to the Squamish area. The following protocol is designed to minimize the spread of invasive plants by promoting best practices for disposal and transport. It is intended to apply to anyone handling invasive species, including but not limited to businesses in the horticulture and construction industries, municipal employees, and private citizens.

The District of Squamish works with the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council (SSISC) to promote best management practices for invasive species throughout the Corridor. An 'Invasive-Free' certification course, designed to raise awareness of effective invasive plant management, is available through SSISC (contact SSISC for details) and will allow access to reduced tipping fees for invasive species at the Squamish Landfill.

Please Note- Due to risks associated with the spread of Japanese Knotweed, the Squamish Landfill is **no longer accepting the disposal of Japanese Knotweed vegetative material and/or Japanese Knotweed contaminated soil.**

### Definitions

- **Small load:** A small amount of invasive plant material that would fit in a curbside garbage tote and/or the dedicated invasive species bin in the Free Recycling Drop-Off Area at the entrance of the Squamish Landfill. Generally, from a residential source.
- **Large load:** A large volume of invasive plant material that will not fit in the opening to the free invasive species bin at the landfill or is larger than a curbside garbage tote. Generally, from a commercial or development source.
- **Invasive Plant:** Plant species listed on the SSISC Priority Plant List: <https://ssisc.ca/priority-species>

### Disposal Protocol

|                    | SMALL LOADS                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                | LARGE LOADS                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Disposal Options   | Curbside Collection (Garbage Tote)                                                                                     | Squamish Landfill (Invasive Species Bin)                                                                                       | Squamish Landfill (Scale)                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Cost               | Free*                                                                                                                  | Free                                                                                                                           | Tipping Fees**                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Notification       | None                                                                                                                   | None                                                                                                                           | 48-hours notice, including the volume of material, is required. Call 604-898-5635 to set up a drop-off time.                                                                                                         |
| Sort               | Separate invasive plant material from other green waste and soil.                                                      |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Enclosed Transport | Transport in an enclosed manner (e.g. using bags or tarps).<br>Ensure no plant parts or seeds escape during transport. |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Disposal Details   | Deposit in your curbside garbage tote.<br>Invasive plants are <b>not</b> permitted in organic totes.                   | Deposit in the invasive species bin within the Free Recycling Drop-Off Area at the entrance of the landfill.<br>Can be bagged. | Proceed over the scale at the Squamish Landfill.<br>Inform the Attendant that you have invasive plants to dispose of. Follow instructions from Attendants as to where to proceed, and unload in the designated area. |



\* The cost of curbside collection garbage is covered through the household's annual solid waste utility bill.

**\*\* Tipping Fees**

- See [www.squamish.ca/landfill](http://www.squamish.ca/landfill) for the updated tipping fee rates, including the reduced rate for SSISC's *Invasive-Free* certified companies.
- To receive the reduced rate, a current *Invasive-Free* decal must be displayed, or proof of *Invasive-Free* certification must be provided upon request.
- If a load contains items such as boulders, stumps, or other non-invasive plant material, the Banned Surcharge tipping fee will be applied in addition to the invasive species rate.
- Due to risks associated with the spread of Japanese Knotweed, the Squamish Landfill is no longer accepting the disposal of Japanese Knotweed vegetative material and/or Japanese Knotweed contaminated soil.

Soil and fill, including that which contains invasive seeds or plant material, are **NOT** accepted at the Squamish Landfill.  
Please contact a Qualified Environmental Professional for disposal options.

If you have questions regarding disposal options for knotweed vegetation and/or infested soils, please reach out to [environment@squamish.ca](mailto:environment@squamish.ca) for assistance

**FINES for illegal dumping of any waste anywhere within the District:**  
**\$10,000 per occurrence per day**

**Contacts:**

Squamish Landfill  
604-898-5635 | [www.squamish.ca/landfill](http://www.squamish.ca/landfill)

Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council  
604-698-8334 | [info@ssisc.ca](mailto:info@ssisc.ca) | [www.ssisc.ca](http://www.ssisc.ca)