



CORPORATION OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH GRENVILLE

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

Meeting No. 1
Monday, January 25, 2021, 6:00 p.m.
Held Virtually

	Pages
A. Open Meeting	
B. Disclosure of Interest	
C. Approve Minutes of Previous Meeting <i>Meeting minutes of November 23, 2020.</i>	1
D. Delegations	
1. Solar Energy Presentation by Aaron Thornell of CoEnergy	
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2. Waste Management Guide

The Waste Management Guide can be reviewed on the Municipality of North Grenville website, [here](#).

3. Update on Green Bin Project

4. Update on recommendation for Energy Audit

G. Other Business

1. Committee Work Plan and Update from Council

H. Public Questions

I. Adjournment



**CORPORATION OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH GRENVILLE**

DRAFT MINUTES

Environmental Action Advisory Committee Meeting No. 3

**Monday, November 23, 2020, 6:00 p.m.
Held Virtually via Microsoft Teams**

PRESENT Chair Amie Boudreau Ivany
Vice Chair Cheryl Sheffer – 6:17 p.m.
Councillor John Barclay
Councillor Kristin Strackerjan
Graeme Allan
Jacob Brown
Colin Creasey
Fraser Mowat
Fred Schueler

Staff Present Karen Dunlop, Director of Public Works
Brandon Shipman, Engineering Technologist
Jessica Workman, Committee Clerk

A. Open Meeting
The meeting was called to order at 6:01 p.m. by Chair Amie Boudreau Ivany.

B. Disclosure of Interest
None.

C. Approve Minutes of Previous Meeting

EAAC-2020-03
Moved By Councillor John Barclay
Second By Fraser Mowat

That the meeting minutes of September 28, 2020 be approved as circulated.

CARRIED

D. Delegations
None.

E. Decision Items
None.

F. Correspondence/Information Items/Reports

1. Update on Blue Communities
Colin Creasey presented a brief update and noted that Fred Schueler had important ecological information to include in the report. Fred Schueler recognized that the Municipality does have limitations due to regulations by conservation areas and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Colin Creasey and Fred Schueler looked for direction on how to move forward.

Councillor Strackerjan updated the Committee on forthcoming initiatives to strengthen the relationship with Council and Staff. Councillor Strackerjan explained the recommendation to Council process and suggested that the Committee work with staff in order to expedite the process as without involving staff at the beginning Council will simply direct staff to review and report back.

Councillor Strackerjan added the importance of staff engagement to help focus on Council priorities. Councillor Barclay then noted additional updates to Committee framework and information sharing and encouraged this Committee to prepare a workplan.

Karen Dunlop informed the Committee that staff resources are available but that the Committee should decide on a course of action prior to staff becoming involved in order to ensure that the staff member(s) follow the Committee direction.

It was decided that Colin Creasey would finalize the document and circulate for comment from Committee members within the week. Amie suggested that the document be as complete as possible in order to present the information to staff for further investigation. Once reviewed by staff the Committee will confirm the report and send a recommendation to Council.

2. Energy Audit for North Grenville Operations

Cheryl Sheffer explained that as Committee members were meeting to discuss the Committee workplan, solar energy continued to arise in conversation. This Committee would like to have an energy audit completed on the Municipal buildings with an economical and fiscal perspective. Cheryl Sheffer added that if there was a financial savings for the community that Council consider a full updated consultation as changes to energy plans may have improved to suit the needs of the municipal buildings since past audits. Councillor Barclay noted that reviews were previously conducted and suggested a review of the previous proposals and findings. Councillor Barclay also agreed that there could be a stronger economical argument and would like to see action in order to move forward while this Council is still in term.

Councillor Strackerjan added that there was a presentation last year by CoEnergy Ontario and noted the importance of a business background that coincides with environmental aspects. Councillor Strackerjan inquired if the audit could be done by staff or if an external auditor would need to be hired.

Councillor Barclay disclosed that he is a shareholder in CoEnergy Ontario.

Director Karen Dunlop noted that the documentation is available on the website and added that Facilities provide internal audits which provides suggestions on efficiencies, a conservation plan (kilowatts used) and has resulted in some changes such as changing lights to LED.

Fred Schueler brought forward the issue of non-functional streetlamps on County Road 18 in Bishops Mills and noted that he's in favour of several of these streetlamps being out, since they tend to attract frogs and Insects onto the road. The municipal LED light is now doing all of this attracting in his doing-the-streets road activity transect, and there's considerable concern that these LED streetlamps are harmful to wildlife populations because they attract so many species. Director Karen Dunlop advised that she was working with the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville for the replacements, among other considerations.

Discussion continued pertaining to the existing documents and requirements for an audit. It was decided that Director Karen Dunlop would compile a summary for this Committee to review. It was also noted that Committee members would like all "green initiatives" be considered, not just solar along with builders using more energy efficiencies.

Fred Schueler inquired to this Committee about the Hydro turbines that were to be installed in Burritt's Rapids and Councillor Barclay explained that it may have been funding related which enhanced his point that there are timely processes and regulations and encouraged this Committee to find a few key items to accomplish.

Graeme Allan reminded this Committee that the CoEnergy group had been eager to present to this Committee and that CoEnergy is well versed in local conditions. Graeme Allen also noted that many municipalities are also compiling energy audit information and to consider potential resources for a green municipal fund (not necessarily monetary but in the form of best practices, implications and considerations of other findings).

Cheryl Sheffer inquired about a budget, staff resources available and the remaining term. Councillor Barclay advised this Committee that the remaining term is two years and that a new Council could change the Committees. Councillor Barclay also noted that this Committee was a new initiative that Council is passionate about and would like to see actionable items. Councillor Strackerjan reminded this Committee that initiatives at the Committee level should align with Council Strategic Plan. It was also discussed that staff resources were not limited just to the Department of Public Works but that staff all departments will work together in vested interests or relations to an initiative.

EAAC-2020-03

Moved by Fred Schueler

Seconded by Fraser Mowat

That Council direct staff to review recommendations of past energy audit reports and green energy options reports for consideration.

AND

That Council consider an RFP to hire an energy consultant to provide an update on past energy audit reports and make recommendations for considerations in the 2021 Municipal Budget.

CARRIED

3. Environmental Influence for Correctional Facility

Chair Amie Boudreau Ivany inquired with the Committee about the environmental impact of correctional facility and inquired where should be brought to Council's attention.

Councillor Strackerjan added that there is validity in all opinions as encountered with other committees but reminded members that there is a difference between their role as a resident and a role of Committee member and to be cognizant of that role.

Fred Schueler recognized that the correctional facility is a Provincial decision and interaction will be between the Province and Municipality. He also noted that there would unlikely be environmental issues.

4. Update on Local Electric Car Hookups

Cheryl Scheffer inquired about Council adding charging stations throughout town due to proximity and travel usage of the 416. Councillor Strackerjan reminded the Committee that there are some available at the parking by JJ's. Councillor Barclay added that there is interest, but that Council is limited to Provincial direction and approval.

5. Process for Creation of Educational Products

This Committee inquired about the status of educational products, their role and expectations. Director Dunlop noted that as part of the green bin program there will be an educational products that will be circulated to this Committee for review but that a quick turn around is necessary as it will be going to print within the first two weeks of December.

I. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 8:03 p.m.

Becoming a Blue Community

**Presentation to Environmental Advisory Committee prepared by
Colin Creasey, Jeanne Lambert, Fraser Mowat, and Frederick W. Schueler.**

“The Blue Communities Project encourages municipalities and Indigenous communities to support the idea of a water commons framework, recognizing that water is the lifeblood of landscapes and their human and ecological communities, by passing resolutions that:

1. Recognize water and sanitation as human rights.
2. Ban or phase out the sale of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events.
3. Promote publicly financed, owned, and operated water and wastewater services.

The Council of Canadians, the Blue Planet Project and the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) initiated the Blue Communities Project in 2009. Eau Secours is a partner on the Blue Communities Project in Quebec. The Blue Communities movement has grown internationally with Paris, France, Bern, Switzerland and other municipalities around the world going “blue.” Schools, religious communities and faith-based groups have also adopted principles that treat water as a common good that is shared by everyone and is the responsibility of all.”¹

Introduction:

As a society we take clean water for granted. Clean water is one of the most important elements in our day to day activities. As a society we require clean water for personal consumption, for household uses, for sanitation, for social, economic, agricultural, spiritual and cultural purposes.

With growing populations, new home construction, climate change and increased pollution the required water resources and associated services are under increasing pressure. Cities and towns across Canada are experiencing flooding, unpredictable rain, extended periods of drought, forest fires and extreme weather.

In addition to societal and environmental issues; there is increasing pressure for the privatization of public water systems for cost savings by smaller communities, the increasing use of water resources for bottling of water and increased industrial and public projects that are threatening our water supplies and services.

Ontario government environmental legislation hasn't kept up with the increased demands on water sources which is resulting in local water sources becoming more vulnerable to over usage and/or water quality decay. To fill this gap in legislation there is a need for small communities and larger municipalities to introduce legislation to protect the local water sources.

The Blue Communities Project was started by the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), the Blue Planet Project and the Council of Canadians in 2009. The purpose of the project is to encourage Indigenous communities and municipalities to recognize that water is a valuable and limited resource for everyone and to encourage the idea of a water protection by introducing legislation and methodology that supports water source and usage protection.

By becoming a member of the Blue Community and enacting legislation, the Municipality of North Grenville can act on behalf of its citizens to ensure the continuation of clean, safe water sources and reliable publically controlled water services for future generations.

Membership as a Blue Community requires the Municipality to recognize water as a public trust. This will require North Grenville to pass legislation to protect water for community usage and for future generations by ensuring that community and public rights take priority over private water uses and ensuring that water could not be owned or controlled by private interests.

The Blue Communities Project has a common framework which recognizes that water is a resource for everyone and requires these three resolutions;

- 1) Recognize water and sanitation as human rights.
- 2) Ban or phase out the sale of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events.
- 3) Promote publicly financed, owned, and operated water and wastewater services.

and by logical extension we recommend two other important actions:

- 4) North Grenville would establish a water resource protection plan to protect local water sources and private wells.
- 5) Continue to improve land use by-laws to reduce flows of nutrients or bacteria into water bodies.

By becoming a Blue Community member, North Grenville adds to the current momentum and applies additional pressure on all levels of government to play their role in implementing water and sanitation as human rights.

Proposed Resolution for Becoming a Blue Community

Whereas the Municipality of North Grenville recognizes water as a human right which entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, accessible water for personal and domestic uses;

...and whereas the Municipality of North Grenville recognizes that access to clean, safe water is central to human activity that must be governed by principles allowing for reasonable use, equal distribution and responsible treatment for its preservation for nature and future generations;

...and whereas the Municipality of North Grenville recognizes the flows of water through the streams, soils, and aquifers of the Municipality as the lifeblood of its ecological and human communities;

Therefore be it resolved that the Municipality of North Grenville shall commit to

- The protection of safe public and managed drinking water and wastewater systems;
- The protection of individually-owned wells and wastewater systems (i.e. septic systems) of rural property owners that protect and provide safe, accessible water for personal use.
- Opposing the privatization of municipal water and wastewater treatment services through P3s or through contracts to private, for-profit organizations which turns water into a commodity to be bought and sold for profit.

And be it further resolved that the Municipality of North Grenville shall support:

- Improved land use policies, to the extent that these are within municipal jurisdiction, which promote infiltration over runoff, retention of nutrients in mature ecological communities, and diverse and healthy stream communities.
- Establishing a Water Source Protection Plan to protect all water sources.
- The provision and promotion of municipal tap water at municipal events and municipal operated facilities by offering filtered municipal tap water, at all but vendor locations or locations under contract, and to discontinue the practice of providing bottled water at municipal meetings and municipal events where practical. This does not include facilities owned by the Municipality and operated by another entity (i.e. non-profit group) or events held by others in the Municipality.

Be it further resolved that the Municipality of North Grenville recognizes that there are costs to having access to clean and safe water, however, the money collected is to operate and maintain the infrastructure of public-owned water and wastewater systems to provide these services to communities; and is not collected for a profit;and, furthermore the Municipality of North Grenville recognizes at times municipal water may need to be provided to small businesses who transport water to residents in the Municipality for personal and domestic uses (i.e. filling a citizen's well or swimming pool) and recognizes this small business is a business and needs to

make a profit from this service; this resolution does not include selling municipal water to companies who bottle it and sell the water for profit.

Be it further resolved that the Municipality of North Grenville recognizes that the vast majority of the action required to manage water flows and nutrient retention in terrestrial communities must occur on privately-held land, and will explicitly set an example of infiltration and nutrient retention on municipally held land, and cooperate with Conservation Authorities, the provincial Clean Water initiatives, DataStream, the Ottawa Riverkeepers, other agencies, and citizen groups to educationally promote such action.

Background

Privatization Concerns

Water sources in Ontario are threatened by an increase in pollution and demands by unsustainable agricultural, municipal and industrial activities. The services that support our water supplies are facing funding shortfalls and a push for privation for cost saving for local municipalities. This is resulting in a need to continue to protect water sources and the associated services. Local governments need to play a pivotal role in ensuring water sources are used responsibly and allocated fairly in the best interest of the general public.

In the late 1990 as a method to control cost, there was a push to privatize sewage and water systems through long-term contracts, known as P3s (public-private partnerships). The Federal government during the period of 2006 to 2015 encouraged water privatization through funding criteria which promoted or required P3s.² This resulted in public money destined for water systems to be deflected to private for-profit water corporations.

The current Federal government removed the requirement that a mandatory P3 screening be done for municipal infrastructure projects over \$100 million.³ Although a positive move to reduce P3s ownership, it didn't block out P3s for water and waste water projects.

Bottled Water Concerns

One business that has increasing need for water is the bottled water industry.⁴ It searches for sources of cheap water which it bottles and sell for large profits. This industry promotes and sell community water to consumers even in locations where tap water is equal or better than their product.

From an environmental perspective, the bottled water industry creates unnecessary greenhouse gases during the processing and transportation of the product to markets.⁵ It is also concerning that watersheds have been destroyed as a result of this usage and there is continued stress on the increasingly scarce water sources.⁶

Global and Federal Initiatives

On July 28, 2010, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights.⁷ On September 28, 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, and called on governments to take concrete action by developing plans of action, establishing monitoring and accountability mechanisms, and ensuring affordable services for everyone.⁸ In June 2012, Canada recognized the human rights to water and sanitation at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.⁹ However Canada is still in the process of developing a plan of action to implement these rights.¹⁰

Municipal Responsibilities re: Water Source Protection

Municipalities are responsible for water quality, supply, treatment and conservation.¹¹ The adoption of a water commons framework to address pollution, eutrophication, degradation, depletion, and privatization at the community level is crucial in the battle to preserve water and ensure fair access to all water and land.

Most municipalities in Ontario already have a framework in place that recognizes the right to clean, safe water and sanitation for all community residents and businesses. However, to ensure the right to safe, clean water and sanitation at the municipal level there is a need to pass local legislation that protects these rights for future generations. Municipalities have established Water Source Protection plans which include changes to the land use zoning and by passing Bylaws to deal with these risks and to restrict or prohibit a water source contamination.

“The Clean Water Act ensures communities protect their drinking water supplies through prevention – by developing collaborative, watershed-based source protection plans that are locally driven and based on science. There are 19 multi-stakeholder source protection committees across the province representing business, public, municipal and indigenous interests. These committees have developed 38 local source protection plans that identify actions to protect sources of municipal residential drinking water systems. Together, these plans protect almost 450 municipal drinking water systems, an area where over 95% of Ontario’s population live.” (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/source-protection>)

The Water Cycle Revisited

The fundamental finding of the study of nutrient cycling is that, on most substrates, mature communities allow so little of the major nutrients past their root webs that there is a net removal from precipitated water of fixed nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, the NPK constituents of commercial fertilizers. Since most of the outflow of nutrients is in drainage water, and the concentration of nutrients in river water and rain can easily be measured, the net flow of nutrients for the entire watershed can be expressed by a formula of percent retention (positive) or loss (negative) of the nutrients in precipitation, and it should be the goal of watershed management to keep these at low natural levels.¹²

Rainwater and watershed management, especially in urban areas, are critical elements in reducing risk to clean water and safe sanitation practices. Well water and surface water supplies are becoming polluted by a number of sources which include farming, business and everyday household routine activities. These water sources are being contaminated by failing septic systems, leaking fuel tanks, road salt and the excessive use of pesticides, manure and fertilizers.

Various types of pollutants seep into the ground, flow down to the water table resulting in the contamination of the local water sources. In addition; rain carries away chemicals and surface

pollutants to nearby lakes, rivers and streams. If these water sources have a drinking water intake system, the quality of the drinking water supply is then directly affected.

Impact of New Construction

Another growing concern is in the increase of water usage by new home construction and larger businesses. This may result in water source being used faster than can be naturally replaced. This has the greatest impact on wells and ground water supplies since these take longer to recharge if usage is beyond normal replenishment rates.

Blue Communities and Water Protection

Blue Communities are municipalities, Indigenous communities and organizations that have adopted policies that recognize the human and ecosystem right to water and sanitation. These communities, through resolutions, have committed to protecting water sources and systems as well as resisting the takeover of water sources and systems by private corporations.

Becoming a Blue Community creates an opportunity for community residents, any unionized and/or municipal workers, Indigenous peoples, environmentalists, and students to come together to protect water sources and systems for future generations. By becoming a Blue Community it ensures that current and future governments are accountable for providing publicly owned safe, clean drinking water for the future with no risk of ownership transfer to private corporations.

Responsibility for water protection is shared by all levels of government.¹³ This responsibility requires that all levels of government protect water sources and ensure safe operating systems and are morally required to ensure the right to clean and safe water for everyone

It is important that municipalities adopt a framework that recognizes the right to clean, safe water and sanitation for community residents and businesses in order to:

- Protect against pricing methodology that would reduce access to wastewater and drinking water services.
- Ensure community residents have access to safe, clean water supplies and sanitation system.
- Provide the public with information on the water services operations and water supply.
- Promote water source protection, treatment systems, reuse methodology and conservation recommendations to ensure water quality and continued quantities.
- Provide information and education regarding the ecological effects of human activity on water and land.

Next Steps

Establishing a Water Watch Committee in North Grenville or having a group of activists is required for the success of the Blue Communities Project. This committee and local activists are the first line of defence against polluting nutrient leakage into streams and aquifers and the privatization of public water and sanitation systems. Water Watch committees have historically been comprised of **municipality** members and environmental and community activists, Water Watch committees fight to keep water clean, safe, biodiverse, and publicly controlled.

List of Blue Communities in Canada¹⁴

- Otterburn Park, Quebec, October 19, 2020
- Cégep de Saint-Jérôme, Quebec, March 24, 2020
- Vancouver, British Columbia, March 11, 2020
- Oka, Quebec, March 10, 2020
- Prévost, Quebec, March 9, 2020
- Lavaltrie, Quebec, March 9, 2020
- Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, February 26, 2020
- Mandeville, Quebec, February 25, 2020
- Saint-Alexis-des-Monts, Quebec, January 23, 2020
- Cornwall, Prince Edward Island, January 15, 2020
- Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey, Quebec, December 9, 2019
- Saint-Félix-de-Valois, Quebec, November 6, 2019
- Roberval, Quebec, November 4, 2019
- Plessisville, Quebec, October 29, 2019
- Victoriaville, Quebec, September 4, 2019
- Saint-Fulgence, Quebec, June 5, 2019
- Saint-François-de-Sales, Quebec, June 4, 2019
- La Commission scolaire de Montréal (CSDM), Quebec, May 22, 2019
- Richmond, Quebec, May 7, 2019
- Jericho House, Youth Leadership, Niagara Region, Ontario, May 6, 2019
- Monseigneur-A.-M.-Parent High School, Saint-Hubert, Quebec – April 18, 2019
- Trois-Rivières, Quebec, March 25, 2019
- City of Montreal, Quebec, March 22, 2019
- McGill University, Quebec, March 22, 2019
- Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, February 15, 2019
- Nicolet, Quebec, February 11, 2019
- Town of Danville, Quebec, January 28, 2019
- Sisters of Mercy of Newfoundland, October 19, 2018
- Federation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Canada, December 10, 2017

- District of Lunenburg, NS, December 8, 2015
- Thunder Bay, ON, March 23, 2015
- Tsal'alh, St'át'imc Territory – the first Indigenous Blue Community, Jan. 12, 2015
- Bayfield, ON, October 24, 2014
- Tay Township, ON, April 9, 2014
- Amqui, QC, September 16, 2013Thorold, ON, July 2, 2013
- Welland, ON, November 6, 2012
- Comox, B.C., October 4, 2012
- Cumberland, B.C., July 9, 2012
- Nanaimo, B.C., June 25, 2012
- St. Catharines, ON, May 28, 2012
- Niagara Falls, ON, April 25, 2012
- North Vancouver, B.C., February 6, 2012
- Ajax, ON, December 2011
- Tiny Township, ON, September 12, 2011
- Kingston, Ontario, Fall 2011
- Victoria, B.C., June 24, 2011
- City of Burnaby, B.C. Canada's first Blue Community on March 22, 2011.

References

1. <https://canadians.org/bluecommunities>

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5. <https://green.harvard.edu/tools-resources/green-tip/reasons-avoid-bottled-water>
6. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303994372_Ground_Water_Depletion_Due_To_Water_Mining-_A_Threat
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12. Schueler, Frederick W. 1989. Feeding from the clouds: Net ombrotrophy as a measure of the health of landscapes. *Trail & Landscape* 23(3):122-125. Downloadable from <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/58553356#page/28/mode/1upand>
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13. https://ncceh.ca/sites/default/files/SDWS_Who_What_Ontario.pdf
14. <https://canadians.org/bluecommunities>



Municipality of North Grenville

To:	COUNCIL	Meeting Date: 2021/01/26
Subject:	2021 Waste Management By-Law	Report No: PW-001-2021
Prepared by:	Brandon Shipman, Engineering Technologist	File No: C7-PW

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council:

- Approve and enact By-Law 7-21 to replace By-Law 10-09, being a By-Law that regulates the management, collection, removal and disposal of recyclables, source separated organics, and waste material within the Municipality of North Grenville to reflect recent changes to North Grenville's waste management programs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

- To approve and enact a By-Law to regulate the revised program to manage, collect, remove and dispose of recyclables, source separated organics, and waste material within the Municipality.

Key Findings

- Existing By-Law 10-09 does not meet the needs of the updated waste management programs.
- Due to the extent of program changes it is recommended that a new By-Law be enacted rather than making extensive amendments to the existing waste management by-law ()By-Law 10-09.

Financial Implications

- The financial implications of the program changes were addressed by Council at its meeting of October 20, 2020. There are no further financial implications associated with the passage of proposed By-Law XX-21

BACKGROUND

At its meeting on September 1, 2020 and October 20, 2020, Council approved a contract for a new waste collector, new waste management services, new processing contracts, and a new bag tag program. The new waste services include curbside source separated organics collection, curbside leaf and yard waste collection, and curbside bulky item collection. By-Law 10-09 is the current By-Law regulating the management, collection, removal and disposal of recyclables and waste material within the Municipality.

ANALYSIS

A By-Law is required to regulate the new waste management program; specifically, provisions concerning the regulation of source separated organics and provisions to define the various components of the waste management program. The existing by-law governing waste management within the Municipality, By-Law 10-09, has been amended three previous times. To reduce any possibility of ambiguity or uncertainty, and to make the by-law provisions easily accessible to residents, Public Works has determined that the passage of a new by-law is preferable to amending the existing By-Law for a fourth time.

Staff have drafted the new proposed by-law to be more user friendly; for example, key words have been simplified - instead of referring to "Type II Garbage", the new By-Law uses the term "Plastic and Container Recycling". The definitions were updated to include the new components of the waste management program.

Strategic Alignment

Strategic Focus Area: Environmental Stewardship

- Outcome: To adopt green approaches that are cost effective and bring economic benefits by providing residents of North Grenville with additional services that encourage waste diversion and to reduce ecological footprint of the Municipality.

COMMENTS

The provisions of the existing waste management by-law (By-Law 10-09) do not address the updated waste program.

The proposed new by-law will support the changes to the waste program that are coming into effect on February 1, 2021. Existing By-Law 10-09 will be repealed and the new By-Law will be enacted effective February 1, 2021.

EXISTING POLICY/BY-LAW

By-Law 10-09 is the current By-Law that regulates the management, collection, removal and disposal of recyclables and waste material.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

This item has been identified in the current budget: Yes No N/A

This item is within the budgeted amount: Yes No N/A

Staffing implications, as they relate to implementing Council's decision on this matter, are limited to the existing staff complement and applicable administrative policies as approved by Council.

PUBLIC INPUT

No public input was solicited as the proposed By-Law reflects incorporates changes previously approved by Council.

INTERNAL/EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

Public Works staff responsible for overseeing the delivery of solid waste, recycling, and organic collection were consulted. The Environmental Action Committee provides recommendations to Council on waste management within the Municipality and were also consulted.

CONCLUSION

The passage of a By-Law is required to reflect recent changes made to the delivery of the Municipality's waste program. The proposed By-Law was drafted to incorporate these program changes.

SIGNATURE

Prepared by:

Name: Brandon Shipman, C.E.T.

Title: Engineering Technologist

Reviewed by:

Name: Karen Dunlop

Title: Director of Public Works

Submitted for

Council consideration by:

Name: Gary Dyke

Title: Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1: By-Law 7-21

CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH GRENVILLE

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law to Regulate the Management, Collection, Removal and Disposal of Recyclables, Source Separated Organics and Waste Material in the Municipality of North Grenville

WHEREAS the *Municipal Act 2001*, as amended, authorizes municipalities to establish, maintain and operate a waste management system and to prohibit or regulate the use of any part of a waste management system;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of North Grenville deems it expedient to implement a waste management system;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of North Grenville enacts as follows:

1. ESTABLISHMENT

There is hereby established a system for the management, collection, removal and disposal of recyclables, source separated organics and waste materials in the Municipality of North Grenville.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this by-law, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) "Ashes" means the residue of any household fuel, after such fuel has been consumed by fire, which would normally accumulate at a dwelling and which has completely been cooled and ceased to burn such that it will not present the risk or hazard of fire.
- b) "Bag" means a non-returnable plastic bag,
 - i. of a capacity of not more than 127 liters (28 Imperial gallons) and has the dimensions not greater than 30" x 36".
 - ii. composed of material of not less than 1.5 mil gauge (0.038 mm, 0.0015 inches) capable of carrying twenty-three (23) kg of contents without tearing.
- c) "Blue Box" means the box or other device available from Municipality or a retailer for the collection of recyclable waste.
- d) "Construction Debris" means discarded building material resulting from the erection, repair, demolition, or improvement of buildings or structures.
- e) "Container for Garbage" means a receptacle manufactured for or adapted for the use of the collection of household refuse,
 - i. of a capacity of not more than 127 litres (28 Imperial gallons) and,
 - ii. constructed of materials which have an equivalent durability to number 20 gauge metal (0.952 mm, 0.0375 inches), and,
 - iii. have a water-tight lid and two (2) handles or,
 - iv. a miscellaneous type of container, approved by the Director of Public Works which may be safely picked up by an individual along with the contents thereof.
- f) "CFC" includes any refrigerant containing the following substances: Chlorofluorocarbon, Hydro chlorofluorocarbon or Hydro fluorocarbon.
- g) "Commercial" means premises used for commerce which is defined as the buying and selling of goods and services and entertainment together with accessory

buildings incidental thereto, which also includes property zoned commercial under the Municipality's Zoning By-Law.

- h) "Composting" means the process of collecting and depositing Compostable Waste in a suitably constructed enclosure or composting unit (composter) for the purpose of converting waste into fertilizer for soil.
- i) "Council" means the elected Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of North Grenville.
- j) "Director of Public Works" means the Director of Public Works or the Director's designate.
- k) "Dumpster/Front Load Containers" means a container provided by a waste company and must be compatible with the trucks utilized by the municipal waste collector that is available in 2, 4, 6, and 8 cubic yard sizes and is emptied on a regular basis by a front forked truck, or equivalent.
- l) "Dwelling Unit" means any part of a building or structure, used, designed, or intended to be used as a domestic establishment in which one or more persons may sleep and are provided with culinary and sanitary facilities for their exclusive use.
- m) "Green Bin" means the bin or other device supplied by or on behalf of the Municipality or approved equivalent for the collection of organic waste.
- n) "Hazardous Material" shall include the following: ammunition, antifreeze, brake fluid, degreasers, drain cleaner, gasoline, herbicides, waste oil, oven cleaner, paints, pesticides, preservatives, septic tank cleaners, solvents and any other items as defined under the Environmental Protection Act and regulations as amended from time to time.
- o) "Industrial" means premises used for industrial purposes.
- p) "Industrial, and/or Institutional Establishment" means an industrial, or institutional land use located on lands which have frontage on an open public road.
- q) "Institutional" means premises used for a non-commercial purpose by an organized body or society for promoting a particular purpose but not including a private club or religious activity which shall also include property zoned institutional under the Municipality's Zoning By-Law or as approved by the Director of Public Works.
- r) "Items for Collection" means each individual container for garbage.
- s) "Major Appliances and/or Large Household Furnishings" means any and all large or bulky household mechanisms and/or other articles commonly used in the home including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, refrigerators, freezers, stoves, washers, dryers, televisions, water tanks, chairs, sofas, tables, mattresses, beds, carpets, and other household items as approved by the Director of Public Works.
- t) "Multi-Unit Building" means a building containing five (5) or more residential dwellings.
- u) "Municipal Waste Collector" means the person(s), firm or corporation awarded a contract(s) by the Municipality, from time to time to collect, transport, and dispose of Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials within the Municipality.
- v) "Municipality" means the Corporation of the Municipality of North Grenville as a

municipal corporation, and where the context requires, its geographic area

- w) “Person” includes a corporation, organization, association, and partnership..
- x) “Private Roadway” and “Undedicated Roadway” means roads under private ownership, roads under public ownership but not dedicated as an open right-of-way, or those roads deemed to be substandard, unmaintained, or otherwise incapable of providing assured access and egress by the Municipal Waste Collector to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.
- y) “Resident” means a person living in a residential dwelling and persons operating a private club and religious premises in the Municipality.
- z) “Residential Dwelling” means a place of residence for people with its own sleeping, cooking, eating and sanitary facilities. For the purposes of this by-law, “Residential Dwelling” also includes private clubs and religious premises as approved by the Director of Public Works.
- aa) “Screening” means fencing, hedging, etc. which obscures vision and prohibits access to the Public .
- bb) “Tag” means a tag or sticker issued by the Municipality (upon payment of the applicable fee as determined by Council from time to time by resolution including federal and provincial taxes) to be affixed as detailed in this By-Law.
- cc) “Textile” means the fabric used in clothing, linens or drapery.
- dd) “Waste” means material generated within the Municipality of North Grenville including the following categories as amended from time to time in accordance with current provincial or federal regulations:
 - i. Solid Waste – more commonly referred to as “garbage” which includes Textiles, broken crockery, and other such articles which would normally accumulate at a Residential Dwelling or commercial establishment.
 - ii. Recyclable Material – includes Fiber Recycling and Plastic and Container Recycling. For the purposes of this By-Law:
 - i. “Plastics and Container Recycling” includes bottles and jars, metal cans (steel and aluminum), soft drink cans, jar lids, clean aluminum trays and foil, empty aerosol cans, empty paint cans with lids removed, all household plastics containers #1 to 7 (except #6), plastic bottles (jars and jugs), plant pots, tubs and lids (yogurt, sour cream, margarine containers), single serve yogurt containers, #5 and #6 wide mouth dairy containers, plastic fruit containers, gable end milk and juice cartons.
 - ii. “Fiber Recycling” includes box board (cereal boxes, rolls from paper towel and toilet tissue, shoe boxes, tissue boxes), telephone books, corrugated cardboard, detergent boxes, egg cartons, Kraft (brown) paper bags, magazines, catalogues, junk mail and office paper, newspapers and flyers (plastic bags removed), clean pizza boxes, paper gift wrap/greeting cards.
 - iii. Compostable Waste – includes grass cuttings, garden refuse, leaves and all other material which is generally accepted to be compostable waste.
 - iv. Source Separated Organics – includes meat/fish/scraps/bones, dairy products, bread/cereals, coffee grounds/filters, tea bags, egg shells, food leftovers, wind-fallen fruit, pumpkins, paper towels, tissues, soiled pizza boxes, sugar and potato paper bags, cold fireplace ash, non-synthetic kitty litter, dog waste, wood chips/sawdust .

- v. Environmentally Friendly Landfill Material - includes brush, timber, clean lumber, rocks, bricks, concrete, gravel, sand, soil and other such material which is recognized by the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks as being “environmentally friendly landfill material”.
- vi. Bulky Items - includes bird baths, bookcases/shelves, broken Blue Boxes, broken composters, broken garbage cans, broken rain barrels, brooms (plastic/wood/metal), child car seats, Christmas trees (artificial), couches/chairs, cribs/beds, desks, dressers, electric keyboards, flooring (carpet and under padding), flooring (linoleum, laminate, tile, vinyl), furniture, garden hose reels (plastic), Kidde pools, laundry baskets, luggage, mattresses and box springs, memory foam mattress toppers, patio umbrellas, plastic barrels, plastic chairs, plastic fans, plastic litter boxes, plastic sheds, plastic slides, plastic tables, pond liners, pool covers, sand boxes (sand removed), sofa beds, strollers, telescopes, TV stands, vacuums, water softeners, and wooden tables.
- vii. Leaf and Yard Waste – includes branches (less than 5cm in diameter), twigs, fallen fruit from trees, pine cones, lawn and garden trimmings, leaves, plants and weeds, pumpkins, Christmas trees, and grass clippings.
- viii. Hazardous Waste - includes Hazardous Waste as defined in Regulation 309 of the Ministry of Environment and shall include such materials as paint, used oil, solvents, items containing asbestos insulation, fuel tanks, batteries, acids, appliances not displaying appropriate notice that such appliance has been voided of all CFC’s, and prohibited waste.
- ix. Construction Debris - includes any waste or residue resulting from the erection, renovation or removal of any building or part thereof not included in 2.d).
- x. IC&I Waste - includes waste and residue created by Commercial, Industrial and/or Institutional use.
- xi. Electronic Waste - includes broken and/or unwanted electrical or electronic devices.
- xii. Scrap Metal - includes major appliances provided refrigeration appliances display appropriate notice that such appliance has been voided of all CFC’s, furnaces, other metal items as approved by the Director of Public Works.
- xiii. Non-Collectable Waste – includes any explosive or highly combustible materials of any nature whatsoever, construction debris, sawdust and/or shavings, liquid or semi-liquid waste, hay, straw and manure, carcass of any animal, stones, major appliances, any material which has become frozen or otherwise stuck to a container, tires, bio-medical waste, automobiles, vehicles or any parts thereof, fences, fence posts, page wire, hazardous waste, propane tanks, crates or packing material, construction debris, IC&I waste, electronic waste, scrap metal, any other item as detailed or further clarified under subsequent sections of this By-Law.

3. COLLECTION

- 3.1 The Municipality shall provide for all necessary equipment and labour for the regular and satisfactory collection of Solid Waste, Recyclable Material and Source Separated Organics from all residential dwellings and commercial establishments in accordance with the terms of this By-Law. Without limiting the foregoing, the Municipality may enter into an agreement or contract with any Person for the provision of the services established by this By-Law.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, no Person shall place for collection and the Municipality shall not be required to collect the following waste material which is deemed not acceptable for collection:

- a) Non-Collectable Waste (see section 2.ee)
- b) Any rejected product, by-product or stock of any wholesale or retail establishment which in the opinion of the Director of Public Works has been condemned, abandoned or rejected.
- c) Videos, films, celluloid cuttings, rags soaked with gasoline or oil, or other highly inflammable or explosive waste.
- d) Any liquid, whether in a container or not.
- e) Any material frozen to a receptacle which cannot be removed by shaking.
- f) Any Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials not resulting from the use of any premises as a residential dwelling or commercial establishment located in the Municipality of North Grenville.
- g) Any accumulation of an unreasonable amount of garbage as determined by the Director of Public Works.
- h) Any automobile body parts.
- i) Any material that may from time to time be considered by the Municipality as dangerous or hazardous or that is not acceptable in a Sanitary Landfill site under any Act or Regulation of the Provincial or Federal Government, or any material which may be defined by the Municipality from time to time as being unacceptable for collection.
- j) Dressings, bandages, syringes, blood contaminated items or other infected materials from hospitals, surgeries, or offices of physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacies or veterinarians.
- k) Recyclable Material not prepared for collection according to the requirements for recyclable pickup.
- l) Any waste that has not been put for collection in conformity to the provisions of this By-Law

3.2 All Recyclable Material shall be separated from all other waste types and shall be prepared for collection as follows:

- a) Fiber Recycling shall be placed in a blue box or flattened, bundled, and tied with a size no greater than 30 inches by 36 inches.
- b) Plastic and Container Recycling shall be placed in a Blue Box. Glass bottles and jars shall be rinsed and their tops removed. Metal cans shall be rinsed. Plastic bottles and jars shall be rinsed and their tops removed. Aluminum trays and foil shall be clean, folded together and placed loose in the Blue Box.

3.3 Source Separated Organics shall be separated from all other waste types and should be set out in the container that was provided by the Municipality or approved equivalent. Non-synthetic kitty litter, dog waste, wood chips/sawdust should not exceed 25% of the contents of the Green Bin.

3.5 Subject to the provisions of Section 5.9 and Section 5.10 of this By-Law, the Municipality may from time to time provide curb side collection of Leaf and Yard Waste and Bulky Items.

3.7 In addition to regular collection, the following items produced in North Grenville may be disposed of by taking it to the Transfer Station, subject to necessary fees, tags, etc. as per Schedule "A".

These include:

- Solid Waste
- Recyclable Materials
- Leaf and Yard Waste
- Bulky Items
- Construction Debris – in amounts acceptable to the Director of Public Works

- Scrap Metal – including major appliances
 - Hazardous Waste in original or well labeled container – including:
 - Paint (no stain or aerosols)
 - Automotive Oil
 - Antifreeze
 - Propane Tanks
 - Freon Appliances
 - Batteries (no car batteries)
 - Tires – up to 10 tires per person per day
- 3.8 Materials transported to the transfer station shall be covered, enclosed or fastened down so as to prevent any of the contents from littering roadways or private property. Failure to do so constitutes an offence under the Highway Traffic Act. Other licensing may be required for businesses.
- 3.9 Any person who fails to carry out the requirements of 3.8 and consequently causing waste materials to litter property or streets, shall pick up the same immediately. Failure to do so constitutes an offence under Littering By-Law 21-06 and its successors.
- 3.10 The Director of Public Works reserves the right to refuse to accept for disposal any material of a questionable nature or origin or any other material or waste prohibited for disposal by reason of the provisions of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks Certificate of Approval.
- 3.11 The Municipality will co-ordinate a solid waste humanitarian program for residents with special needs at the discretion of the Director of Public Works.

4. SCHEDULE OF COLLECTION

- 4.1 Collection shall be made from residential dwellings and commercial establishments in accordance with a schedule to be determined by the Director of Public Works and communicated to the residents of the Municipality. The Director of Public Works shall provide advance notice of any changes to the collection schedule.
- 4.2 Without limiting the generality of Section 4.1, when a collection day falls on a statutory holiday and no collection is provided for, the Director of Public Works shall schedule an alternate collection day..
- 4.4 A collection schedule shall be available at the Municipal Office.
- 4.5 Notwithstanding anything in this By-Law to the contrary, the Municipality may designate days and times for the collection of Non-Collectible Waste which shall be picked up by the Municipality at its discretion on dates to be provided.

5. PLACING WASTE FOR COLLECTION: PROPERTIES ABUTTING PUBLIC ROADWAYS

- 5.1 Items for collection shall be placed as close to the curb as possible prior to 7:00 a.m. on the day of collection without obstructing the travelled portion of the roadway and/or any sidewalk, bike lane or multi-use pathway. Notwithstanding, no person shall place such items for collection prior to 7:00 p.m. on the day proceeding the day of collection. Every person shall remove all empty containers and waste not acceptable for collection under the terms of this By-Law from the curb not later than 9:00 p.m. on the scheduled collection day.
- 5.2 Each residential dwelling or commercial establishment shall place items for collection within 3 meters (10 feet) from the roadway curb or where there is no curb, adjacent to the edge of the sidewalk furthest from the roadway. Where it is not possible to comply with this requirement, items for collection shall be placed within 3 meters (10 feet) from the edge of the travelled way, curb, pavement, etc., without obstructing the travelled portion

of the roadway and/or any sidewalk in a location satisfactory to the Director of Public Works.

No person shall place garbage for collection at a location, either on public or private lands, other than at a location designated or approved for one's own residential dwelling or commercial establishment by the Director of Public Works.

- 5.3 No person shall place items for collection in any container other than that meeting the description of "Bag" defined in Section 2 b), "Container for Garbage" defined in Section 2 e) as it pertains to Solid Waste, "Container for Recyclable Material" defined in Section 2 i) as it pertains to Recyclable Materials and "Green Bin" defined in Section 2 n) as it pertains to Source Separated Organics.
- 5.4 On any one day designated by the Municipality for the collection of Solid Waste, no more than 10 containers or bags (or any combination thereof totaling a maximum of 10 per dwelling unit of Solid Waste) shall be set out for collection by the Municipal Waste Collector. There is no limit on the quantity of Recyclable Material which may be set out for collection at one time except from an industrial, commercial or institutional establishment that produces a large amount of recycling. A large volume recycling (greater than 4 Blue Boxes) shall be in containers as approved by the Director of Public Works and provided at the owner's expense. The amount of any type or types of recyclable waste to be collected may be limited by Council or at the discretion of the Director of Public Works.
- 5.5 The Municipal Waste Collector shall not collect any waste in excess of the maximum limits referred to in the above paragraph.
- 5.6 Upon written application to the Director of Public Works, an exemption to 5.4 may be made at their discretion.
- 5.7 No person shall place a container for garbage collection which weighs in excess of 23 kilograms (50 pounds).
- 5.8 No person shall place a green bin for source separated organics collection which weighs in excess of 23 kilograms (50 pounds) or the manufactures weight limit, whichever is of lower value. Exemptions may be made with the written approval from the Director of Public Works.
- 5.9 No person shall place a leaf and yard waste bag, bundle, or container for recycling which weighs in excess of 23 kilograms (50 pounds). Only paper bags, bound bundles less than 3 feet in length, and reusable containers/bins are acceptable for set out.
- 5.10 Bulky Items are broken into two categories; large and small. Large items are over eighty (80) pounds and /or large in size and include; bookcases/shelves, upholstered furniture (ex. couches/sofa beds, chairs), dressers, mattresses, and box springs. Small items are the remaining items in the acceptable list and may be bulked together to a maximum of eighty (80) pounds. All items shall be placed in a manageable way that allows for safe and efficient collection. Smaller items shall be grouped and bagged or contained for efficient and safe collection.

6. WASTE FOR PROPERTIES ABUTTING PRIVATE AND UNDEDICATED ROADWAYS

- 6.1 Residential dwellings and Commercial properties not fronting onto a maintained public right-of-way will have the option of:
 - a) Hauling their own solid waste and recyclables to the Municipal Transfer Station;
 - b) Road side pick-up along the nearest public right-of-way may be arranged subject to the property owners entering into a Municipality of North Grenville Private Laneway Garbage Disposal Agreement; or alternately

c) The Municipality shall co-ordinate an agreement with the Municipal Waste Collector and the owners of Residential dwellings and/or Commercial properties not fronting onto a maintained public right-of-way to travel on these roads which must meet minimum standards as required by the Municipal Waste Collector and may change with proper notification to residents. The Municipality assumes no responsibility for any damage or inconvenience incurred once an agreement is signed for the collection of solid waste, recyclables, and source separated organics on private roads, and retains the right to deny such provisions when the conditions of this by-law, on the conditions of Provincial empowering legislation, are not adhered to.

6.2 The Municipality of North Grenville Private Laneway Garbage Disposal Agreement will require registered parties to place solid waste and recyclables in a pre-designated structure to be located along the nearest public right-of-way, subject to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works to ensure proper upkeep to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. The owners are responsible for all facilities, operations costs (rentals, etc.) and maintenance of the surrounding area will be assigned to the agreeing parties.

7. COLLECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 The Municipality shall be entitled to enter into contracts with any person or persons for the collection, removal, transfer, processing, storage, reduction, reuse, recycling, and/or disposal of all Waste types.

7.2 The Municipal Waste Collector shall follow the laid out routes and comply with the requirements of this By-Law and all instructions given by the Municipality from time to time.

7.3 The Municipal Waste Collector shall handle all containers, bags and blue boxes with due care, and after thoroughly removing their contents shall replace the containers and blue boxes were taken from. If any containers, blue boxes and/or green bins are found to be broken due to contractor neglect, they will be replaced at the contractor's expense. The Municipal Waste Collector shall not overload any truck nor allow any of the contents to fall therefrom, and shall carefully gather up any waste which may have fallen or been spilled on the ground.

7.4 In no instances shall the Municipal Waste Collector be called upon to make collections from any point which is unreasonably inconvenient or dangerous to any employee, nor shall the Collector be required to remove containers, bags or blue boxes from any point other than that designated on this By-Law and then only from containers, bags or blue boxes that meet the requirements of this By-Law. This includes blow away or animal strewn garbage.

8. OBLIGATIONS OF RESIDENTS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR RECYCLING

8.1 Every resident shall participate in the Municipal recycling program and are encouraged to actively reduce waste.

8.2 Every commercial establishment shall participate in a recycling program and are encouraged to actively reduce waste.

8.3 No person shall place Recyclable Material together in the same container with Solid Waste for collection. Recyclable Material shall be placed separately in a Blue Box.

8.4 Wherever possible residential dwellings, commercial establishments and institutional establishments are encouraged to maintain a viable composting system and thus dispose of Compostable Waste in lieu of transporting this material off-site. Residential composters shall be available from the Municipality at cost.

8.5 Residents and commercial establishments who have accumulated Leaf and Yard Waste (type ix) and Compostable Waste (type v) Garbage shall transport and deposit same at designated areas at the Transfer Station as directed by the attendant. Curbside collection

may also be offered at the discretion of the Director of Public Works.

- 8.6 The removal of CFC's from refrigeration equipment (refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, etc.) shall be conducted by a licensed mechanic and shall be evidenced by the placement of appropriate notice by the licensed mechanic upon the refrigeration equipment prior to placement at the assigned Municipal Transfer Station for major appliances. Additional fees apply if CFC's is not removed.
- 8.7 Every resident or commercial establishment who places any other Waste type out for collection with Solid Waste or disposes of it in an unlawful manner shall be guilty of an offence under this By-Law and shall be subject to the penalty provisions of this By-Law.

9. USER FEES

- 9.1 Every bag of Solid Waste set out for collection shall have a tag affixed to its exterior in a clearly visible location.
- 9.2 Every container of Solid Waste set out for collection shall have a tag affixed to the contents of the container in such a manner so as to be clearly visible to the Municipal Waste Collector upon removal of the container's lid.
- 9.3 Every bag or bundle of Leaf and Yard Waste shall have a tag affixed to the exterior in a clearly visible location.
- 9.4 Bulky Items are broken into two categories; large items and small items. Large items require 2 tags and small items require 1 tag. For set-out requirements and what constitutes a large or small item see paragraph 5.10.
- 9.5 The Director of Public Works may, from time to time, limit the time period for using such tags.
- 9.6 The owner or occupant of every dwelling unit within the Municipality shall purchase bag tags either at the Municipal Office or at designated vendor locations. Prices shall be as indicated in Schedule "C" and may change at any time.

10. RENTAL PROPERTIES (SINGLE AND MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS)

- 10.1 Every owner and tenant of a residential dwelling and/or commercial establishment shall be responsible to ensure compliance with the provisions of this By-Law.
- 10.2 Every Owner of a multi-unit building which includes residential dwellings and/or commercial units shall provide adequate facilities and enclosures for the storage of garbage satisfactory to the Director of Public Works.
- 10.3 Every multi-unit building containing five (5) or more residential and/or commercial units shall be equipped, at the owner's expense, with an appropriate container(s) to be maintained in an accessible location as approved by the Director of Public Works.

11. STORAGE

- 11.1 All types of Waste must be stored inside a building or inside containers which are out of sight of a public right of way as approved by the Director of Public Works. Screening may also be required to be supplied by [INSERT] as determined by the Director of Public Works. All such Screening is required to be approved by the Director of Public Works in an exercise of his or her unlimited discretion. Solid Waste stored outside between collection dates must be stored inside a container for garbage per section 2 (e) or as approved by the Director of Public Works.
- 11.2 The storage area must be maintained in a manner so as to be free from offensive odors, loose debris, or the presence of insects or vermin.

12. MAINTENANCE

All owners of dumpsters are required to keep the surrounding area free and clear of all debris and/or obstacles, cleared of snow and ice during winter months, accessible for pick up on the scheduled or alternate pick up day.

13. OTHER RECEPTICALS

Except as otherwise permitted in this by-law, no person shall place or use any type of receptacle for the temporary storage of garbage, including material resulting from the demolition or renovation of buildings, which impede vehicular and pedestrian movement subject to the advance written approval of the Director of Public Works.

14. SCAVENGING

14.1 No person, unless authorized by the Municipality, shall pick over, interfere with, remove or scatter Solid Waste or Recyclable Material, after the same has been put out for collection. Scavenging is not permitted on the collection route.

14.2 No person shall permit any animal owned by him/her or under his/her control to pick over, interfere with, remove or scatter garbage of any type.

15. GENERAL

15.1 No owner or occupant of a residential dwelling or commercial, industrial or institutional establishment within the Municipality shall permit any waste and/or non-collectible waste to accumulate upon such owner's or occupant's lands in a manner which may be contrary to public health or safety to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.

15.2 No person shall sweep, throw or deposit or allow to fall from any vehicle, any waste and/or non-collectible waste onto any streets, lanes, water courses and/or public lands within the Municipality except waste placed on the public right-of-way for collection in accordance with the requirements of this By-Law.

15.3 No person shall throw, place or deposit refuse or debris on private property or on property of the Municipality or any local board thereof without authority from the owner or occupant of such property.

15.4 The headings in this By-Law are included solely for the convenience of reference and are not intended to be full or accurate descriptions of the contents thereof and are not to be considered as part of the By-Law.

15.5 If any provision or requirement of this By-Law or the application thereof to any person shall to any extent be held to be invalid or unenforceable the remainder of this By-Law or the application of such provision or requirement to all persons other than those to which it is held to be invalid or unenforceable shall not be affected thereby, and it is hereby declared to be the intention of Council that each provision and requirement of this By-Law shall be separately valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

15.6 Regarding the implementation and enforcement of this By-Law, it shall be an offence for any person who fails to comply with a direction or order from the Director of Public Works.

16. PENALTY

16.1 Any person violating any of the provisions of this By-Law, either by doing any act forbidden or by failing to do any act required by this By-Law is guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty pursuant to the Provincial Offences Act.

16.2 Set fines may be established for certain offences contained in this By-Law. Such fines shall be established pursuant to the Provincial Offences Act.

16.3 In addition to the above and pursuant to the Municipal Act, should any person be in default of any matter or thing directed or required to do pursuant to this by-law, such matter or

thing may be done by the Municipality at the person's expense and the Municipality may recover the expense incurred in doing it by action or the same may be recovered in like manner as municipal taxes.

17. SUPERVISION / ENFORCEMENT

The proper collection and/or disposal of all types of Waste, as set out in this By-Law, shall be under the general control and direction of the Director of Public Works. The provisions of this By-Law may be enforced by the Ontario Provincial Police, the Municipal By-Law Enforcement Officer, and any specially deputized agent of the Council of North Grenville.

18. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this by-law are severable. If any provision, section or word is held to be invalid or illegal, such invalidity or illegality shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sections or words.

19. PROVISIONS

- 19.1 The provisions of this By-Law apply to the owners and occupants of all residential and industrial, commercial and/or institutional establishments within the Municipality of North Grenville.
- 19.2 Where a provision of this By-law conflicts with a provision of another by-law enforced in the Municipality of North Grenville, the provisions that established the higher standards shall prevail in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the general public.
- 19.3 The provisions of this By-Law shall not relieve any person from compliance with any provisions of the Public Health Act or regulations prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health.
- 19.4 By-Law 10-09, as amended, is hereby repealed.
- 19.5 Schedules "A", "B" and "C" constitute part of this By-Law.
- 19.6 This By-Law shall come into effect on February 1, 2020.

PASSED AND ENACTED
THIS 19TH DAY OF MAY, 2020.

NANCY PECKFORD
Mayor

PALAK MEHTA
Deputy Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH GRENVILLE

Schedule "A" to By-Law No. 10-09

TRANSFER STATION RATES

1. Every vehicle dropping off waste at the Transfer Station shall go over the weigh scale when entering and leaving the site.
2. A fee shall be charged at a rate of \$140 per tonne with a minimum fee of \$10.00.
3. The fee as shown in Item 2. shall not apply to the following:
 - Automotive oil
 - Antifreeze
 - Paint
 - Propane tanks
 - Tires
 - Batteries (excluding car batteries)
 - Recyclable Material
 - Solid Waste which is in a Container for Garbage and has the applicable bag tag attached.
4. A fee shall be charged at a rate of \$65 per tonne with a minimum fee of \$5.00 for Type IV Garbage, brush and branches.
5. Should the weigh scale become inoperable, the Municipality shall apply disposal charges on an estimated volume basis as shown on Schedule "B".
6. The fee for CFC's removal shall be \$30.00 per item in addition to the applicable rate.
7. Only domestic Demolition and Construction Waste shall be accepted. The Director of Public Works reserves the right to limit quantities.

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH GRENVILLE

Schedule "B" to By-Law No. 10-09

TRANSFER STATION RATES

Tipping Fees	Single Source Domestic	Multi-Unit Source Domestic	Non-Domestic
Cars	Applicable Tags	Applicable Tags	Not Applicable
Cars w/ small trailer ½ ton truck	Applicable Tags	Applicable Tags	\$35.00
Trucks or trailers larger than pickups (uncompacted waste)	\$19.00/cubic metre	\$19.00/cubic metre	\$19.00/cubic metre
Packers (Compacted Waste)	Not applicable		\$38.00/cubic metre
Appliances except items with CFC's	\$30.00 per item		
Upholstered Furniture or Mattress set	\$20.00 per item or mattress set		
Freezer, Refrigerators, Air Conditioners	\$40.00 per item		
Tires	No Charge		Not Accepted
Propane Tanks	No Charge		
Demolition/Construction Waste wood products, drywall and insulation products Metals Must Be Separated Must be free of re-bar No Large Pieces	\$30.00/ cubic metre		Not Accepted
Asphalt Shingles	\$50/cubic metre		\$50/cubic metre

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH GRENVILLE

Schedule “C” to By-Law No. 10-09

BAG TAGS

The fee for Bag Tags issued by the Municipality shall be:

- \$2.75 each for Solid Waste tags
- \$1.00 each for Leaf and Yard Waste tags
- \$12.50 each for Bulky Item tags.