

# Waste Bylaw No. 1169-2023

## Summary & Rationale

The following sections provide a summary of the proposed wording for the updated Waste Bylaw to replace Bylaw 800-2012, the Waste Bylaw.

### Definitions

1. Defined “Co-locate”
2. Defined “Diversion Plan” to mean a plan submitted by an Owner of a Multi-Unit Development, which plan provides information regarding the collection of organics and recyclables.
3. Defined “Dwelling” and “Dwelling unit”
4. Defined “Multi-Unit Residential Development” to mean a development that incorporates 3 or more dwelling units
5. Defined “Material Recovery Facility”
6. Defined “Organics Processing Facility” to include:
  - i. A facility that receives edible food donation;
  - ii. A facility that receives agricultural food donation;
  - iii. A composting facility;
  - iv. An aerobic digestion facility;
  - v. An anaerobic digestion facility; or
  - vi. Any other facility that reuses, repurposes or processes organics and is approved by the City Manager;
7. Defined “Residential Collection System”
8. Changed the definition of “Organics” to include the materials collected in the Green Cart
9. Changed the definition of “Recyclables” to align with the Land Use Bylaw and includes paper, cardboard, plastic containers, cartons, aluminum and steel containers
10. Changed the definition of “Residence” to align with the Land Use Bylaw, meaning any property with less than three dwelling units

### Multi-Unit Residential Development Refuse Collection

1. One new section has been created to address and require recycling and organics diversion for multi-unit residential properties.
2. Owners of a multi-unit residential property must provide space and adequate containers for the source separation of recycling and organic materials.
  - a. Containers must be co-located, meaning wherever there is a garbage container, there must also be recycling and organics containers.
  - b. Containers must be secured with a lid.
3. Tenants of a multi-unit residential property must separate their refuse into garbage, recyclable material, and organic materials and use the provided containers.
4. Owners of a multi-unit residential property must ensure that collected material is being properly managed. For example, recycling must be sent to a recycling facility and organics must be sent to, and processed, at an organics facility.
5. Owners of a multi-unit residential property have the option to self-haul recyclables to the Leduc Eco Station.

6. [Mandatory education] Owners of a multi-unit residential property must:
  - a. Ensure clear signage is posted on all refuse collection containers, indicating what type of refuse materials can be disposed in each collection container; and
  - b. On an annual basis or a new tenancy provide information to occupants detailing what materials can be collected and the proper method for preparing and sorting refuse material for collection.
7. Owners of a multi-unit residential property must submit a waste “Diversion Plan” providing information on the collection and storage of recycling and organics on their property. Owners need to submit an updated Plan whenever major program changes occur, such as a change in service provider or service frequency.

### **Implementation Timelines**

1. To allow for existing multi-unit residential properties to plan and implement the diversion requirements, the multi-unit section of the bylaw will not come into effect, and be enforceable, until 1 January 2026.

### **Fines and Penalties**

1. Increased the existing fine for an offence for which a fine is not otherwise established in the fines section of the bylaw, from \$50 to \$100.
2. Added in a fine associated with Multi-Unit Residential diversion requirements of \$250 per offence.
3. Added in the ability to double fine amounts for subsequent offences.

### **Addition of Schedule A**

1. Defines what materials are designated as organic material (“organics”).