

**CITY OF YORKTON
SASKATCHEWAN**

BYLAW NO. 30/2011

**A BYLAW OF THE CITY OF YORKTON IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
TO PROVIDE FOR ENTRANCE FEES TO THE SANITARY LANDFILL**

WHEREAS, the City of Yorkton operates a Sanitary Landfill site located at the SW ¼ -13-26-4-W2nd;

AND WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Yorkton deems it appropriate to charge a fee for the use of the Sanitary Landfill.

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the City of Yorkton in Council assembled hereby enacts as follows:

1. That the following shall be the charges to be paid to the Gatekeeper to gain entrance into the Sanitary Landfill:

DESCRIPTION	FEES
MINIMUM ENTRANCE FEE (Cars exempt)	\$6.50
RESIDENTIAL REFUSE (IN CITY)	
➤ Cars	\$ 2.00
➤ ¼ and ½ Ton Trucks, Single Axle Utility Trailers, Sport Utility, Vans	\$ 6.50
➤ Loads exceeding 500 kg	\$22.60/tonne
➤ Clean Wood	\$22.60/tonne
INDUSTRIAL, CONSTRUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL (IN CITY)	
➤ I, C & I Waste - without concrete	\$43.00/tonne
➤ I, C & I Waste – mixed with concrete	\$56.50/tonne
CONTAMINATED SOIL (IN CITY)	
➤ Petroleum contaminated soil	\$30.00/tonne
CLEAN FILL	No Charge

COMMERCIAL REFUSE (IN CITY)	\$22.60/tonne
ASPHALT, CONCRETE & BRICK (IN CITY)	\$18.00/tonne
ASBESTOS (IN CITY) ➤ Opening and covering fees	\$52.00/yd ³
CARCASSES ➤ Small (less than or equal to 20 kg) ➤ Large (greater than 20 kg)	\$24.00/carcass \$44.00/carcass
RECYCLABLES ➤ More than 10% by weight	100% of total charge or the charge plus \$11/yd ³ based on total load whichever is greater
OUT OF CITY RESIDENTIAL REFUSE (by Agreement Only)	\$64.60/tonne
INDUSTRIAL, CONSTRUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL (OUT OF CITY) ➤ I, C & I Waste - without concrete ➤ I, C & I Waste – mixed with concrete	\$71.25/tonne \$93.00/tonne
CONTAMINATED SOIL (OUT OF CITY) ➤ Petroleum contaminated soil	\$38.50/tonne
ASPHALT, CONCRETE & BRICK (OUT OF CITY)	\$40.00/tonne
ASBESTOS (OUT OF CITY) ➤ Opening and covering fees	\$74.00/yd ³
COMMERCIAL COMPOST	\$7.70/yd ³
WEIGH IN ONLY	\$10/visit

2. That Schedule “A”, attached hereto and forming part of this bylaw, establishes the wastes that shall be prohibited at the Sanitary Landfill.

3. **REPEALING BYLAW**

Bylaw No. 46/2010 passed on the 13th day of December 2010 providing for entrance fees to the City of Yorkton Sanitary Landfill and all amendments thereto is hereby repealed.

4. **EFFECTIVE DATE OF BYLAW**

This bylaw shall come into force and take effect on January 31, 2012.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

Introduced and read a first time this 19th day of December, A.D., 2011.

Read a second time this 19th day of December, A.D., 2011.

Read a third time and adopted this 19th day of December, A.D., 2011.

SCHEDULE “A”

Sanitary Landfill – Prohibited Wastes

No person shall deliver to the City of Yorkton Sanitary Landfill site:

1. Hazardous wastes.
2. Generally, wastes that may not be hazardous but contain constituents that upon contact with water, soil, air or other wastes at the landfill site, due to their own characteristics or properties, or in cumulative quantities can cause or result in:
 - (a) combustion, toxicity, reactivity, corrosivity, harmful air emissions, explosions, objectionable odours, excessive settlement of cover; or
 - (b) production or generation of excess landfill gases or excess contaminants in landfill gases such as methane, carbon dioxide, ozone, hydrogen sulfide, volatile organic compounds, nitrous oxides, chlorofluorohydrocarbons or other gases considered toxic, corrosive or reactive, over and above what would normally be encountered at a natural attenuation municipal landfill site; or
 - (c) production or generation of excess leachate or excess contaminants in leachate at the landfill site over and above what would normally be encountered at a natural attenuation municipal landfill site; or
 - (d) contamination of groundwater or surface waters with toxic, combustible, reactive or corrosive materials or objectionable tastes, odours or discoloration of such ground or surface water; or
 - (e) excess dust, suspended particulate matter or litter in the air; or
 - (f) proliferation of disease vectors, rodents, vermin, harmful bacteria, viruses and other pathogens; or
 - (g) safety hazards for operational personnel and users of the site; or
 - (h) emit objectionable odours, cause stress on vegetation or remain persistently in the environment; or

- (i) migration of any of the above off site and shall include but not be limited to the following specific prohibited items:
- (i) contaminated liquid wastes;
 - (ii) liquid domestic sewage;
 - (iii) pesticides and other hazardous wastes or any material or thing treated with any of those substances including the receptacles;
 - (iv) recyclable items such as automobiles, truck bodies, used farm machines, household appliances or other large metal objects;
 - (v) petroleum, petroleum remains or by-products (excluding waste oils);
 - (vi) remains or by-products of slaughter house operations or offal (excluding sheep offal);
 - (vii) any biomedical wastes, including but not limited to human and animal anatomical wastes, microbiological laboratory wastes, blood, body fluids, body parts or waste sharps as defined in “Sask. Biomedical Waste Management Guidelines”, March, 1998;
 - (viii) oily sump wastes containing excessive petroleum hydrocarbons;
 - (ix) hot ashes, incinerator wastes including ashes, cinder, uncombusted clinker, residues, flue wastes generated by burning coal, other fossil fuels or waste materials;
 - (x) refractory material or sludges left over from physical, chemical or biological processes except sludges from the water and wastewater systems of the City of Yorkton;
 - (xi) unstabilized sludges from manufacturing processes, sewage disposal systems and water treatment systems;
 - (xii) manure from livestock operations;
 - (xiii) discarded materials from industrial operations and processes;
 - (xiv) firearms, ammunition explosives, incendiary, radioactive and other such wastes;
 - (xv) wastes by themselves or cumulatively or upon contact with water, soil, air or other wastes, may impart characteristics to air, soil and waters in and upon the landfill site or its environs in excess of what would normally be encountered at a natural attenuation municipal landfill site including:
 - pH (acidity or alkalinity);
 - total dissolved solids (or specific conductance);
 - biological oxygen demand (5 day);
 - chemical oxygen demand;
 - total organic compounds;
 - hardness;
 - total kjeldahl nitrogen;
 - all major ions;
 - all trace elements including metals;
 - aromatic, halogenated and non-halogenated compounds;
 - (xvi) wastes, in response or in combination with other waste, exhibit low shear strength or exhibit low density;

- (xvii) wastes by themselves or cumulatively or upon contact with water, soil, air or other wastes, produce small sized organic debris that can infiltrate soil pore spaces to excessively reduce soil permeability beyond that normally found to occur at a natural attenuation municipal landfill site;
 - (xviii) clothing or packaging materials contaminated with hazardous or non-landfillable wastes;
 - (xix) greases and waxes;
 - (xx) scrap tires and batteries;
 - (xxi) liquid paints and solvents;
 - (xxii) propane cylinders;
 - (xxiii) major construction rubble and demolition wastes.
3. Sampling and testing methods to characterize any wastes or their impacts on the landfill site shall conform to generally accepted methods promulgated by regulatory agencies or industry associations such as:
- Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management;
 - Canadian Council of Environment Ministers;
 - Environment Canada;
 - American Public Health, Public Works or Water Works Associations;
 - Water Environment Federation;
 - United States Environmental Protection Agency;
 - American Society of Testing Materials or Canadian Standards Association.
4. Any other such wastes, goods or materials not suitable for deposit by any current landfill method and as may be prohibited from time to time as defined and prohibited by any other Act, Regulation, Bylaw or Guideline made thereto.

Natural attenuation: shall mean; natural processes comprising of the action of air, soil, groundwater, weathering and natural microorganisms to reduce the harmful characteristics of leachate or gases normally produced by the weathering, reactions, intermingling and compression of waste materials at a municipal landfill site.