



AGENDA
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING
SEPTEMBER 20, 2019

CALL TO ORDER:

INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS:

- Resolution required to add late items, if any

ADOPTION OF AGENDA:

- Resolution to adopt the Agenda for the September 20, 2019, Committee of the Whole Meeting.

NEW BUSINESS:

Municipal Response to Rats

- Discussion of options
- Recommendation regarding preferred action(s)

MOTION TO EXCLUDE:

- Moved by Councillor _____ and seconded that the public interest requires that, as per section 90(1) (c) of the *Community Charter*, persons other than members of Council and the Acting be excluded from the meeting as it pertains to personnel matters.

RECONVENE IN CAMERA:

- Moved by Councillor _____ and seconded that Council recess and reconvene in camera at _____ p.m.

RECONVENE IN OPEN MEETING:

- Moved by Councillor _____ and seconded that Council reconvene in open meeting at _____ p.m.

**RESOLUTIONS BROUGHT
FORWARD FROM IN CAMERA:**

- Moved by Councillor _____ and seconded that Resolution# _____ be brought forward to the public portion of the meeting.

ADJOURNMENT:

- Resolution to adjourn the meeting at ____ p.m.

Rats

Rats, once limited to coastal BC communities are now found inland as far east as the Kootenays and as far north as Kamloops. Rats may be living in more northerly locations but have yet to be reported.

Human-Rat Conflicts

- Rats are not native to BC and tend to thrive only in urban areas or areas where food is abundant and winters are mild.
- Rats can cause significant damage to gardens, buildings, crops, and livestock in their search for food and denning sites. Rats cause damage both from feeding on crops but also from gnawing through structures, including electrical wires.
- Rat populations are spreading throughout the southern interior of BC. Getting ahead of the spread is key to being able to minimize the problems associated with large rat populations.
- Controlling food sources and limiting denning areas are key to keeping rats in check - trapping is, at best, a stop-gap measure.
- Children should be taught not to approach any wildlife; serious bites and scratches may result from an encounter with a rat.

Managing Attractants

Rats are attracted to a wide variety of foods, and although they are good climbers and can get into relatively small spaces they can still be dissuaded from visiting your property.

1. **Keep all garbage securely** stored until the day of collection. Garbage should be stored in a secure container which should be cleaned on a regular basis.
2. **Feed pets indoors**, or if fed outdoors, bring in any feed that is not immediately eaten by your pets. Rats will quickly target any type of pet food left out.
3. **Take birdfeeders down at night and feed only during winter months.** Birdfeeders attract a wide variety of wildlife and rats can climb along wires, ropes or steel posts. Be sure to clean up ALL spilled seed under the bird feeder. As rats are nocturnal, taking the feeder in at night will minimize the potential for rats accessing the feed.
4. **Manage your compost properly and turn regularly.** Ideally you will use a rat-proof composter, but lacking that, turn your compost on a regular basis - right to the bottom to ensure that rats cannot nest underneath the compost. Line the bottom of your compost with wire mesh to exclude rats.
5. **Engage with your neighbours.** If you have rats on your property there is a good chance your neighbour does as well. Rat issues need to be addressed on a block-wide basis.

Rats in BC

Rats are, with good reason, considered a species of great concern for many home owners in BC. Rat populations, once established, can increase exponentially in a very short period of time. Concern around the rat's **historical role in spreading disease** and its voracious appetite for many of our crops, make it an animal we need to defend against.

Rats were introduced to BC in the mid 1800's and were originally centered around port cities. In the past number of years, **rat populations in urban areas** in the southern half of the province have been on the increase.

Because of the rats' negative influence on native wildlife (most notably ground-nesting birds), eradication programs have taken place on islands where rats have established themselves. It is in a home owner's best interest to keep a rat population from establishing itself in the first place; prevention is easier than eradication.

Rats will have a nest or den from which they will leave to go on **nightly foraging expeditions**. Normally, rats will forage within 100m of their den but can travel longer distances if food is scarce.

Rats are very adaptable when it comes to choosing a food supply and learn from their neighbours' specific foraging techniques. Some **rats can even fish** and dive for food like mussels and fingerlings.

Rat Facts

- Rats (members of the genus *Rattus*) were introduced to BC via boat traffic in the mid-1800s.
- There are two types of rats in BC: The Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and the roof rat (*Rattus rattus*).
- Rats can grow up to 50cm in length with about half of that being a tail that is devoid of hair.
- The Norway rat has a larger body than the roof rat, but conversely the roof rat's tail is longer than the Norway rat's tail (relative to the body size).
- Owls, hawks, foxes, coyotes, and weasels prey upon rats; snakes eat immature rats.
- Rats are killed by vehicles, traps, poisons, or other rats. Some domestic cats and dogs capture rats, usually small ones.
- Rats are usually associated with urban environments but also survive along the coast where winters are not as severe.
- Rats are prodigious breeders and a pair of rats could theoretically produce over 900 offspring within a single year.
- Rats are short lived and usually only survive a little over a year outside of captivity.
- Rats are omnivores (meaning they eat both meat and plant materials), but focus primarily on vegetation, including grains, fruits and vegetables.
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<https://wildsafebc.com/rats/>

Managing Rodent Pests

Because rats and mice are prolific breeders, ignoring a problem can result in a much more damaging infestation. They can chew on materials including insulation, siding and wallboard; gnaw on wiring and start an electrical fire; consume and contaminate stored food and transmit diseases.

Identify the Problem

You may have a rodent problem if you notice any of the following conditions:

- Rodent droppings – check the size to determine if they belong to mice or rats
- Chew marks on wood or food and around pipes
- Dirty rub marks along frequently used routes
- Noises in walls

Rodent Species in B.C.

Norway Rat

- Leaves dark, oval pellet droppings, 15-20 mm long with rounded heads
- Weighs up to 0.5 kg (about 1 lb)
- Has a blunt nose and ears that are relatively small for the size of its head
- Has a tail that is shorter than the length of its body (including its head)
- Prefers moist conditions and generally live at ground level, in crawl spaces and burrows around building perimeters

Black Rat (or Roof Rat)

- Leaves droppings that are 10-15 mm with pointed ends
- Is slimmer than the Norway rat
- Has larger ears
- Has a tail that is longer than its body and head put together
- Nests in ceilings and attics

Mice

- Leaves dark brown pellet droppings, about 6mm long with pointed ends
- Weighs less than 30g
- Has a pointed nose, relatively large ears and a nearly hairless tail
- Nests in hidden, enclosed spaces using shredded paper, insulation, string or other soft materials
- Prefers grains and seeds, but will nibble on almost anything
- Gnaws through wood, asphalt shingles and soft mortar
- Squeezes through cracks little more than 1 cm wide

Keep Them Out

Make sure that buildings are in good repair and that access to food and water are restricted. Take some extra precaution to make sure that conditions are inhospitable to your unwanted guests:

- Block all openings with durable materials or use heavy wire mesh to cover openings that cannot be blocked
- Regularly inspect and repair entry points
- Remove hiding places near buildings like firewood, equipment or dense vegetation
- Prune back branches that hang over eaves and roof areas
- Remove any sources of food and water:
 - Store cereals and dry food in glass or metal containers
 - Keep pet food and birdseed in sturdy, covered bins
 - Store produce in a refrigerator or a secure room that has heavy wire screens on vents open to the outdoors
 - Compost kitchen waste in sturdy, closed bins – don't put meat scraps or bones in the compost bin
 - Store outdoor garbage in tightly-closed containers
 - Make sure bird feeders are away from buildings and seeds don't spill on the ground
 - Repair any leaky plumbing

Control Methods

Ensure that native species are not harmed by control methods. If in doubt, use a live trap to catch the animal so you can identify it.

Use a professional pest control operator to help with a serious rodent problem. They will know the behavioural differences between different rodents which will help effectively manage the pest.

Once the infestation is under control, repair or seal any access points to prevent new infestations from starting.

Traps

When baited and set properly, snap traps are effective at killing rodents quickly and humanely:

Set traps at right angles along walls where rodents travel, with the bait side of the trap toward the wall

Use bait like dried fruit, peanut butter (mixed with oats), cheese, marshmallows, onions or any other food they've already been nibbling on

Rats are cautious about new things so leave the baited traps out for several nights before setting them

Wear gloves to handle the trap and all dead rodents

Wrap the dead animal in plastic and put it in the garbage

Used traps are more attractive to mice than new traps

Live traps are also effective. They do not need to be reset to continue catching rodents. Rodents die of stress and exposure if they're held without food or water so check the trap daily. If choosing a live trap for humane reasons, consider what to do with live rodents that are caught.

Cats

Some cats can catch mice or rats – especially if they have access to where rodents are living like an attic or crawl space. A few things to note about cats catching rodents:

- A cornered adult rat can seriously injure a cat

- Cats may bring live rodents into living spaces

- Rodents often carry parasites that can be passed onto cats

Poison

Poison baits should only be used as a last resort. They risk poisoning children, pets and wild animals either directly or indirectly (e.g. when a pet or wild animal catches a dying rodent after it has eaten the bait). They also can cause a rodent to die and decompose in an inaccessible place which leads to a terrible smell and insect infestations.

Poison must be placed in areas inaccessible to children, pets or other animals - in tamper-proof bait stations. Never scatter poison baits over the ground or inside a building (this is dangerous and illegal). When using any bait, always read the label and follow the directions.

Cellulose (from powdered corn cobs)

Available as a pelleted bait. Cellulose from powdered corn cobs appears to interfere with the digestive system by causing blockages in the intestine, resulting in dehydration and death. Bait can be used indoors for rats and mice. Use in commercially available bait stations and protect from children and non-target animals. These products pose a negligible risk to avian and mammalian predators and scavengers that may feed on dead or dying rodents

Anticoagulants

These baits cause death by internal bleeding. They present a moderate to high risk of secondary poisoning to other animals that might eat the poisoned rat.

Once the pests have been eliminated, dispose of bait stations at a hazardous waste collection depot, otherwise double-wrap them in plastic and put them in the garbage.

Ultrasound Repellers

Repellers are expensive and seem to be effective only over small areas for a limited time. They may initially work but eventually rodents get used to the sound and learn there's no harm associated with it.

Dead animal carcasses must be disposed of properly because they can carry disease and attract wildlife. Some animals can be thrown in the garbage or buried. Contact your local municipality to find out the proper method for your area.

If you have a pest problem, contact a local pest management company for assistance. They can help you identify, prevent and treat pests common to your area.



Norway Rat

rounded ends



Average Length: 3/4 inches



Roof Rat

pointed ends



Average Length 1/2 inches



House Mouse

pointed ends



Average Length 1/4 inches

Additional Rat Resources

Vancouver Rat Project

http://www.vancouverratproject.com/vancouver_rat_project/about_the_project

http://www.vancouverratproject.com/vancouver_rat_project/home

Pesticides & Pest Management

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/pesticides-pest-management>

Pesticide Certification & Training

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/pesticides-pest-management/pesticide-use/pesticide-certification>

Pesticide Regulations & Consultations

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/pesticides-pest-management/pesticide-use/regulations-consultations>

Integrated Pest Management

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood/animals-and-crops/plant-health/integrated-pest-management>

Old Island Pest Control

Have supplied training and information on rats to Cranbrook Pest Control. Norm at Cranbrook Pest Control advises that this company is their first choice for training.

See Blair Dooley, founder, for information

<http://oldislandpestcontrol.com/>

National Pest Management Association

<https://npmapestworld.org/>

Canadian Pest Management Association

<http://pestworldcanada.net/>

Cranbrook Pest Control – Con Murphy at 250-919-2294 con@cranbrookpestcontrol.com

<https://cranbrookpestcontrol.com/about-main-page/>

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
CONSOLIDATED BYLAW NO. 581 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

A bylaw to provide for the collection and
removal of solid waste within the Village of New Denver

WHEREAS Section 64 of the Community Charter provides that Council may, by bylaw:

- a) Require persons to use a waste disposal or recycling service, including requiring persons to use a waste disposal or recycling service provided by or on behalf of the municipality;
- b) Require owners or occupiers of real property to remove trade waste, garbage, rubbish or other matter from their property and take it to a specified place;
- c) Require the emptying, cleaning and disinfecting of private drains, cesspools, septic tanks and outhouses, and the removal and disposal of refuse from them;

AND WHEREAS the Council wishes to encourage waste reduction, reuse, composting and recycling to reduce the volume of waste being deposited in the landfill;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Village of New Denver, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Village of New Denver Solid Waste Management Bylaw No. 581, 2004."

DEFINITIONS

2. In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires,

"bear proof container" means, in the case of residential garbage, a cylindrical metal or rectangular wooden container with a secure lid, not exceeding 75 cm in height or 50cm in diameter, which is inaccessible to bears.

"collection day" means the day or days during each week on which waste is scheduled to be collected from a specific premises;

"container or non-bear proof container" means a receptacle constructed of non-corrosive durable metal or plastic equipped with a tight fitting cover constructed of the same or similar material and handles for lifting, having a capacity not greater than 79.56 litres (17.5 gallons) and fully lined with a plastic bag of the type designed for the disposal of domestic waste 76 x 90 cm (30"x 36") and constructed of material not less than 1.5 mil thickness;

"Council" means the Council of the Corporation of Village of New Denver;

"dangerous wildlife" means any animal prescribed as such by the BC Wildlife Act. This includes bears, cougars, coyotes, wolves, and any other species prescribed by that Act

"industrial waste" means material from excavations; material from lot clearing or building construction, repairs, alterations, or maintenance; debris from any building removed or damaged or destroyed by fire or any other cause; material from airy manufacturing processes; dead animals; condemned or contaminated matter from any premises; (and any similar material other than human or animal excrement);

"landfill" means an area designated and established for the use of residents of the Village for the disposal of waste;

"non-residential container" means a metal bin, having a capacity of 3.06 cubic metres (4 cubic yards), used or intended to be used at a commercial, industrial, institutional, or other non-residential premises, supplied by the Village;

"stand" means a wooden or metal enclosure designed to hold all containers required by the premises on which the stand is provided, and which shall be so designed as to keep all containers a

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CONSOLIDATED BYLAW NO. 581 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

minimum of 250 mm (10 inches) and a maximum of 750 mm (29.5 inches) from ground level, in a closed position at all times and protected from interference from animals;

"**waste**" means discarded or rejected material but does not include human or animal excrement, industrial waste, compostable matter or recyclable material;

"**waste collection area**" means an area or areas established by Council within which waste will be collected by the Village as frequently as is considered necessary by Council;

"**wildlife attractant**" means food products and by-products, household garbage, food waste, pet food, bird food, fallen fruit, antifreeze, paint and other edible products or waste that could attract Dangerous Wildlife

"**wildlife resistant enclosure**" means a fully enclosed structure consisting of walls, roof, and door(s), capable of being securely latched and of sufficient strength and design to prevent access to the contents by wildlife

"**village**" means the Village of New Denver.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS

3. (1) No person shall dispose of waste or industrial waste except in accordance with this bylaw.

(2) No person shall dump or dispose of any waste or industrial waste, or any noxious, offensive, unwholesome or discarded matter in any place other than the designated landfill unless directed to do so by the Village.
4. The owner or occupant of every premises shall provide sufficient containers to hold the normal waste generated from that premises during the period between collection days.
5. No person shall place or keep any container or receptacle for industrial/residential waste upon any street or public land in the Village except as specifically provided in this bylaw.
6. The owner or occupant of every premises shall provide, and maintain in good and sanitary condition, sufficient containers for all waste upon the premises owned or occupied by him, and shall ensure that the mouth of each container is closed or securely covered except when the container is actually being filled or emptied.
7. Every person shall dispose of waste upon the premises owned or occupied by him/her by placing or causing the same to be placed in a container maintained for that purpose, but not elsewhere.
8. Except as otherwise directed by the Superintendent of Public Works, non-bear proof containers shall not be placed on the streets and lanes prior to 6:00 am on garbage collection days.
9. The owner or occupant of premises from which waste is to be collected shall ensure that all wet or granular material is separately wrapped or put into a plastic bag before being placed in a container for pick-up.
10. All non-residential containers shall be located in an area as directed by the Village. It shall be the responsibility of the occupant to ensure that all waste containers are kept, at all times before collection, in a fashion that keeps same inaccessible to animals and impervious to weather.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

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CONSOLIDATED BYLAW NO. 581 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

11. Food waste generated at a property may be disposed of on the property by composting so long as it does not attract dangerous wildlife
12. No person shall leave wildlife attractants outdoors where dangerous wildlife may be attracted, or where there is a reasonable possibility of dangerous wildlife being attracted, unless the attractants are kept in a wildlife-resistant enclosure. There is an exception for waste that has been placed in a container and put out for pickup during the designated times on collection day(s)
13. Failure to comply with Section 12 herein may result in the Village by its own employees or authorized agents, cleaning up and removing such wildlife attractant. The cost of such cleaning and removal shall be charged to the Owner of the property, and where such charges are unpaid on the thirty-first of December in the same year, the costs shall be added to and form part of the taxes payable in respect of that real property as taxes in arrears
14. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bylaw, where a recycling program is in effect and storage or other recycling facilities are available, either within the Village or elsewhere, the following shall be either recycled or otherwise disposed of in accordance with this bylaw:
 - (a) aluminum and tin cans
 - (b) corrugated cardboard
 - (c) glass bottles and jars
 - (d) motor oil
 - (e) paper
 - (f) magazines and catalogues
 - (g) plastic milk jugs
 - (h) all other material as may, from time to time, be accepted for recycling
15. The Village shall be responsible for removing on collection day only the contents of one container of residential garbage. Removal and disposal of the contents of all other containers which do not clearly display official Village tags shall be the sole responsibility of the owner or occupier of the premises which produced the waste.
 - (a) Official tags will be sold by the Village of a cost of \$4.00 each and:
 - (i) one tag will be required for a second container of garbage
 - (ii) two tags will be required for each container in excess of two containers per week
 - (iii) may be obtained at the municipal office or from the public works crew during garbage collection runs
 - (iv) be firmly affixed to the top of the waste in the can
 - (v) be whole, unaltered, unobscured and clearly visible to the collector immediately upon removing the lid of the can
 - (b) On a disposable box or carton the official tag shall:
 - (i) be firmly affixed to the top of the closed box
 - (ii) be whole, unaltered, unobscured and clearly visible to the collector.
16. All waste placed in containers constructed of metal or plastic, for collection, must first be placed inside a plastic bag.
17. Garden waste placed at the curb for collection may be placed in secure, covered, disposable corrugated cardboard boxes or cartons which, when filled, weight no more than 10 kg (23 pounds). For the purposes of Section 11, each such box or carton shall be counted as a container.

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18. When a stand is used for the storage of waste as provided for in this Bylaw, and while the stand is on his/her premises the owner or occupant of the premises shall be responsible for maintaining the stand in a condition which is not offensive or dangerous to the public health.
19. Where Council considers it in the public interest to do so, the Village may temporarily place one or more stands on public or private lands to accommodate waste expected to be generated at a special event or function. Council may, at its discretion, establish a charge for the temporary placement, use, and removal of stands under this subsection.
20. The owner or occupant of any premises shall at all times ensure that waste or industrial waste is kept within the containers or stand provided for that purpose, and not allowed to spill onto, or accumulate on, any street or adjoining public or private property.
21. No water or other liquid shall be kept in, or be permitted to remain or accumulate in, any container or stand and no person shall keep or place any explosive, toxic, hot or highly flammable substance in any container or stand.
22. Where any premises is served by a lane, all waste from such premises shall be placed in containers for collection at a location with two (2) meters of such lane, but not in the lane.
23. Where containers are placed for collection within any structure, fence, or other enclosure, direct access to the containers from a street or lane shall be provided.
24. Where any premises is not served by a lane, all waste from such premises shall be placed in containers for collection at a location as close as possible to the traveled portion of an adjacent street but not on a sidewalk or in such a location as to interfere with vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
25. Except on collection day, all containers shall be kept and maintained on the premises of the owner or occupant, and any can located on any street or other public land in the Village other than on collection day may be removed and disposed of at the discretion of the Village without compensation to the owner thereof.
26. Collectors designated by Council for the collection and removal of waste shall have the right to enter at all reasonable times all premises and yards to the extent necessary for the performance of his/her duties in accordance with this bylaw.
27. No person other than a lawful user thereof, or an authorized collector of the Village, shall open any container or stand, remove anything there from, add anything thereto, or in any way disturb the contents thereof; nor shall any other person handle, interfere with or in any manner disturb any container put out for collection.
28. When any can is in a condition that presents a hazard to the collector or has been condemned by the Village for any other reason, and written notice to that effect has been given to the owner or occupant, the condemned can may be removed and disposed of along with the waste from that premises.
29. No person shall operate a vehicle in the Village while it is carrying waste or industrial waste unless the portion of the vehicle in which the material is being carried is securely covered or the material is secured to prevent any part of such material from falling off or out of the vehicle while it is in transit.
30. The removal of industrial waste from any premises and the full cost thereof shall be the sole responsibility of the owner or occupant of such premises.

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31. The Village may suspend collection service from properties where stands or their locations for pick-up do not comply with the requirements of this Bylaw, but such suspension shall not relieve the owners or occupants of such premises from their responsibilities under this Bylaw.
32. Collectors shall not enter any building for the purpose of carrying from or returning thereto any container, except when in the judgement of the Village it is impractical to store the container outside the building.
33. Collectors shall not pick, sort over, or remove for their own use any waste or other discarded materials on any premises or on the collection vehicle.

FEES AND PAYMENTS

34. All fees and charges, commencing in the calendar year 2005 shall be as per Schedule "A" attached and forming part of this Bylaw.

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

35. Every person who violates any provision of this Bylaw, or who suffers or permits any act or thing to be done in contravention of any provision of the bylaw, or who neglects to do or refrains from doing anything required to be done by any provision of this Bylaw, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under this Bylaw and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$2,000.00.

REPEAL

36. Village of New Denver Garbage Collection Bylaw No. 536, 2000 and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed in their entirety.

EFFECTIVE DATE

37. This Bylaw shall come into full force and effect on January 1, 2005.

READ A FIRST TIME this 14th day of December 2004.
READ A SECOND TIME this 14th day of December 2004.
READ A THIRD TIME this 14th day of December 2004.

RECONSIDERED AND FINALLY ADOPTED this 17th day of December 2004.

MAYOR

ADMINISTRATOR

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This Bylaw has been consolidated for convenience.

List of Amending Bylaws:

<u>Bylaw</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Waste Management Bylaw No. 716, 2018	June 26, 2018
Solid Waste Management Rates Amendment Bylaw No. 621, 2007	January 1, 2008
Solid Waste Management Rates Amendment Bylaw No. 643, 2009	January 1, 2010
Solid Waste Management Rates Amendment Bylaw No. 668, 2011	January 1, 2012
Solid Waste Management Rates Amendment Bylaw No. 682, 2013	January 1, 2014
Solid Waste Management Rates Amendment Bylaw No. 693, 2014	January 1, 2015
Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 699, 2016	April 26, 2016
Fees and Charges Amendment Bylaw No. 704, 2016	January 1, 2017
Fees and Charges Amendment Bylaw No. 712, 2017	January 1, 2018

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Village of New Denver Bylaw No. 712, 2017

SCHEDULE “D”

Solid Waste Management Fees

Annual Garbage Rates

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Residential		
50 Tags	\$159	\$164
Additional tags	\$4	\$4
Hospital	\$4,138	\$4,262
School	\$2,546	\$2,623
Seniors Citizens Housing Complex	\$1,591	\$1,639
Municipal Buildings	NO CHARGE	NO CHARGE
Sandwich Shops	\$345	\$355
Hotel, Motel	\$583	\$601
Restaurant, Café	\$530	\$546
Beverage Room	\$212	\$219
Grocery Store, Supermarket	\$796	\$820
Convenience Store	\$265	\$273
Auto Repair Service with Gas Station	\$318	\$328
Auto Repair Service	\$265	\$273
Post Office	\$361	\$372
Car Wash	\$212	\$219
All other businesses (once weekly pick-up)	\$212	\$219

5% penalty will be applied to all amounts that have not been paid by February 15th

5% additional penalty will be applied to all amounts that have not been paid by October 1st