

**GUIDELINE TITLE: ANIMAL AND INSECT CONTROL AT A WASTE
MANAGEMENT FACILITY**

BRANCH/DIVISION: Environmental Approvals / Environmental Stewardship

Date Revised: December 14, 2016

INTENT

To provide guidance to waste management facility (WMF) operators and the public regarding proper control of animals and insects (vectors) at permitted or licenced facilities.

BACKGROUND

Controlling animals, insects and other vectors are always a concern at WMFs. If solid waste is not compacted and covered through proper maintenance and operation of a landfill, vectors can burrow into the waste. Once established, feeding and reproduction may occur.

If this is left uncontrolled, vectors can spread and cause damage on farms, businesses and residences. Food contamination and disease transmission to domestic animals or humans is also a concern.

Pursuant to Section 12(1)(a) of the *Waste Management Facilities Regulation 37/2016*, the operator of a waste management facility must minimize the presence of vectors at the facility.

GUIDELINE

Animal and insect populations can proliferate if the facility allows waste and fill areas to remain exposed and undisturbed. With proper waste management practices, vector populations can be controlled.

1. Minimize food supply

- Reducing food and shelter is the most effective method of control.
 - regular cover and compacting of the working face at the landfill or at a remote seasonal waste facility; or
 - removing solid waste offsite from transfer stations, composting facilities, and material recovery facilities is essential to eliminate access to a food supply.
- Maintaining a small working face at a landfill or remote seasonal waste facility will discourage burrowing by eliminating voids, limiting food supply, and increasing the human activity at the working face.
- Composting can reduce large quantities of food waste.

- Preventing scavenging by immediately burying dead animals, spoiled or treated grain and elevator cleanings.
- 2. Prevent opportunities for shelter**
 - Mow grass and weeds regularly.
 - Where possible, remove bulky items such as car bodies, metals, tires, concrete, construction, renovation and demolition material.
 - 3. Reduce or eliminate burning**
 - Burning may cause movement of vectors to neighbouring properties.
 - Burning of wood and paper products must only occur in compliance with an operating permit or licence for the WDG or WTS.
 - 4. Provide positive drainage away from the WMF**
 - Vectors will be discouraged from living in a WMF if there is no easy access to a water supply.
 - 5. Reduce established vector populations**
 - Initiate a baiting program in the winter months when there is little movement.
 - Operators may wish to contact a pest control company to eliminate vectors.
 - A pesticide permit must be obtained in advance from Manitoba Sustainable Development, Environmental Approvals Branch.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Manitoba Sustainable Development

Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Regional Office Contact Information

www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/ece/contact.html

Manitoba Sustainable Development

Environmental Approvals Branch
2nd Floor, 123 Main Street (Box 80) Winnipeg, MB R3C 1A5
General Inquiry: (204) 945-8321

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/eal/index.html>

Manitoba Sustainable Development

Solid Waste Management Program
1007 Century Street Winnipeg, MB R3H 0W4

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/envprograms/swm/index.html>