

OW S IP OF L DFORD LE EIM
CO CIL MEE I E D

Wednesday, April 20th, 2022

Watch via Live Stream on Township's YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdKRV0GAEuFaGbWHRPzoEXA>

4:00 p.m.

Welcome

Call to Order

Approval of the agenda

Recommendation:

That the agenda for the April 20th, 2022 Regular Meeting of Council be adopted.

Disclosure of Pecuniar Interest

Minutes

a April 6th, 2022 Minutes of Council

Recommendation:

That the minutes of the April 6th, 2022 Meeting of Council be adopted, as printed and circulated.

Business arising from the Minutes

Public Meetings

a. Public Meeting under the Planning Act, Committee of Adjustment

i Minutes

i. April 6th, 2021 Meeting of the Committee of Adjustment

ii Applications

i. MVA-02-22 Larenwood Farms, 935603 Blenheim Road

Recommendation:

That the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Committee of Adjustment not approve Application File A02-22, by Christopher McLaren & Larenwood Farms Ltd., for lands described as Lots

6-9 & 13-21, Plan 110, Parts 1 & 2, RP 41R8655, Township of Blandford-Blenheim, as it relates to:

1. Relief from the provisions of Section 7.2.1 Minimum Distance Separation Requirement for Livestock Barns and Structures to reduce the required Minimum Distance Separation II calculation from 118 m (388 ft) to 90 m (295 ft) from a Type A Land Use.

As the proposed variance is not considered to be:

(i) minor from the provisions of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Zoning By-law No. 1360-2002;

(ii) in keeping with the general intent and purpose of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Zoning By-law No. 1360-2002;

(iii) in keeping with the general intent and purpose of the County Official Plan, and;

(iv) desirable for the appropriate development or use of the subject lands.

Delegations Presentations

None.

Correspondence

a Specific

None.

eneral

i. [David Simpson, Director of Public Works, Oxford County, Re: Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada's Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Discussion Paper, Environment and Climate Change Canada](#)

ii. [David Simpson, Director of Public Works, Oxford County, Re: Environment Assessment Changes for Advanced Recycling Facilities, Environmental Registry of Ontario Posting No. 019-4867](#)

Recommendation:

That the general correspondence items be received as information.

Staff Reports

a Ric Richardson Director of Protective Services

i. [FC-22-09 – March Monthly Report](#)

Recommendation:

That Report FC-22-09 be received as information.

ohn Scherer Chief Building Official

i. CBO-22-04 – Monthly Report to Council

Recommendation:

That Report CBO-22-04 be received as information.

c Jim Armer Drainage Superintendent

i. DS-22-08 – Request for Section 78 of the Drainage Act Report for the Holt Drain Brant County

Recommendation:

That Report DS-22-08 be received as information;

And further that council instructs staff to Notify the County of Brant of our request for repair and improvement of the Holt Drain (1957) under Section 78 of the Drainage Act.

ii. DS-22-09 – Tile Drainage Application

Recommendation:

That Report DS-22-09 be received as information;

And that Council approves the application for Tile Drainage Loan from James Elisen at 766914 Township Road 5 part of lots 14 and 15 Con 4; and,

Further that the Clerk notifies the applicant that his application has been approved and is subject to the following condition:

- No tile shall be installed within 20 meters of any manure storage
- Township notified when construction starts
- Approved subject to the available of funds from OMAFRA
- A plan showing location of the tile installation must be submitted with invoices
- Contractor business license number [as issued by OMFRA] and name must be submitted with invoices
- Make / model and machine licenses number [as issue by OMAFRA] must be submitted with invoices

d Rodger Mordue Chief Administrative Officer Clerk

i. [CAO-22-07 – Blenheim Masonic Lodge Memorialization Request – Princeton Mausoleum](#)

Recommendation:

That Report CAO-22-07 be received as information; and,

That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to sign an Agreement with the Blenheim Masonic Lodge #108 for the placement of memorial plaques on the west wall of the mausoleum at the Princeton Cemetery.

Reports from Council Members

Unfinished Business

Motions and Notices of Motion

New Business

Closed Session

By-laws

a. [2298-2022, Being a By-law to confirm the proceedings of Council.](#)

Recommendation:

That the following By-law be now read a first and second time: 2298-2022.

Recommendation:

That the following By-law be now given a third and final reading: 2298-2022.

Other

Adjournment and Next Meeting

Wednesday, May 4th, 2022

Recommendation:

That Whereas business before Council has been completed at _____ pm;

That Council adjourn to meet again on Wednesday, May 4th, 2022 at 4:00 p.m.

MINUTES

Council met at 4:00 p.m. for their first Regular Meeting of the month.

Present: Mayor Peterson, Councillors Balzer, Banbury, Demarest, and Read.

Staff: Baer, Borton, Harmer, Matheson, Mordue, and Richardson.

Other: Planner, Dustin Robson

Mayor Peterson in the Chair.

Welcome

Call to Order

Approval of the agenda

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Read
Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved that the amended agenda for the April 6th, 2022 Regular Meeting of Council be adopted with the addition of an item under section 8.

.Carried

Disclosure of Pecuniar Interest

None.

Adoption of Minutes

a Marchth, Minutes of Council

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Read
Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved that the Minutes of the March 16th, 2022 Meeting of Council be adopted, as printed and circulated.

.Carried

Business arising from the Minutes

None.

=

Public Meeting

a Public Meeting under the Planning Act

i. Application for Zone Change – ZN-21-11 (Laycrest Farms Ltd.)

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Read

Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved that Council rise and go into a Public Meeting under the Planning Act to consider an application for zone change:

ZN1-21-11, submitted by Laycrest Farms Inc.;

And that Mayor Peterson Chair the Public Meeting.

.Carried

Dustin Robson, Planner, presented the report recommending approval-in-principle. Council did not ask any questions. The applicants were present. No one further spoke for or against the application.

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Read

Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved that the Public Meeting be adjourned and that the Regular Meeting of Council reconvene.

.Carried

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Read

Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved That the Council of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim approve-in-principle Zone Change Application ZN 1-21-11 submitted by Laycrest Farms Ltd., whereby the lands described as Queen Street, Plan 33, W of Nith River, Township of Blandford-Blenheim are to be rezoned from 'General Agricultural Zone (A2)' to 'Residential Existing Lot Zone (RE)' to recognize the use of the lands for non-farm rural residential purposes.

.Carried

Public Meeting under the Planning Act, Committee of Adjustment

RESOLUTION

Moved by – Councillor Read
Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved that Council move into Committee of Adjustment at 4:07 p.m.

.Carried

RESOLUTION

Moved by – Councillor Read
Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved that the Committee rise at 4:13 p.m. and that the Open Council meeting resumes.

.Carried

Delegations Presentations

a. Dick Mair, Resident, Re: Ukrainian Refugees

RESOLUTION

Moved by – Councillor Read
Seconded by – Councillor Balzer

Be it hereby resolved that the Presentation from Dick Mair regarding Ukrainian Refugees be received as information.

.Carried

Correspondence

a Specific

i. Association of the Municipalities of Ontario, Re: Firefighter Certification

RESOLUTION

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it resolved that the Council of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim supports the position of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario as outlined in their letter of February 25, 2022 to The Honourable Sylvia Jones,

Solicitor General of Ontario concerning the draft regulations regarding firefighter certification.

.Carried

eneral

- i. Police Services Board, Blandford Blenheim Township, Re: November 24th, 2021 Minutes
- ii. Oxford County, Director of Public Works, Re: 2021 Annual Waste Management Reports
- iii. Oxford County Council, Re: Draft Thames Valley District School Board's Rural Education Task Force Report
- iv. Oxford County, Director of Public Works, Re: 2018-2020 Transportation Network Service Delivery Review – Overview
- v. Oxford County, Director of Public Works, Re: 2018-2020 Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection Service Delivery Review – Overview
- vi. Brock Murray, 4SSRH Organization, Re: Roller Hockey on the Princeton Multi-Purpose Pad

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it hereby resolved the general correspondence items be received as information.

.Carried

Staff Reports

a im armer Drainage Superintendent

- i. DS-22-07 – March Monthly Report

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it hereby resolved that Report DS-22-07 be received as information.

.Carried

revor aer Manager of Communit Services

- i. CS-22-05 – March Monthly Report

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it hereby resolved that Report CS-22-05 be received as information.

.Carried

c im orton Director of Pu lic Wor s

- i. PW-22-06 – 2022 Surface Treatment Tender Results

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it hereby resolved that Report PW-22-06 be received as information;

And that Council accept the Surface Treatment tender submitted by Walker Construction (formally NorJohn Contracting), Niagara Falls, ON.

.Carried

- ii. PW-22-07 – Pickup Truck Tender Process

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it hereby resolved that Report PW-22-07 be received as information;

And that Council allow staff to purchase a new 1500 Pickup Truck off the lot rather than through the normal tender process.

And that Council give the Director of Public Works the authority to purchase a new 1500 Pickup Truck off the lot without first having to seek Council permission.

.Carried

- iii. PW-22-08 - March Monthly Report

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it hereby resolved that Report PW-22-08 be received as information.

.Carried

iv. PW-22-09 – 2022 Gravel Tender Results

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Balzer
Seconded by – Councillor Read

Be it hereby resolved that Report PW-22-09 be received as information;

And that Council accept the tender submitted by Ross Roth Sand & Gravel Inc. for the supply, crushing and placement of approximately 24,000 Tonnes of granular “A” at a unit price of \$11.92/tonne.

.Carried

d Ric Richardson Chief of Protective Services

i. FC-22-08 – Princeton Fire Station

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Banbury
Seconded by – Councillor Demarest

Be it hereby resolved that Report FC-22-08 be received; and,

That a committee be established to investigate the possible replacement or renovation to the Princeton Fire Station consisting of:

Fire Chief Rick Richardson

Princeton Station Chief Drew Davidson

CAO/Clerk Rodger Mordue

Mayor Peterson

Councillor Demarest

.Carried

e Denise rug Director of Finance

i. TR-22-07 – 2021 Development Charges Annual Report

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Banbury
Seconded by – Councillor Demarest

Be it hereby resolved that Report TR-22-07 be received as information, and is posted on the website for public information.

.Carried

f Rodger Mordue Chief Administrative Officer Clerk

- i. CAO-22-05 – ROEDC Board Representation

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Banbury

Seconded by – Councillor Demarest

Be it hereby resolved that Report CAO-22-05 be received; and,

That Council direct staff to initiate a process to recruit one member to represent the Township of Blandford-Blenheim on the ROEDC Board.

.Carried

- i. CAO-22-06 – Request to Close and Transfer Opened Road Allowance

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Banbury

Seconded by – Councillor Demarest

Be it hereby resolved that Report CAO-22-06 be received; and,

That a portion of the Township Road 2 road allowance in Part Lot 4 and 5, Concession 1 west of Canning Road be declared surplus; and,

That staff be instructed to begin the process of closing the road allowance and transferring the property provided that all costs associated with the conveyance be borne by the party receiving the land.

.Carried

Reports from Council Members

Mayor Peterson reported that next weekend is the Drumbo Lions Auction on Friday and the eWaste Recycling is happening that weekend as well. In Plattsville the Lion's Club is having a dinner on the Saturday May 7th at the Missionary Church for Mother's Day.

Unfinished Business

- a. March 16, 2020 Oxford County presentation to Township Council Re: Speed Management & Road Safety on Oxford Road 2 & Oxford Road 3 Princeton and Oxford Road 8, Plattsville

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Demarest
Seconded by – Councillor Banbury

That Whereas at the March 16, 2022 meeting of Council the presentation from the County of Oxford regarding Speed Management & Road Safety on Oxford Road 2 & Oxford Road 3 Princeton and Oxford Road 8, Plattsville was received;

Be It Resolved that Council concurs with the recommendations as presented regarding Oxford Road 3 Princeton and Oxford Road 8 Plattsville; and,

That Council supports the installation of electronic speed feedback signs on Oxford Road 2 Princeton but does not support the recommendations for speed limit and zone adjustments on Oxford Road 2 Princeton.

.Carried

Motions and Notices of Motion

None.

Ordinary Business

None.

Closed Session

None.

By-laws

- a. 2295-2022, Being a by-law to establish the Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Fees and Charges;
- b. 2296-2022, Being a By-law to assume lands as a public highway; and,
- c. 2297-2022, Being a By-law to confirm the proceedings of Council.

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Demarest
Seconded by – Councillor Banbury

Be it hereby resolved that the following By-laws be now read a first and second time: 2295-2022, 2296-2022 & 2297-2022.

.Carried

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Demarest
Seconded by – Councillor Banbury

Be it hereby resolved that the following By-laws be now read a third and final reading: 2295-2022, 2296-2022 & 2297-2022.

.Carried

Other usiness

None.

d ournment and e t Meeting

RESOL IO

Moved by – Councillor Demarest
Seconded by – Councillor Banbury

Whereas business before Council has been completed at 5:32 p.m.;

Be it hereby resolved that Council does now adjourn to meet again on Wednesday, April 20th, 2022 at 4:00 p.m.

.Carried

Mark Peterson, Mayor
Township of Blandford-Blenheim

Rodger Mordue CAO / Clerk
Township of Blandford-Blenheim

Township of Blandford-Blenheim
Committee of Adjustment
Council Chambers, 47 Wilmot St. S. Drumbo
Streamed to Township's YouTube
Wednesday, April 6th, 2022
4:07 p.m.

COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT MINUTES

The Township of Blandford-Blenheim Committee of Adjustment met at 4:07 p.m.

Present: Mayor Peterson, Members Balzer, Banbury, Demarest and Read

Staff: Baer, Borton, Harmer, Krug, Matheson, Mordue, and Richardson.

Others: Dustin Robson, Planner, Oxford County.

Mayor Peterson in the Chair

Disclosure of Pecuniar Interest

None.

Minutes

On November 1st, 2021, Meeting of the Committee of Adjustment

Verbal adoption of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee of Adjustment.

Moved by – Councillor Demarest

Seconded by – Councillor Read

Applications

Application for Minor Variance M-100-21 CW Highpoint Inc c/o Travis Schmidt at Oxford Road

The Planner presented the report, recommending approval. The agent was present. No one in attendance spoke for or against the application.

For application A01-22 the decision was signed as approved.

The Committee adjourned at 4:13 p.m. and the Open Council meeting resumed.

Community Planning

P. O. Box 1614, 21 Reeve Street
Woodstock Ontario N4S 7Y3
Phone: 519-539-9800 • Fax: 519-421-4712
Web site: www.oxfordcounty.ca

Our File:

PPLIC IO FOR MI OR RI CE

O: Township of Blandford-Blenheim Committee of Adjustment
MEE I : April 20, 2022
REPOR M ER: 2022-150

OW ERS PPLIC S: Christopher McLaren & Larenwood Farms Ltd.
935603 Blenheim Road, RR #2, Drumbo, ON N0J 1G0

RI CE RE ES ED:

1. Relief from **Section Minimum Distance Separation Re uirement for Livestoc
arns and Structures** to reduce the required Minimum Distance Separation II calculation
from 118 m (388 ft) to 90 m (295 ft) from a Type A Land Use.

The above-noted variance has been requested to facilitate the construction of a new barn on the subject lands.

LOC IO :

The subject property is legally described as Pt Lots 5-8, Concession 5 (Blenheim), Lots 6-9 & 13-21, Plan 110, Parts 1 & 2, RP 41R8655, in the Township of Blandford-Blenheim. The subject lands are located on the northwest corner of Blenheim Road and Township Road 5, and are municipally known as 935603 Blenheim Road.

C RO DI FORM IO :

COUNTY OF OXFORD OFFICIAL PLAN:

Schedule 'B-1'	Township of Blandford-Blenheim Land Use Plan	Agricultural Reserve
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TOWNSHIP OF BLANDFORD-BLENHEIM ZONING BY-LAW:

General Agricultural Zone (A2)

COMME S:

- (a) Purpose of the Application

The applicants are seeking relief from the above-noted provision of the Township's Zoning Bylaw to allow construction of a new livestock barn. Currently, the existing operation (dairy) houses

approximately 34 dairy calves, 105 dairy heifers, and 120 dairy milking-age cows across four (4) existing barns. The applicants are proposing to construct a new 1,670.3 m² (17,980 ft²) heifer barn and would relocate the heifers from an existing and aging barn on-site. The new proposed barn does not meet the required Minimum Setback Distance II (MDS II) setback to the nearest Type A Land Use, which in this case is a residential dwelling located to the south at 767383 Township Road 5.

The subject lands are approximately 35.6 ha (88.2 ac) in size and contain a number of agricultural buildings including a milking barn, bunker silos, three (3) barns, and four sheds. Additionally, there are two (2) accessory single detached dwellings on-site as well. Surrounding land uses are predominately agricultural, with a number of non-farm rural residential uses located to the south and east of the subject lands.

Plate 1, Existing Zoning & Location Map, shows the location of the subject property and the zoning in the immediate area.

Plate 2A, Existing Zoning & Aerial Map, provides an aerial view of the subject lands.

Plate 2B, Existing Zoning & Aerial Map (Zoomed In), provides an aerial view of the subject lands.

Plate 3, Applicants' Sketch, shows the location of the existing buildings/structures on the property as well as the proposed barn and setbacks to the nearest Type A Land Use.

Plate 4, Applicants' Letter, outlines the reasons behind the applicants' request to reduce the MDS II setback.

(b) Agency Comments

The application was circulated to a number of public agencies considered to have an interest in the proposal. The following comments were received:

The Township Drainage Superintendent, the County Public Works Department, and the Southwestern Public Health have indicated that they have no comments or concerns with the proposal.

(c) Public Consultation

Public Notice was mailed to surrounding property owners in accordance with the Planning Act. At the time of writing this report, no comments or concerns had been received from the public.

(d) Intent and Purpose of the Official Plan

The subject lands are located in the Agricultural Reserve designation according to the Land Use Plan for the Township of Blandford-Blenheim, as contained in the County Official Plan. Lands designated Agricultural Reserve are to be developed for a wide variety of agricultural land uses, together with farm buildings and structures necessary to the farming operation, and accessory residential uses required for the farm.

As per Section 3.1.1 of the Official Plan, it is the goal of the County to preserve and protect lands designated Agricultural Reserve for agricultural uses and to minimize conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural uses by careful management of non-farm uses, including rural residential development. The application of the Minimum Distance Separation II (MDS II) guidelines, as established by the Province of Ontario, is considered a key mechanism through which municipalities reduce and minimize potential conflicts through the provisions of the Township's Zoning By-law.

Section 3.1.4.2 of the Official Plan states that when the establishment of a new or expanded livestock structure or manure storage facility is proposed, Minimum Distance Separation Formula II (MDS II) must be satisfied prior to the issuance of a building permit.

While minor reductions may be considered for MDS II setbacks, the consideration should be reserved for situations where it is in the interest of mitigating environmental or public health impacts or to avoid hazards, whether they may be human-made or natural.

(e) Intent and Purpose of the Zoning By-law

The subject lands are zoned 'General Agricultural Zone (A2)' according to the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Zoning By-law. The 'A2' zone permits a wide range of farming uses, including livestock and regulated farm operations, as well as buildings and structures accessory thereto and the site specific zoning recognizes the existing lot area of the subject lands.

According to Sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 of the Zoning By-law, any new or expanded livestock barns and manure storage structures must meet Minimum Distance Separation II (MDS II) requirements. MDS is a tool used to determine the required setback between a livestock facility and other, sensitive land uses. The intent of the MDS requirement is to prevent land use conflicts and minimize nuisance complaints from odour.

Notwithstanding the request for a variance to the required MDS II setback, it appears the use and location of the proposed livestock and manure storage facility meets the 'A2' Zone provisions.

(f) Desirable Development/Use

The Official Plan provides in Section 10.3.6 that the Committee of Adjustment shall take the following into account when considering if a variance is desirable;

- whether constraints and/or restrictions to meeting the requirements of the Zoning By-law due to the physical or inherent conditions of the site are involved;
- whether alternative designs of the proposal which would be in conformity with the relevant By-law are clearly not feasible or appropriate for the site;
- the concerns of the effect on adjacent owners, residents and community in general have been considered;
- the approval of the minor variance would not create an undesirable precedent; and,
- that compliance with the standards of the relevant By-law would be unreasonable or impossible and would impose an undue hardship on the applicant.

The applicants have indicated that they would like to construct the new 1,670.3 m² (17,980 ft²) heifer barn on the proposed location in order to avoid areas that contain wet conditions. The applicant would also like to utilize the proposed location in order to be closer to the manure storage facility, which would be approximately 12.1 m (40 ft) from the proposed barn site.

The Provincial MDS Guideline states that MDS II should not be reduced except for limited site specific circumstances that continue to meet the intent of the MDS document. Examples of when MDS II could be considered to be reduced include avoiding natural or human-made hazards or to mitigate environmental or public health impacts.

Staff have reviewed the available information concerning natural heritage features, such as wetlands and floodplains, and determined that the subject lands do not contain any identified natural heritage restrictions other than a small woodland in the northern most portion of the lands. In Staff's opinion, it has also not been proven that the project cannot comply with MDS II setbacks due to a public health risk and that the proposed location is necessary as a result.

From a land use planning perspective, there does not appear to be land use constraints preventing the applicant from locating the proposed livestock barn in such a way that meets the minimum MDS II requirements. A compliant location would require the applicant to move the barn approximately 28 m (91.8 ft) further to the north which does not appear impossible or unreasonable and would not, in the opinion of Staff, impose an undue hardship on the applicant.

With respect to the potential for conflicts between the new livestock barn and neighbouring residential properties, the application constitutes an introduction of a new potential odour producer closer to the nearest Type A Land Use (an existing dwelling at 767383 Township Road 5). Staff do acknowledge that the existing dwelling at 767383 Township Road 5 is currently deficient the required Minimum Distance Separation I (MDS I) setback from the existing barn to the north. Should the owner ever wish to replace the existing dwelling at 767383 Township Road 5, relief may be required from MDS I to facilitate the rebuild as a result of the existing deficiency. Staff further note that should the proposed barn meet the required MDS II setback of 118 m (388 ft), the reconstruction of the dwelling at 767383 Township Road 5 may still require relief to MDS I to the proposed barn.

Despite the deficiency of the MDS I setbacks between the existing barn on the subject lands and the dwelling at 767383 Township Road 5, Staff believe it would constitute good planning to ensure, in the absence of constraints, that new livestock facilities are sited in such a way to meet the MDS II requirements. Meeting the MDS II setback requirements for the new barn would assist in reducing the scale of relief that may be required as a result of any future MDS I variance requests. Approving the requested variance as proposed may create an undesired precedent for the Township.

In light of the above, this Office is of the opinion that the applicants' proposal for a reduced MDS II does not meet the general intent of the Official Plan and does not constitute a desirable development on the subject site. In summary, it is the recommendation of this Office that the application not be given favorable consideration.

RECOMMENDATION :

That the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Committee of Adjustment **not approve** Application A02-22, submitted by Christopher McLaren & Larenwood Farms Ltd., for lands described as Lots 6-9 & 13-21, Plan 110, Parts 1 & 2, RP 41R8655, Township of Blandford-Blenheim, as it relates to:

1. Relief from **Section Minimum Distance Separation Requirement for Livestock Barns and Structures** to reduce the required Minimum Distance Separation II calculation from 118 m (388 ft) to 90 m (295 ft) from a Type A Land Use.

As the required variance is not considered to be:

- (i) minor from the provisions of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Zoning By-law No. 1360-2002;
- (ii) in keeping with the general intent and purpose of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Zoning By-law No. 1360-2002;
- (iii) in keeping with the general intent and purpose of the County Official Plan, and;
- (iv) desirable for the appropriate development or use of the subject lands.

Authored by: *original signed by:*

Dustin Robson, MCIP, RPP,
Development Planner

Approved by: *original signed by:*

Eric Gilbert, MCIP, RPP,
Senior Planner



Legend

- Parcel Lines
 - Property Boundary
 - Assessment Boundary
 - Unit
 - Road
 - Municipal Boundary
- Zoning Floodlines
- Regulation Limit
 - 100 Year Flood Line
 - 30 Metre Setback
 - Conservation Authority Regulation Limit
 - Regulatory Flood And Fill Lines
- Land Use Zoning (Displays 1:16000 to 1:500)

Notes



0 205 409 Meters

NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_17N



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. This is not a plan of survey

March 18, 2022



Legend

- Parcel Lines**
 - Property Boundary
 - Assessment Boundary
 - Unit
 - Road
 - Municipal Boundary
- Zoning Floodlines Regulation Limit**
 - 100 Year Flood Line
 - 30 Metre Setback
 - Conservation Authority Regulation Limit
 - Regulatory Flood And Fill Lines
- Land Use Zoning (Displays 1:16000 to 1:500)**

Notes



0 205 409 Meters



NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_17N



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April 1, 2022

Subject Lands

Approximate Proposed Location of Barn

90 m

Legend

Parcel Lines

- Property Boundary
- Assessment Boundary
- Unit
- Road
- Municipal Boundary

Zoning Floodlines

Regulation Limit

- ++ 100 Year Flood Line
- 30 Metre Setback
- == Conservation Authority Regulation Limit
- == Regulatory Flood And Fill Lines

■ Land Use Zoning (Displays 1:16000 to 1:500)

Notes



0 102 205 Meters

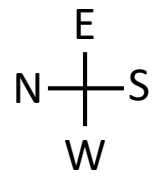
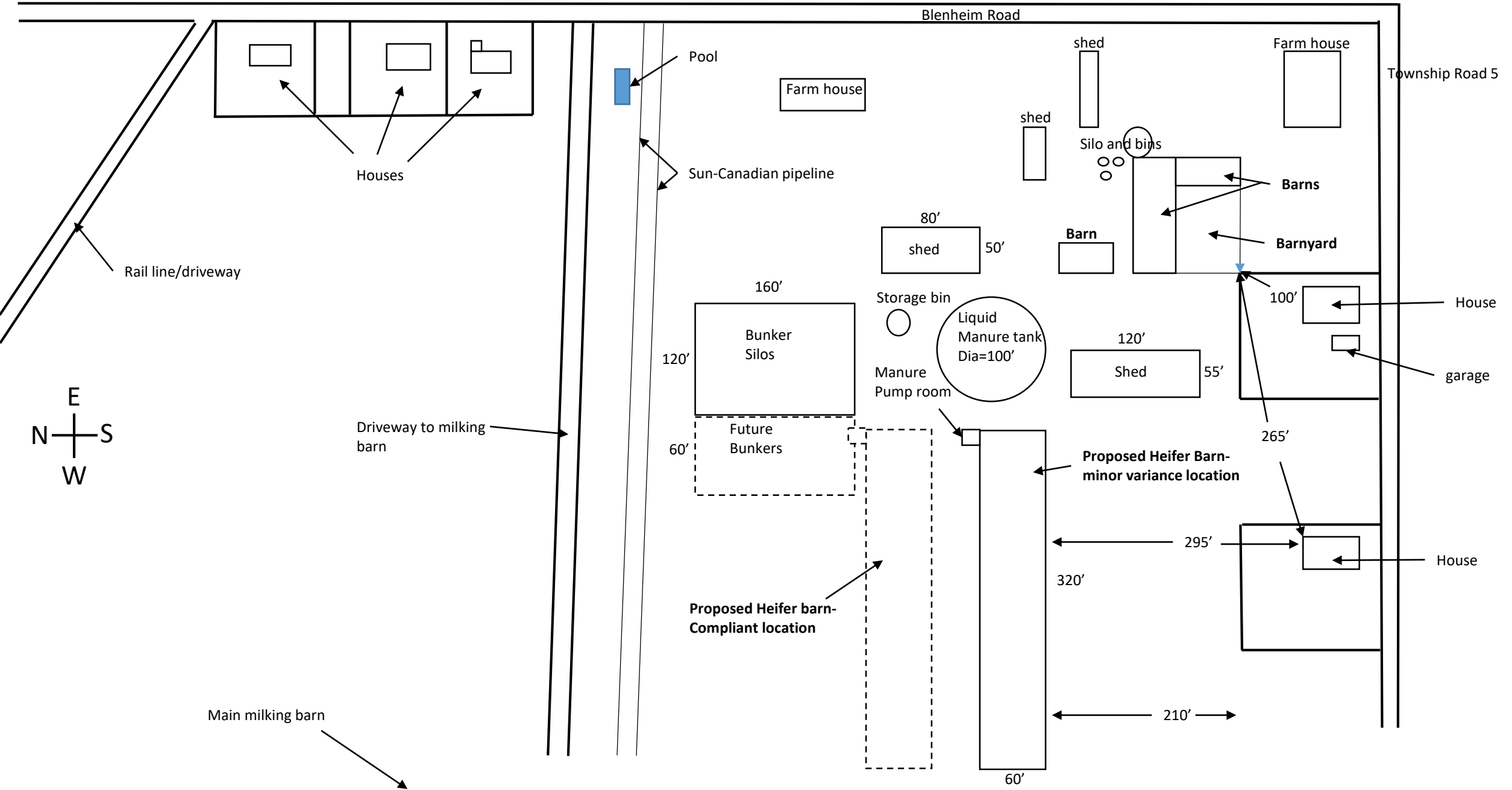
NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_17N



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April 1, 2022

Larenwood Site Plan



Application for Minor Variance

Page 2, Question 5.

Why is not possible to comply with the Provisions of the By-Law

See attached site plan

The proposed location for the heifer facility is an ideal location for a number of reasons.

- 1) We are relocating our heifers to a new facility because our current barns are 50+ years old. They are worn out and not appropriate for animal ventilation and welfare. In addition, the animals are much larger now than they were 50 years ago and space and cleanliness can be an issue. Also, our herd has grown from 50 milking cows to more than 100 and we do not have the space to raise our young stock properly.
- 2) It should be noted that the proposed heifer barn site, subject to a minor variance, involves relocating all the animals from 4-22 months of age. This proposed location is farther from the neighbor's property than the current barn and barnyard. Also the proposed site is pumping the manure a much shorter distance than is currently happening.
- 3) The manure tank has been constructed for 30 years and this proposed barn needs to be near this tank for pumping the manure from the barn to the tank. The proposed site is only 40 feet from the storage facility. If we move the barn 93' to the north (as per MDS calculations) we would need to pump manure nearly 120' underground. This increases the risk of a pipe failing and manure leaking.

- 4) The location is central between the neighbours property and future feed storage. This feed storage is 10 feet tall and would block wind into the barn from the north. This would reduce the ventilation and overall welfare of the animals.
- 5) Although not a wetland, there is wet land that my family has farmed for 150 years in the calculated MDS location. The proposed site 93' south is drier and on higher ground, which would be a more suitable location

o: Warden and Mem ers of Count Council

From: Director of Pu lic Wor s

Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada’s Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Discussion Paper, Environment and Climate Change Canada

RECOMME D IO

hat O ford Count Council endorse the su mission comments in response to Environment and Climate Change Canada’s discussion paper titled “Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada’s Municipal Solid Waste Landfills” as outlined in Report o PW

REPOR I LI S

- Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is seeking public input on the objectives of proposed regulatory framework under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills.
- Municipal solid waste landfills are responsible for about 23% of Canada’s methane emissions. ECCC’s proposed development of a regulatory framework to reduce landfill methane emissions is intended to increase the number of landfills that control landfill gas emissions and maximize methane recovery of existing landfill gas collection systems.
- This federal initiative aligns well with the County’s current undertaking of an organics resource recovery technology (ORRT) feasibility study that will consider treatment technologies such as composting, anaerobic digestion and advanced thermal technologies for landfill diversion of organic waste and resource recovery for beneficial use.
- The proposed federal regulatory framework will need to ensure complementary alignment with existing provincial landfill regulations which are currently based on landfill capacity thresholds. Criteria will need to be established to determine whether a given landfill site is subject to the proposed federal regulatory requirements and associated landfill gas emission control (gas capture) is required.

Implementation Points

Following Council endorsement of this report, staff will submit final comments, along with a copy of the Council resolution, to ECCC by April 13, 2022.

ECCC will consolidate comments and publish the results during the summer of 2022. Following this, ECCC will engage a technical working group to support in-depth discussion on the elements of federal regulations.

Staff will also continue to follow ECCC’s efforts in this area and will participate in any upcoming consultation sessions and report back to Council as needed.

The proposed regulatory framework is expected to be released for comment early in 2023.

Financial Impact







No financial impacts will result from adopting the recommendation contained in this report.

It is recognized that the installation and operation of traditional gas recovery systems at small closed landfill sites could pose a financial burden for many municipalities. The use of emerging technologies (i.e. biocovers) at applicable landfill sites may offer more economically feasible options to control emissions.

Communications

Report No. PW 2022-23 will be circulated to Area Municipalities for information.

Strategic Plan

 <i>WORKS WELL TOGETHER</i>	 <i>WELL CONNECTED</i>	 <i>SHAPES THE FUTURE</i>	 <i>INFORMS & ENGAGES</i>	 <i>PERFORMS & DELIVERS</i>	 <i>POSITIVE IMPACT</i>
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On January 28, 2022, ECCC posted a discussion paper, '*Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada's Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*' (Attachment 1), for public consultation until April 13, 2022. The purpose of the discussion paper is to seek input on the objectives of proposed regulatory framework under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills.

The development of a federal regulatory framework to reduce landfill methane emissions is part of the Government of Canada's climate action plan *Strengthened Climate Plan – A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy* to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in support of international initiatives and global GHG emission reduction targets.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C* indicates that achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 is necessary to avoid the worst impact of climate change. In response to this, the Government of Canada has committed to a 2030 GHG emission reduction target of 40 to 50% below 2005 levels and a net-zero emissions goal by 2050. In October 2021, the federal government also announced support for the *Global Methane Pledge* to reduce global methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030.

ECCC reports that municipal solid waste landfills are responsible for about 23% of Canada's methane emissions and, despite significant efforts, this has not decreased for over a decade. The current approach to reduce landfill emissions varies across Canada and is not expected to achieve significant reductions to meet federal GHG reduction targets by 2030.

ECCC has estimated that by 2030 about half of the methane generated from landfills will be created by biodegradable waste that was disposed of prior to 2020 and, at current disposal rates, methane generation will continue to increase with population growth. To achieve 2030 emission reduction targets, more landfills across Canada will need to capture more of the methane they generate. Diversion of biodegradable waste, the source of landfill methane, is also needed to achieve longer-term landfill methane emission reductions.

In Ontario, installation of gas recovery systems to capture and control methane emissions is a landfill operations regulatory requirement based on capacity thresholds. The provincial government has also adopted a policy framework for organic waste diversion based on population thresholds and associated diversion targets by 2025, which are anticipated to be incorporated into a pending regulatory framework.

Landfill methane emissions are controlled at the Oxford County Waste Management Facility (OCWMF) through a gas collection and flaring system that was implemented in 2010. The methane is mechanically drawn from a series of 18 wells for combustion at the flare stack, which destroys the methane by converting it to carbon dioxide. Currently, the methane production at the OCWMF is not utilized for alternative fuel or energy due to low gas volumes and marginal gas concentrations.

In an effort to reduce and divert biodegradable landfill waste that would otherwise contribute to increased methane production, Oxford County continues to successfully implement various waste diversion and resource recovery programs (yard waste, biosolids, construction/demolition waste, plastic film, bulky styrofoam). Of note, Oxford County has landfill diverted approximately 20,000 tonnes of brush, leaf, and yard waste annually through numerous collection depots located throughout the County (with final processing at the County's Composting Facility), 7,000 tonnes of construction and demolition material annually (materials reuse) and 6,000 tonnes of municipal biosolids annually via land application. In addition to these programs, the County actively promotes backyard composting to reduce residential yard and food waste with over 3,700 units (composters and green cones) sold to residents over the last 5 years.

As part of the 2022 Business Plan and Budget, the County will be undertaking an ORRT feasibility study that will consider treatment technologies such as composting, anaerobic digestion and advanced thermal technologies for landfill diversion of organic waste and resource recovery for beneficial use.

Comments

It is anticipated that the proposed federal regulatory framework will complement and increase effectiveness of current provincial regulatory requirements and ensure a consistent approach nationally, which will further promote innovation and treatment technologies. Further, this federal initiative closely aligns with the goals and objectives of the County's Zero Waste Plan to divert landfill waste through resource recovery technologies and for beneficial use of end-products.

The proposed regulatory framework objectives also support the County's current ORRT feasibility study to determine preferred alternatives for organic waste processing to meet provincial diversion targets by 2025. The County will continue to promote backyard composting and green cone digesters for yard and food waste and will develop future food waste reduction strategies in support of organics diversion programs. These strategies would include promotion and education (meal planning, proper food storage, and consumer behaviour), food rescue and safe donation of surplus food programs, and collaboration with community partners.

ECCC has identified that methane emissions can be avoided entirely in the future by diverting organic waste for resource recovery and beneficial use (renewable energy, fuels, and soil amendments). However, methane generation as a result of decades of landfilling of biodegradable waste (food, yard waste, paper, wood, natural fiber textiles, etc.) is not expected to reduce significantly by 2030 even if current efforts to increase organic waste diversion are accelerated.

Landfill methane emissions can be reduced significantly by 2030 by increasing the number of landfills that recover methane and by maximizing methane recovery of existing landfill gas collection systems. Greater control of landfill emissions and increased diversion of biodegradable waste will reduce and eventually eliminate landfill methane emissions, as well as, preserve landfill capacity.

To reduce landfill methane emissions and meet 2030 reduction targets, ECCC has identified the following objectives for the development of a proposed regulatory framework.

- Increase the number of landfills that take action to reduce methane emissions.
- Ensure that regulated landfills maximize methane recovery.
- Achieve long-term emissions reductions through increased diversion of biodegradable waste.
- Increase utilization of landfill methane to create low-carbon energy and fuels.

ECCC is seeking input from the public as well as the waste management sector on the following key questions in relation to the proposed regulatory objectives:

- Should federal regulations be developed to increase the number of landfills that take action to reduce methane emissions? Which landfills should be regulated?
- How can the regulations be designed to ensure that regulated landfills maximize methane recovery?
- Should federal regulations be designed to require or stimulate the diversion of organic waste from landfills?
- Should federal regulations require or encourage the utilization of recovered methane to produce low-carbon fuels and energy?

Staff have prepared draft submission comments (Attachment 2) in response to ECCC's discussion paper and generally support the development of federal regulations to reduce landfill methane emissions.

As identified in the 2021 Annual Waste Management Report (Report No. [PW 2022-10](#)), staff are completing ongoing environmental investigations and establishing regular monitoring programs at the eight County-owned closed landfill sites. The on-going collection and monitoring of methane gas at the OCWMF landfill will continue as well through planned work activities to complete final landfill cover and limit the extent of the active landfill face. These activities will serve to further reduce landfill gas emissions. Weekly surface air monitoring for methane is also conducted around buildings and onsite facilities. This information will be beneficial to inform how proposed regulatory framework affect waste management operations.

In the interim, the County will continue to operate its landfill gas flare collection system and look for opportunities to maximize the performance of this system.

Conclusions

Reduction of landfill methane emissions through increased capture of landfill gas and diversion of biodegradable waste will support federal GHG emission reduction targets that are intended to mitigate the effects of global climate change. Utilization of landfill gas to produce low carbon fuels and/or renewable energy will offset the use of fossil fuel and associated environmental impacts.

ECCC has committed to additional public consultation in 2022 on the development of new requirements to reduce landfill methane gas emission at municipal solid waste landfill sites. Staff will ensure to monitor outcomes and participate in any subsequent consultations.

SI RES

Report uthor:

Original signed by:

Pamela Antonio, BES, MPA
Supervisor of Waste Management

Departmental pproval:

Original signed by:

David Simpson, P. Eng., PMP
Director of Public Works

pproved for su mission:

Original signed by:

Michael Duben, B.A., LL.B.
Chief Administrative Officer

C ME S

- Attachment 1: Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada's Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Discussion Paper, Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Attachment 2: Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada's Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Draft Oxford County Submission

Reducing methane emissions from Canada's municipal solid waste landfills

Discussion paper



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Aussi disponible en français

Purpose

The purpose of this discussion paper is to seek input on proposed objectives of regulations under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999, (CEPA) to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills and on a number of key questions related to reducing landfill methane emissions. Information on the next steps in the consultation process and how to provide comments is provided at the end of the paper.

Introduction

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C* indicates that achieving net-zero global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 is necessary to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Recognizing that Canada and other countries around the world need to accelerate action to address climate change, the Government of Canada has committed to a 2030 emission reduction target of 40-45% below 2005 levels, and a net-zero emissions goal by 2050 (NZ2050). To meet our climate goals, action is required throughout the economy, including the waste sector.

[Methane](#) is a potent greenhouse gas with 86 times more global warming potential than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period, and a relatively short lifespan in the atmosphere. Methane is included in Schedule 1 - List of Toxic Substances of CEPA. In October 2021, Canada announced support for the [Global Methane Pledge](#), which aims to reduce global methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030.

Municipal solid waste landfills are responsible for about 23% of Canada's methane emissions¹. The federal government recognizes that provinces, territories, municipalities and the private sector have made significant efforts over the years to address landfill methane emissions. However, the approach across Canada is uneven and emissions have not decreased for over a decade. Current policies are not expected to achieve significant additional emission reductions by 2030, requiring action by the federal government.

To achieve the targeted emission reductions by 2030, more landfills across Canada need to capture more of the methane they generate. Actions to reduce generation and increase diversion of biodegradable waste (the source of landfill methane) are also needed to achieve longer-term landfill methane emission reductions. In a circular economy, biodegradable wastes and waste emissions are processed to increase their value as they are transformed to raw material for products such as fertilizers, soil supplements, and renewable energy.

The Government of Canada's [Strengthened Climate Plan - A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy](#) committed to reducing waste sector emissions by:

- developing new federal regulations to increase the number of landfills that collect and treat their methane, and ensure that landfills already operating these systems make improvements to collect all they can; and

¹ ECC, [National Inventory Report \(NIR\): Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada: executive summary, 2021](#)

- exploring opportunities to support waste and biosolids management infrastructure, such as composting, anaerobic digestion and landfill methane collection and use.

This discussion paper is focused on the first of these proposals – the development of new federal regulations aimed at reducing Canada’s landfill methane emissions.

Canada’s landfill methane emissions

The methane generated today is a result of decades of landfilling of biodegradable waste – food, yard and garden waste, paper, wood, natural fiber textiles and others – which makes up more than 60% of the waste currently landfilled in Canada.² Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills receive waste from households, businesses, institutions, industry and construction and demolition sites. Most landfill methane is generated within the first 20 years, and most rapidly in the early years, following waste deposition but can continue for several decades following closure of a landfill.

Figure 1 shows projected national methane generation from 2020 to 2050 considering different waste disposal scenarios. The blue line in Figure 1 shows the methane generation resulting only from waste disposed up to 2020. By 2030, about half of methane generation at landfills will be due to degradation of biodegradable waste that was disposed before 2020. The only approach to reducing this portion of future emissions is to manage emissions at landfill sites.

Methane emissions from organic waste generated in the future can be avoided entirely by diverting biodegradable waste to beneficial management approaches such as composting, anaerobic digestion (AD), recycling (paper, wood, textiles) and thermochemical processing – all of which recover resources (energy, fuels and/or soil amendments) in addition to avoiding the creation of landfill methane. However, diversion alone cannot meet the required methane reductions to achieve Canada’s 2030 target – landfill methane emissions must be controlled.

In Figure 1, the baseline scenario (yellow line) shows that, with growing population, methane generation will continue to grow as more biodegradable waste is added to landfills between now and 2030 and beyond. The light green line shows the impact on methane generation of reducing disposal of food, soiled paper, yard & garden and paper waste by 50% by 2030 from 2020 levels. The dark green line shows the impact of reducing disposal of all biodegradable waste by 50% by 2030 and 75% by 2040 (from 2020 levels). Even if current efforts by provinces, territories, municipalities and the private sector to increase diversion are accelerated, methane generation at landfills is not expected to be reduced significantly by 2030.

² ECCC, 2020. [National Waste Characterization Study](#)

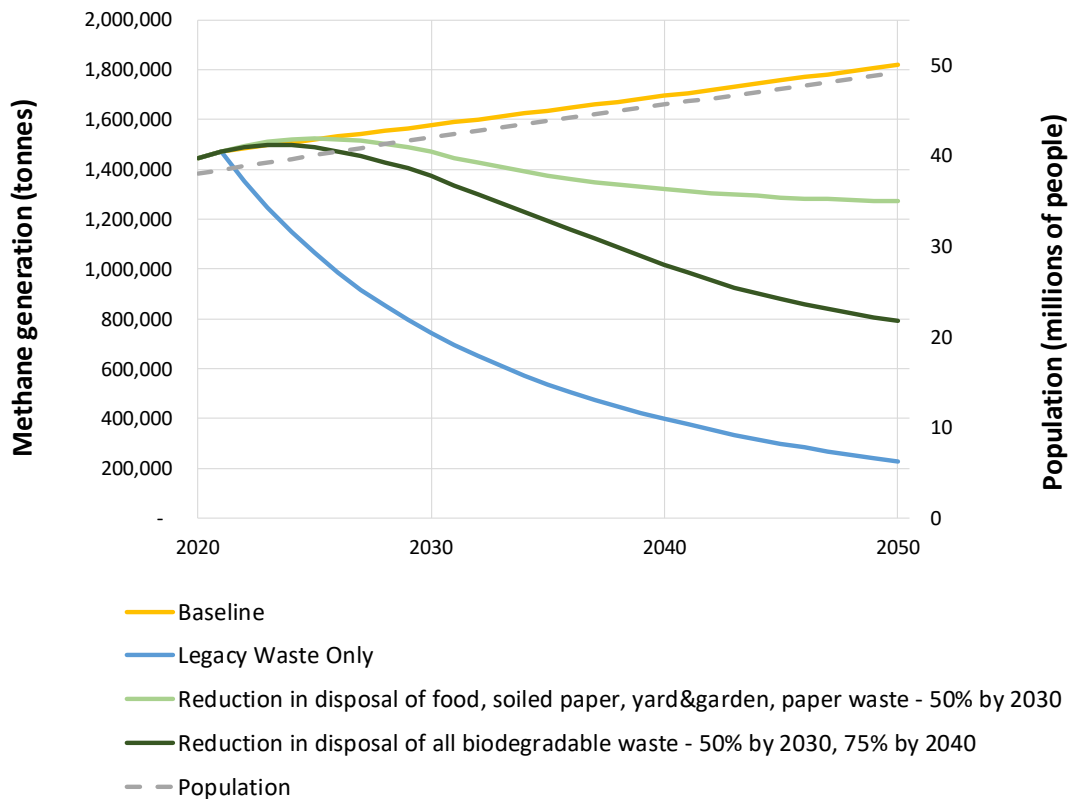


Figure Projected landfill methane generation – to

Emissions can be controlled through installation of infrastructure to recover landfill gas, which is then either flared or utilized to generate energy (both of which ultimately destroy methane by converting it to carbon dioxide through combustion). These approaches are well established and are technically feasible, commercially available and provide quantifiable reductions to landfill methane emissions. Traditional approaches to estimating emissions depend on a relatively simple model to represent a very complex number of influences. Newer approaches utilize optical methane sensors located on-site or mounted on unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs or drones) or aircraft to measure methane concentrations in air. When combined with dispersion models, these atmospheric concentrations can be used to calculate emission rates. These methods require validation and development of standard study protocols to ensure the results are accurate and can be interpreted in the proper context. The emerging methods offer potential to quantify the methane emitted from landfills based on measured data rather than relying on modelled data and may offer new opportunities for landfill gas recovery system operators to determine how well systems are performing.

There are more than 3000 municipal solid waste landfills in Canada. A little over half are active and the rest are closed.³ There are about 270 large landfills that either have a waste capacity of more than 100,000 tonnes of waste (open landfills) or have more than 450,000 tonnes of waste in place (closed landfills). These 270 landfills received almost 90% of the waste landfilled in 2019, and have accepted

³ ECC, 2021. Canadian landfill inventory. Unpublished.

over 70% of all the waste landfilled in Canada since 1941. These large landfills were responsible for over 85% (18 Mt of CO₂ eq) of Canada's annual landfill methane emissions in 2019. Municipalities own 233 of these large landfills, while the private sector owns 35.

Nationally, landfill methane emissions declined between the early 1990s and 2011 due to installation of landfill methane recovery and combustion infrastructure at very large landfills.⁴ This was largely motivated by regulatory and permitting requirements in some provinces, landfill gas utilization incentives and the sale of emission credits. However, emissions from municipal solid waste landfills have not declined since 2011, even though further reduction is technically viable. In 2019, although there were 112 landfill gas recovery systems spread across nearly every province, only about one third of the methane generated in Canadian landfills was recovered.⁵

Currently, just over half of recovered landfill methane in Canada is utilized as a renewable energy source. The quantity of methane generated at an individual landfill and the economic viability of these projects are major limiting factors. Recent studies have highlighted the potential for recovery and upgrading landfill methane to supply renewable natural gas, as the demand for low-carbon fuels increases in response to the federal [Clean Fuel Standard](#) and other initiatives.^{6 7}

Further action is needed

The waste sector could reduce its emissions by at least a minimum of 12 Mt CO₂ eq per year by 2030 by increasing the number of landfills that recover methane and by increasing the quantity of methane recovered at landfills with existing landfill gas recovery systems. These actions are cost-effective, with an average estimated cost of less than \$50 per tonne of CO₂ eq reduced.

While provinces and territories have made significant efforts to reduce generation and increase diversion of biodegradable waste from landfills, additional regulatory action is necessary to help reduce and eventually eliminate landfill methane emissions. Diverting this waste preserves landfill capacity and contributes to a circular economy that uses waste as an input to create new products and renewable energy. Under the waste hierarchy, waste management approaches that prioritize waste reduction, recycling and energy generation are preferred to landfilling. By 2030, increased diversion alone could reduce landfill methane emissions by 3 Mt CO₂ eq.

Existing regulator approaches

The Government of Canada recognizes leadership demonstrated by provinces and territories, which have implemented various measures to control methane emissions from some landfills. For example, British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec have regulations requiring larger landfills to capture and control or reduce methane emissions, and others include requirements for installing landfill gas recovery and flaring systems in operating permits.

⁴ ECCC, 2021. [National Inventory Report : Greenhouse gas sources and sinks](#)

⁵ ECCC, 2021. Canadian landfill gas inventory. Unpublished.

⁶ Deloitte, 2018. [Renewable natural gas production in Québec: A key driver in the energy transition Assessment of technical and economic potential in Québec \(2018–2030\)](#)

⁷ Hallbar, 2017. [Resource Supply Potential for Renewable Natural Gas in B.C.](#)

Some provinces require landfills above a certain waste capacity or quantity to reduce methane emission by installing landfill gas recovery systems. Quebec and Ontario require landfills larger than 1.5 million cubic metres of waste capacity to install systems. British Columbia requires landfills with greater than 100,000 tonnes of waste or greater than 10,000 tonnes disposed per year to evaluate their annual methane generation and install landfill gas systems if they exceed 1,000 tonnes of methane per year. The lowest regulatory threshold in North America is in California, which requires landfills that generate landfill gas with a heat input capacity of more than 3.0 MMBtu/hr (~650 tonnes methane generation per year) to install landfill gas recovery systems.

Operational requirements or performance criteria for landfill gas recovery and flaring systems vary among jurisdictions. Some requirements apply at the system design stage and identify requirements for timely installation of collection infrastructure and considerations for design capacity of the system. Others are performance criteria to ensure the landfill gas recovery system is maximizing recovery (temperature, pressure, oxygen/nitrogen concentration in extraction wells; surface emission monitoring) and that methane flares are operating to maximum methane destruction efficiency (retention time and temperature within flare).

Some regulations in Canada (for example, Quebec) and the U.S. (federal and California) require surface emission monitoring programs at landfills with methane recovery systems. These programs monitor the concentration of methane at the surface of the landfill three to four times a year in addition to monthly monitoring of methane recovery systems. The U.S. rules identify action thresholds above which landfill owners must report exceedances and take corrective action within specified timelines to reduce surface emissions or system monitoring values to below the threshold.

In circumstances where provincial or territorial regulatory provisions can be determined to achieve equivalent environmental outcomes to federal regulations and meet certain enforcement-related requirements, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada and a government of a province or territory can enter into an equivalency agreement under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*. With an equivalency agreement in place, an Order can be made by the Governor in Council indicating the federal regulations would not apply in that jurisdiction. The federal regulations would serve as a backstop in any jurisdiction without landfill methane regulations or an equivalency agreement.

Complementar measures

Various market-based measures that will create incentives for methane recovery are under development. The proposed [Clean Fuel Regulations](#) will increase demand for biogas from waste and landfills. As a low-carbon intensity fuel, biogas used to generate electricity or for heating and biogas-based renewable natural gas may be eligible to create credits under the Regulations.

Greenhouse gas offset credit markets also create a financial incentive for landfills with no regulatory requirements to recover and destroy methane. Offset protocols that enable generation of offset credits for landfill methane recovery and destruction or utilization exist in the Alberta and Quebec offset systems, and ECCC is developing a [Landfill Methane Recovery and Destruction Protocol](#) under the federal [Greenhouse Gas Offset System](#). Protocols are also under development for use in British Columbia and Saskatchewan's offset systems. Landfill gas capture and destruction projects have also been generating offset credits on the voluntary offset market for many years. The extent to which these market-based approaches drive reduction of methane emissions at landfills will be further evaluated as these measures evolve.

Given that some regulated landfills may be too small to realize revenue potential from the sale of renewable natural gas or biogas-generated electricity, an important part of the path forward will include exploring additional opportunities to support landfill methane recovery and use infrastructure.

Proposed regulator objectives and questions

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a national priority. The Government of Canada is proposing new regulations under CEPA to significantly reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills by 2030, and is committed to engaging and working with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous peoples, municipalities, industry, non-governmental organizations, and other Canadians to do so. There are many important aspects to consider, and this discussion paper presents an opportunity to inform the development of the approach. This will ensure that the Government of Canada considers the appropriate expertise, perspectives, and interests to develop the most effective and well-designed policy measures.

The following objectives are under consideration for a federal regulatory approach that will reduce landfill methane emissions:

Objective – Increase the number of landfills that take action to reduce methane emissions

The primary objective is to increase the number of landfills that reduce methane emissions either through installation of landfill gas recovery systems or other approaches that directly mitigate emissions. Ideally, a regulatory approach that requires certain landfills to control methane emissions would allow landfill owners to develop mitigation approaches most suitable for their particular circumstances and could incentivize emerging technologies and approaches.

Reducing methane emissions is technically possible at most landfills in Canada. Based on specifications for landfill methane control equipment (for example enclosed flares) in use in Canada and elsewhere, there does not appear to be a technical limitation to flaring or oxidizing even very low levels of methane at landfills. Landfill gas venting and recovery systems have been installed at landfills of all sizes to manage odour issues and to reduce methane emissions. Additionally, there are emerging approaches – such as biocovers and biovents – that can treat very low levels of methane emissions.

A key consideration is how to require as many landfills as possible to reduce emissions.

- **What criteria should be used to identify which landfills should be subject to regulator requirements to reduce their methane emissions**
- **In Canada and the United States, the existing landfill methane regulations require the installation of landfill gas recovery systems where certain landfill size, methane generation or surface methane emission concentration thresholds are exceeded. Are there other approaches that could be considered to ensure that landfills reduce methane emissions**
- **Current Canadian provincial landfill methane regulations do not apply to closed landfills. In contrast, closed landfills are regulated in the United States. What are the options for**

reducing methane emissions at closed landfills in Canada, where methane levels have been significant, but declining

- What are the main challenges that landfill owners would face to meet the federal regulation's objective of reducing methane emissions? How can existing provincial approaches be leveraged in the design and implementation of a federal regulation?
- Are there challenges similar for large and small landfills? Are there opportunities to reduce methane emissions at smaller landfills in Canada? What type of incentives could encourage the development of innovative technologies? For example, biocovers for smaller landfills

Objective Ensure that landfills maximize methane recovery

There remains significant potential to decrease methane emissions at landfills with existing recovery systems – through expansion or improved operating practices. There are documented approaches that maximize recovery of methane at landfills. Consideration will be given to requirements that ensure such approaches are implemented at landfills to maximize methane recovery. These could include requirements for installing and expanding infrastructure within a specific timeframe following waste disposal; monitoring and adjusting extraction systems; implementing leak detection and repair programs; or meeting performance standards such as a target collection efficiency of the recovery system.

- What are the key opportunities and approaches for maximizing methane recovery at landfills with landfill gas recovery systems?
- What are the key technical challenges and limitations to implementing these approaches?
- Landfills that generate energy from landfill gas may need to operate recovery systems in a manner that does not maximize methane recovery. What are the opportunities to enable a landfill to generate energy from landfill gas and to optimize methane recovery?
- In Canada and the United States, some landfill methane regulations include requirements that maximize methane recovery – mandating installation of landfill gas recovery infrastructure within certain timeframes following waste disposal and for maintaining negative pressure in extraction wells. Other regulatory provisions set maximum allowable concentration thresholds for methane measured on the surface of the landfill. Should federal regulations include similar requirements to ensure methane recovery is optimized?

Objective Achieve long term emissions reductions through diversion of biodegradable waste

Encouraging or requiring the diversion of organic waste from landfills has been the focus of recent provincial, territorial and municipal efforts. These actions will secure long-term reductions of methane emissions from landfills, and need to be accelerated.

In parts of Europe, the drastic reduction in disposal of waste in landfills achieved in the early 2000's has resulted in very low levels of landfill methane emissions today. Alternative waste management practices such as anaerobic digestion, composting, mechanical-biological treatment and thermal treatment drastically reduced the disposal of waste and the generation of methane in some European countries.

Unless similar approaches are adopted in Canada, there will continue to be landfill methane that requires gas recovery systems.

ECCC is seeking input on whether the federal regulations should be designed to require or stimulate diversion from landfills.

- **What actions to reduce methane emissions from landfills is essential to reducing emissions** Should federal regulations require landfill owners to reduce landfilling of biodegradable waste
- **What opportunities exist to incorporate biodegradable waste diversion into a landfill methane emission reduction plan**

Objective Increase utilization of landfill methane to create low carbon energy and fuels

Additional GHG reductions are achievable when recovered methane is used to displace the use of fossil fuels. Increasing the utilization of landfill gas is anticipated to be motivated by the proposed *Clean Fuel Regulations*, which will provide an additional source of revenue for biogas-derived energy, increasing the number of landfills where these projects are economically possible. Provincial and private sector commitments to increasing the proportion of renewable natural gas in the natural gas supply will also increase demand and support the development of projects.

Existing North American landfill methane regulations do not require utilization of recovered landfill gas. Under the EU landfill directive, landfills must prioritize utilization where feasible.

- **Are there options that should be considered within a federal landfill methane regulator framework to require or encourage the utilization of recovered methane to produce low carbon energy**
- **How will a regulator approach on landfill methane affect policy and other goals to increase the production of renewable natural gas**

Next steps and sending comments

Interested parties are invited to submit comments on the content of this discussion paper that would help to inform the development of the proposed regulations. Please submit additional information and comments prior to April 13, 2022. Comments and information can be provided via an [on-line form](#) or can be submitted to the e-mail address provided below:

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Waste Reduction and Management Division
E-mail: ges-dechets-ghg-waste@ec.gc.ca

Next steps will include engagement with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous peoples and stakeholders on the design of a regulatory framework for federal landfill methane reduction regulations.

ECCC also intends to form a technical working group to support the development of the regulatory framework. A call for membership in the technical working group will follow the close of the public comment period for this discussion paper.

Report No. PW 2022-23
Attachment No. 2

Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada's Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Discussion Paper, Environment and Climate Change Canada

Overview

Oxford County is a regional municipality in Ontario with a population of approximately 120,000 and is responsible for delivering municipal solid waste management services to eight (8) Area Municipalities. Waste management services includes curbside garbage and recycling collection services, as well as the processing of municipal solid waste at the Oxford County Waste Management Facility (OCWMF).

The County owns and operates one active municipal non-hazardous solid waste landfill site and eight (8) closed municipal landfill sites. In 2019 the County undertook an inventory of the eight (8) closed municipal landfill sites as many of them were inherited with limited historical records. The County is currently in the process of implementing annual environmental monitoring and measurement programs at each of these sites which includes such activities as surface and groundwater, private well, and landfill gas monitoring.

Due to landfill capacity at the OCWMF, the County was required under provincial regulation to install a landfill gas collection and flaring system (LGCFS). The LGCFS system has been in operation since mid-2010 and consists of 18 extraction wells and a mechanical pumping system that draws gas to the flare for combustion.

Oxford County has been very successful in diverting biodegradable material from landfill over the last 15 years. Approximately 20,000 tonnes of brush, leaf, and yard waste is diverted annually through numerous collection depots located throughout the County, with final processing occurring at the County's Composting Facility. Construction and demolition material is diverted for recycling at approximately 7,000 tonnes annually, and 6,000 tonnes of municipal biosolids is diverted annually for land application.

In addition to biodegradable waste diversion programs the County actively promotes backyard composting to reduce residential yard and food waste. Over the last five (5) years the County has collectively sold over 3,700 units (composters and green cones) to residents.

Oxford County has also committed to Zero Waste with the goal of diverting 90% of waste to extend landfill capacity to 2100. To achieve these goals the County has evaluated emerging technologies for waste processing (aerobic/anaerobic digestion, advanced thermal treatment) and to recover resources for beneficial use.

The County is currently undertaking a feasibility study to examine options for organic waste diversion and processing technologies in order to meet provincial diversion targets by 2025.

Comments

Oxford County supports ECCC's objectives for the development of new federal regulations to reduce methane emissions from Canada's municipal solid waste landfills. We appreciate the opportunity to

provide comments and feedback on ECCC's discussion paper and offer the following comments for consideration.

[Should federal regulations be developed to increase the number of landfills that take action to reduce methane emissions? Which landfills should be regulated?](#)

There is a need for federal regulatory involvement in the management and reduction of methane gas emissions. As a toxic substance listed on Schedule 1 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)*, methane gas can have an immediate and long-term harmful effect on the environment and human health. Federal regulatory involvement in the management of methane gas will encourage greater consistency among the provinces and territories in their execution of methane gas emission targets which should decrease the amount of methane gas released into the environment.

Determining which landfills should be regulated should be based on qualitative data through environmental monitoring to assess landfill gas emissions and offsite migration. Routine monitoring programs at a frequency of every five (5) years will provide valuable insight into whether landfill gas emission control is required and identify which landfill sites should be subject to regulatory requirements.

Installation and operation of traditional gas recovery systems at small closed landfill sites could pose a financial burden for many municipalities. The use of emerging technologies (biocovers) may offer more economically feasible options to control emissions.

Federal regulatory requirements to control and reduce methane gas emissions may conflict with provincial and territorial regulations. It is very challenging to comply with regulatory requirements when federal and provincial regulations do not align and therefore, consideration to what has been done at the provincial and territorial levels must be taken into consideration.

[How can the regulations be designed to ensure that regulated landfills maximize methane recovery?](#)

For regulated landfill sites, it is important that proper landfilling operations are implemented. This means that LGCFs should be either installed or expanded within a reasonable timeframe following waste disposal. To do this, landfill operators will need to be more strategic in their landfill operations by opening and closing active landfill areas in tandem with temporary and permanent LGCFs.

That being said, the cost to monitor and implement a LGCFs can be considerable and, therefore, the County recommends standardizing the methane gas approaches eligible for implementation by the amount of waste landfilled annually, thus allowing sites to customize their LGCFs operations. Through the routine monitoring of the LGCFs, landfill operators will be alerted to when changes in the system are needed to continuously capture available methane gas. Additionally, routine monitoring of surface emissions should also be undertaken to demonstrate the effectiveness of the LGCFs.

[Should federal regulations be designed to require or stimulate diversion of organic waste from landfills?](#)

Federal regulations should require diversion of organic waste and should be developed to establish a uniform framework that compliments and/or increases the effectiveness of provincial and territorial regulations. Landfilling of organic waste should be a last resort and priority should be placed on diverting material from landfills.

Organic waste diversion through regulatory requirements will promote innovative treatment technologies and prevent waste export to cross border and/or private landfills that can typically offer reduced tipping fees compared to most municipally run landfill sites.

Should federal regulations require or encourage the utilization of recovered methane to produce low-carbon fuels and energy?

Where opportunities exist, landfills should be encouraged to use recovered methane to produce low-carbon fuels and energy where economically feasible. The size and age of landfills will affect the amount of methane gas generated and captured through a LGCFS. The proximity of landfills to utility infrastructure (pipelines, electrical grids) will also affect the viability of gas utilization undertakings.

Incentives to increase the demand for low carbon fuels and renewable energy such as the federal *Clean Fuel Standard* are necessary to promote innovation and make utilization of captured methane more viable.

Prepared for:

Waste Reduction and Management Division, Environment and Climate Change Canada
(ges-dechets-ghg-waste@ec.ca)

Further Information:

Frank Gross, Manager of Transportation and Waste Management (fgross@oxfordcounty.ca)

Reducing Methane Emissions from Canada's Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Discussion Paper, Environment and Climate Change Canada

Overview

Oxford County is a regional municipality in Ontario with a population of approximately 120,000 and is responsible for delivering municipal solid waste management services to eight (8) Area Municipalities. Waste management services includes curbside garbage and recycling collection services, as well as the processing of municipal solid waste at the Oxford County Waste Management Facility (OCWMF).

The County owns and operates one active municipal non-hazardous solid waste landfill site and eight (8) closed municipal landfill sites. In 2019 the County undertook an inventory of the eight (8) closed municipal landfill sites as many of them were inherited with limited historical records. The County is currently in the process of implementing annual environmental monitoring and measurement programs at each of these sites which includes such activities as surface and groundwater, private well, and landfill gas monitoring.

Due to landfill capacity at the OCWMF, the County was required under provincial regulation to install a landfill gas collection and flaring system (LGCFS). The LGCFS system has been in operation since mid-2010 and consists of 18 extraction wells and a mechanical pumping system that draws gas to the flare for combustion.

Oxford County has been very successful in diverting biodegradable material from landfill over the last 15 years. Approximately 20,000 tonnes of brush, leaf, and yard waste is diverted annually through numerous collection depots located throughout the County, with final processing occurring at the County's Composting Facility. Construction and demolition material is diverted for recycling at approximately 7,000 tonnes annually, and 6,000 tonnes of municipal biosolids is diverted annually for land application.

In addition to biodegradable waste diversion programs, the County actively promotes backyard composting to reduce residential yard and food waste. Over the last five (5) years the County has collectively sold over 3,700 units (composters and green cones) to residents.

Oxford County has also committed to Zero Waste with the goal of diverting 90% of waste to extend landfill capacity to 2100. To achieve these goals, the County has evaluated emerging technologies for waste processing (aerobic/anaerobic digestion, advanced thermal treatment) and to recover resources for beneficial use.

The County is currently undertaking a feasibility study to examine options for organic waste diversion and processing technologies in order to meet provincial diversion targets by 2025.

Comments

Oxford County supports ECCC's objectives for the development of new federal regulations to reduce methane emissions from Canada's municipal solid waste landfills. We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments and feedback on ECCC's discussion paper and offer the following comments for consideration.

Should federal regulations be developed to increase the number of landfills that take action to reduce methane emissions? Which landfills should be regulated?

There is a need for federal regulatory involvement in the management and reduction of methane gas emissions. As a toxic substance listed on Schedule 1 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)*, methane gas can have an immediate and long-term harmful effect on the environment and human health. Federal regulatory involvement in the management of methane gas will encourage greater consistency among the provinces and territories in their execution of methane gas emission targets which should decrease the amount of methane gas released into the environment.

Determining which landfills should be regulated should be based on qualitative data through environmental monitoring to assess landfill gas emissions and offsite migration. Routine monitoring programs at a frequency of every five (5) years will provide valuable insight into whether landfill gas emission control is required and identify which landfill sites should be subject to regulatory requirements.

Installation and operation of traditional gas recovery systems at small closed landfill sites could pose a financial burden for many municipalities. The use of emerging technologies (biocovers) may offer more economically feasible options to control emissions.

Federal regulatory requirements to control and reduce methane gas emissions may conflict with provincial and territorial regulations. It is very challenging to comply with regulatory requirements when federal and provincial regulations do not align and therefore, consideration to what has been done at the provincial and territorial levels must be taken into consideration.

How can the regulations be designed to ensure that regulated landfills maximize methane recovery?

For regulated landfill sites, it is important that proper landfilling operations are implemented. This means that LGCFS should be either installed or expanded within a reasonable timeframe following waste disposal. To do this, landfill operators will need to be more strategic in their landfill operations by opening and closing active landfill areas in tandem with temporary and permanent LGCFS.

That being said, the cost to monitor and implement a LGCFS can be considerable and, therefore, the County recommends standardizing the methane gas approaches eligible for implementation by the amount of waste landfilled annually, thus allowing sites to customize their LGCFS operations. Through the routine monitoring of the LGCFS, landfill operators will be alerted to when changes in the system are needed to continuously capture available methane gas. Additionally, routine monitoring of surface emissions should also be undertaken to demonstrate the effectiveness of the LGCFS.

Should federal regulations be designed to require or stimulate diversion of organic waste from landfills?

Federal regulations should require diversion of organic waste and should be developed to establish a uniform framework that complements and/or increases the effectiveness of provincial and territorial regulations. Landfilling of organic waste should be a last resort and priority should be placed on diverting material from landfills.

Organic waste diversion through regulatory requirements will promote innovative treatment technologies and prevent waste export to cross border and/or private landfills that can typically offer reduced tipping fees compared to most municipally run landfill sites.

Should federal regulations require or encourage the utilization of recovered methane to produce low-carbon fuels and energy?

Where opportunities exist, landfills should be encouraged to use recovered methane to produce low-carbon fuels and energy where economically feasible. The size and age of landfills will affect the amount of methane gas generated and captured through a LGCFS. The proximity of landfills to utility infrastructure (pipelines, electrical grids) will also affect the viability of gas utilization undertakings.

Incentives to increase the demand for low carbon fuels and renewable energy such as the federal *Clean Fuel Standard* are necessary to promote innovation and make utilization of captured methane more viable.

Conclusion

Submission comments were endorsed by Oxford County Council on April 13, 2022 and copy of the Council resolution is enclosed. While efforts to reduce GHG emissions are fully supported by Oxford County, these efforts need to be accelerated for all sectors (oil & gas, agriculture, waste management) in order to meet 2030 methane emission reduction targets in support of net-zero emissions by 2050. The federal government needs to take further action to mitigate global climate change and ensure that Canada is a world leader in sustainable technologies.

Prepared for:

Waste Reduction and Management Division, Environment and Climate Change Canada
(ges-dechets-ghg-waste@ec.ca)

Further Information:

Frank Gross, Manager of Transportation and Waste Management (fgross@oxfordcounty.ca)

To: Warden and Members of County Council

From: Director of Public Works

Environmental Assessment Changes for Advanced Recycling Facilities, Environmental Registry of Ontario Posting

RECOMMENDATION

That Oxford County Council receive Report to PW entitled “Environmental Assessment Changes for Advanced Recycling Facilities, Environmental Registry of Ontario Posting No. 4867” as information.

REPORT SUMMARY

- The purpose of this report is to update Oxford County Council on the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) proposed amendment to the Environmental Assessment (EA) process for Advanced Recycling Facilities, as posted on the Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) for a 45-day public comment period.
- The proposed amendment will streamline the approval process for advanced recycling facilities that utilize thermal treatment technologies to process waste for reuse of material in product manufacturing and/or alternative fuel/energy generations to offset the reliance on raw materials.
- Of note, the proposed amendments permit EA requirement exemptions for smaller scale/high recovery advanced recycling facilities based on tonnage and recovery rate thresholds to incentivize waste diversion and resource recovery.

Implementation Points

Staff prepared comments in response to ERO posting No. 019-4867, as attached to this report, and submitted the comments to MECP on March 4, 2022, within the prescribed public comment period.

Financial Impact







No financial impacts will result from adopting the recommendation contained in this report.

Communications

Report No. PW 2022-24 will be circulated to Area Municipalities for information.

Following Council’s adoption of the recommendations contained in this report, a copy of the Council resolution will be forwarded to the MECP to support the County’s comments which were previously submitted on March 4, 2022.

Strategic Plan

					
<i>WORKS WELL TOGETHER</i>	<i>WELL CONNECTED</i>	<i>SHAPES THE FUTURE</i>	<i>INFORMS & ENGAGES</i>	<i>PERFORMS & DELIVERS</i>	<i>POSITIVE IMPACT</i>
		3.i.	4.ii.		

DISCUSSION

Background

On January 14, 2022, the MECP released its proposed amendment for EA requirements under the Environmental Assessment Act (EAA) for Advanced Recycling Facilities (ARFs) and posted it on the ERO for a 45-day public comment period. This posting is proceeding concurrently with the previously proposed Project List for projects (which did not identify ARFs) that would be EA exempt or require an environmental screening process (ESP) and/or comprehensive EA (CEA) under the EAA and subsequent regulatory framework.

In fall 2020, the MECP began consultation on the proposed Project List for projects that would require a CEA and would include projects considered to have the potential for significant environmental impacts taking into account the following criteria:

- the magnitude of the effect
- the geographic extent of the effect
- the duration of the effect
- the frequency of the effect
- the degree of reversibility of the effect
- the possibility of occurrence of the effect

The Project List approach under the EAA is intended to modernize the approval process and better align Ontario with other provincial and federal jurisdictions to determine the types of projects that are exempt from the EA approval process or require a streamlined ESP and/or CEA. Under the Project List proposal, typical waste management projects that currently require a CEA (e.g. new landfill sites) will continue to need one.

The current posting (ERO No. 019-4867) for ARFs is associated with, but proceeding separately from, the Project List approach since new EA requirements, definitions and regulatory thresholds are being proposed for ARFs.

ARFs which utilize thermal treatment technologies (pyrolysis, gasification, plasma arc, incineration) are typically employed to recover energy from waste that can not be managed in other ways. Thermal treatment technologies have advanced considerably over recent decades and have been employed by several public (Durham York Energy Centre, Peel Region, City of Edmonton, Metro Vancouver) and private sectors (Emerald Energy, Walker Environmental, Enkern, Responsible Energy and Green Mantra) as another tool to manage waste and promote landfill diversion.

Thermal treatment technologies generally rely on heat and pressure to breakdown waste materials including, but not limited to:

- contaminated recyclable materials (i.e. residuals in blue box, contaminated mixed paper),
- hard-to-recycle plastics (i.e. plastic toys, black plastic, coffee pods, etc),
- recycling materials that have limited end markets (i.e. film plastic, polystyrene, etc.),
- clean/contaminated food organics,
- fats, oils, grease (FOG),
- paper towels,
- wood biomass,
- sewage biosolids,
- diapers,
- pet waste, and
- sanitary pads.

Thermal processing of this challenging waste stream affords for material conversion/re-use in alternative product manufacturing and/or resource recovery through the generation of alternative fuels and/or energy (Energy-from-Waste).

As part of the 2022 Business Plan and Budget, the County will be undertaking an organics resource recovery technology (ORRT) feasibility study that will consider treatment technologies such as composting, anaerobic digestion and advanced thermal technologies for diversion of organic waste and resource recovery for beneficial use.

Comments

Staff reviewed the MECP's proposed amendment to the EA approval process for ARFs posted on the ERO (No. 019-4867) and participated in an informational webinar hosted by the MECP to inform stakeholders and provide further clarification on the details of the proposed amendment.

The proposed amendments include changes to EA requirements for ARFs based on new tonnage and recovery rate thresholds and will incentivize waste diversion and resource recovery.

Accordingly, smaller scale ARFs that process up to 10 tonnes per day (TPD) are proposed to be exempt from the EA approval process. ARFs processing between 10 to 100 TPD with an 80% minimum recovery rate are proposed to only have to go through the Environmental Screening Process and will be exempt from the EA approval process. Conversely, ARFs that process more than 100 TPD or between 10 and 100 TPD but with a recovery rate less than 80% will continue to be required to undergo an environmental screening process and/or a comprehensive EA. All ARFs will continue to be subject to all other permits and approvals including Environmental Compliance Approvals.

The proposed amendments further reinforce the MECP's commitment to:

- support the use of advanced recycling, thermal treatment and energy recovery technologies;
- ensure valuable resources that can be recovered from hard-to-recycle plastics do not end up in landfill;
- clarify the role that advanced recycling plays in resource recovery from waste; and
- align the approval process for ARFs with that of traditional recycling facilities.

In principle, staff supports the MECP's proposed EA amendments for Advance Recycling Facilities as they support the *Circular Economy Act* as well as Oxford County's Zero Waste Plan to achieve 90% landfill waste diversion through waste resource recovery technologies.

The County's submission comments in response to three specific questions raised by the MECP in ERO Posting No. 019-4867 are included in Attachment No. 1. These comments were submitted to the MECP on March 4, 2022.

Conclusions

Staff supports the proposed changes to the EA approval process for Advanced Recycling Facilities as it will streamline administrative red tape for innovative start-ups, pilot projects, and good performers (i.e. high recovery rates), as well as, better align Ontario's waste management regulatory framework with more modern technological processes and requirements.

SI RES

Report uthor:

Original signed by:

Pamela Antonio, BES, MPA
Supervisor of Waste Management

Departmental pproval:

Original signed by:

David Simpson, P. Eng., PMP
Director of Public Works

pproved for su mission:

Original signed by:

Michael Duben, B.A., LL.B.
Chief Administrative Officer

C ME

Attachment 1: Oxford County Submission - Environmental Assessment Requirements for
Advanced Recycling Facilities under the Environmental Assessment Act, ERO
Posting No. 019-4867



Environmental Assessment Requirements for Advanced Recycling Facilities Under the Environmental Assessment Act (EAA) ERO Posting # 019-4867

Overview

Oxford County is a mid-sized regional government with a population count of over 120,000 spread over urban and rural communities. The County is responsible for delivering municipal solid waste management services to eight (8) Area Municipalities which includes the delivery of curbside garbage and recycling services, as well as the receipt of municipal solid waste managed at the Oxford County Waste Management Facility (OCWMF) for either land waste disposal or recycling through waste diversion programs.

The County's diversion rate in 2021 is estimated to be 44%. This metric takes into consideration all waste material – both residential and industrial, institutional, and commercial (IC&I) – handled at either County waste management facilities or through County-operated waste management programs. As of 2021, the County's remaining landfill service life is approximately 29 to 34 years. The County estimates that approximately 25% of the waste generated by the IC&I sector is being landfilled out-of-County. This forecast is based on waste generation associated with an annual growth rate of 0.67%.

The County has also adopted a Zero Waste plan to extend the life of its current landfill site to 2100. To achieve this goal the County has identified that 90% diversion of landfill waste is necessary through utilization of advanced recycling and recovery technologies.

In support of its Zero Waste plan, the County has explored the feasibility of resource recovery and recycling technologies, including an enhanced material recovery facility that would sort incoming waste material into recovered recyclables, recovered organics, and non-divertible material for advanced thermal treatment. The County is also currently undertaking a feasibility study for organics diversion and resource recovery to meet diversion targets established in the Provincial food and organic waste policy statement. Through these undertakings the County is familiar with advanced waste recovery technologies and well positioned to provide valuable feedback on the proposed regulatory changes.

Comments

The County supports the Ministry of the Environment, Conservations, and Parks (MECP's) objective to streamline the Environmental Assessment (EA) approval process to encourage new advanced recycling facility start-ups and pilot projects. Oxford County appreciates the opportunity to provide comments and feedback on the MECP's proposed environmental assessment requirements for advanced recycling facilities and offers the following comments for consideration.

Is the proposed approach to EA streamlining reasonable?

The proposed regulatory changes will benefit municipalities with lower material tonnages by minimizing the amount of red tape as well as the regulatory burden associated with thermal treatment initiatives. The proposed changes will provide new start-ups and pilot projects with time to perfect their systems to maximize the technological benefits.

Emphasis on recovered material is also very necessary to ensure that approved advanced recycling sites achieve provincial objectives and targets.

Is an 80% recovery rate based on the ministry's proposed criteria realistically achievable for companies proposing this technology?

The proposed regulatory changes support the *Circular Economy Act* by prioritizing the need to recycle and recover resources. Through various undertakings on advanced resource recovery technologies, the County has identified that it is possible to recover up to 90% of the material handled. Specifically, the County identified that 90% of the recoverable resources would consist of recovered recyclables for material reuse through the recycling markets, recovered organics handled through biological treatments, and non-divertible material treated through advanced thermal treatment. Outputs from the organics and non-divertible materials would be compost, soil enhancements, biosolids/fertilizers, and alternative fuels. Based on the County's research we would support a recovery rate of 80% or better.

Do the proposed definitions for advanced recycling site and recovered materials accurately capture advanced recycling technologies?

The County supports the MECP's proposed definitions for advanced recycling site and recovered materials.

Prepared for:

Ian Drew Senior Policy Advisor, Policy and Special Projects, Resource Recovery Policy Branch (ian.drew@ontario.ca)

Further Information:

Frank Gross Manager of Transportation and Waste Management (fgross@oxfordcounty.ca)

March Fire Call Report

right

5	02-Mar	Wilson St	Vehicle Fire
6	23-Mar	Cuthbertson St	Medical Call

Drum o

20	02-Mar	Hwy 401 Km 254	MVC
21	04-Mar	Oxford Rd 29	Fire Alarm
22	20-Mar	Hwy 401 Km 242	MVC
23	20-Mar	Hwy 401 Km 248	Vehicle Fire
24	25-Mar	Hwy 401 Km 263	MVC
25	25-Mar	Twp Rd 8	Medical Call
26	28-Mar	Twp Rd 8	Medical Call
27	30-Mar	Oxford Rd 29	Fire Alarm

Plattsville

15	02-Mar	Wilson St	Vehicle Fire-Assist
16	14-Mar	Mill St	Gas Leak
17	21-Mar	Twp Rd 12	Medical Call
18	23-Mar	Cuthbertson St	Medical Call - Assist
19	25-Mar	Hwy 401 Km 263	MVC - Assist

Princeton

13	04-Mar	Oxford Rd 29	Alarm Assist
14	07-Mar	Dundas St W	Medical Call
15	07-Mar	Hwy 2	Burn Investigation
16	22-Mar	West Quarter Townline Rd	MVC
17	30-Mar	Hwy 403 MM 11	Grass Fire

E

4 calls to date

orth Dumfries

0 calls to date

Wilmot

0 calls to date

BB Fire Calls as of January-March

	<u>2021</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Total Calls</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Total Calls</u>
Bright	1	7	1	6
Drumbo	3	21	4	27
Plattsville	1	18	2	19
Princeton	1	19	3	17
EZT	0	0	1	3
North Dumfries	0	0	0	0
Wilmot	0	0	0	0
	6	65	11	72

Law Enforcement March

- Cats running at large
- Noise - dogs

CEMC March

- COVID-19 – Bi-Weekly conference calls with Southwestern Public Health
- Emergency Man-down drill with Enbridge Gas
- Emergency Notification Meeting – Oxford County/Everbridge
- Received compliance report from OFMEM (included)

Respectfully submitted by:

Rick Richardson

Rick Richardson
Director of Protective Services



Township of Blandford-Blenheim

47 Wilmot Street South
Drumbo, Ontario. N0J 1G0

Phone 519-463-5347

Fax 519-463-5881

Web www.blandfordblenheim.ca

Project Zero

The objective of Safe Community Project Zero is to deliver combination smoke and carbon monoxide alarms to Ontario communities who need them the most. The project is a program that fire departments can adopt to help educate their communities about the requirement for all Ontario homes to have a CO alarm if they have a fuel-burning appliance or an attached garage.

In September 2021, we applied for a grant through Ontario Fire Safety Council and Enbridge Gas. On November 23, 2021 a news release was published stating that we were granted 132 alarms through Project Zero to distribute to our community to those who need them the most.

Our Fire Prevention Committee met and decided that we would distribute the alarms through our local food bank, providing enough alarms for their current families in need and through an alarm exchange program. Social media posts were created and notifications were posted on our fire station signs.

Our exchange program has been more successful than anticipated. We have exchanged over 150 alarms, reached close to 100 homes to date and answered a multitude of questions concerning alarm safety. We have used up our current supply of alarms and currently have a waitlist once new alarms arrive as we decided to extend the program due to its overwhelming success.

We, as the Township of Blandford-Blenheim Fire Prevention Committee, are very excited and proud to be a part of this incredible initiative and look forward to providing more of our community safer homes.

Michelle Van Wyk
Fire Prevention



Ministry of the Solicitor General

Office of the Fire Marshal and
Emergency Management

25 Morton Shulman Avenue
Toronto ON M3M 0B1
Tel: 647-329-1100
Fax: 647-329-1143

Ministère du Solliciteur général

Bureau du commissaire des incendies
et de la gestion des situations
d'urgence

25 Morton Shulman Avenue
Toronto ON M3M 0B1
Tél. : 647-329-1100
Télééc. : 647-329-1143



March 31, 2022

Your Worship Mark Peterson
Township of Blandford-Blenheim
47 Wilmot Street S.
Drumbo, ON N0J1G0

Dear Mayor Mark Peterson:

As the Chief of Emergency Management for Ontario, it is incumbent on me to monitor, coordinate and assist municipalities with their respective municipal emergency management programs in accordance with the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act (EMCPA). To confirm municipalities are in compliance with the EMCPA, every municipality in Ontario submits a compliance package to Emergency Management Ontario on a yearly basis.

Emergency Management Ontario (EMO) has reviewed the documentation submitted by your Community Emergency Management Coordinator (CEMC) and have determined that your municipality was compliant with the EMCPA in 2021.

The safety of all our citizens is important, and one way to ensure that safety is to ensure that your municipality is prepared in case of an emergency. We congratulate you on your municipality's efforts in achieving compliance in 2021. I look forward to continuing to work with you to support your continued compliance on an ongoing basis.

If you have any questions or concerns about this letter, please contact our Emergency Management Field Officer assigned to your Sector; their contact information is below.

Name: Christopher Pape
Email: Christopher.Pape@ontario.ca
Phone: 519-854-6595

Sincerely,

Teepu Khawja
Assistant Deputy Minister and Chief, Emergency Management

cc: Michelle Van Wyk - CEMC
Christopher Pape - Field Officer - St.Clair Sector



TOWN OF BRADFORD WEST GWILLIMBURY

Agenda Item

To:	Members of Council	From:	John Scherer, CBO/ Manager of Building Services
Reviewed by:	Rodger Mordue, CAO/Clerk	Date:	April 8, 2022
Subject:	Monthly Report to Council	Council Meeting Date:	April 20, 2022
Report #:	CBO-22-04		

Recommendation:

That Report CBO – 22 - 04 be received as information.

Background:

To provide Council with an update, regarding the monthly Building activities for the period ending March 31, 2022.

Building Updates:

1. None.

Legislative Updates:

- Proposal to inform Fire Departments of any permitted construction of certain occupancies where lightweight elements are used.

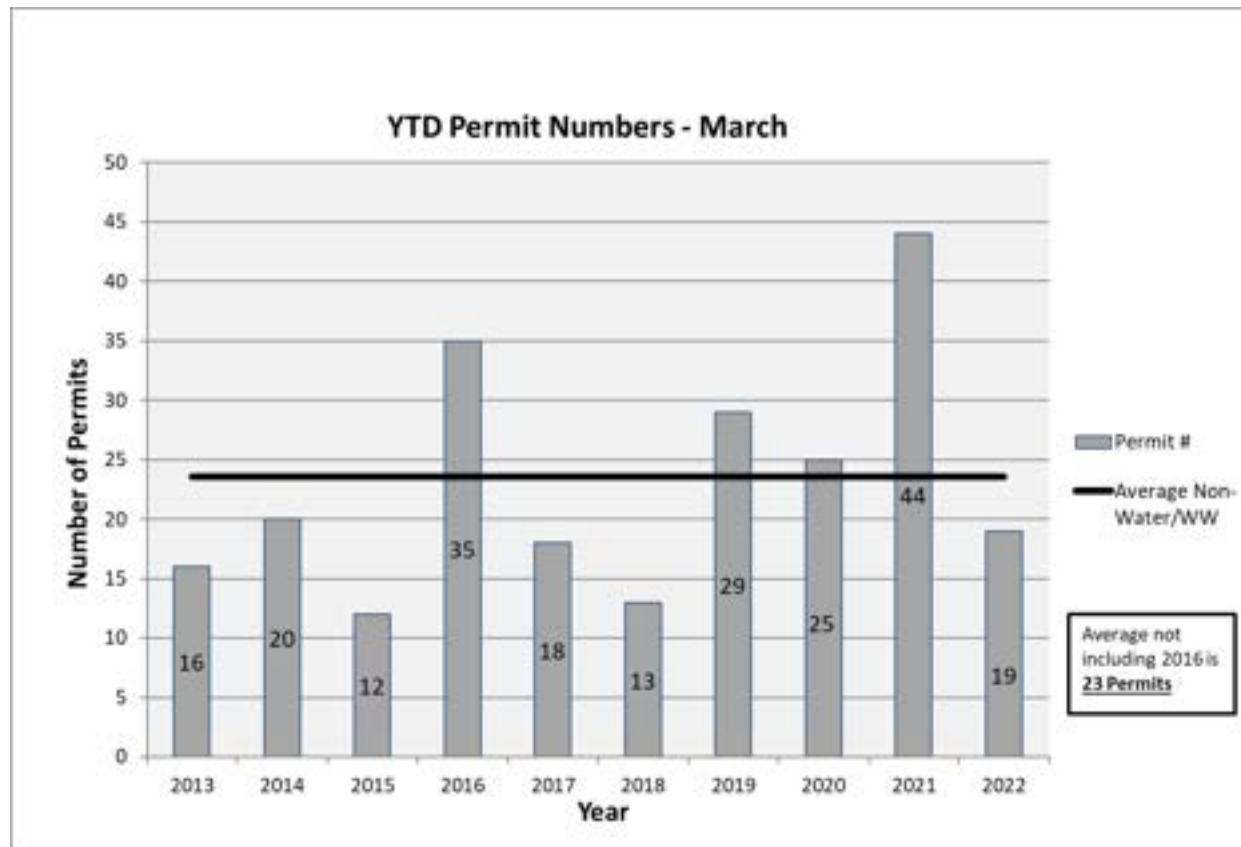
Property Standards Law Updates:

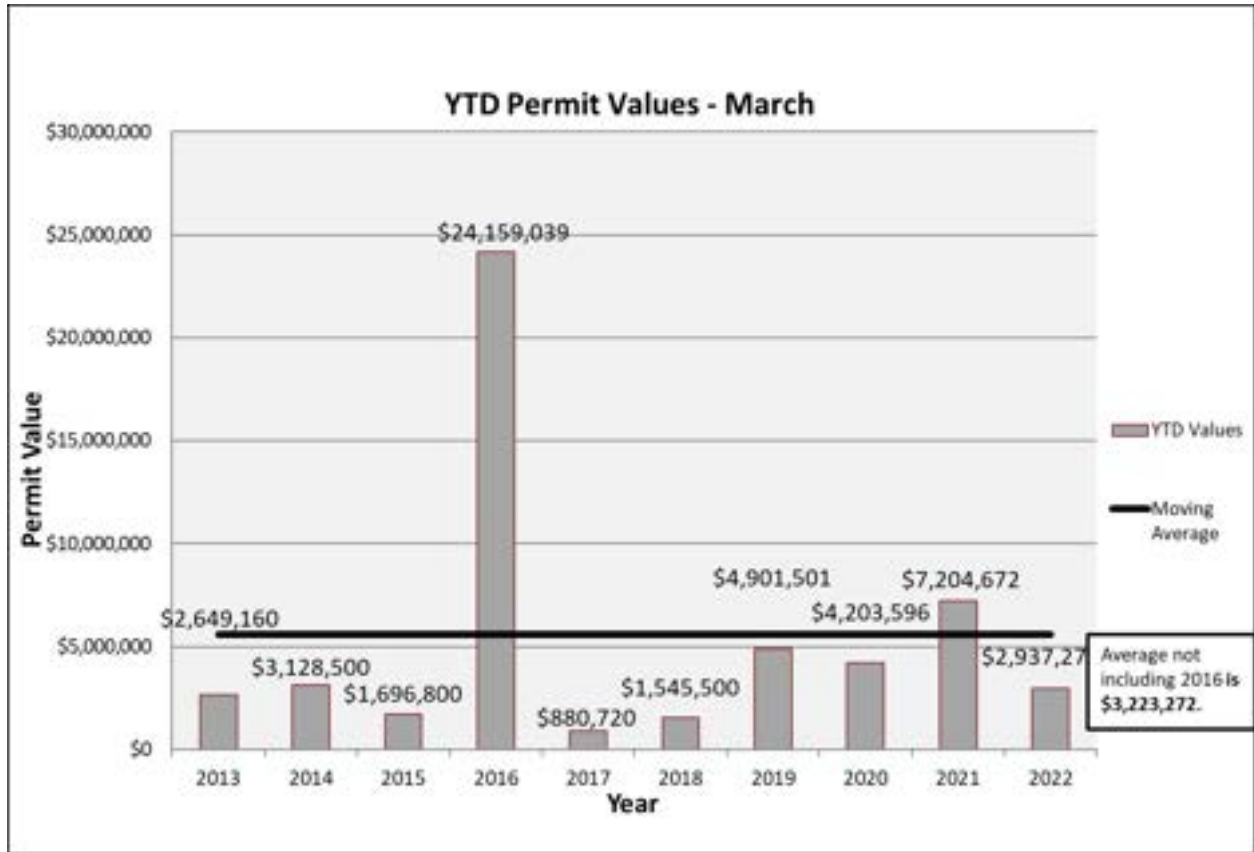
PROPERTY STANDARDS ISSUES			
Ref Number	Area	Type	Notes
July			
PS2021-10	Rural	Zoning Issue	In Progress. Working with owners
August			
PS2021-11	Rural	Zoning Issue	Illegal Second Unit - Working with Owners.
September			
PS2021-13	Plattsville	Property Standards - Tree	File Received
October			
PS2022-01	Rural	Property Standards - Heat/Water	Closed.
April			
PS2022-02	Bright	Property Standards	Well discharge to adjacent property

Monthly Permit Activity

	# Permits	Const. Value	Permit Fees
March 2022	8	\$ 1,204,500.00	\$ 17,504.06
Year to Date - March 31, 2022	19	\$ 2,937,270.00	\$ 36,094.91

Building Description			Permit Value	Permit Fee
Industrial building	Addition	Workshop	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 12,630.51
Accessory structures	Alteration	Building	\$ 228,000.00	\$ 600.00
Accessory structures	Addition	Deck - Residential	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 200.00
Agricultural	New	Machine storage	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 1,266.95
Agricultural	New	Farm shop	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 809.00
Commercial building	Alteration	Gas Bar	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 250.00
Residential building	Alteration	Single Detached Dwelling	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 500.00
Agricultural	New	Machine storage	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 1,247.60
TOTALS			\$1,204,500.00	\$ 17,504.06





Respectfully submitted by:

John Scherer
Manager Building Services/CBO



TOWNSHIP OF BLANDFORD-BLENHEIM

Agenda Item

To: Members of Council
From: Jim Harmer Drainage Superintendent

Reviewed by: Rodger Mordue
Date: April 13, 2022

Subject: Request for Section 78 of the Drainage Act report for the Holt Drain Brant County
Council Meeting Date: April 21, 2022

Report : DS-22-08

Recommendation:

That Report DS-22-08 is received as information;

And further that council instructs staff to Notify the County of Brant of our request for repair and improvement of the Holt Drain (1957) under Section 78 of the Drainage Act

Background

The original drain was constructed in 1957 as open ditch and tile drain that supplies the outlet for drainage in the Village of Princeton

The existing drain is to be reviewed by Brant County for repairs to the existing drain to the 1957 condition.

See K Smart comments below

Through discussions with the County of Brant and K. Smart Associates Limited staff, under the appointment for improved drainage works in the village of Princeton, the recommendation has been made that the Township of Blandford-Blenheim file a request for drainage improvement under Section 78 of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990 for improvement to the downstream Holt Drain located in the County of Brant. The Holt Drain was previously constructed in 1957 and is proposed to be the main outlet for all currently proposed drainage improvements in the village of Princeton.

The proposed new Princeton Drain will not discharge higher volume of water than are presently being released from the existing Princeton Drain outlets, but the length of time that the new

SWMP take to drain down will be longer than present condition. Which may have an adverse effect on the existing outlets into the Holt Drain for properties in Brant County.

Because of the longer discharge time the ratepayer has express concern with the Brant Drainage Superintendent.

Therefore I/We (Engineer) believe that a Section 78 report is the best method to review the concern that have been raised by Brant County Drainage Superintendent/Ratepayer.

Analysis Discussion

The Engineer will investigate what work that may be required for repair or improvements for this drain, and review an update the existing assessments schedule as required.

The County of Brant will appoint an Engineer under Section 78 of the Drainage Act to investigate the Holt Drain

Financial Considerations:

Cost of report will assessment to effected ratepayer and public utility in the area of the drain

Attachments:

None

Respectfully submitted by:

Jim Harmer

Jim Harmer Drainage Superintendent

Analysis Discussion:

None

Financial Considerations:

All payment is added to the owner's property tax bill for 10 years period.

Attachments:

Copy of application for loan and proposed tile to be installed

Respectfully submitted by:

Jim Harmer

Jim Harmer



attachment 1.pdf



Lot 15 Con 4
Blenheim.pdf

To the council of the Township of Blandford Blenheim

Property Ownership

If property is owned in partnership, all partners must be listed. If property is owned by a corporation, list the corporation's name and the name and corporate position of the authorized officer. Only the owner(s) of the property may apply for the loan.

Ownership Type

Applicant Mailing Address and Primary Contact Information

Last Name <u>Elisen</u>		First Name <u>James</u>		Middle Initial <u>C</u>
Unit Number	Street/Road Number <u>955544</u>	Street/Road Name <u>Parkinson Road</u>		PO Box
City/Town <u>Drumbo</u>		Province <u>ON</u>		Postal Code <u>N0J 1G0</u>
Telephone Number ext.	Cellphone Number (optional) <u>519 292-6661</u>	Email Address (optional) <u>jnc5elisen@gmail.com</u>		

Location of Land to be Drained

Lot or Part Lot <u>14,15</u>	Concession <u>4</u>	Geographic Township <u>blandford-blenheim</u>
Parcel Roll Number <u>32-45-020-030-05700-0000</u>		

Civic Address

Unit Number	Street/Road Number <u>766914</u>	Street/Road Name <u>Township Road 5</u>	PO Box
City/Town <u>Drumbo</u>		Province <u>Ontario</u>	Postal Code <u>N0J 1G0</u>

Description of Drainage System

Please attach a sketch of the location of the land you are planning to drain.

A mapping tool is available at: www.ontario.ca/drainage

Approximate Length of Pipe Material <u>110,560 Feet</u>	ft/m	Area to be Drained <u>72 Acres</u>	acre/ha
Proposed Outlet	Anticipated Date of Commencement <u>April 2022</u>	Anticipated Date of Completion	

Estimated Total Cost of Drainage System

Material	<u>\$77,936.40</u>
Installation	<u>\$45,399.40</u>
Inspection Fee	
Other	<u>\$2,960.00</u>
Total Cost	<u>\$126,295.80</u>

Amount of Loan Requested*	<u>\$50,000.00</u>
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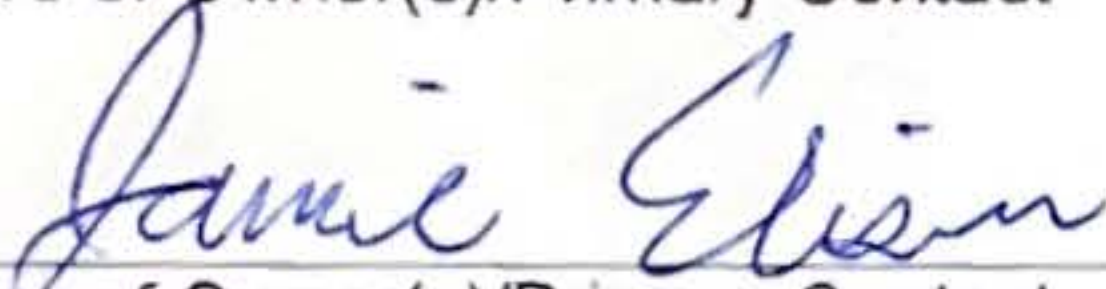
* Must be a multiple of \$100 not exceeding 75% of total cost of drainage work.

Terms of Agreement

In making this application for a loan, I understand and agree to the following:

- a) The granting of the loan is conditional upon all work being conducted in accordance with the *Agricultural Tile Drainage Installation Act*;
- b) The approval or refusal of the application is at the discretion of council whose decision is final;
- c) I will be advised in writing of council's decision regarding the application;
- d) Should the loan application be approved, an inspector of drainage will complete an Inspection and Completion Certificate and submit it to council;
- e) Council shall levy and collect for the term of ten years, over and above all other rates upon the land in respect of which the loan is made, a special equal annual rate sufficient to discharge the principal and interest of the loan;
- f) The *Tile Drainage Act* sets out procedural matters which pertain to this application for a loan; and
- g) The sum of all loans issued to me, as an individual, or in my role in a partnership or corporation in this and any other municipality does not exceed \$50,000 for the period of April 1st to March 31st.

Signature of Owner(s)/Primary Contact



Date (yyyy/mm/dd)

2022/04/12

Signature of Owner(s)/Primary Contact

Date (yyyy/mm/dd)

Notice of Collection of Personal Information

Any personal information collected on this form is collected under the authority of the *Tile Drainage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. T.8 and will be used for the purposes of administering the Act. Questions concerning the collection of personal information should be directed to:

where the form is addressed to a municipality (*municipality to complete*)

and where the form is addressed to a territory without municipal organization, the Drainage Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, 1 Stone Rd W, Guelph ON N1G 4Y2, 519 826-3552.



Other notes: none

Farm/Client Name: Jamie Elisen	Civic Number: 766430	TWP: Bierhelm	Lot: 15	Con: 4
File name: Tmodel.pro	Draft person: Matt Williams	Software: 10.3 Terramodel	Plot date: Apr 12, 2022	
Control Point: VRS		Drain spacing: 30'	Project date: Spring 2022	

Footage 2022	{ <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>102000'</td><td>4"</td></tr> <tr><td>2000'</td><td>6"</td></tr> <tr><td>2940'</td><td>8"</td></tr> <tr><td>1620'</td><td>10"</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>12"</td></tr> </table>	102000'	4"	2000'	6"	2940'	8"	1620'	10"	0	12"	
		102000'	4"									
		2000'	6"									
		2940'	8"									
		1620'	10"									
0	12"											





TOWNSHIP OF BLANDFORD-BLENHEIM

Agenda Item

To: Members of Council
Reviewed By: Trevor Baer, Manager of Community Services
Subject: Blenheim Masonic Lodge memorialization request – Princeton Mausoleum
Report #: CAO-22- 07

From: Rodger Mordue, CAO/Clerk
Date: April 12, 2022
Council Meeting Date: April 20, 2022

Recommendation:

That Report CAO-22-07 be received as information; and,

That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to sign an Agreement with the Blenheim Masonic Lodge # 108 for the placement of memorial plaques on the west wall of the mausoleum at the Princeton Cemetery.

Background:

Staff has received a request from the Blenheim Lodge # 108 for permission to install memorial plaques on the west wall of the mausoleum at the Princeton Cemetery. A copy of the request is attached to this report.

Analysis/Discussion:

Attached to this report is a request from the Blenheim Lodge # 108 to install memorial plaques on the west wall of the Princeton Cemetery mausoleum. The Manager of Community Services has been consulted regarding this request. He has a concern relating to the maintenance of them if repairs are needed in the future. He is also concerned about possible damage to the building resulting from these plaques being permanently attached.

To address these concerns the attached agreement has been drafted which places responsibility for these plaques and any damage they might cause on the Lodge. A copy of this draft agreement is attached.

Financial Considerations:

- N/A

Attachments:

- Draft agreement.
- Letter from the Blenheim Masonic Lodge # 108

Respectfully submitted by:

Rodger Mordue
CAO/Clerk

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT effective as of _____, 2022

BETWEEN: The Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim
"The Municipality"

- and -

The Blenheim Masonic Lodge # 108
"The Lodge"

Contact:

The Lodge identifies Lorne Wight, Master of Blenheim Masonic Lodge # 108 as the person to be contacted with respect to this agreement. All communication to the Municipality regarding this agreement will be directed to the Chief Administrative Officer / Clerk.

Services and Requirements:

The Lodge has requested permission to erect a memorial on the west wall of the mausoleum at the Princeton Cemetery. The memorial will list the names of every Lodge member since 1860.

Agreement:

NOW THEREFORE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the sum of TWO DOLLARS (\$2.00), the mutual payment and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and other good and valuable consideration, the Township and the Lodge, agree as follows:

1. The Township agrees to allow for the installation of memorial plaques on the west side wall of the mausoleum at the Princeton Cemetery, 686853 Oxford Road 2, Princeton Ontario. Said plaques to occupy an area of approximately 32 sq. ft.
2. To Township agrees to indemnify and save the Lodge harmless against and from any and all claims arising from any act or omission of the Township or its agents or employees, relating to items covered under this agreement.
3. To Lodge agrees to indemnify and save the Township harmless against and from any and all claims arising from any act or omission of the Lodge or its agents or employees, relating to items covered under this agreement.
4. The Lodge agrees to be solely responsible for the purchase and installation of the plaques. Installation on the facility to be arranged through and done to the satisfaction of Township staff.

5. In the event of damage to the Township facility due to the presence of the plaques the Lodge will be responsible to reimburse the Township for any and all costs incurred for the repair to the facility.
6. All costs to maintain, repair, replace and/or remove the plaques shall be borne by the Lodge. The Township shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to the plaques while installed on the Township facility caused by a third party.
7. Upon written notice, the Lodge agrees to remove the plaques from the Township facility within sixty (60) days. In the event that the Lodge does not remove the plaques by the date provided for in the properly delivered notice, the Township shall be entitled to remove the plaques and recover their cost in so doing from the Lodge.
8. Should any provision of this agreement be illegal or not enforceable, the remaining provisions shall continue in force and be binding upon the parties.
9. This agreement shall continue to the benefit of and be binding upon the respective successors or other legal representatives of the parties hereto. This agreement shall not be assigned or otherwise delegated by either party without prior written consent of the other party.
10. This document constitutes the entire agreement between the Township and the Lodge and completely supersedes all prior representations and discussions, either oral or written, between the parties and may not be modified except by subsequent agreement in writing between the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Township has executed and delivered this Agreement as of the ____ day of _____, 2022.

On behalf of the Municipality:

**The Corporation of the
Township of Blandford-Blenheim**

Per: _____
Name: Mark Peterson
Title: Mayor

Per: _____
Name: Rodger Mordue
Title: CAO/Clerk

On behalf of The Lodge:

Blenheim Masonic Lodge # 108

Per: _____

Name: Lorne Wight

Title: Master

Per: _____

Name: XXXXX

Title: Secretary

Twp of Blandford Blenheim
Apr 6, 2022

Lorne Wight
855123 Gobles Rd Princeton

Hello.

I write today as the Master of Blenheim Masonic Lodge #108.

Blenheim 108 originated in Drumbo in 1860, then moved to Princeton shortly after, the Lodge met in various locations over the years in Princeton, the last two being the room over the workshop at Rumble funeral home and at Strode's hotel.

The last meeting in Princeton was in the mid 70s, since then we have met in the facility in Innerkip.

One of our members has researched the history of this Lodge and has compiled a list of every member since 1860 with the hope of erecting a memorial in Princeton where people can see the names of their family members, there are names from many of the families still living here today.

Our idea is to put up a series of Bronze or Granite plaques at the Princeton Cemetery, the west wall of the Mausoleum would be a good place.

We therefore humbly request that permission be granted for this memorial for the interest and benefit of the families of our honored members.

Thank you for your consideration.
Lorne Wight

THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF BLANDFORD-BLENHEIM
BY-LAW NUMBER _____

Being a By-law to confirm the proceedings of Council.

W E R E S by Section 5 of the *Municipal Act* 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, the powers of a municipal corporation are to be exercised by its Council.

D W E R E S by Section 11 of the *Municipal Act* 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, the powers of every Council are to be exercised by by-law;

D W E R E S it is deemed expedient that the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim at this meeting be confirmed and adopted by by-law;

OW E R E F O R E the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim hereby enacts as follows:

1. That the actions of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim in respect of each recommendation contained in the reports of the Committees and each motion and resolution passed and other action taken by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim, at this meeting held on April 20th, 2022 is hereby adopted and confirmed as if all such proceedings were expressly embodied in this by-law.
2. That the Mayor and proper officials of the Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the actions of the Council referred to in the proceeding section hereof.
3. That the Mayor and the CAO / Clerk be authorized and directed to execute all documents in that behalf and to affix thereto the seal of the Corporation of the Township of Blandford-Blenheim.

By-law read a first and second time this 20th day of April, 2022.

By-law read a third time and finally passed this 20th day of April, 2022.

MAYOR
MARK PETERSON

CAO / CLERK
RODGER MORDUE