

# DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL WASTE COLLECTION

SINGLE AND MULTI-UNIT  
DEVELOPMENTS

**WASTE SERVICES**

*The City of Edmonton 2026*



## MESSAGE FROM CHRIS FOWLER, ACTING BRANCH MANAGER OF WASTE SERVICES

*Thank you for contributing to the planning of our city's next chapter – for creating spaces where families will laugh, grow and make memories. Housing is more than bricks and mortar; it's the heart of our community, and the promise of a safe and joyful life, leading to a community that people want to live and work in.*

*Waste Services is committed to providing essential services that contribute to a clean, sustainable and environmentally responsible Edmonton. We strive to protect our city's natural assets and ensure their preservation while working in partnership with developers to build Edmonton into its true potential.*

*Enclosed, you will find our comprehensive waste management standards for residential developments.*

*These standards have been meticulously developed in consultation with developers to facilitate the seamless integration of waste collection services into your projects. Adherence to these standards will ensure new homes are equipped to support residents in effectively sorting waste into food scraps, recycling and garbage, leading to increased diversion from landfill and reduced landfill gas generation while maintaining efficiency and reducing overall costs.*

*We are here, ready to collaborate and support you in your journey. Let us work together, hand in hand, to build an Edmonton that people want to live in and can continue to be proud of.*

—

**Chris Fowler**  
*Acting Branch Manager,  
Waste Services*



# CONTENTS

<b>1   GLOSSARY</b> .....	04	Mixed-Use Properties .....	25
<b>2   INTRODUCTION</b> .....	06	Resident Accessibility.....	26
Background.....	07	Waste Collector Accessibility .....	26
Who Are the Standards Helpful For?.....	07	Collection Vehicle Accessibility .....	27
Development Permit Applications.....	07	Underground parkades.....	27
Waste Collection Methods .....	08	Width and clearance of travel path.....	27
Document Overview .....	09	Bin collection off the alley .....	27
<b>3   CURBSIDE COLLECTION</b>		Distance between containers and adjacent objects .....	28
<b>PLANNING REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	10	Waste Handling Equipment.....	29
Collection Location.....	11	Chutes .....	29
Container Colour Scheme .....	12	Front-Load Bin compactors .....	30
Waste Volume Allocation.....	12	(Vertical compactors)	
Accessibility .....	13	Roll-off containers and compactors ...	30
Secondary Suite and Backyard Housing Planning .....	13	Ongoing maintenance.....	31
Multi-Unit Developments with Curbside Collection Service and Limited Space for Set Out.....	14	<b>5   COLLECTION VEHICLE AND ROAD REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	32
<b>4   COMMUNAL COLLECTION</b>		Collection Vehicle Reversing .....	33
<b>PLANNING REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	15	Turnaround Space at Dead Ends .....	33
Co-location – The Basic Rule for Waste Diversion Planning .....	16	Temporary Dead Ends .....	33
Waste Container Types and Sizes .....	17	Alleys.....	34
Container Colour Scheme .....	18	<b>6   DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS</b> .....	35
Waste Volume Allocation.....	19	<b>7   APPENDICES</b> .....	37
Collection Frequency .....	20	Appendix A – Container Dimensions.....	38
Multiple Collection Locations.....	20	Appendix B – Collection Vehicles Specifications .....	39
Size Requirements of Different Collection Locations .....	21	Appendix C – Waste Enclosure Spacing Requirements.....	42
Outdoor Waste Enclosures.....	22	Appendix D – Waste Enclosure Approach Angle Off an Alley.....	44
Enclosure size.....	22	Appendix E – General Vehicle and Road Requirements .....	45
Gate .....	23	Appendix F – Container Type and Quantity vs Number of Dwellings .....	51
Roof .....	23		
Ground .....	23		
Indoor Waste Rooms.....	24		
Waste room .....	24		
Entrance size .....	24		

## GLOSSARY

**ALLEY** A narrow roadway primarily intended to provide access to the rear of buildings and parcels of land.

**BIN** A City-owned waste disposal container with a capacity greater than 365 L used for communal collection. Bins can be used to collect food scraps, garbage or recycling.

**CART** A City-owned wheeled container with a maximum volume of 360 L, used to dispose of a residential waste stream and collected by an automated collection vehicle.

**CASTER BIN** A bin that is placed on wheels for the purpose of maneuvering by the waste collector.

**CITY** The municipal corporation of The City of Edmonton or the geographic area within the boundaries of The City of Edmonton, as the context requires.

**ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY** The use of public property designated for traffic and pedestrians.

**COLLECTION** The process of the City picking up waste from residential waste collection locations for the purpose of processing and ultimately disposing of the waste.

**COLLECTION DAY** The scheduled day for waste collection from a dwellings collection location.

**COLLECTION LOCATION** The location where collection of residential waste by the City takes place. For properties receiving communal collection, the collection location is assigned to the group of dwellings.

**CO-LOCATE/CO-LOCATION** Providing closely grouped receptacles or City-owned containers or both designated to separately receive and store garbage, recyclable materials and food scraps materials at a disposal location or a communal property collection location to ensure owners can easily dispose of these sorted waste streams in accordance with Waste Services Bylaw's sorting requirements.

**COMMUNAL COLLECTION** Waste collection service that is provided to a group of dwellings that have been assigned a common set of containers for residential waste disposal and where at least one bin is assigned. This is also referred to as Apartment and Condo collection.

**COMPACTOR** A machine used to compact waste material into a storage roll-off container.

**CONTAINER/WASTE CONTAINER**  
A City-owned cart or bin.

**CURBSIDE COLLECTION** Waste collection service provided to dwellings with their own individual collection location. These dwellings use City-provided carts for food scraps and garbage, blue bags for recycling, and kraft paper or translucent plastic bags for yard waste, all of which are set out for collection at the street or alley.

**DISPOSAL LOCATION** A location at a property receiving communal collection:

1. That is not the collection location;
2. That is not a litter receptacle; and
3. Where occupants of multiple dwellings can dispose of their residential waste:
  - In one or more containers for a waste stream; or
  - Using a waste chute for a waste stream.

**DRIVE AISLE** The path the collection vehicle travels to service the premises for waste and the path used to exit the premises.

**DWELLING** A self-contained unit consisting of one or more rooms used as a bedroom, bathroom, living room and kitchen. A dwelling is not intended to be moveable, does not have a visible towing apparatus or visible undercarriage, and must be on a foundation and connected to utilities.

**FOOD SCRAPS** Waste derived from plants and animals that are acceptable for disposal for waste collection as per Waste Services Bylaw.

**GARBAGE** Waste other than recyclable materials, food scraps materials, yard waste, restricted waste, prohibited waste or construction and demolition waste.

**MIXED-USE PROPERTY** A property which contains one or more residential dwellings and one or more non-residential premises.

**NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES**

1. A property, or self contained portion of a property, which cannot be lawfully used for residential occupancy; or,
2. A structure which is being used for non-residential purposes such as commercial or institutional activities and is not occupied as a residence by individuals.

**NON-RESIDENTIAL WASTE** Waste from non-residential premises.

**OBSTRUCTION** Any permanent or moveable object in the collection location or the path leading to the collection location that will impair, hinder, interfere with or obstruct collection. This includes, but is not limited to, cars, fences, trees, tree branches, bushes, power poles and bollards.

**PROPERTY** A general term meaning a mixed-use property or residential property.

**RECYCLABLES/RECYCLING** Materials described in the City of Edmonton's [Recyclable Materials Guideline](#).

**RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY** A development where a building is designed for people to live in. The building contains one or more dwellings.

**RESIDENTIAL WASTE** Waste from a residential property.

**SECONDARY SUITE** A dwelling that is subordinate to, and located within, a building in the form of single detached housing, semi-detached housing, row housing or backyard housing. A secondary suite is not a principal dwelling and has a separate entrance from the principal dwelling (a common indoor landing or direct outdoor entrances).

**SET OUT** The placement of containers in the collection location on collection day to facilitate collection.

**SIDE-BY-SIDE BINS** Bins that are located next to each other and are both accessible for the waste collection operations without the need of maneuvering or movement of one to access the other.

**SKID BIN** A bin that does not have wheels.

**STACKED BINS** Bins that are placed one in front of the other and require maneuvering or movement of the first bin to access the second bin.

**SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS** A simulation on how the collection vehicle moves, used to determine if it can maneuver and perform collection work safely.

**TIP APRON** The concrete pad in front of the waste enclosure where the front axle of the vehicle is situated when servicing bins.

**WASTE** Material that a person intends to abandon through disposal in a container, at a City waste facility or by other means, whether lawful or not.

**WASTE ENCLOSURE** The outdoor area in which waste containers are placed for residents to dispose of their waste and for the waste collection crew to service the containers.

**WASTE ROOM** A fully enclosed area protected from the elements in which waste containers are placed for residents to dispose of their waste and for the waste collection crew to service the containers.

**WASTE SERVICES BYLAW** The City of Edmonton's Waste Services Bylaw 20363 and all attached Schedules and Guidelines.





## INTRODUCTION

*The Development Standards for Residential Waste Collection (The Standards) are a tool for architects, designers and developers (developers) to assist in the planning, design and development of residential properties. The Standards also provide direction on what is required to ensure safe and efficient waste sorting, storage and collection.*

## BACKGROUND

This document outlines details about the City of Edmonton's waste (food scraps, garbage and recycling) requirements for residential and mixed-use properties. These standards help ensure residential properties meet the City's operational and safety requirements, comply with relevant bylaws and policies, and allow for safe and effective use of collection locations and servicing of properties.

Designs for residential and mixed-use properties must comply with all relevant bylaws, codes and policies in addition to The Standards to ensure they meet both the City's operational and safety requirements along with residents' waste disposal needs.

Some examples of other relevant bylaws and standards include, but are not limited to:

- + Waste Services Bylaw
- + Zoning Bylaw
- + Community Standards Bylaw
- + Building codes and standards
- + Fire safety codes and standards
- + Complete Streets Design and Construction Standards

## WHO ARE THE STANDARDS HELPFUL FOR?

The Standards are useful for anyone involved in the planning or design of new residential developments or existing properties undergoing infrastructure changes. The Standards apply to any development on a property with a residential component, be it an existing building or an empty lot, that requires a development permit.

## DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS

When applications for a residential or mixed-use property are submitted to the City for a development permit, the application is circulated to various groups for review and approval, one of which is Waste Services. The developer is responsible for ensuring the application submitted meets the requirements of all bylaws and reviewing agency's standards. Waste Service will review the design to ensure the requirements in The Standards are met. Waste Services reserves the right to request changes and revisions based on the specific design proposed during the development permit application review stage or the pre-application meeting.

Once the development is constructed, if the waste enclosure or room is incomplete or does not match the approved drawings upon resident move-in, Waste Services reserves the right to select an alternate location for the waste containers to ensure safe and efficient waste collection.



## WASTE COLLECTION METHODS

Waste Services offers two types of waste collection methods for residential and mixed-use properties:

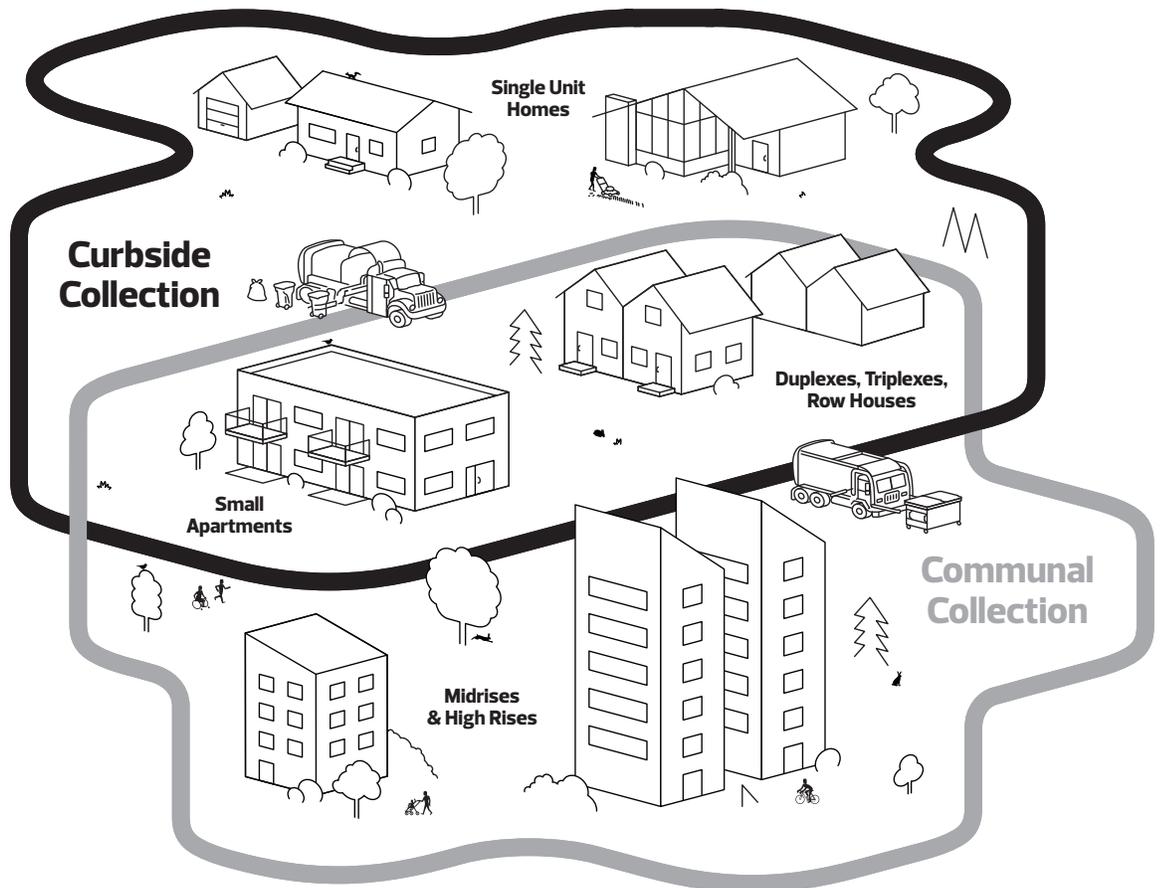
- + Curbside Collection
- + Communal Collection

Single dwellings always receive curbside collection, while midrise and high rise buildings always receive communal collection. Duplex, triplex, townhomes, other row housing and small apartment buildings may receive curbside or communal collection based on the design and layout of the property.

Curbside collection is preferred by Waste Services on properties where it is feasible, as residents feel more accountable for their habits and are not influenced by others who share the same communal collection containers.

**FIGURE 1**

General representation of the type of building vs the type of waste collection service a development property may receive.



## DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

For ease of use, The Standards have been organized into distinct sections. Below is a summary of each section:

**Curbside collection:** This section provides information about the design and development requirements of properties that will receive curbside service.

**Communal collection:** This section provides information about the design and development requirements of properties that will receive communal service.

**Collection vehicle and road requirement:** This section outlines requirements that need to be considered for both curbside and communal collection vehicles.

**Development permit application process:** This section describes the development permit application process and the benefits of a pre-application meeting.

**Appendices:** This section provides details of information referenced in the document, such as vehicle and container dimensions.





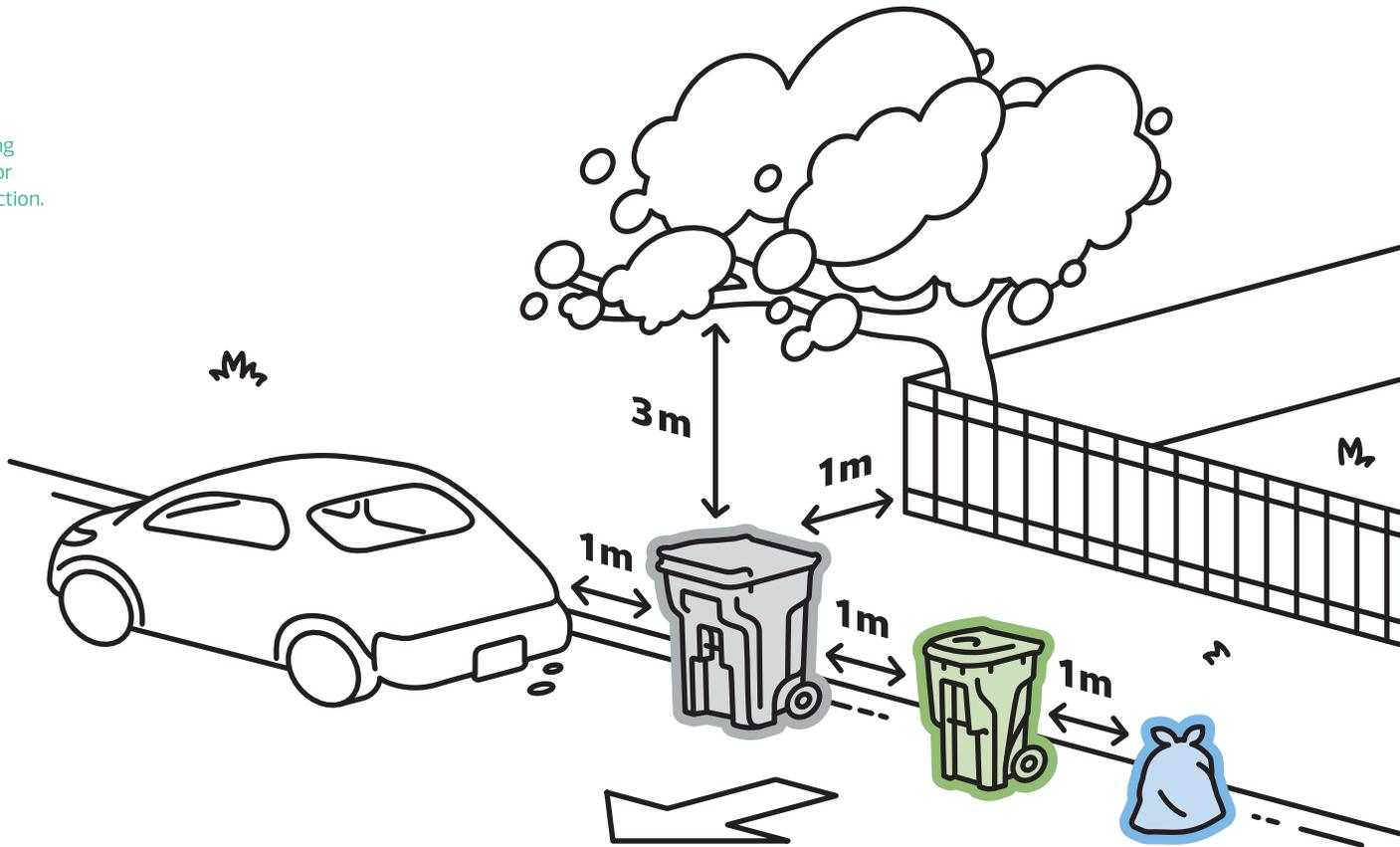
## **CURBSIDE COLLECTION PLANNING REQUIREMENTS**

*This section outlines the specific requirements that must be met in the design of residential properties to receive curbside collection in a safe and efficient manner.*

New properties with curbside collection will receive one set of carts—one for food scraps and another for garbage—for every dwelling on the property, including basement suites and backyard housing. [Appendix A](#) shows the cart dimensions.

## FIGURE 2

General spacing requirement for curbside collection.



## COLLECTION LOCATION

When planning for curbside collection, the property must have sufficient space for cart set out as per the Waste Services Bylaw. The property's lot width must accommodate the required number of carts with a mandatory one metre of space between each cart and any adjacent objects, such as blue bags for recycling, fences, walls, electrical poles or other carts.

More details on how residents need to set out their carts can be found in the Waste Services Bylaw. Figure 2 outlines the general spacing requirement for carts set out for the developer to consider when designing a property.

Additionally, in the presence of fire protection equipment such as fire hydrants and fire department connections, the minimum distance between the containers and the fire protection equipment must be 1.5 m.

Properties adjacent to alleys must be designed to include a collection location in the rear of the property. If a property is not adjacent to an alley, the collection location will be located at the front of the property. The collection location must be behind or in front of the property where the waste is stored.



## CONTAINER COLOUR SCHEMES

Standardized colour schemes make it easy for residents to identify the correct container for each waste stream, improving sorting accuracy and reducing contamination. Containers for properties receiving curbside collection have the following colours:

- + **Black cart for garbage**
- + **Green cart for food scraps**
- + **Blue bag provided by residents for recycling**

## WASTE VOLUME ALLOCATION

The size and number of containers offered to a property receiving curbside collection depends on the number of dwellings at the property. For every dwelling, the waste allocation is divided into the following:

- + **Garbage** – One 240 L cart collected every two weeks. Residents can exchange the 240 L cart for a 120 L cart. However, developers must use the dimensions of the 240 L cart when designing the collection location.
- + **Food scraps** – One 120 L cart collected once a week from spring to fall and once every two weeks during the winter months.
- + **Recycling** – Unlimited amount of blue bags (provided by the resident), collected once a week.

## ACCESSIBILITY

Residents of all dwellings on the property must have access to the same collection location. For example, the design of a property adjacent to an alley and containing multiple dwellings must allow for the residents of all dwellings to access and set out their waste at the rear of the property.

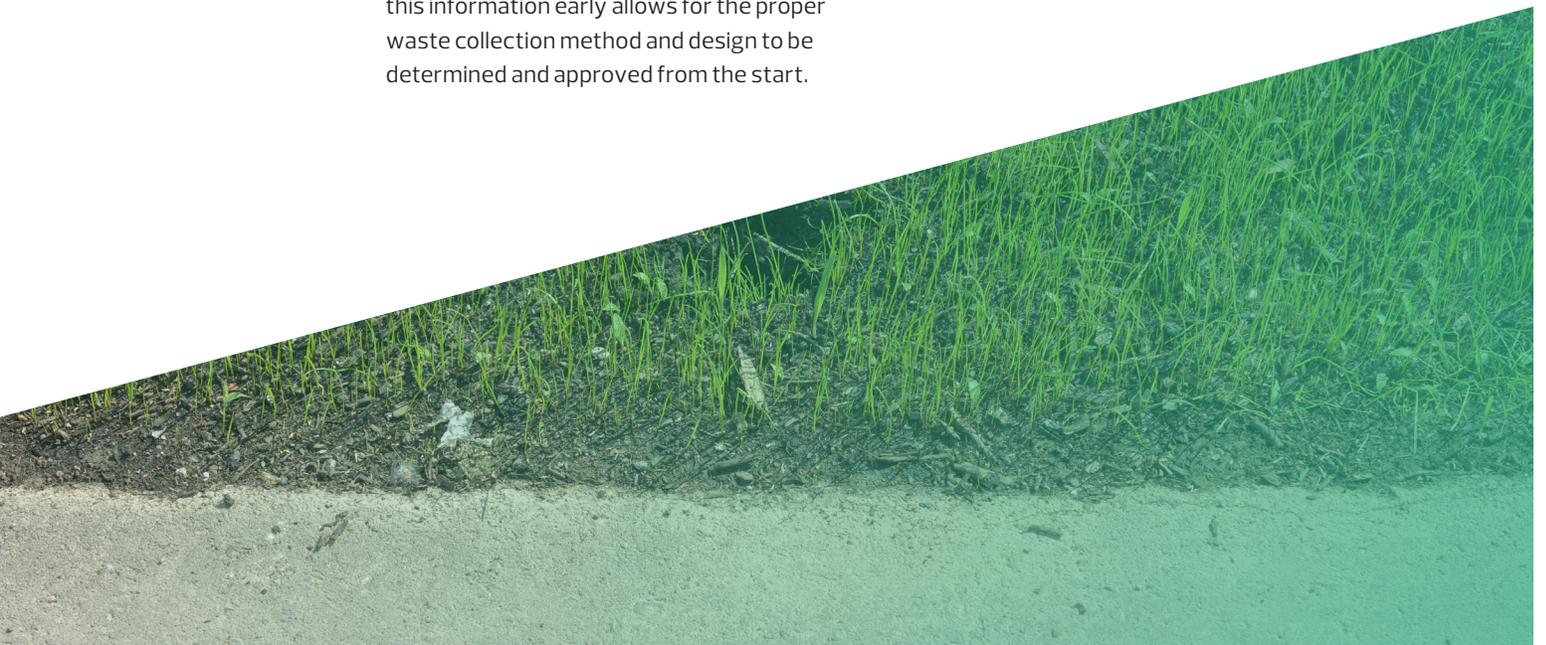
When designing a property containing an internal roadway with multiple dwellings designated to receive curbside collection (i.e. each dwelling's collection location is located on the private property), the dimensions and the turning radius of the waste collection vehicle must be considered to ensure operational efficiency and safety as the vehicle travels among the dwellings. Vehicle dimensions and turning radius is outlined in [Appendix B](#).

## SECONDARY SUITE AND BACKYARD HOUSING PLANNING

Some properties may have one or more additional dwellings, such as basement suites or backyard housing. Other than what is stated in the Waste Volume Allocation section of this document, each property with a secondary suite or backyard housing must be designed to have adequate space for each dwelling's carts with the spacing requirements shown in the previous section.

Once a registered secondary suite is occupied by residents, the EPCOR account holders can apply for the Secondary Suite Cart Sharing Program, which allows the secondary suite to share one set of carts with the main dwelling. Only EPCOR account holders can apply for the cart sharing program, and the property must be designed to accommodate the required two carts per dwelling.

To streamline the approval process and minimize revisions, developers should include the total number of dwellings (existing, proposed and planned in the future) including the number of secondary suites or backyard housing, in their development permit applications. Providing this information early allows for the proper waste collection method and design to be determined and approved from the start.



## MULTI-UNIT DEVELOPMENTS WITH CURBSIDE COLLECTION SERVICE AND LIMITED SPACE FOR SET OUT



For multi-unit developments where the width of the lot is not sufficient to set out all the waste carts according to the requirements outlined on page 11, the following solutions can be implemented:

1. A reduction in the quantity of food scraps carts, allowing for two dwellings to share one larger (240 L) food scraps cart (green cart equivalency program).
2. If there is still insufficient space to set out and space carts correctly after reducing the number of food scraps carts, an exemption can be provided to reduce the required spacing between carts and other carts to 0.5 m of spacing instead of the required 1.0 m.
3. For corner lots, if the previous options are not viable, Waste Services will consider allowing carts to be collected from the side street or avenue adjacent to the property. If approved, 'no parking' signs will need to be installed at the expense of the developer. This needs to be approved by various City of Edmonton parties during the Development Permit stage.
4. If, after the above adjustments are made, there is still not enough space for curbside collection, the property would need to be designed for communal collection.

Table 1 provides a guideline on the maximum number of dwellings and minimum width a property can have and still be eligible for curbside collection. This table assumes the property is on the green cart equivalency program.

**TABLE 1**

Lot spacing requirements for properties with curbside collection on the green cart equivalency program.

Number of Dwellings	Number of Carts	Minimum Lot Width (m) With 1.00 m spacing between carts	Minimum Lot Width (m) With 0.50 m spacing between carts
3	5	7.30	5.30
4	6	9.20	6.70
5	8	12.30	8.90
6	9	14.30	10.30
7	11	17.40	12.40
8	12	19.30	13.80
9	14	22.50	16.00
10	15	24.40	17.40
11	17	27.60	19.60
12	18	29.50	21.00

If the development does not meet the minimum lot width requirements presented in Table 1, the developer must ensure their site plans include the necessary requirements for communal collection.



## **COMMUNAL COLLECTION PLANNING REQUIREMENTS**

*This section outlines the specific design requirements for residential and mixed-use properties that will receive communal waste collection. This includes designing, constructing and maintaining communal collection locations and supporting the mandatory source separation of waste in alignment with the Waste Services Bylaw and zoning regulations.*

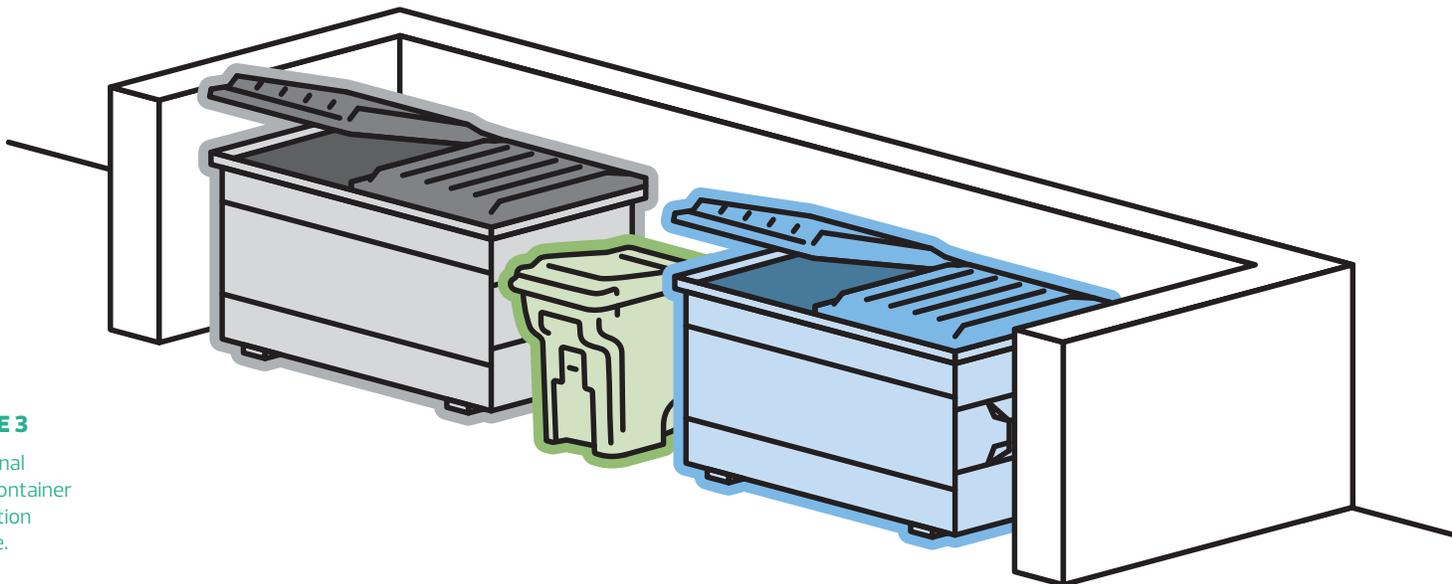
Communal collection occurs when the multiple dwellings on a property share containers. Garbage and food scraps can be collected in either carts or bins, while recycling is always collected in bins.

New properties designated to receive communal collection will receive containers that are shared by the residents of the property. This section outlines the requirements that must be met for the design and development of properties receiving communal collection.

## CO-LOCATION – THE BASIC RULE FOR WASTE DIVERSION PLANNING

Co-location is a foundational principle for successful waste diversion, ensuring residents have equal access to all waste streams—food scraps, recycling and garbage—at the designated waste disposal areas. By placing containers for food scraps, recyclables and garbage together in convenient and central locations, it is easier for residents to sort their waste correctly and conveniently. This can significantly reduce contamination across all waste streams.

As per the Waste Services Bylaw, co-location is mandatory at all waste disposal locations, including waste rooms inside a building, outdoor waste enclosures, chute rooms and any other location where residents can access the containers to dispose of their waste.



**FIGURE 3**

Communal waste container co-location example.

## WASTE CONTAINER TYPES AND SIZES

Properties that receive communal collection vary in size and design. Therefore, the City offers different container sizes and types to accommodate different needs. This section details the types, sizes and colour schemes of waste containers required for each waste stream in the communal collection program.

All containers will be provided by, and remain the property of, the City. Understanding these attributes will guide the developer to select appropriate containers that meet operational needs and align with the City's waste collection standards.



### CARTS

- + Carts are smaller containers available in 240 L and 360 L sizes for properties receiving communal service. Cart dimensions can be found in [Appendix A](#).
- + Carts are only available for the garbage and food scraps streams. Recycling is always collected in a bin.

### BINS

- + Bins are containers with a capacity greater than 365 L used for communal collection. Bins are available in two, three, four and six cubic yard sizes. Bin dimensions can be found in [Appendix A](#).
- + Bins are collected using front-load vehicles.
- + Skid bins (bins without wheels) are stationary and designed for areas where bins do not need to be maneuvered for service. Skid bins are required for waste enclosures (outdoor setting).
- + Caster bins (bins with wheels) are maneuverable and used for waste rooms. Caster bins can not be larger than four cubic yards.
- + Bins can be provided to service all of the three waste streams: recycling, food scraps and garbage.

## CONTAINER COLOUR SCHEME

Standardized colour schemes make it easy for residents to identify the correct container for each waste stream, improving sorting accuracy and reducing contamination.

Containers for properties receiving communal collection have the following colours:

- + **Grey for garbage**
- + **Green for food scraps**
- + **Blue for recycling**

The colour scheme applies to residential waste containers only. Commercial waste bins used by private collection companies may not follow these colour schemes.



## WASTE VOLUME ALLOCATION

The size, type and number of containers offered to a property receiving communal collection depends on the number of dwellings at the property. For every individual residential dwelling, the waste allocation is divided into the following:

- + Garbage – 0.125 cubic yards per week.
- + Food scraps – 0.0276 cubic yards per week.
- + Recycling – 0.185 cubic yards per week.

When designing a property, the number of dwellings must be considered to calculate the waste allocation and determine the volume of waste collected each week. This will impact the size and quantity of the containers required, their frequency of collection and the size of the collection location. Table 2 outlines examples of waste allocation for properties based on the number of dwellings.

**TABLE 2**

Waste weekly allocation based on the number of dwellings on the property.

Number of Dwellings	Garbage Allocation per Week (Cubic Yards)	Food Scraps Allocation per Week (Cubic Yards)	Recycling Allocation per Week (Cubic Yards)
10	1.25	0.276	1.85
20	2.50	0.552	3.70
30	3.75	0.828	5.55
40	5.00	1.104	7.40
50	6.25	1.380	9.25
60	7.50	1.656	11.10
70	8.75	1.932	12.95
80	10.00	2.208	14.80
90	11.25	2.484	16.65
100	12.50	2.760	18.50
110	13.75	3.036	20.35
120	15.00	3.312	22.20
130	16.25	3.588	24.05
140	17.50	3.864	25.90
150	18.75	4.140	27.75
160	20.00	4.416	29.60
170	21.25	4.692	31.45
180	22.50	4.968	33.30
190	23.75	5.244	35.15
200	25.00	5.520	37.00

## COLLECTION FREQUENCY

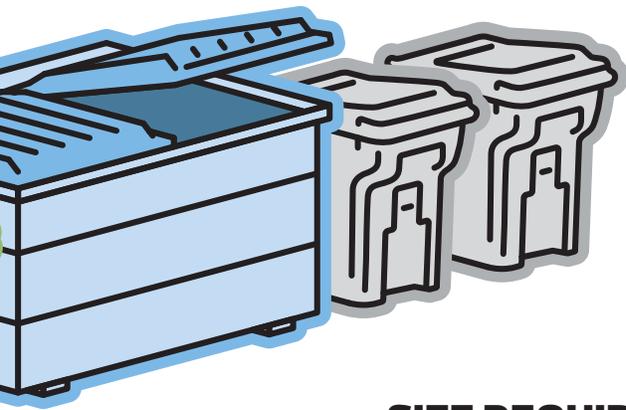
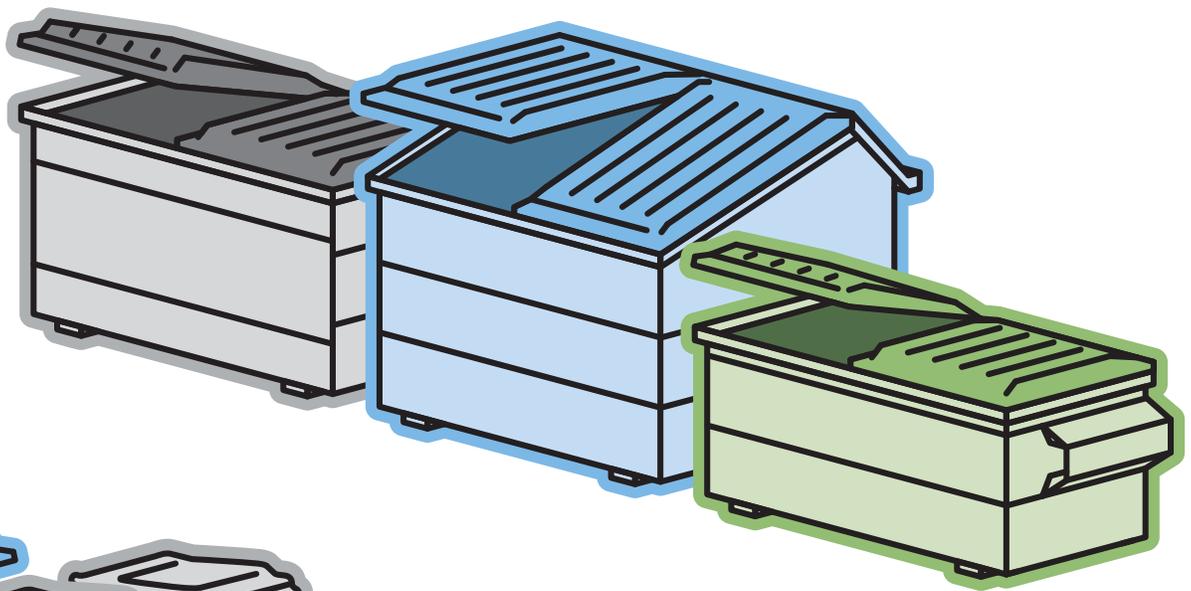
The collection frequency for each waste stream will depend on the quantity of containers and their sizes when compared to the weekly allocation as described in the previous section. Ideally, each stream should be collected only once a week; however, the property's design and available space may necessitate more frequent collections. The City will determine the frequency of collection and will aim to reduce the number of collection days as much as possible.

It should be noted that the food scraps container must be collected at a minimum of once a week, while the garbage and recycling containers can be collected at a minimum once every two weeks. The maximum collection frequency for all three streams of containers is three times a week.

## MULTIPLE COLLECTION LOCATIONS

Properties can have more than one collection location if desired, as long as co-location of waste streams is adhered to in all collection locations. If a property consists of more than one building (e.g. multiple high rise buildings as part of one property), each building is required to have at least one collection location.



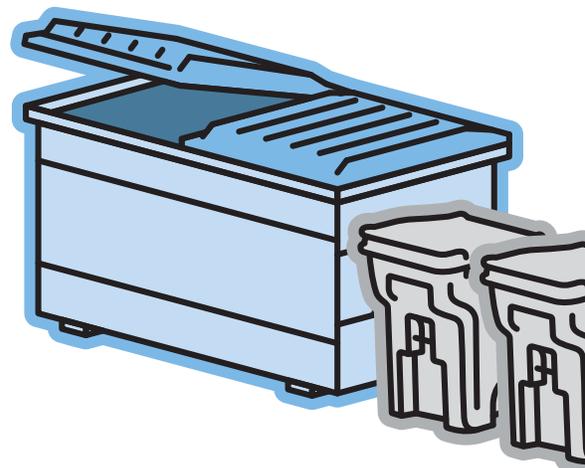
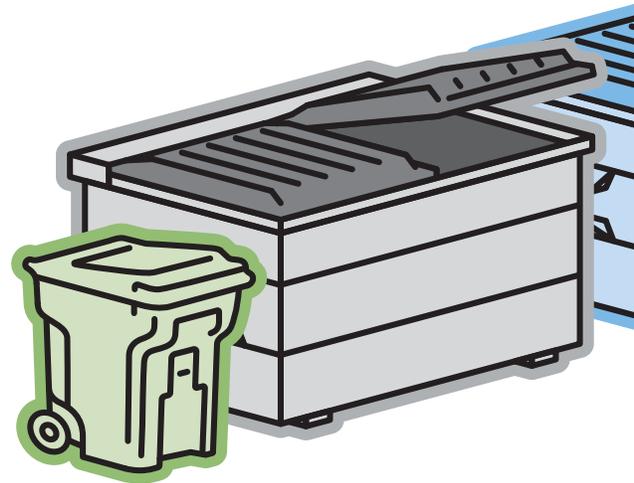


## SIZE REQUIREMENTS OF DIFFERENT COLLECTION LOCATIONS

Waste Services offers different container sizes and styles to accommodate different properties, depending on the number of dwellings and the property's configuration. The container options and their dimensions are presented in [Appendix A](#).

When planning the size of waste enclosures or waste rooms, space must be provided between containers and other objects to facilitate safe and efficient waste collection. This includes space between containers, walls, fences, power poles or any other objects present. The following sections include details on the space requirements.

Additionally, waste enclosures and containers must be at least 3.0 m away from fire protection equipment such as fire hydrants and fire department connections, and designed to keep the emergency access routes clear and unobstructed.



## OUTDOOR WASTE ENCLOSURES

This section outlines the requirements for outdoor areas in which the waste containers are placed for both waste disposal by residents and collection by the City.

### ENCLOSURE SIZE

For waste enclosures, [Tables F1, F2 and F3 in Appendix F](#) outline the type and number of containers required based on the number of dwellings the collection location is serving and the frequency of collection.

[Figures C2 and C3 in Appendix C](#) provide examples of waste enclosures for different numbers of dwellings.

When designing the waste enclosure, the following spacing requirement must be met:

- + The minimum distance between the enclosure sidewall and the bins must be 1.00 m
- + The minimum distance between a bin and other containers (bins or carts) must be 0.90 m.
- + The minimum distance between the bins and the back wall of the enclosure must be 0.60 m.
- + A maximum of one bin can be stacked behind another bin.
- + Carts can be placed at the side wall of an enclosure without the need of a space between the enclosure wall and the carts.
- + Carts placed on the same row must have a minimum of 0.30 m of space between them.
- + If the carts are placed in two rows, a minimum distance of 0.45 m is required between the two rows.



## GATE

Gates on outdoor waste enclosures are not recommended due to the inefficiency they introduce to the collection of waste and the added maintenance needs for the property. If the developer decides to include a gate on the outdoor waste enclosure, its design must be included in the development permit application and must include the following:

- + The gate must have a 0.30 m clearance from the ground.
- + The gate design must not reduce the enclosure size or create an obstruction which would render waste collection impossible or unsafe.
- + If designing a swing gate, the hinges of the gate must be on the outside of the gate to allow for maximum width opening when the gate is open.
- + The gate must have a mechanism to allow the gate to be secured open during the collection process.
- + The gate must not swing beyond the property line.

## GROUND

For waste enclosures, a concrete pad is required where the containers are located. In addition, a concrete apron (tip apron) in front of the waste enclosure, where the front axle of the vehicle is situated when servicing bins, is required. The concrete specifications for the waste enclosure and the tip apron are:

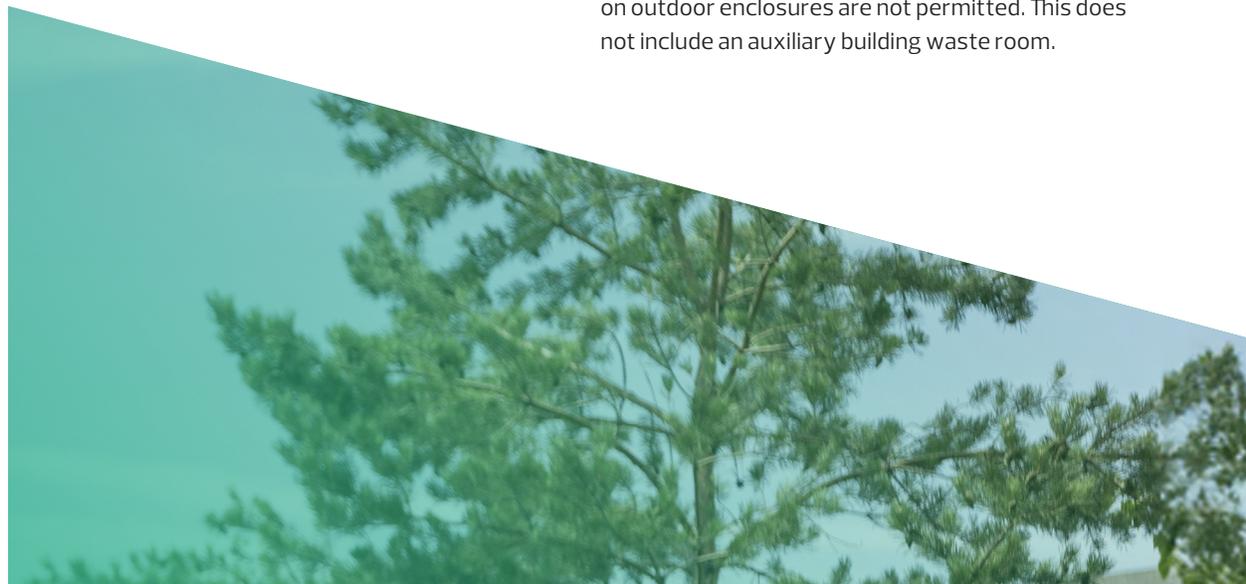
- + The concrete pad (underneath the bins) must have a minimum thickness of 0.15 m.
- + The tip apron in front of the bins must be made to be 4.0 m wide and 3.0 m deep for stacked bins or 7.0 m wide and 3.0 m deep for side-by-side bins, not be on road right-of-way and have a minimum thickness of 0.20 m of concrete to prevent wheel hollows from forming.

*If the property has a waste enclosure off an alley, the tip apron size may be modified.*

- + A maximum slope of 2 per cent is permissible from the back of the waste enclosure to the front edge of the tip apron to ensure water flows away from the enclosure.

## ROOF

Unless Waste Services deems it necessary, roofs on outdoor enclosures are not permitted. This does not include an auxiliary building waste room.



## INDOOR WASTE ROOMS

This section outlines the requirements for indoor areas in which the waste containers are placed for both waste disposal by residents and collection by the City.

### WASTE ROOM

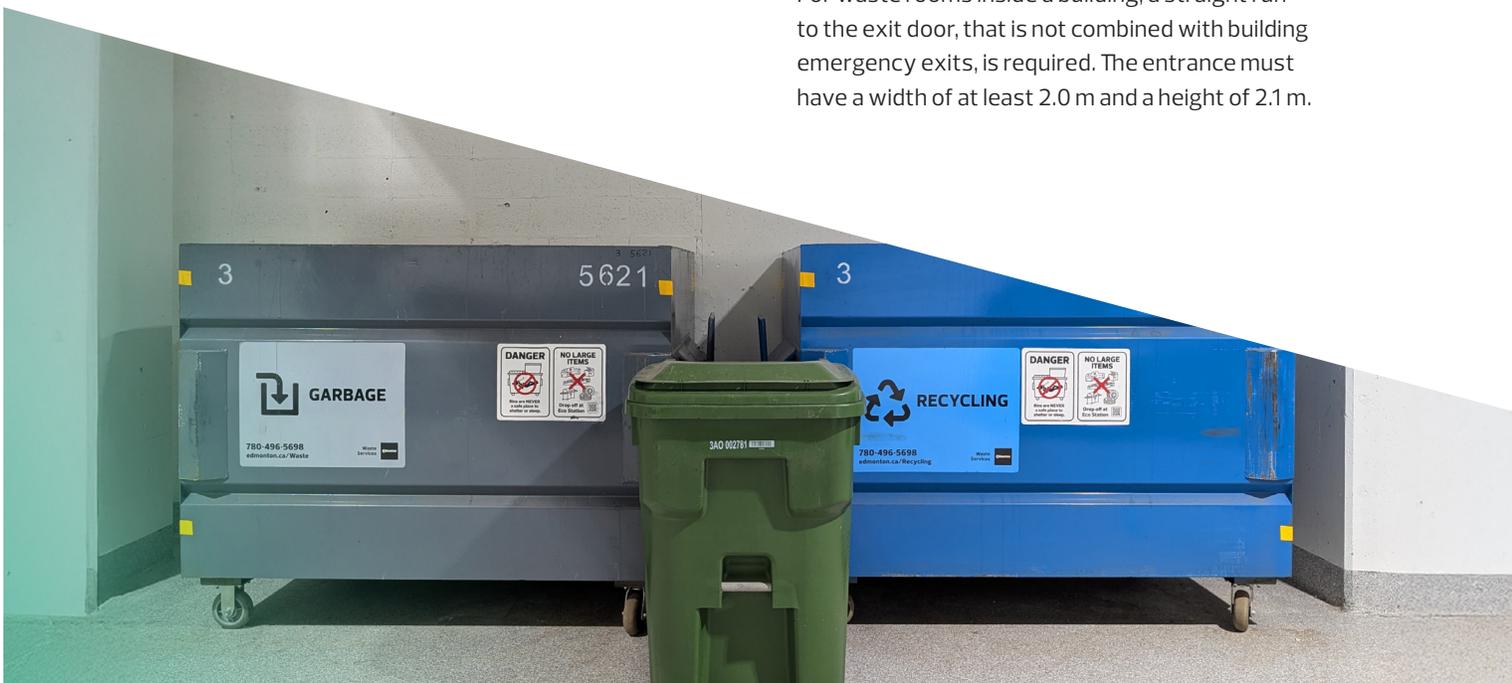
For waste rooms, [Tables F4, F5 and F6 in Appendix F](#) outline the type and number of containers required based on the number of dwellings the collection location is serving and the frequency of collection. For waste rooms, caster bins and carts are the standard style of containers provided. Waste rooms are required to have bumper pads for walls and doors to prevent damage from bin movement.

[Figure C1 in Appendix C](#) provides examples of waste rooms for different numbers of dwellings. When designing waste rooms, the following spacing requirement must be met:

- + The minimum distance between the room wall and the bins must be 0.30 m.
- + The minimum distance between containers (bins or carts) in the same row must be 0.30 m.
- + If more than one caster bin is present, a corridor must be present to allow for safe and efficient container maneuvering. The corridor must have a minimum width of 2.70 m and designed to be an open space (i.e. containers cannot be stored in the corridor).
- + Carts can be placed adjacent to the side wall of the room without the need of a space between the room wall and the carts.
- + If carts are placed in more than one row, a minimum distance of 0.45 m is required between the rows.

### ENTRANCE SIZE

For waste rooms inside a building, a straight run to the exit door, that is not combined with building emergency exits, is required. The entrance must have a width of at least 2.0 m and a height of 2.1 m.



## MIXED-USE PROPERTIES

The City of Edmonton is responsible for all residential waste collection, while any non-residential waste must be collected by a private hauler in separate containers.

To ensure adherence with this mandate, waste containers for residential dwellings and non-residential premises should be separated by a physical barrier preventing the residential containers from being used for non-residential waste.

Both residential and non-residential waste collection must be clearly identified on the plans. Waste Services will review the designs submitted and may require additional measures to be introduced to ensure the separation of containers if needed.

In some cases, having two separate rooms or enclosures, one for residential waste and the other for non-residential waste, is the most effective solution.



## RESIDENT ACCESSIBILITY

The waste disposal location must be accessible to all residents at the property. For outdoor waste enclosures, the waste disposal area must be less than 45 m away from any entrance to the building to ensure residents are able to access the containers within a reasonable distance.

Developers have the option to include chutes for the disposal of waste in the buildings as long as the chutes are designed to handle all three waste streams.

## WASTE COLLECTOR ACCESSIBILITY

In addition to the waste room or enclosure requirements outlined in previous sections, the following conditions must also be met:

- + Waste rooms or enclosures must be designed to ensure they are accessible with no obstacles blocking the containers.
- + Waste rooms must be at grade with the road surface or at ground level, and have direct exterior access with no slope or steps. Waste enclosures must be at grade with the road surface.
- + The containers' maximum moving distance from the waste room to the collection location must be equal to or less than 9.10 m.



## COLLECTION VEHICLE ACCESSIBILITY

The following factors need to be accounted for when designing a collection location to allow for the safe access of collection vehicles.

### UNDERGROUND PARKADES

If the waste enclosure/room or the path to the collection location is above an underground parkade, an authenticated, validated letter is required. This letter must state that the parkade will be able to withstand the weight of the collection vehicle according to the most current Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta Professional Practice Standard: Authenticating Professional Work Products.

Collection vehicle axle weights:

- + 8,500 kg (18,739 lbs) – Front Axle Legal Weight
- + 17,000 kg (37,479 lbs) – Rear Axle Legal Weight

### WIDTH AND CLEARANCE OF TRAVEL PATH

When designing the collection location, considerations should be given to the distance between objects and the collection vehicle along the path of the vehicle both to and from the collection location. [Appendix B](#) details the dimensions and turning radius of the vehicles. This information can be used to do a swept path analysis to ensure the collection vehicle can service the containers and leave the property efficiently and safely. As per the Zoning Bylaw, the minimum width for internal drive aisles must be 7.0 m.

### BIN COLLECTION OFF THE ALLEY

For bin collection, the waste collection vehicle must be able to access and service the bins located off the alley. The waste enclosure must be at an angle of 30° away from the alley to ensure adequate access for the vehicle as shown in [Appendix D](#).



## DISTANCE BETWEEN CONTAINERS AND ADJACENT OBJECTS

When designing the collection location, consideration should be given to the distance between containers and objects surrounding them. This includes, but is not limited to, light posts, trees, parking stalls, overhead cables, fences and any other objects.

[Appendix C](#) shows examples of the minimum required distance between the containers and enclosure or room walls. The same clearance required between containers and walls must also be maintained when other objects are present.

In general, collection locations, if possible, should not be located:

- + Near roadway intersections, roundabouts or slow points.
- + Along busy arterial roads.
- + Where containers may restrict pedestrian access.
- + Where parking will restrict access to containers.
- + Near possible obstructions, such as trees, bus stops, overhanging buildings, overhead power lines, etc.
- + Where they pose a traffic hazard.
- + On sloping or steep roads.
- + On cul-de-sacs or other areas with insufficient property street frontage.



## WASTE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Developers are permitted to use waste chutes, compactors and roll-off containers, but all designs must be approved by the City to ensure they meet safety and sorting standards. While the City collects the waste, the property owner is responsible for purchasing, maintaining and managing this equipment to ensure it is ready for pickup.

### CHUTES

Developers may choose to incorporate waste chutes in their designs. Waste Services permits the use of chutes, recognizing that their maintenance is the responsibility of the owner. The design of the chute system, including the placement of containers, must be submitted to the City for review and approval at the time of the development permit application submission.

The following requirements must be followed when designing waste chutes in buildings:

- + Waste rooms must have sufficient space to allow for one additional container per chute. The additional containers must remain in the waste room near chute exits, so they can be placed under the chute before collection. The City will collect the appropriate containers not under the chute on collection days.
- + Co-location of all three streams at the disposal location. Some options include:
  - The use of a tri-sorter to allow one chute to be used for all three streams of waste.
  - The use of three separate chutes, one for each stream of waste.
- + A safety flap to close the exit of the chute when the containers are being moved.
- + A dampener or a deflector installed before the exit of the chute to reduce the impact of waste dropped through the chute.
- + The exit of the chute is 0.30 m from the top edge of the container.

- + In the case of a tri-sorter exit that does not fit the City's standard containers, the developer may submit a design with custom containers that fit the tri-sorter for review and approval. A letter of understanding containing the below points will need to be signed by both the developer and the City.

The responsibilities of the property include:

- The repair and replacement of the containers under normal wear and tear of collection operations.
- Swapping of the containers under the tri-sorter equipment when the containers are full.
- Ensuring the waste room is free of obstructions and the collection containers can be moved freely.

The responsibilities of the City include:

- Reporting any damages caused to the containers during collection operations.
- Collecting the appropriate containers not under the tri-sorter on collection days.



## FRONT-LOAD BIN COMPACTORS

(VERTICAL COMPACTORS)

Developers can choose to use a vertical compactor to reduce the number of containers required at the property. A compactor compresses the waste before transferring it to a front-load bin.

A bin placed under a compactor cannot be larger than four cubic yards. The allocation, based on the number of dwellings, must be considered to ensure the compaction ratio and number of bins are providing adequate service for the property, while not exceeding the allowable allocation. The compactor system, including the container, must be provided entirely by the developer and maintained by the property after receiving approval from Waste Services.

Bins must be disconnected from the compactor and placed in a predetermined and approved area of the property for the waste collector to maneuver them for collection.

The technical specifications of the roll-off containers and the compactors must be provided as part of the development permit application for the City to review.

## ROLL-OFF CONTAINERS AND COMPACTORS

In situations where 250 dwellings or more will be served by a single collection location, roll-off containers connected to compactors will be required for both garbage and recycling (food scraps can be collected in bins or carts). It is the responsibility of the developer to provide the roll-off containers and compactors. The containers must be able to disconnect from the compactor and be transported to the City's facility for disposal of its contents. The waste collector will disconnect the roll-off container from the compactor, transport the container to dispose of the waste, return the container to the property and attach it back to the compactor. Please reference [Figures B5 and B6 Appendix B](#) for the roll-off container vehicle specifications to aid with the design of the waste room.

Although roll-off containers connected to a compactor are not required for collection locations serving less than 250 dwellings, developers may request them during the design stage of the development. The City will review the request and provide a decision on a case-by-case basis.

The technical specifications of the roll-off containers and the compactors must be provided as part of the development permit application for the City to review.

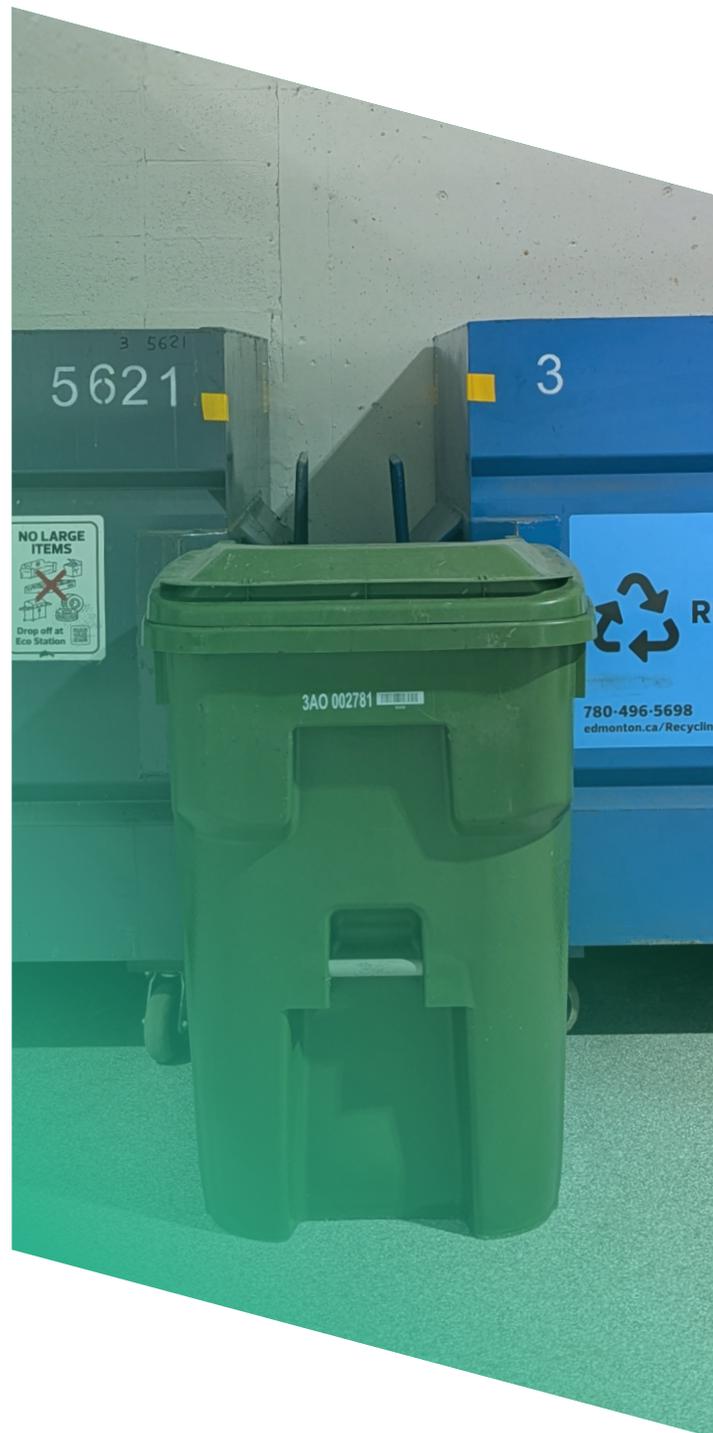
In some cases, developers may prefer to place roll-off containers underground, which would not comply with the accessibility requirements above. In these situations, Waste Services will review the proposed plans on a case-by-case basis and provide a final decision that may include exemptions from the accessibility requirements.



## ONGOING MAINTENANCE

The City is responsible for maintaining the waste containers it provides, including carts and bins. This responsibility includes repairs and replacements as needed to ensure the containers remain in good working condition.

The property manager or owner is responsible for maintaining waste-handling equipment that is not provided by the City, such as waste chutes and compactors. The property manager's maintenance responsibilities include regular inspections, timely repairs and ensuring the equipment operates safely and efficiently. Failure to maintain the equipment in good working condition may result in waste not being collected.





## **COLLECTION VEHICLE AND ROAD REQUIREMENTS**

*This section outlines design requirements to allow curbside and communal collection vehicles to service properties.*

## COLLECTION VEHICLE REVERSING

Wherever possible, collection vehicle movement should be in a forward direction with minimal need to reverse. The maximum reversing distance for any collection vehicle must be less than 36 m.

## TURNAROUND SPACE AT DEAD ENDS

As per the Complete Streets Design and Construction Standards, dead ends are not allowed without the construction of a turnaround to allow for vehicle maneuvering. See [Figures E1, E2 and E3 in Appendix E](#) for turnaround details at the end of an alley. If a dead end is present in an internal roadway or at a road that is not an alley, Waste Services can work with the developer to determine the turnaround requirements similar to the examples provided in [Appendix E](#).

## TEMPORARY DEAD ENDS

Roads that are under construction and currently have a dead end must have a temporary turnaround constructed to accommodate waste collection vehicles. The turnaround can be removed once the road or alley ties into the completed infrastructure. Examples of this situation include the phasing in of sub-divisions. See [Figure E4 in Appendix E](#) for waste collection vehicle turnaround details.



## ALLEYS

Alleys should accommodate the Complete Streets Design and Construction Standards. Below are a few important references in relation to alleys and waste collection vehicles.

## DEAD ENDS

A turnaround must be constructed at alley dead ends to allow for the collection vehicle to safely turn around. See [Figure E3 and E4 in Appendix E](#) for details.

## CORNER CUTS

- + For 90° "T" or cross intersections between an alley and another alley:
  - Provide a 5.0 m x 5.0 m corner cut to allow for vehicle turning. See [Figure E5 in Appendix E](#) for the details, or
  - Provide a modified corner cut as per [Figure E6 in Appendix E](#).
- + Intersections with less than 90° require a swept path analysis to be completed to determine the corner cut required for vehicle access.
- + For 90° "L" intersections between an alley and another alley, a 5.0 m x 5.0 m corner cut, or a modified corner cut, should also be used as seen in [Figures E7 and E8 in Appendix E](#). In situations where this is not possible, [Figure E9 and E10 in Appendix E](#) provide solutions to reduce the corner cut amount. In these cases, the direction of travel for the vehicle must be taken into account and considered when designing the alley entrance and the exit.





## **DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS**

*This section describes the Development Permit Application Process and recommends a Pre-Application Meeting. The meeting allows City staff, including Waste Services, to review preliminary plans and provide feedback to reduce revisions and speed up the the permit application process.*

All required documents for a development permit must be submitted through the [online portal](#) at [edmonton.ca/NewBuildings](https://edmonton.ca/NewBuildings).

Before applying for a development permit, it is recommended that a [pre-application meeting](#) be requested for all new developments, additions or large renovations to existing developments to allow the City to provide comments on the proposed plans. This can reduce revisions and potentially speed up the permit application process.

During the meeting, a multidisciplinary team of City staff will review the application and can:

- + **Flag Issues:** identify potential challenges such as variances from the Bylaws or requirements.
- + **Share Considerations:** highlight property-specific requirements such as separation distances or alignments with City policies.
- + **Identify Additional Submissions:** inform developers about required reports, studies or supplemental information (e.g. traffic impact assessments).
- + **Provide Program Information:** share details on relevant City programs.

As it relates to Waste Services, the pre-application meeting is an excellent opportunity to:

- + **Discuss Waste Services requirements,** including space for collection locations and container types.
- + **Ensure the design allows for safe and efficient servicing of waste.**
- + **Respond to questions about design** before the developer submits their formal development application.

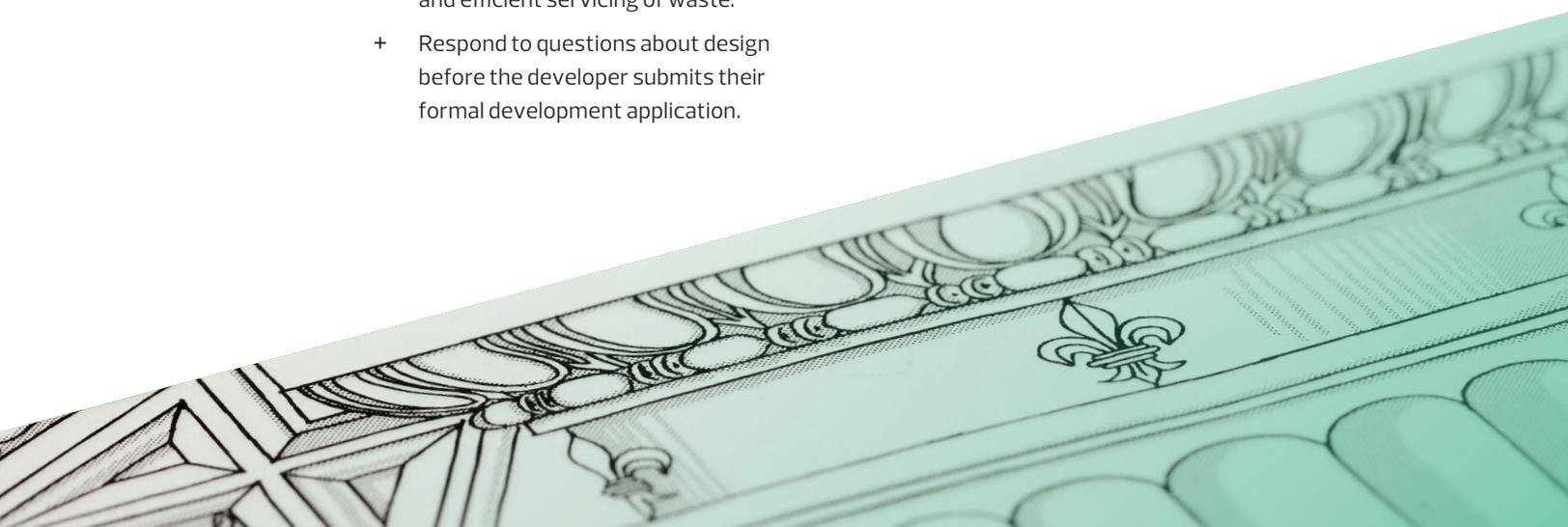
Developers should bring preliminary plans, such as conceptual sketches or even near-complete submissions to the pre-application meeting. Plans should include a basic outline of the project, its purpose and any waste management considerations.

After the application is submitted, City staff will review it for compliance with bylaws, applicable safety codes and The Standards for Waste Collection and will provide feedback or approval.

Visit [edmonton.ca/NewBuildings](https://edmonton.ca/NewBuildings) to learn more about what is required for the permit.

## INQUIRIES RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR WASTE COLLECTION

Developers are welcome to contact Waste Services when designing residential developments with questions related to applying The Standards in their specific circumstances. The responsible team can be contacted by emailing [WastePlanning@edmonton.ca](mailto:WastePlanning@edmonton.ca).



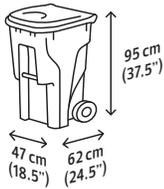


## APPENDICES

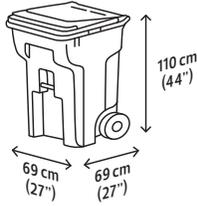
*Appendices of this document contain detailed technical specifications to accommodate waste collection in the planning and design for new developments. These include: dimensions for containers and collection vehicles, waste container spacing in enclosures, collection vehicle approach angles, general vehicle and road requirements, and a table to determine the appropriate waste container types and quantities based on the number of residential units of a property receiving communal collection.*

# APPENDIX A CONTAINER DIMENSIONS

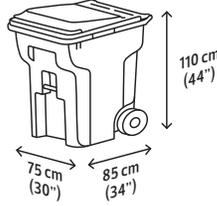
### 120L Cart



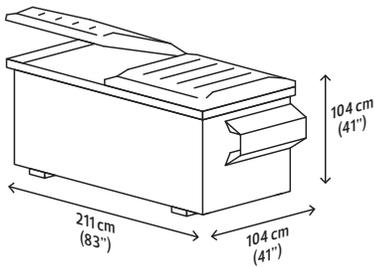
### 240L Cart



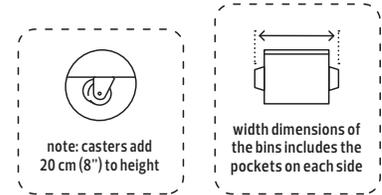
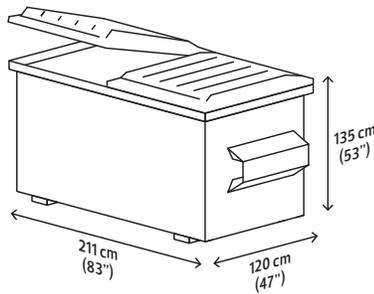
### 360L Cart



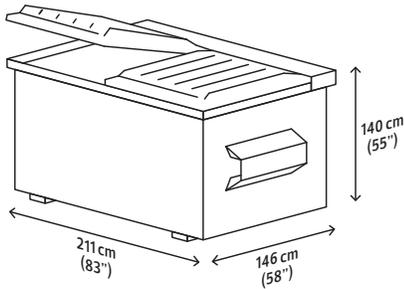
### 2 Cubic Yard (yd<sup>3</sup>) Bin



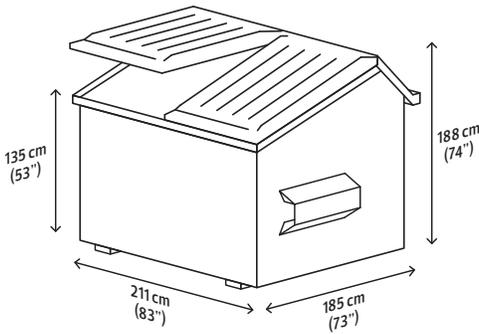
### 3 Cubic Yard (yd<sup>3</sup>) Bin



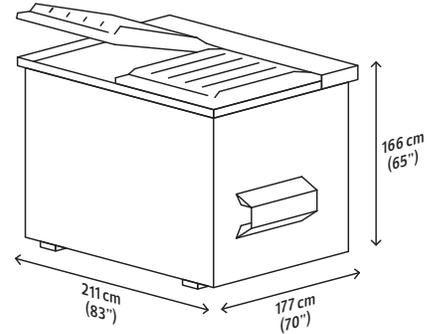
### 4 Cubic Yard (yd<sup>3</sup>) Bin



### 6 Cubic Yard (yd<sup>3</sup>) Bin (Slant)

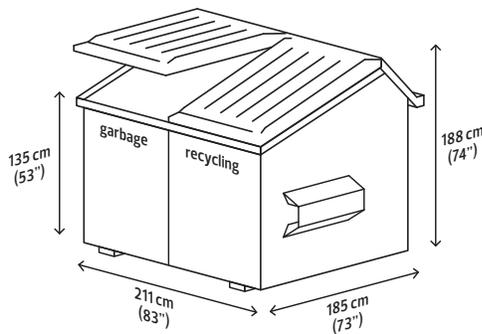
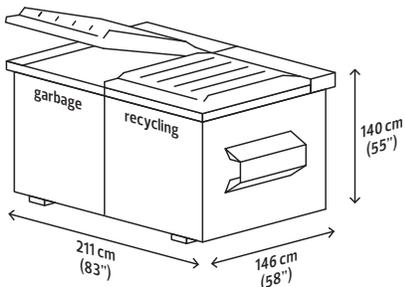


### 6 Cubic Yard (yd<sup>3</sup>) Bin



### 6 Cubic Yard (yd<sup>3</sup>) Bin (Slant)\*

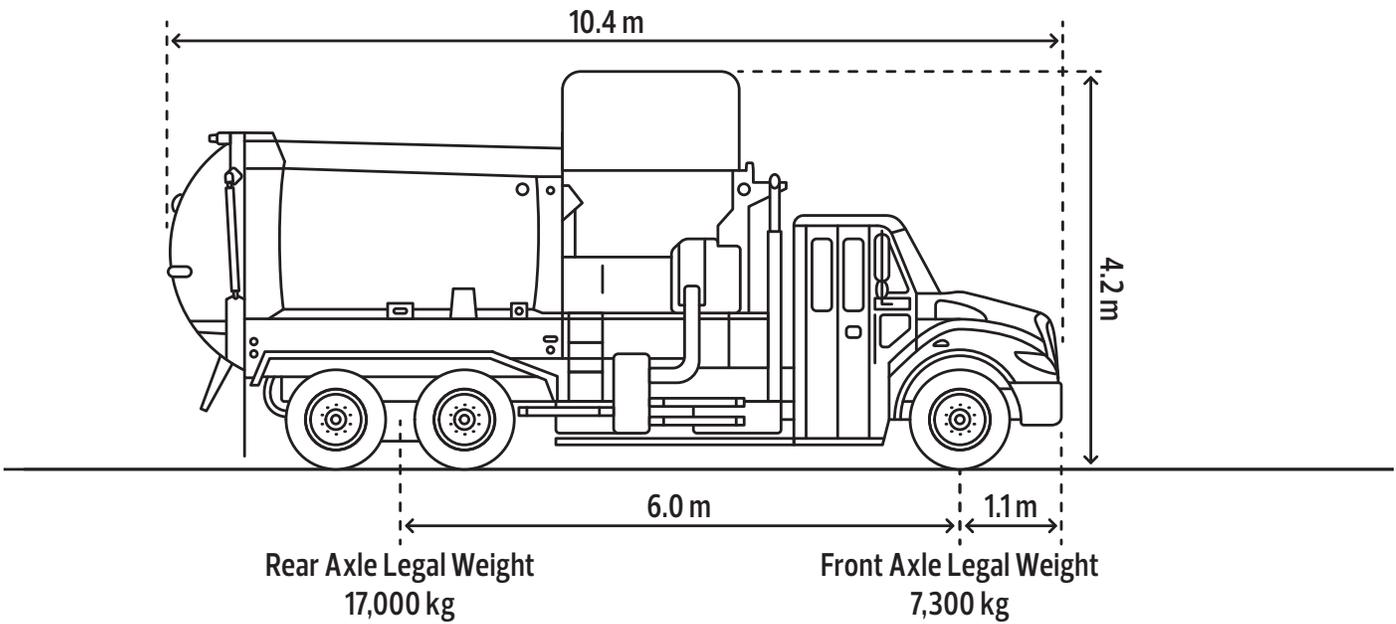
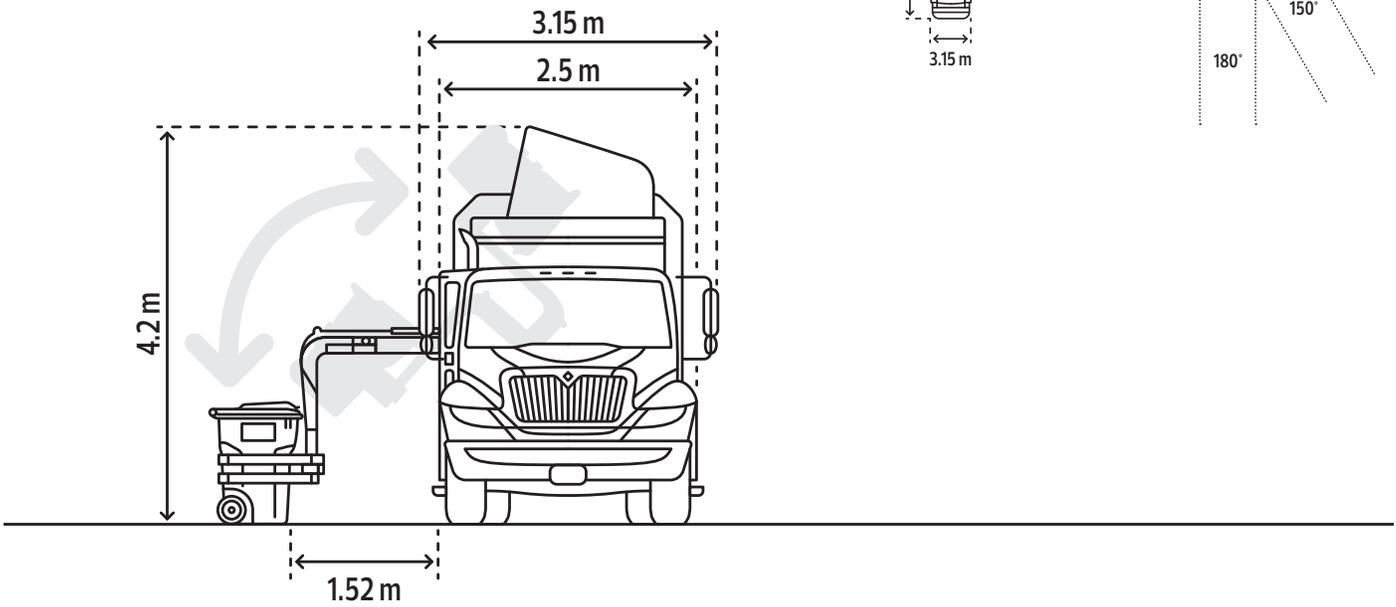
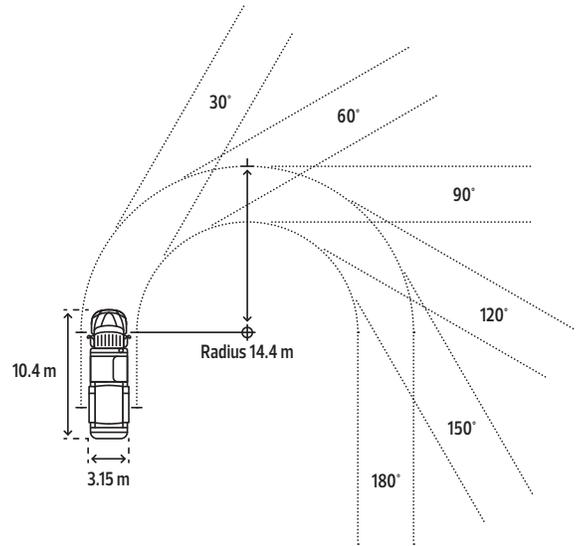
### 4 Cubic Yard (yd<sup>3</sup>) Split Bin\*



\*These bins are not currently offered as a standard container but may be available for unique circumstances.

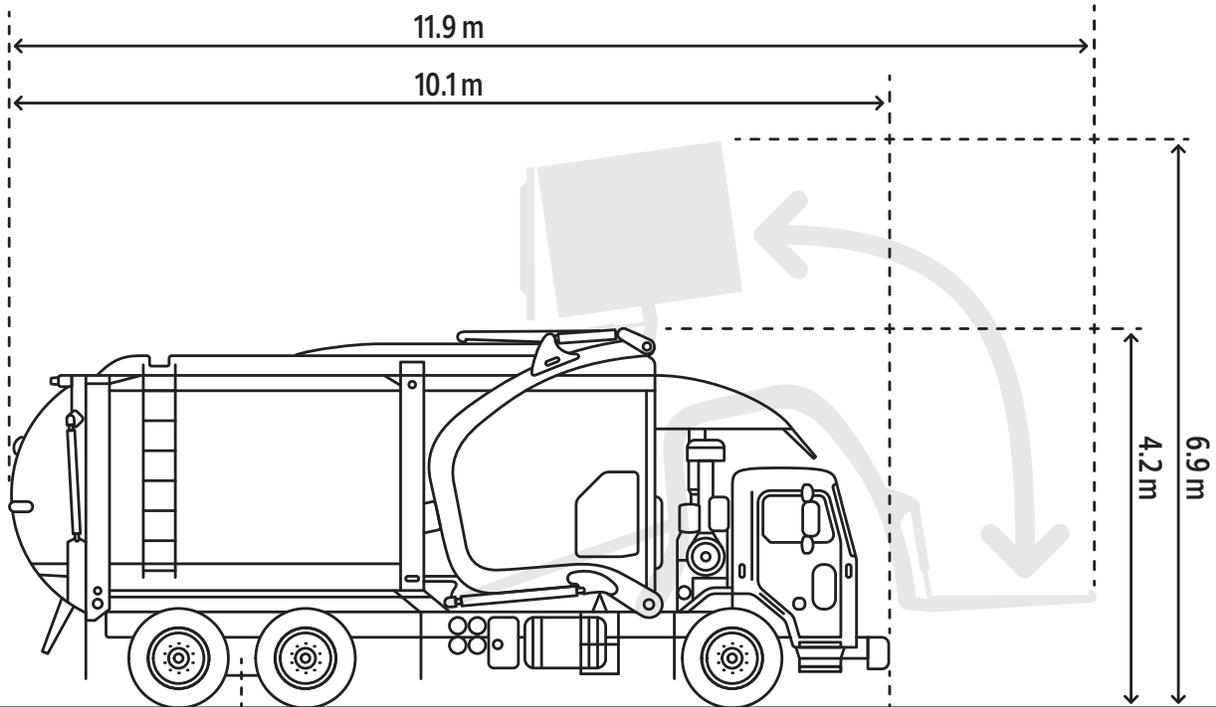
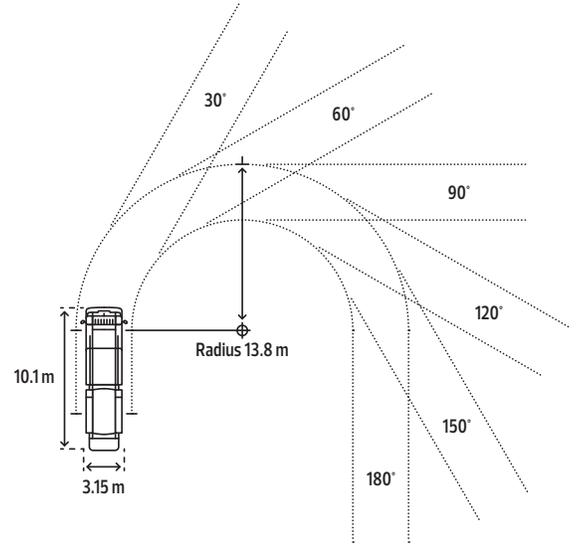
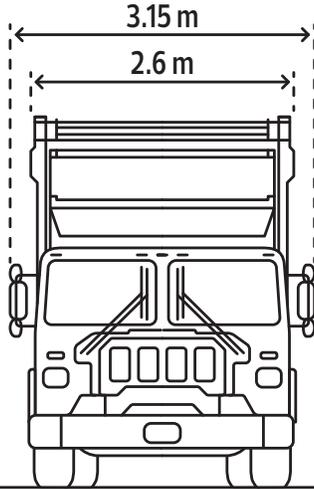
# APPENDIX B SIDE-LOAD VEHICLE SPECS

Dimensions and turning radius



# APPENDIX B FRONT-LOAD VEHICLE SPECS

Dimensions and turning radius

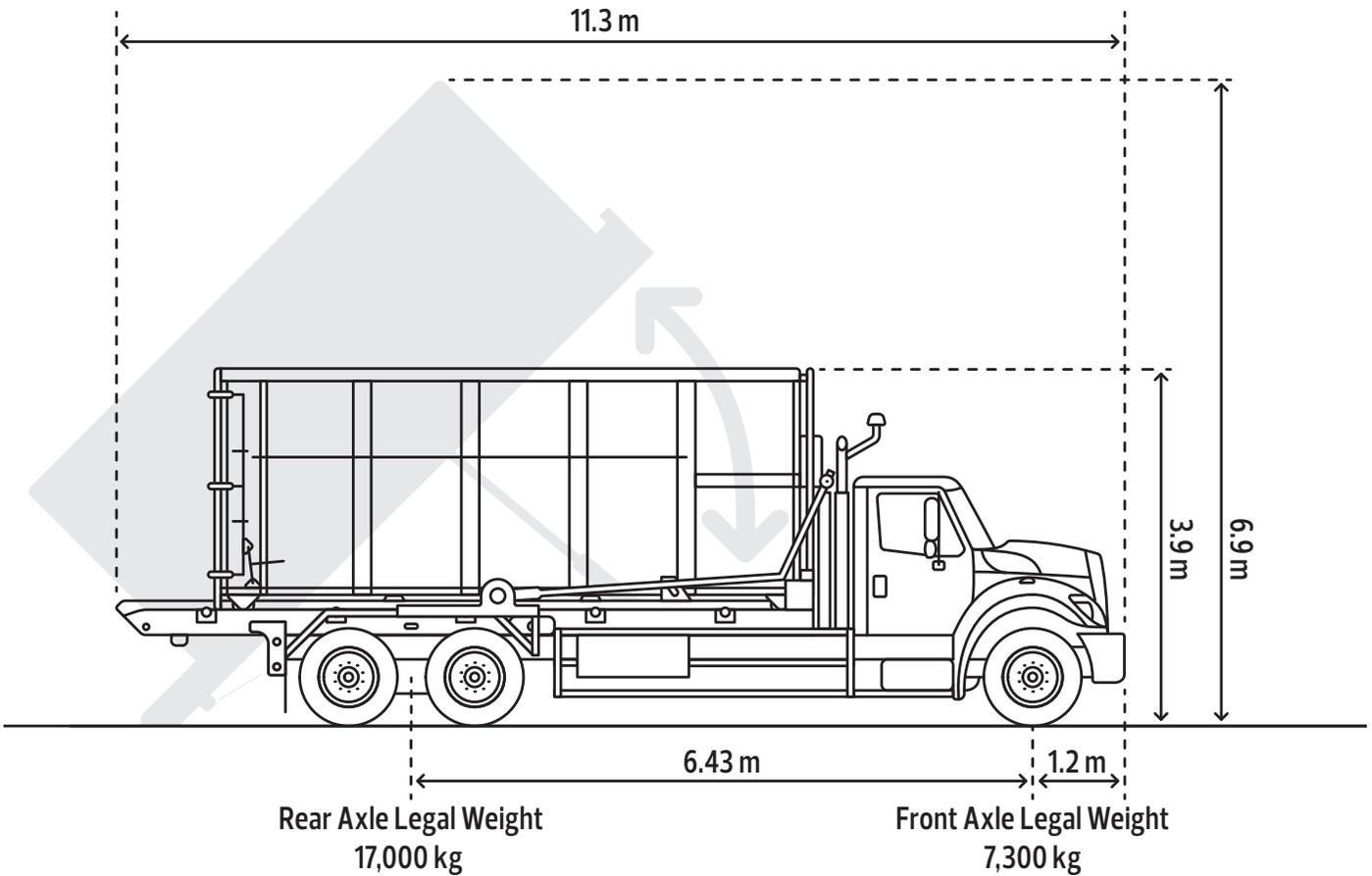
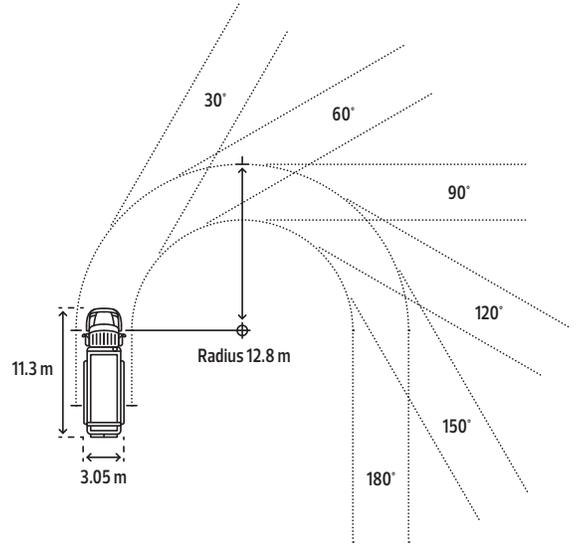
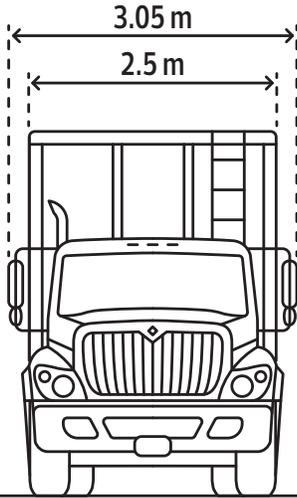


Rear Axle Legal Weight  
17,000 kg

Front Axle Legal Weight  
8,500 kg

# APPENDIX B ROLL-OFF VEHICLE SPECS

Dimensions and turning radius

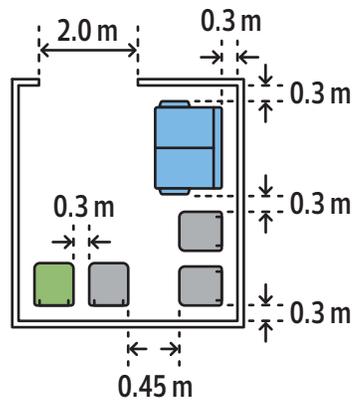
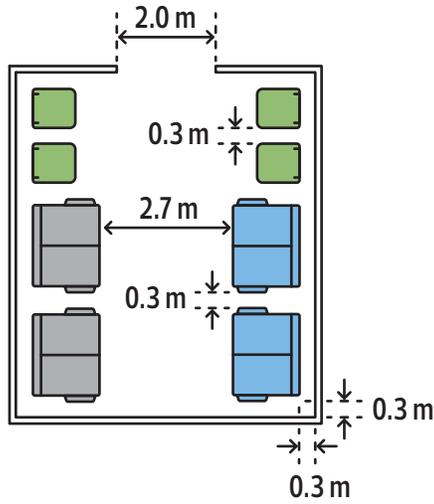


# APPENDIX C

## WASTE ENCLOSURE MINIMUM SPACING REQUIREMENTS

**FIGURE C1**

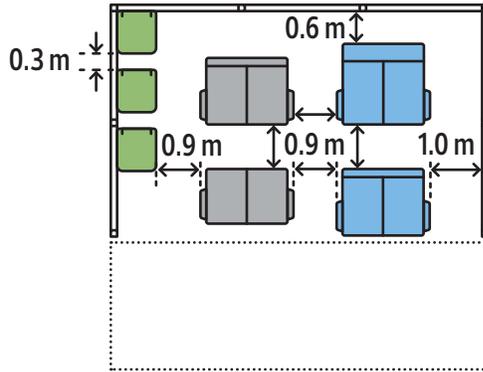
Indoor waste enclosure examples with minimum spacing requirements.



# APPENDIX C WASTE ENCLOSURE MINIMUM SPACING REQUIREMENTS

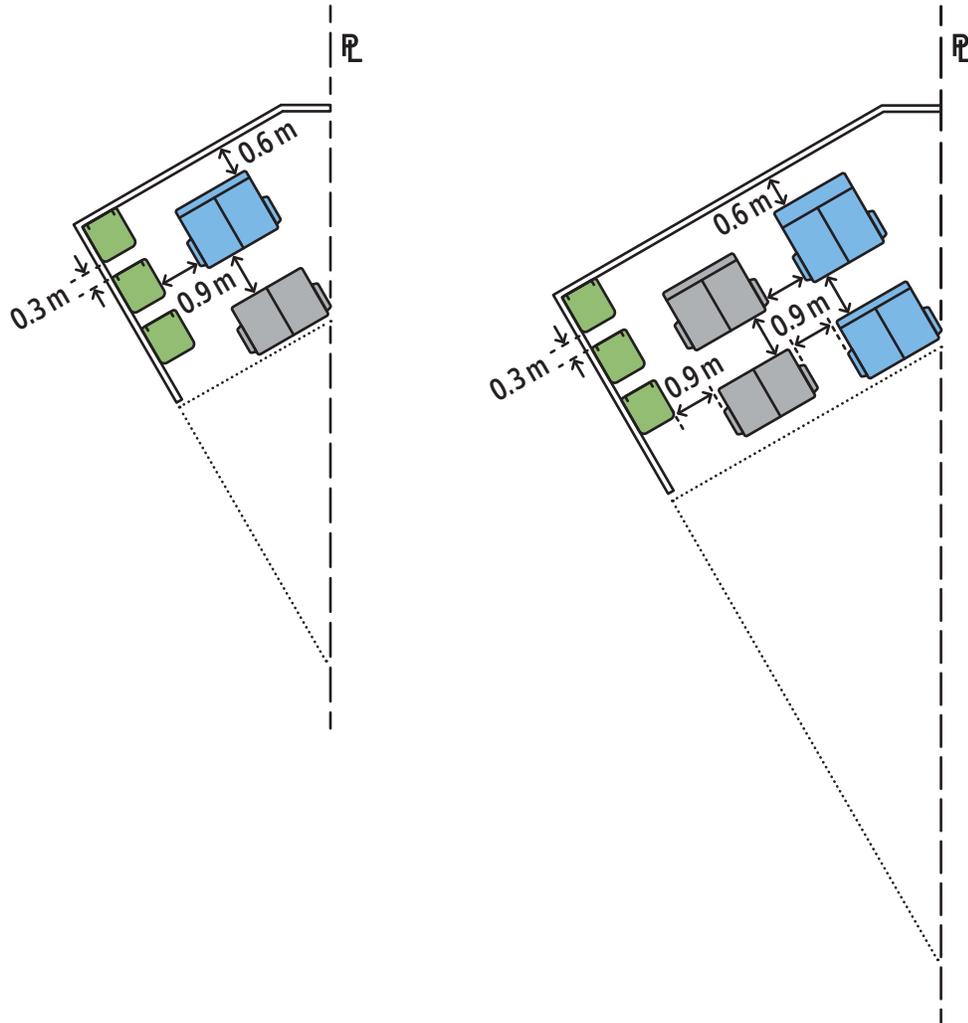
**FIGURE C2**

Outdoor waste enclosure examples with minimum spacing requirements.



**FIGURE C3**

Outdoor waste enclosure off an alley examples with minimum spacing requirements.

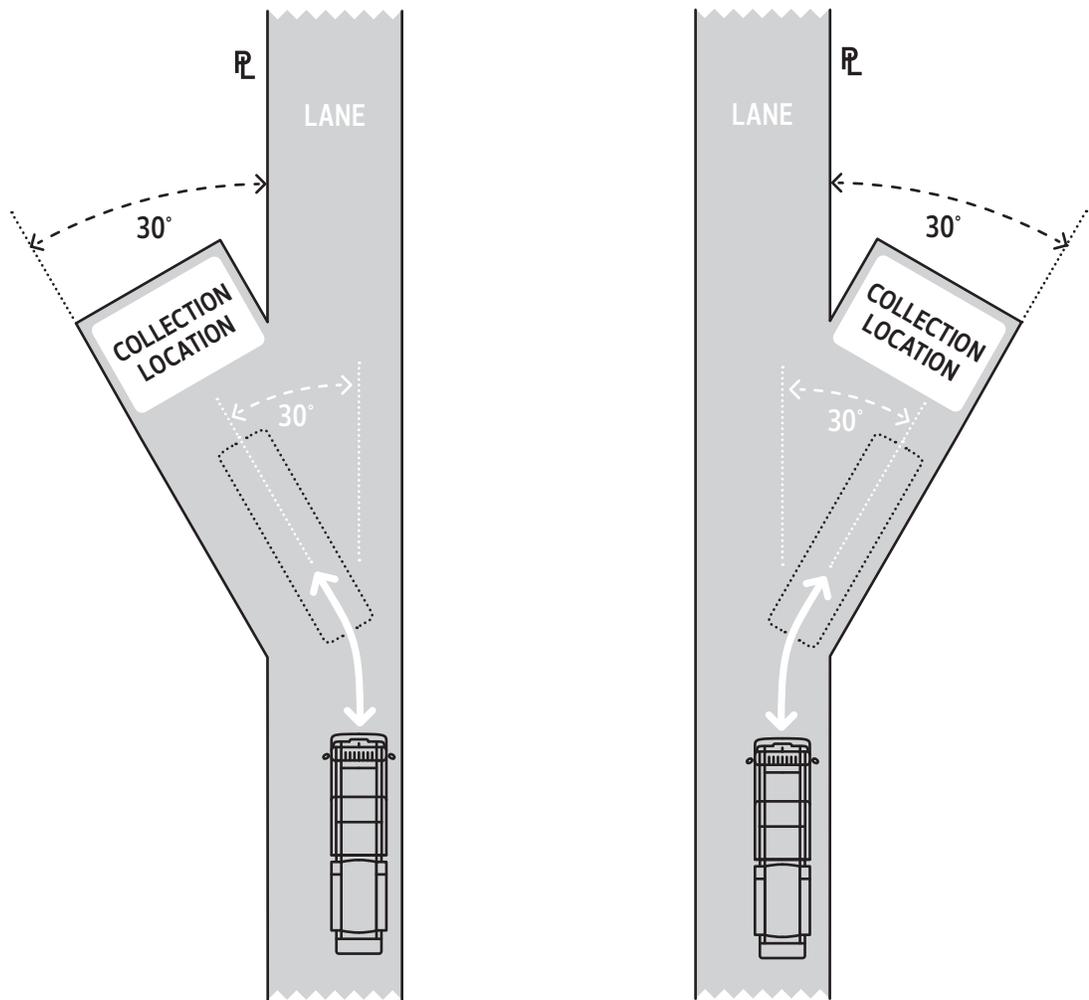


# APPENDIX D

## WASTE ENCLOSURE APPROACH ANGLE OFF AN ALLEY

**FIGURE D1**

Waste enclosure approach  
angle off an alley.



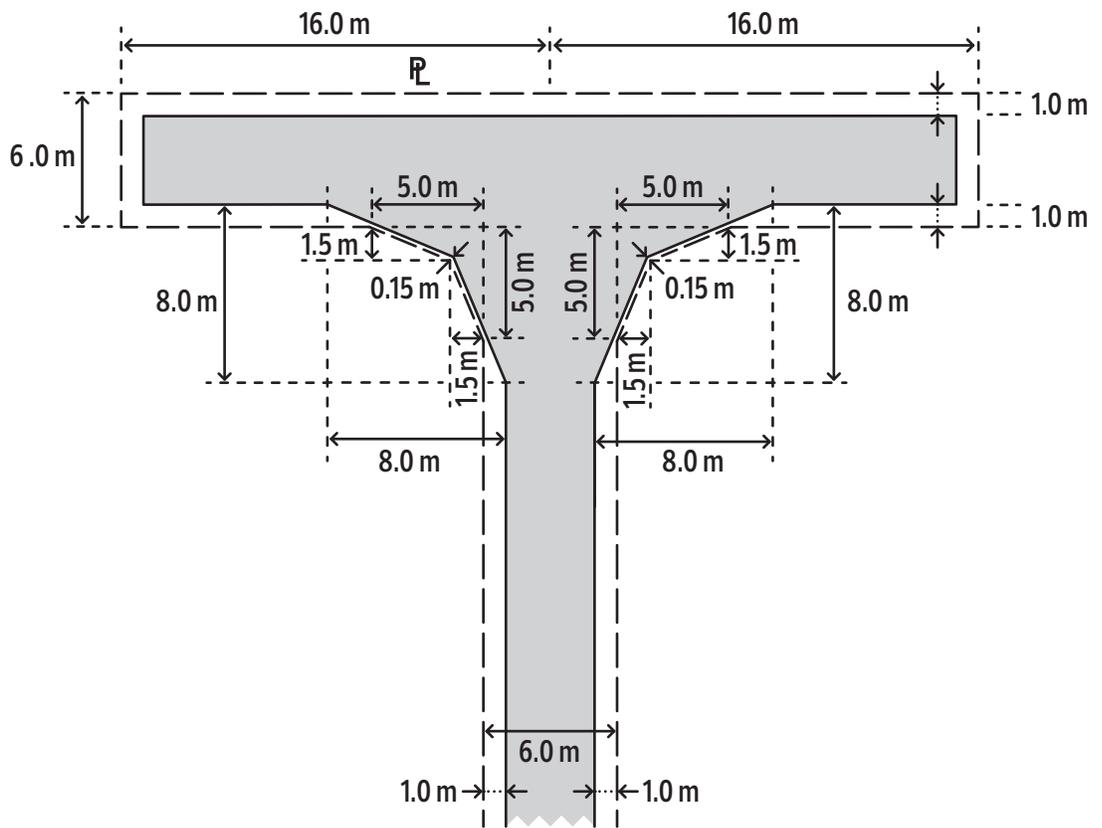


# APPENDIX E GENERAL VEHICLE AND ROAD REQUIREMENTS

Dead ends and vehicle turnarounds

**FIGURE E3**

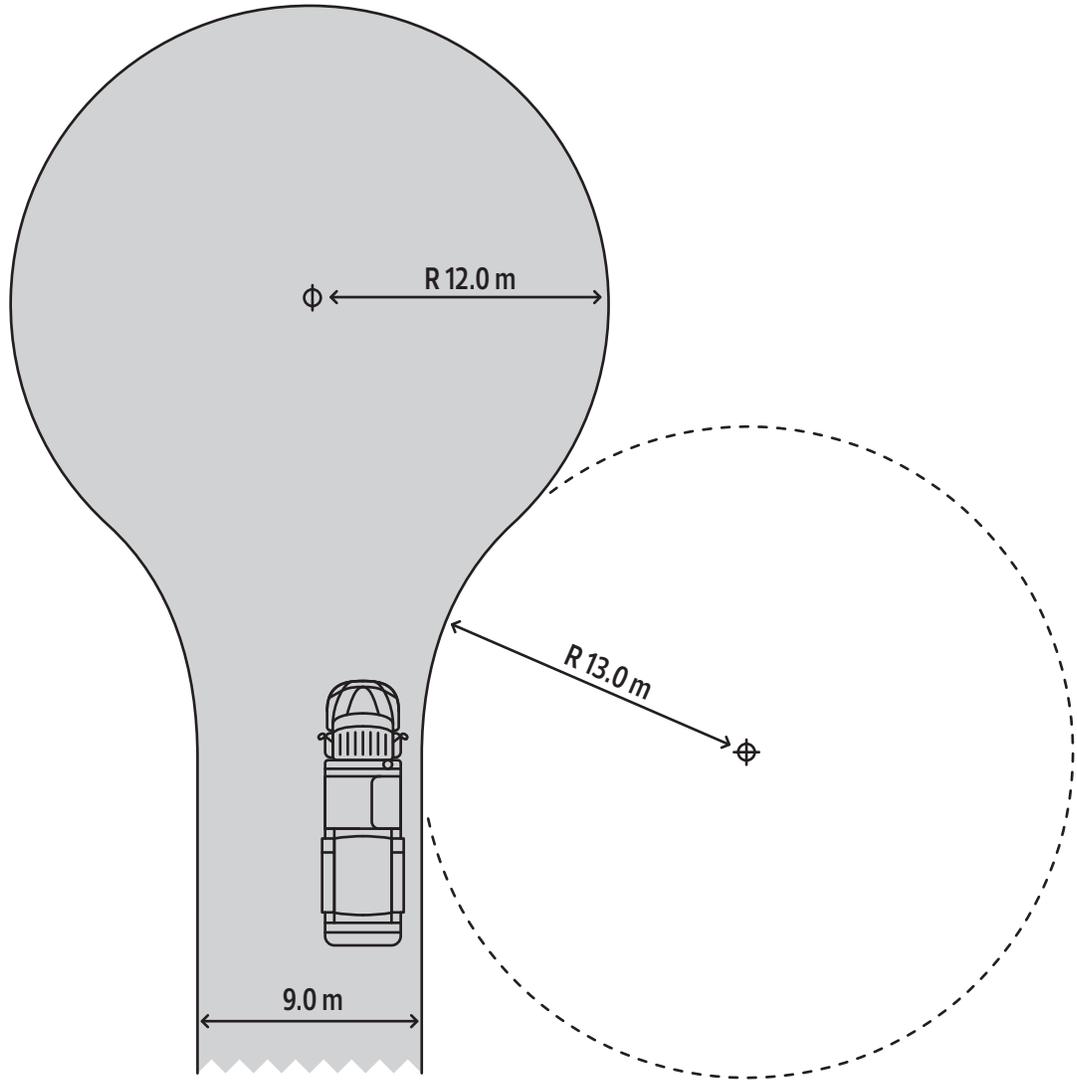
Alley T-intersection 90 degree modified corner cut hammerhead.



# APPENDIX E GENERAL VEHICLE AND ROAD REQUIREMENTS

Dead ends and vehicle turnarounds

**FIGURE E4**  
Cul-de-sac vehicle  
turnaround at  
road dead end.

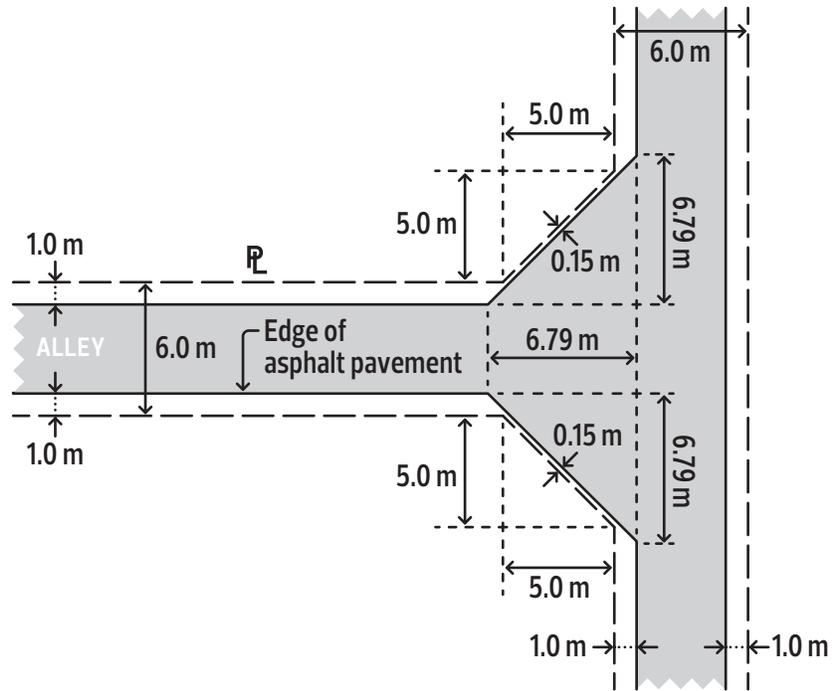


# APPENDIX E GENERAL VEHICLE AND ROAD REQUIREMENTS

Intersection corner cuts

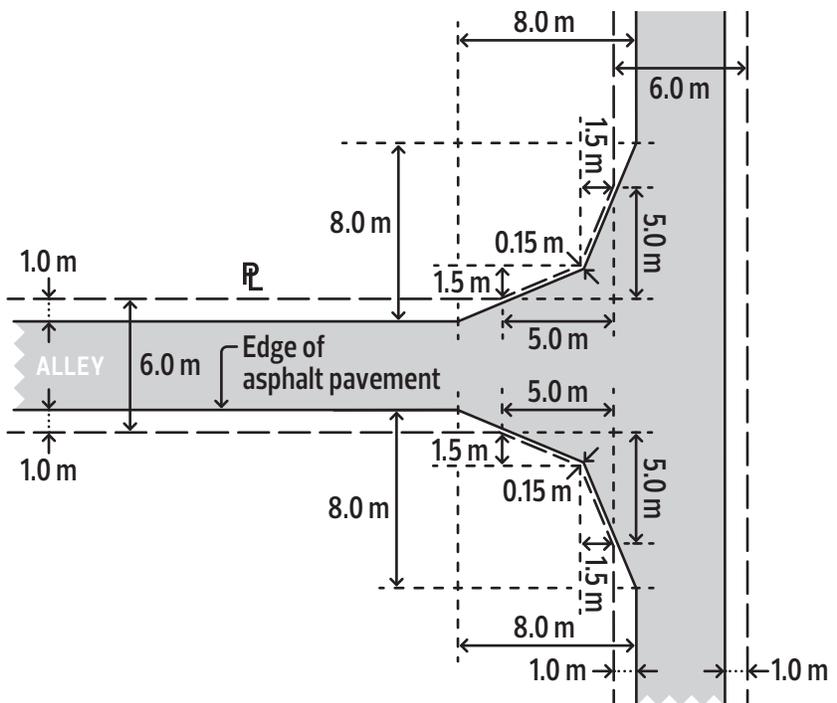
**FIGURE E5**

Standard alley-to-alley  
T-intersection corner cut.



**FIGURE E6**

Alternate alley-to-alley  
T-intersection  
modified corner cut.

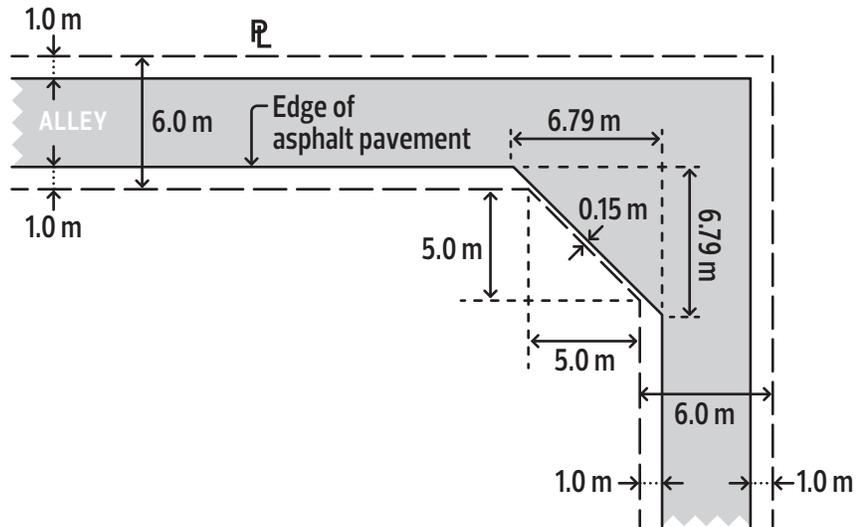


# APPENDIX E GENERAL VEHICLE AND ROAD REQUIREMENTS

Intersection corner cuts

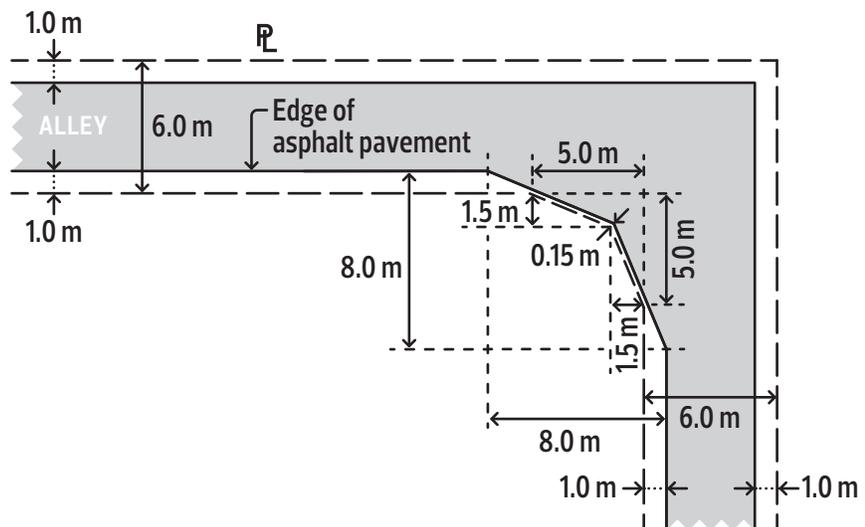
**FIGURE E7**

Alley 90 degree corner cut without widening.



**FIGURE E8**

Alley 90 degree modified corner cut alternative without widening.

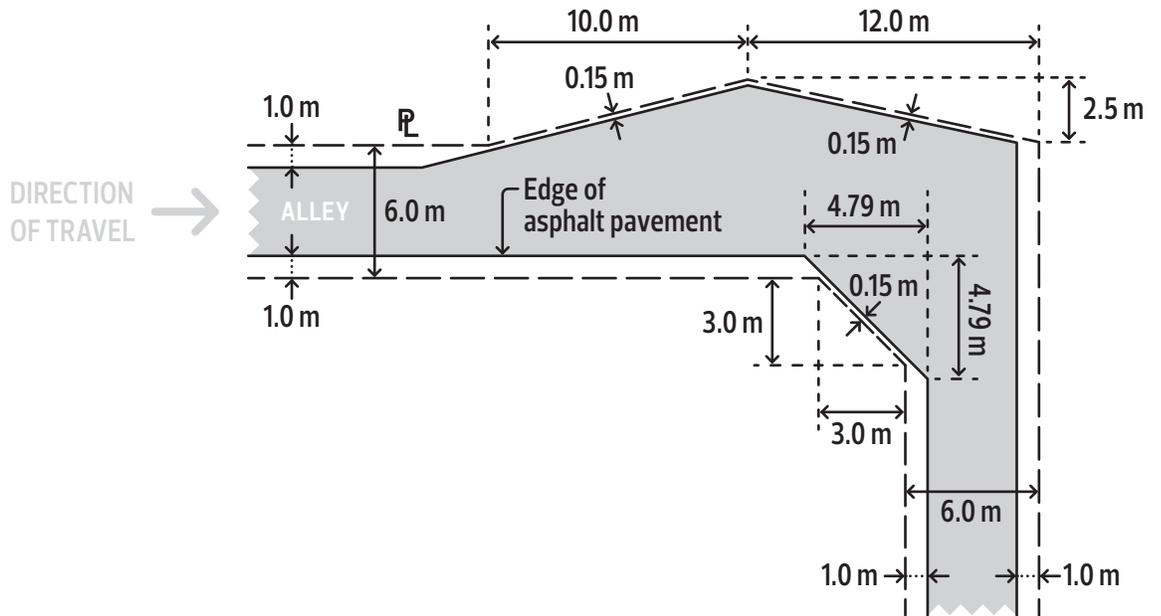


# APPENDIX E GENERAL VEHICLE AND ROAD REQUIREMENTS

Intersection corner cuts

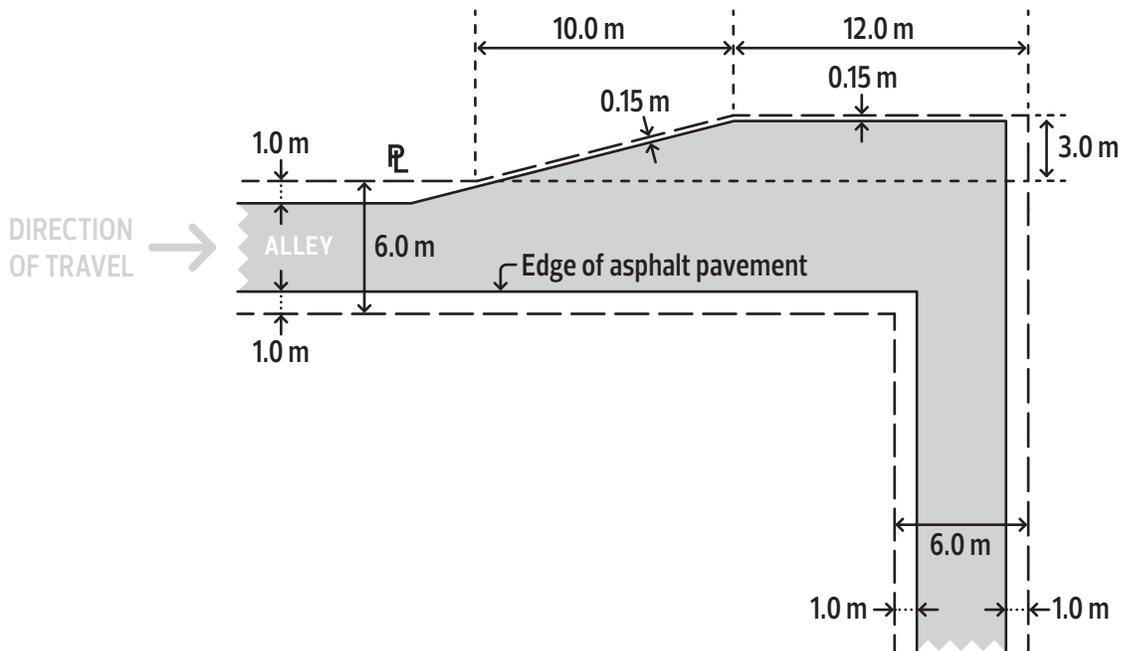
**FIGURE E9**

Alley corner widening with corner cut.



**FIGURE E10**

Alley corner widening without corner cut.



# APPENDIX F CONTAINER TYPE AND QUANTITY VS NUMBER OF DWELLINGS

**TABLE F1**

Bin Type: Skid  
Number of Collection  
Per Week: One (1)

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
4 - 5	Garbage	2				
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps	1				
6	Garbage	1	1			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps	1				
7	Garbage		2			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps	1				
8	Garbage	2	1			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps	1				
9 - 10	Garbage	1	2			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps	1				
11	Garbage		3			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps	1				
12	Garbage	2	2			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps		1			
13	Garbage	1	3			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps		1			
14 - 15	Garbage		4			
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps		1			
Unit Counts above 15 units are required to use bins for Garbage.						
16	Garbage			1		
	Recycling			1		
	Food Scraps		1			
17	Garbage			1		
	Recycling				1	
	Food Scraps		1			
18 - 21	Garbage			1		
	Recycling				1	
	Food Scraps	2				

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
22	Garbage			1		
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps	2				
23 - 24	Garbage			1		
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps	1	1			
25 - 28	Garbage				1	
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps	1	1			
29 - 32	Garbage				1	
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps		2			
33 - 34	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1	1	
	Food Scraps		2			
35 - 37	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1	1	
	Food Scraps	2	1			
38 - 39	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps	2	1			
40 - 45	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps	1	2			
46 - 48	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps		3			
49 - 51	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling				1	1
	Food Scraps		3			
52 - 54	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling				1	1
	Food Scraps	2	2			
55 - 56	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps	2	2			
57 - 62	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps	1	3			
63 - 64	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps		4			
65 - 68	Garbage			1		1
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.				
	Food Scraps		4			

Unit Counts above 68 units are required to use bins for Food Scraps.

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Front Load Bin (Qty)			
		2 Cubic Yard	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
69 – 72	Garbage		1		1
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.			
	Food Scraps	1			
73 – 80	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.			
	Food Scraps	2			
81 – 96	Garbage				2
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.			
	Food Scraps	2			

**Unit Counts above 96 units are required to have additional collection locations or collection frequency.**

**TABLE F2**

Bin Type: Skid  
 Number of Collection Per Week: Two (2)

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
<b>Unit Counts below 40 units are required to have a lower collection frequency.</b>						
40 – 43	Garbage			1		
	Recycling				1	
	Food Scraps	2				
44 – 45	Garbage			1		
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps	2				
46 – 48	Garbage			1		
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps	1	1			
49 – 56	Garbage				1	
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps	1	1			
57 – 64	Garbage				1	
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps		2			
65 – 68	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling			1	1	
	Food Scraps		2			
69 – 75	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling			1	1	
	Food Scraps	2	1			
76 – 79	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling				2	
	Food Scraps	2	1			
80	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling				2	
	Food Scraps	1	2			

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
81 - 86	Garbage					1
	Recycling				2	
	Food Scraps	1	2			
87 - 90	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps	1	2			
91 - 96	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps		3			
97	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps		3			
98 - 102	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling				1	1
	Food Scraps		3			
103 - 108	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling				1	1
	Food Scraps	2	2			
109 - 112	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps	2	2			
113	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps	2	2			
114 - 118	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps	1	3			
119 - 125	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps	1	3			
126 - 128	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps		4			
129	Garbage			1		1
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps		4			
130 - 136	Garbage			1		1
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.				
	Food Scraps		4			

Unit Counts above 136 units are required to use bins for Food Scraps.

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Front Load Bin (Qty)			
		2 Cubic Yard	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
137 – 144	Garbage		1		1
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.			
	Food Scraps	1			
145 – 160	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.			
	Food Scraps	2			
161 – 176	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.			
	Food Scraps	2			
177 – 192	Garbage				2
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.			
	Food Scraps	2			

**Unit Counts above 192 units are required to have additional collection locations or collection frequency.**

**TABLE F3**

Bin Type: Skid  
Number of Collection Per Week: Three (3)

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
<b>Unit Counts below 65 units are required to have a lower collection frequency.</b>						
65 – 68	Garbage			1		
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.				
	Food Scraps	2				
69 – 72	Garbage			1		
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.				
	Food Scraps	1	1			
73 – 80	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.				
	Food Scraps	1	1			
81	Garbage				1	
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.				
	Food Scraps	1	1			
82 – 85	Garbage				1	
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps	1	1			
86 – 96	Garbage				1	
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps		2			
97	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling					1
	Food Scraps		2			
98 – 102	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling			1	1	
	Food Scraps		2			

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
103 - 113	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling			1	1	
	Food Scraps	2	1			
114 - 119	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling				2	
	Food Scraps	2	1			
120 - 128	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling				2	
	Food Scraps	1	2			
129	Garbage					1
	Recycling				2	
	Food Scraps	1	2			
130 - 136	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps	1	2			
137 - 144	Garbage					1
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps		3			
145	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling			1		1
	Food Scraps		3			
146 - 152	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling				1	1
	Food Scraps		3			
153	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling				1	1
	Food Scraps		3			
154 - 162	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling				1	1
	Food Scraps	2	2			
163 - 168	Garbage			1	1	
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Food Scraps	2	2			
169 - 170	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Food Scraps	2	2			

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
171 – 176	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Food Scraps	1	3			
177 – 178	Garbage				2	
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Food Scraps	1	3			
179 – 187	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps	1	3			
188 – 192	Garbage				2	
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps		4			
193 – 194	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling					2
	Food Scraps		4			
195 – 200	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Food Scraps		4			
201 – 204	Garbage			1		1
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.				
	Food Scraps		4			

Unit Counts above 204 units are required to use bins for Food Scraps.

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Front Load Bin (Qty)			
		2 Cubic Yard	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
205 – 210	Garbage		1		1
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	1			
211 – 216	Garbage		1		1
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	1			
217	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	1			

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Front Load Bin (Qty)			
		2 Cubic Yard	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard	6 Cubic Yard
218 – 224	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	2			
225 – 227	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	2			
228 – 240	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	2			
241 – 243	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	2			
244 – 248	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	2			
249	Garbage		1		1
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	2			
250+	Garbage	Requires a Compactor for Garbage Collection.			
	Recycling	Requires a Compactor for Recycling Collection.			
	Food Scraps	2+			

**TABLE F4**

Bin Type: Caster  
 Number of Collection Per Week: One (1)

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
4 – 5	Garbage	2			
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps	1			
6	Garbage	1	1		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps	1			
7	Garbage		2		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps	1			
8	Garbage	2	1		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps	1			

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
9 – 10	Garbage	1	2		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps	1			
11	Garbage		3		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps	1			
12	Garbage	2	2		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps		1		
13	Garbage	1	3		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps		1		
14 – 15	Garbage		4		
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps		1		
Unit Counts above 15 units are required to use bins for Garbage.					
16	Garbage			1	
	Recycling			1	
	Food Scraps		1		
17	Garbage			1	
	Recycling				1
	Food Scraps		1		
18 – 21	Garbage			1	
	Recycling				1
	Food Scraps	2			
22	Garbage			1	
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps	2			
23 – 24	Garbage			1	
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps	1	1		
25 – 28	Garbage				1
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps	1	1		
29 – 32	Garbage				1
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps		2		
33 – 34	Garbage			2	
	Recycling			1	1
	Food Scraps		2		
35 – 37	Garbage			2	
	Recycling			1	1
	Food Scraps	2	1		

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
38 - 39	Garbage			2	
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	2	1		
40 - 43	Garbage			2	
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	1	2		
44 - 45	Garbage			2	
	Recycling			3	
	Food Scraps	1	2		
46 - 48	Garbage			2	
	Recycling			3	
	Food Scraps		3		
49 - 51	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			2	1
	Food Scraps		3		
52 - 54	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			2	1
	Food Scraps	2	2		
55 - 56	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	2	2		
57 - 59	Garbage				2
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	1	3		
60 - 62	Garbage				2
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps	1	3		
63 - 64	Garbage				2
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps		4		
65 - 68	Garbage			3	
	Recycling			3	1
	Food Scraps		4		

Unit Counts above 68 units are required to use bins for Food Scraps.

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		2 Cubic Yard	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
69 - 70	Garbage		3	
	Recycling		3	1
	Food Scraps	1		
71 - 72	Garbage		3	
	Recycling		2	2
	Food Scraps	1		
73 - 75	Garbage		2	1
	Recycling		2	2
	Food Scraps	2		
76 - 80	Garbage		2	1
	Recycling		1	3
	Food Scraps	2		
81	Garbage		1	2
	Recycling		1	3
	Food Scraps	2		
82 - 86	Garbage		1	2
	Recycling			4
	Food Scraps	2		
87 - 88	Garbage		1	2
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.		
	Food Scraps	2		
89 - 91	Garbage			3
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.		
	Food Scraps	2		
92 - 96	Garbage			3
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.		
	Food Scraps	2		

Unit Counts above 96 units are required to have additional collection locations or collection frequency.

**TABLE F5**

Bin Type: Caster

Number of Collection Per Week: Two (2)

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
Unit Counts below 40 units are required to have a lower collection frequency.					
40 - 43	Garbage			1	
	Recycling				1
	Food Scraps	2			
44 - 45	Garbage			1	
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps	2			
46 - 48	Garbage			1	
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps	1	1		
49 - 56	Garbage				1
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps	1	1		

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
57 - 64	Garbage				1
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps		2		
65 - 68	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			1	1
	Food Scraps		2		
69 - 75	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			1	1
	Food Scraps	2	1		
76 - 79	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	2	1		
80	Garbage	Unable to use 2 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	1	2		
81 - 86	Garbage			2	
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	1	2		
87 - 90	Garbage			2	
	Recycling			3	
	Food Scraps	1	2		
91 - 96	Garbage			2	
	Recycling			3	
	Food Scraps		3		
97	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			3	
	Food Scraps		3		
98 - 102	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			2	1
	Food Scraps		3		
103 - 108	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			2	1
	Food Scraps	2	2		
109 - 112	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	2	2		
113	Garbage				2
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	2	2		
114 - 118	Garbage				2
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	1	3		

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
119 - 125	Garbage				2
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps	1	3		
126 - 128	Garbage				2
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps		4		
129	Garbage			3	
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps		4		
130 - 136	Garbage			3	
	Recycling			3	1
	Food Scraps		4		

Unit Counts above 136 units are required to use bins for Food Scraps.

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		2 Cubic Yard	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
137 - 140	Garbage		3	
	Recycling		3	1
	Food Scraps	1		
141 - 144	Garbage		3	
	Recycling		2	2
	Food Scraps	1		
145 - 151	Garbage		2	1
	Recycling		2	2
	Food Scraps	2		
152 - 160	Garbage		2	1
	Recycling		1	3
	Food Scraps	2		
161 - 162	Garbage		1	2
	Recycling		1	3
	Food Scraps	2		
163 - 172	Garbage		1	2
	Recycling			4
	Food Scraps	2		
173 - 176	Garbage		1	2
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.		
	Food Scraps	2		
177 - 183	Garbage			3
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.		
	Food Scraps	2		
184 - 192	Garbage			3
	Recycling	Additional collection frequency or collection locations are required.		
	Food Scraps	2		

Unit Counts above 192 units are required to have additional collection locations or collection frequency

**TABLE F6**

Bin Type: Caster  
 Number of Collection  
 Per Week: Three (3)

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
Unit Counts below 65 units are required to have a lower collection frequency.					
65 – 68	Garbage			1	
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.			
	Food Scraps	2			
69 – 72	Garbage			1	
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.			
	Food Scraps	1	1		
73 – 80	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.			
	Food Scraps	1	1		
81	Garbage				1
	Recycling	A lower collection frequency is recommended.			
	Food Scraps	1	1		
82 – 85	Garbage				1
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps	1	1		
86 – 96	Garbage				1
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps		2		
97	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			2	
	Food Scraps		2		
98 – 102	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			1	1
	Food Scraps		2		
103 – 113	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			1	1
	Food Scraps	2	1		
114 – 119	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	2	1		
120 – 128	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	1	2		
129	Garbage			2	
	Recycling				2
	Food Scraps	1	2		
130 – 136	Garbage			2	
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to recycle allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps	1	2		

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
137 - 144	Garbage			2	
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to recycle allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps		3		
145	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to recycle allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps		3		
146 - 152	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			2	1
	Food Scraps		3		
153	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			2	1
	Food Scraps		3		
154 - 162	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			2	1
	Food Scraps	2	2		
163 - 168	Garbage			1	1
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	2	2		
169 - 170	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	2	2		
171 - 176	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	1	3		
177 - 178	Garbage				2
	Recycling			1	2
	Food Scraps	1	3		
179 - 187	Garbage				2
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps	1	3		
188 - 192	Garbage				2
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps		4		
193 - 194	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling				3
	Food Scraps		4		

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Cart (Qty)		Front Load Bin (Qty)	
		240L Cart	360L Cart	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
195 – 204	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to recycle allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.			
	Food Scraps		4		

Unit Counts above 204 units are required to use bins for Food Scraps.

Unit Count Served by Collection Area	Waste Stream	Front Load Bin (Qty)		
		2 Cubic Yard	3 Cubic Yard	4 Cubic Yard
205 – 210	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.		
	Recycling	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to recycle allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.		
	Food Scraps	1		
211 – 217	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.		
	Recycling		2	2
	Food Scraps	1		
218 – 224	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.		
	Recycling		2	2
	Food Scraps	2		
225 – 227	Garbage		2	1
	Recycling		2	2
	Food Scraps	2		
228 – 240	Garbage		2	1
	Recycling		1	3
	Food Scraps	2		
241 – 243	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.		
	Recycling		1	3
	Food Scraps	2		
244 – 248	Garbage	Unable to use 3 collections per week frequency due to garbage allocation. Different collection frequency or number of collection locations need to be considered.		
	Recycling			4
	Food Scraps	2		
249	Garbage		1	2
	Recycling			4
	Food Scraps	2		
250+	Garbage	Requires a Compactor for Garbage Collection.		
	Recycling	Requires a Compactor for Garbage Collection.		
	Food Scraps	2+		

WASTE  
SERVICES

**DEVELOPMENT  
STANDARDS FOR  
RESIDENTIAL  
WASTE COLLECTION  
SINGLE AND  
MULTI-UNIT  
DEVELOPMENTS**

*The City of Edmonton 2026*