

**GUIDELINE TITLE: RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL AT WASTE DISPOSAL  
GROUNDS AND WASTE TRANSFER STATIONS**

**BRANCH/DIVISION: Environmental Approvals / Environmental Stewardship**

**Effective Date: June 9, 2015**

**Approved By: EMC**

**Date Reviewed:**

**Date Revised:**

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**INTENT**

To provide guidance to waste disposal ground (WDG) and waste transfer station (WTS) operators and the public regarding proper control of rodents and insects (vectors) at permitted or licenced facilities.

**BACKGROUND**

Controlling rodents, insects and other vectors are always a concern at WDG and WTS. If solid waste is not compacted and covered through proper maintenance and operation of a WDG or WTS, vectors can burrow into the waste. Once established, feeding and reproduction will occur.

If this is left uncontrolled, vectors can migrate offsite into farms, businesses and residences. Once there, they can damage property and contaminate food. Disease transmission to domestic animals or humans is also a possibility.

Pursuant to Section 9(1)(a) of the *Waste Disposal Ground Regulation 150/91*, the operator of a waste disposal ground shall implement control measures as necessary from time to time, or as specified in the operating permit, to prevent rodent and insect production and sustenance.

**GUIDELINE**

Rodent and vector populations can proliferate if a landfill allows waste and fill areas to remain exposed and undisturbed. With proper landfilling procedures, rodent and vector populations can be controlled.

**1. Minimize food supply**

- Reducing food and shelter is the most effective method of control. Regular cover and compacting at the working face is essential to eliminate access to a food supply.
- Maintaining a small working face will discourage burrowing by eliminating voids, ensures poor food supply, and increases the human activity in the working face.
- Composting can remove large quantities of food waste.
- Spoiled or treated grain, elevator cleanings or dead animals should be buried immediately to prevent scavenging.

**2. Prevent opportunities for shelter**

- Mow grass and weeds regularly.
- Where possible, remove bulky items such as car bodies, metals, tires, concrete, construction, renovation and demolition material to prevent housing opportunities.

**3. Reduce or eliminate burning**

- Burning may cause movement of rodents and vectors to neighbouring properties.
- Burning of wood and paper products must only occur in compliance with an operating permit or licence for the WDG or WTS.

**4. Provide positive drainage away from the WDG or WTS**

- Rodents and vectors will be discouraged from living in a WDG or WTS if there is no easy access to a water supply.

**5. Bait where necessary**

- It is ideal to initiate a baiting program to reduce population size during the winter months as there is little movement.
- Operators may wish to contact a pest control company to eliminate rodents and vectors.
- A pesticide permit must be obtained in advance by Conservation and Water Stewardship. To obtain a permit, please contact:

Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship  
Environmental Approvals Branch  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, 123 Main Street (Box 80)  
Winnipeg, MB R3C 1A5  
General Inquiry: (204) 945-8321

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

**Conservation and Water Stewardship**

Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Branch

Regional Office Contact Information

[www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/ece/contact.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/ece/contact.html)

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Environmental Approvals Branch

2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, 123 Main Street (Box 80) Winnipeg, MB R3C 1A5

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

**Conservation and Water Stewardship**

Solid Waste Management Program

1007 Century Street Winnipeg, MB R3H 0W4

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